



SAFETY AND SECURITY CONCEPT GUIDELINES

TOTAL ENERGIES CAF CHAMPIONS LEAGUE



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I. Introduction

The TotalEnergies CAF Champions League final match is an annual football match organized by the Confederation of African Football (CAF) it involves the two (2) best African clubs playing against each other after qualifying for the final. The winner of the competition is automatically qualified for the next edition. He is also qualified for the CAF Super Cup as well as the FIFA Club World Cup.

CAF during this final match will have a delegation comprising of all officials that shall perform one form of duty or another as well as also some invited guests who are considered as CAF VIP's to also grace the occasion.

CAF Safety and Security Department shall work closely with the Host Country through its Local Organization Committee (LOC) to deliver a safe and secure tournament.

As a general principle, it is expedient to state that the provision of Safety and Security is solely the responsibility of the Host Nation while CAF will also appoint its Safety and Security Officers to assist at the venue level to coordinate along with the LOC counterpart for a successful delivery of all Safety and Security operations.

II. Objective

The Objective of CAF Safety and Security is to ensure that all participants and user groups should be free to carry out their duties and responsibilities in a safe and secured environment devoid of rancor and crisis while the players and officials as well as spectators are to enjoy the service experience derived from participating in the tournament.

Hence, we intend to achieve the above through collaborating with all LOC stakeholders responsible for the provision of Safety and Security for this tournament. We also are not unmindful of the huge tourist potential that this tournament stimulates in host country as such we will be aspiring to ensure that all venues where our events are hosted are safe and secured for all visitors and participating member associations.



III. Safety and Security Structure



The above diagram is showing CAF Safety and Security Structure and the shared intelligence by way of information sharing. There shall be in the CAF Headquarters. Safety and Security operations led by someone from the safety and security department of CAF, and he/ she will from time-to-time share information with the appointed CAF Safety and Security Officers at the respective venues.

CAF Safety and Security Department will be responsible for liaison with CAF Management and communicating to Host Country about any updates or changes impacting safety and security matters to be applied during the tournament.

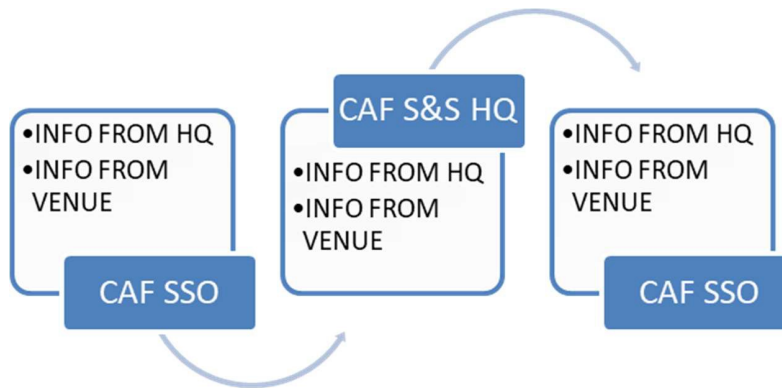
These appointed CAF Safety and Security Officers are expected to work with the LOC Venue Security Team and these experts shall also be sharing on-ground information with the Head of Safety and Security on a daily basis through identified mediums e.g., Daily Report, Email, WhatsApp and Phone calls.

IV. Security Meeting

There shall be a safety and security meeting organized between CAF Safety and Security Department and the LOC safety and security team responsible for the tournament to discuss about all safety and security matters.



V. Operational Structure



As indicated above, CAF shall have two levels of Safety and Security Operational Structure namely the Headquarters and Venue Specific Security Structures while the Headquarters shall coordinate with the LOC counterpart at HQ, the venue team shall do likewise with their LOC counterparts at the venue.

The HQ shall be responsible for the coordination and monitoring of all event safety and security within and around the tournament not limited to the matches alone and shall liaise constantly with all relevant Safety and Security Stakeholders at the National Level in effectively coordinating the entire operations for the period of the tournament.

VI. Safety and Security Concept Guidelines

1. General information

The purpose of this document is to provide general guidance to Host Member Associations (MA) and Local Organizing Committees (LOCs) on the level of detail typically required in a Safety and Security Strategy and Concept as required for the Hosting of a CAF Competition.

The Safety and Security Strategy and Concept is the top-level approach setting the objective and strategic direction for the security operation, outlining the framework for what will be done and by whom.

Delivering the Safety and Security Strategy and Concept is a legal commitment under the terms of the Hosting Agreement signed by the Host Country and CAF.

The Safety and Security Strategy and Concept will cover the following sub-heads in the Hosting. Agreement as follows (Reference: Chapter on “Safety and Security, Accreditation and Access Control”): The Safety and Security Concept delivered by the Host shall address the key safety and security matters including:

- Categories of people covered by the safety and security operation.



- The footprint of the event including all the sites covered by the safety and security operation.
- The types of issues the safety and security operation will cover.
- Start phase, and end dates for the safety and security operation.

It will also set out the responsibilities and accountability of the various organizations in the Host Country which will be involved in the delivery of the overall objective of the Safety and Security Concept.

The concept should be supported by an overall Safety and Security Operation Plan (among other functional planning documents) setting out procedures to be followed, and detailed safety and security operational plans for all competition-related sites.

The following sections provide an overview of structure and high-level content typically contained in a Safety Security Strategy and Concept. They are intended as a high-level guide safety and security planners.

1.1. Purpose and Objective

This section sets out the overall purpose and objective of the Safety and Security Concept. This should be a clear “Mission Statement”, for example “a safe, secure and enjoyable tournament for all participants”.

1.2. Context (General)

This section should also give context to the Safety and Security Concept, describing the local and global environment around safety and security at major sports events hosted by the Host Country including:

- The Host Country’s vision for the Competition
- Challenges/threats (global and local) informed by the Threat and Risk Assessment (TARA) process
- Opportunities (including a tangible safety and security legacy)

It is recommended to include a short summary of the Strategic Risk Assessment.

1.3. Regulatory context

It also should set out the legal and regulatory arrangements governing the Competition. This should refer to:

- The relevant sections of the Government Guarantee and Hosting Agreement
- Overall responsibility, accountability, management structure and working practices, i.e., a Local Organizing Committee working with national and local government and with the CAF project team(s). This would typically clearly set out that the LOC is entirely liable for the safety and security of the competition.
- Relevant local legislation and regulation under which the safety and security operation will function, and how this will affect the nature of the safety and security operation. It is important to note how this monitored and enforced locally. Depending on local laws in relation to mass gatherings or sporting



events, it may be necessary to expand on this aspect in some detail.

2. Scope

This section needs to set out the WHO, WHERE, WHAT and WHEN that the Safety and Security Concept covers. This should be informed by and referenced to dynamic intelligence-based risk assessments.

WHO relates to the categories of people covered by the safety and security operation and the protocol levels (if any) that are associated with them. This will include:

- Teams
- Match officials
- CAF Delegation and staff
- VVIPs and VIPs
- Spectators
- Tournament staff and volunteers
- Media
- Sponsors and commercial affiliates

WHERE is the entire coverage of the event and event-related activities, i.e., the sites or locations, which the safety and security operation covers.

It is important to note that the Hosting Agreement for the tournament requires the LOC to take responsibility for all competition-related “Sites” as well as “Ancillary Events”. It would therefore be expected that this section of the document refers to all applicable categories (or explicit exclusions).

For reference, these terms are defined as follows:

“**Site**” means (i) any Stadium, (ii) any Training Site, (iii) any Exclusion Zone, (iv) any official Competition- related parking area, accreditation centre, Broadcast Compound and/or hospitality area, (v) any official fan park, and (vi) any other locations and/or facilities designated by CAF as a Site and to which access is permitted only to those in possession of an accreditation device, Match ticket and/or other officially- sanctioned ticket.

“**Ancillary Event**” means any event which is officially organized, sanctioned and/or supported by CAF or (at CAF’s discretion) the Association, and which is designed to promote, celebrate, enhance, or facilitate the staging of the tournament. Ancillary Events expressly include any of the events to be embarked upon as part of the overall event process leading to the main tournament, including the Draw, the Team Workshop, the CAF Banquet, the Opening Ceremony, the Award Ceremony, official Competition, press conferences, and “launch” events (such as the official launch of a tournament Logo and mascot).



“Sites” related to the Competition commonly include:

- Airports/other major transport hubs
- Stadia
- Training sites
- Hotels including CAF HQ
- Ticket centres (incl. Ticket Distribution and Ticket Resolution centres)
- Accreditation centres
- Commercial display zones
- Fan zones (where applicable)
- International Broadcast Centre (IBC)/ Broadcast Compound (where applicable)
- Hospitality Villages (where applicable)
- Teams and Referees Hotels
- Any other Competition-related location requiring asset protection (of critical assets), including, but not limited to broadcast compounds, storages/logistics facilities, media centres, etc.

WHAT are the types of specific activities the safety and security operation will cover (list below is not exhaustive):

- 24/7 Guarding and Asset Protection
- Access Control; searching of all persons and vehicles with i.e. walk-through metal detectors, bag scanners and vehicle scanners
- “Ancillary Event” safety and security
- Border control and immigration
- Compliance with code of conduct
- Compliance with prohibited items (i.e. search and screening)
- Crowd Management
- Crime:

Public order

Acquisitive crime (theft, robbery) Violent crime

Organized crime Cyber crime

Fraud or other financial crime

- Police Escorts for teams, match officials and CAF VVIPs and VIP movements
- Physical security systems and infrastructure
- Protest or civil unrest
- Response to safety and security incidents including evacuation
- Site Search and Lockdown
- Terrorism and national security matters
- First Aid and Medical Services (where applicable)
- Spectator Services (where applicable)

Note that local requirements and the security situation within each locality may require bespoke categories not listed here.



WHEN are the start off and end dates for the overall safety and security operation. Understanding of course that different phases of the safety and security operation will start and end at different times.

Generally, operational activities take place during the entire “Exclusive Use” period, which starts when the Site owner hands over to the organizers (LOC/CAF). For CAF Competitions this usually starts 10 to 15days before the first match and ends 5 to 10 days after the last match. This commonly requires safety and security provisions to be in place when the first workforce start on site, for example for access control and/or asset protection.

The activities covered above (Who, What, When) should be considered through each phase of an event and timeline accordingly.

It is also recommended to include a timeline of major milestones, such as final versions of documentation, for the safety and security operation, e.g.:

- Appointment of key personnel
- Contracts finalized with suppliers
- Deployment (“Dot”) Plans finalized
- Exclusive Use and Lockdown
- Risk register
- Safety and Security Concept finalized
- Safety Security Operational Plan finalized
- Safety and Security Venue/Site (detailed) plans finalized

Note: For all the above sections it is useful to detail any exclusions in scope with a reference to the entity taking responsibility of said exclusion.

3. Key Principles and Policies

This section set outs the principles which will underpin the LOC’s safety and security planning, and the policies, which will provide the framework for the operational planning. Principles should include statements of commitment to:

- Interagency co-operation and co-ordination (including information exchange) within the host country
 - Operational standards on safety and security (including the Stadium Safety and Security Regulations of CAF)
 - International governmental and policing liaison and information sharing on safety and security (Protocol Establishment with Interpol)
 - Dynamic intelligence-based risk assessment and contingency planning
- Policies which the LOC must outline in the Safety and Security Concept include:



- Command, Control, Coordination, Communication, and Intelligence arrangements (C4i), including establishment of multi-agency Venue Control Room (VOC) at competition site.
- Information sharing
- Background checks/vetting and accreditation
- Access control and ticketing
- Search and screening (pedestrian, vehicles, deliveries)
- A common and consistent across the venues and sites (i.e. to be developed centrally) set of stadium regulations for the competitions including stadium codes of conduct, restricted and prohibited items
- Border and transport security
- Prosecution/deportation of arrested supporters of participating Member Associations during competition time

4. Roles and Responsibilities

This section should set out the matrix of responsibilities and accountability of the various organizations in the host country who will be involved in the delivery of the overall objective of the Safety and Security Strategy and Concept. These organizations will include:

- Host government – national, local, municipal (as appropriate)
- Local Organizing Committee, in particular the Safety and Security functional area
- Law enforcement agencies
- Emergency services (fire, ambulance)
- Stadium management
- Private security and stewarding providers
- Team Security Liaison Officer (TSLO)

This section should include organograms and clearly explain what the chain of command and information flow routes are, strategically as well as operationally (i.e., at stadium level).

4.1 Dependencies

To deliver Safety and Security responsibilities, the Safety and Security functional area has multiple inter-dependencies with internal and external Stakeholders. It is recommended to consider these formally at the earliest stage of planning by identifying appropriate levels of service by/to each stakeholder.

Inter-dependencies can be documented using tabular format, for example in a “RACI Matrix” (RACI: RESPONSIBLE, ACCOUNTABLE, CONSULTED, INFORMED):

- Who is responsible:



- Who is accountable,
- Who needs to be consulted; and
- Who needs to be informed.

5. Resource Planning and Budgeting

This section needs to set out timelines for delivering the various elements of the Safety and Security Concept to meet CAF deadlines.

It should set out the overview of the recruitment and training program for safety and security personnel to reach the necessary standards and familiarity with their venue. It should outline a clear program of testing and exercising of emergency procedures for competition venues, including joint multi-agency training exercises and test events.

The section should also set out the equipment requirement for the safety and security program. The budgets associated with the various elements of the safety and security program should be included in this section.

6. Risk Management

6.1 The Threat and Risk Assessment (TARA) Process

In securing the bid to host a CAF Competition, the Government and LOC guarantee to undertake the measures necessary to ensure the Safety and Security of those participating in and attending the Competition. An intelligence led; risk-based approach should be used to achieve this.

Crucially, the Safety and Security operation should constitute a reasonable and proportionate mitigation of risk informed by the Threat and Risk Assessment (TARA) process.

The TARA will need to identify the specific aspects of Safety and Security that are unique to hosting the Competitions and Competition-related Events and that require specific planning, over and above that which is carried out under normal circumstances through the Government's and other agencies existing risk assessment processes.

The **TARA** must:

Assess risks that may occur both during the design and build stage and during Competition time. The emphasis will be on impacts of Safety and Security during the period of the Competitions and Competition-related Events themselves.

- Assess risk to the Competitions and Competition-related Events locations, whether at the various sites, or the physical and electronic infrastructure that supports them.
- Assess risk based on the objectives of the Competition Safety and Security concept.
- Only assess those Risks that have a Safety and Security element to them, not those risks that solely



have an impact on the smooth running of the Competition.

- Not replace existing contingency and Safety plans for Competitions and Competition-related Event Sites or day-to-day emergency service activity.

Potential impacts of risk: In assessing the impacts of any potential risk, the risk assessment will measure not only the harm that may be caused to individuals, for example through injury, death or damage to personal property, but also the disruption to critical services that support our ability to ensure a safe and secure Competition, such as transport systems or the emergency services and the reputational damage to the Host Country should a particular risk occur.

Informing the level of mitigation: The output of the risk assessment should inform the level of Security required for each Site, to assist in the prioritization of resources and to provide an audit trail of how risks were evaluated and considered; it will inform detailed Security operational planning.

6.2 Strategic Risk Assessment

This section should outline all the safety and security threat and risk assessments (TARA) which will be undertaken to prepare for the competition and include a schedule of reviews so that the risk assessment process is dynamic and responds to changing circumstances – including when a relevant issue arises between reviews. This will be used to form the LOC's overall risk register.

To the Safety and Security Concept the findings of a strategic risk assessment should also be included or appended in/to this document. A summary of the findings is recommended for inclusion in section 1 of the document ("Purpose and Context").

The strategic risk assessment must cover the following areas:

- Country-specific football-related context, risk factors, incidents etc. (see also box below) Terrorism.
- Serious and organized crime.
- Domestic and external extremism.
- Public order.
- Public safety and security.
- Major incidents and natural events.
- It should consider the attractiveness of the Competition to attack, existing security measures in place and any inherent weaknesses in the security infrastructure.

Risk management: The Host Association shall provide CAF with details of significant security incidents in the country at sporting events in the past five (5) years, and any subsequent public enquiries, recommendation emerging from such enquiries, and the record of the implementation of such recommendations. It shall also commission expert assessments of the risks of civil disturbance, crime rates, risks of natural catastrophes and risks of terrorist attacks in all Host Cities.



6.3 Risk Mitigation and Contingency Planning

Following on, this section should set out what contingency plans will be developed and what partner agencies will be involved in preparing these.

Detailed Contingency/Emergency Plans should cover both the pre-tournament and tournament phases and will need to include:

- Evacuation plans and communication protocols (incl. pre-established consistent “PA and Emergency Announcement Scripts”)
- Disabled and vulnerable spectator plans
- Fire Safety Plans
- Major Incident Plans (incl. disorder, fire, gas or chemical leaks, terrorist incident)
- Systems and/or equipment failures
- Structural damage or collapse
- Safety and security staff shortages
- Crowd Control
- Severe adverse weather

6.4 Stadium Risk Assessments

Kindly refer to the FIFA Stadium Safety and Security Regulations, section 7, page 18-19 for details of stadium-level risk assessments, which should be included in operational venue planning (i.e. not in this document).

7. Media Strategy

The Media functional area will own a Crisis and Issues Communications Plan and the Safety and Security Strategy and Concept should include information on how, and by whom, communications will be made in relation to all safety and security matters including in emergency situations.

VII. Required Documents from the LOC

1. Safety and Security Concept

- The concept is expected to provide full information on the security regime that will be enforced at all sites and venues during the whole exclusive use period (EUP) ... meaning how “clean zone” will be ensured in these facilities (bomb sweep, access control, asset protection, ingress, egress)
- We would also like to have a tournament risk assessment for each of the cities that will be hosting the games with a clear indication of red spots if any and a regular update on the tournament risk



assessment as the tournament progresses.

- Finally, we are attaching as an Appendix to this document a Safety and Security Concept Development Guidelines for your adoption and use.

2. Overall “Transport Concept” and Venues Transport Plans

- CAF would like to understand how cities are planning to bring General Public to the stadiums, for this, it is expedient to receive an exhaustive “Transport Plans”
- CAF would also like to receive an overall transport plan for all CAF Delegation and the teams.
- All necessary traffic provisions should be taken to guarantee free flow of teams’ movement to / from training sites and stadium.
- All necessary traffic provisions should be taken to guarantee free flow of teams’ or CAF officials’ movement to / from city to city by air or by road.
- For any Transport Concept and Venue Transport Plans, the Host Country shall deploy a Police escort for any Teams and CAF officials’ movement during a tournament.

3. Overall “Ticket Concept”

- CAF will also require getting a copy of the “Ticketing Concept” to ensure it is covering all safety and security aspects and compatible with the turnstiles and other readers equipment that are foreseen.
- The automated ticket system is recommended to be set or linked to the VOC.
- All tickets to be produced for a match must not be more than the maximum safe capacity of the stadium for the match.
- All spectators must present the valid match ticket to be granted access into the stadium.
- There shall be no ticket sales within and around the stadium on match day.
- Match organizers and participating teams that distribute tickets shall keep records of ticket sales and number of spectators that attended the match. This information may be requested by CAF officials
- In consultation with the police and/or other public authorities, the match organizer shall ensure that the tickets are allocated in such a way as to ensure optimum segregation of the different groups of supporters, bearing in mind that, for a match played at a neutral venue, there could be three (3) groups of spectators.
- Once the ticket allocation strategy has been agreed with the police and/or other public authorities and tickets have been distributed accordingly, no considerations of any kind will be considered to alter the strategy, unless the segregation of supporters requires some tickets to be withheld from sale



for a given sector.

- The most sophisticated anti-counterfeit measures shall be incorporated into match tickets, and all security personnel on duty in and around the stadium shall be familiar with these measures, to facilitate the rapid identification of counterfeit tickets.
- As soon as the match organizer becomes aware that counterfeit tickets may be in circulation, it shall contact the police and/or other public authorities to agree on a strategy for dealing with the problem.

4. Overall “Accreditation Concept”

- Whenever it will be available, it is important to get a copy of the “Accreditation Concept” to ensure it is covering all safety and security aspects (including proper security background check/vetting of all applicants, including also “approval” process as to ensure production of devices will not exceed “capacity” of the venues/sites, etc.).
- The Right Person in the Right Place at the Right Time concept is a must.
- Reducing the number of individuals in critical areas / controlled zones and allowing staff in those areas to work without distraction.
- Removing ambiguity for safety and security staff who control access.
- Protecting players, officials and VVIPs through this formal identification device.
- Accreditation delivery shall be done in good time before it is needed to avoid a last-minute rush and negative impacts on operations.
- An access board must be placed at each access control point displaying the accreditation required to pass into the zone.

5. Safety Certificates of all sites

- For all stadiums, training sites and hotels to be used during the competition, it is important to receive the corresponding “Safety Certificates” delivered by the competent authorities not later than 30 days before the commencement of the tournament.
- The stadium safety certificate shall not be older than two (2) years from its issuance date.
- The training sites certificate shall not be older than two (2) years from its issuance date.
- The Fan Zone shall have a safety certificate to accommodate people during a CAF tournament.
- Team and officials’ hotels certificate shall not be older than two (2) years from its issuance date.



6. No-Fly zone over stadium

- For the period of the competition, it is recommended to get insurance from the government
- that a “no-fly zone policy” will be in place over the stadiums to be used
- This policy should target any flying devices; from airplanes and helicopters to drones and balloons.
- Purpose of the policy would be safety and security, marketing, and brand protection (ambush marketing) and privacy of players and training sessions (spying activities),
- Such legal document would create the official basis for authorities to apply such policy within the framework of an existing legislation

7. Stadiums security concept

The following additional documentations and measures for each stadium are required:

- A stadium safety certificate not older than two (2) years from its issuance.
- The maximum safe capacity of the stadium.
- A backup power generator.
- A Public address communication system.
- An appropriate lightning system.
- A functional Venue Operations Centre (VOC).
- Stadium and Cameras positioning maps in the VOC.
- A VOC Commander and Safety and Security departments Commanders on day match.
- A functional CCTV camera system.
- A ticket counter system. It is highly recommended to be linked with the VOC office.
- Teams and officials’ vehicles designated entry gate.
- Media designated entry gate.
- VIP and VVIP designated entry gates.
- Designated parking for teams and officials’ vehicles.
- Barriers set up and deployment at any supporters / fan’s entry gates.
- Mag and Bags search points set up in any entry gates.
- Turnstiles in every public entrance gates.
- A proper search regime for vehicles is required except for teams, officials and VIP and VVIP vehicles.



- Adequate signages within and around the stadium.
- Prohibited items signages displays.
- A safe and secure perimeter around the stadium in day match shall be determined to control the crowd.
- Specific and special gates and walkaways for people with reduced mobility.
- All emergency gates shall be painted in different color than other gates.
- Seats and rows shall be numbered and labelled appropriately.
- Staircases edges shall be painted in a different color than the stands.
- Important component of any safety and security setup; a comprehensive “waste and management” system to be developed. Advisable to get all info on what will be implemented in each stadium in that field.

8. Training sites

The following additional documentations and measures for each and all training facilities are required:

- A training site security manger shall be appointed.
- A training site safety certificate not older than two (2) years from its issuance date is required.
- A backup power generator is required on the training sites.
- An appropriate lightning system is required on the training site.
- A CCTV camera system is required.
- A camera control room shall be available to control activities at the training site.
- A designated Safety and Security Commander shall be appointed for the training site.
- Designated stadium entry gates are required for teams’ bus and officials.
- Designated Media entry gate is required at the training site.
- The Host Country Local Organizing Committee (LOC) shall be activated security operations during non-Match days for team training sessions.
- Wherever it is needed a netball system shall be set up at the training site.
- A dedicated passage for emergency vehicles is required.
- A clear walkaway and lighted parking are required for team bus players and official cars.



9. Teams and Officials Hotels safety and security plan

The Host Country through its Local Organization Committee must confirm for:

- Exclusivity use of CAF during the competition
- To the contrary, to provide info on parts of the hotel dedicated for competition use (as to organize security setup and calculate resources needed in accordance)
- Permanent Police officers in each hotel hosting a team or CAF officials and guests.
- Teams Floor/ operational area to be secured from general hotel guests.
- Team Hotel access to be secured and a dedicated entrance provided where it is available.
- To be contrary, the team departure and arrival times must be coordinated to ensure seamless access in and out of the hotel.
- LOC shall appoint permanent Team Security Liaison Officer to each team.
- Team Security Liaison Officer must be accommodated in team hotel.
- A functional CCTV camera system shall operate 24h / 7 days with a footage of 30 days at least.
- A proper and adequate security check process shall be applied for vehicles and persons.

10. Airports Safety and Security Plan

- Name of city airport and terminal to be used for the tournament. and its specific Security protocol for team arrivals and VIPs and VVIPs arrivals as well during departure phases.
- Concerning arrival/departure areas, it is suggested to create a fully dedicated and isolated arrival/departure area for players and officials ... away from general public (using segregations where necessary)
- The Host Country shall provide immigration arrangements to CAF officials and members.
- The Host Country shall inform CAF of any immigration restrictions.
- The Host Country should set a process to facilitate the entry of CAF officials and members at arrival and departure.
- Teams and Officials drop off and Pick off Points should also be dedicated and secured away from the general public.

11. VVIP Safety and Security Plan

CAF may invite some VVIPs and VIPs to attend the final match. These VVIPs may include heads of government and international business and sports leaders.



1. CAF President shall have permanent Close Protection Officers during all his stay.
2. There might be need to assign close protection officers to certain CAF VVIPs Guests from arrival to departure. (Details will be shared with the LOC security if whenever this service will be required)
3. Escorts provision for CAF VVIPs are required during their visit and stay in host country.
4. Enhance security at hotel will also be required and the details of this will be discussed with the LOC security team.
5. See below table for VVIPs Close Protection and Police Escort requirements:

TITLE	CLOSE PROTECTION	POLICE ESCORT
1. CAF President	1 (+2 static)	Lead escort and back up
2. CAF 1st Vice President	1	Lead escort
3. CAF 2nd Vice President	1	Lead escort
4. CAF 3rd Vice President	1	Lead escort
5. CAF 4th Vice President	1	Lead escort
6. CAF 5th Vice President	1	Lead escort
7. CAF General Secretary	1	Lead escort
8. FIFA President	1	Lead escort and back up
9. FIFA General Secretary	1	Lead escort
10. AFC Confederation President	1	Lead escort
11. CONMEMBOL Confederation President	1	Lead escort
12. CONCACAF Confederation President	1	Lead escort
13. OFC Confederation President	1	Lead escort
14. UEFA Confederation President	1	Lead escort
15. Group TotalEnergies CEO Africa	1	Lead escort
16. VIP group movement	4	Lead escort
17. Sponsor group movement	1	Lead escort



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