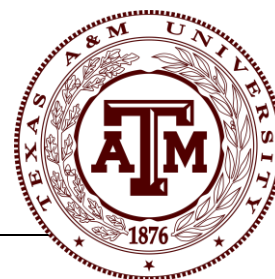


# COUNTRY RISK SUMMARIES

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## Report for Week Ending January 30, 2022

**Latest Updates:** Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Burma (Myanmar), Cameroon, Chad, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Haiti, India, Iraq, Israel, Kenya, Lebanon, Mali, Mexico, Nigeria, North Korea, Pakistan, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine

- **Afghanistan:** On January 26, at least four people were injured in the Manogi district of Kunar province following a mine blast. No group claimed immediate responsibility for the blast.
- **Burkina Faso:** On January 24, President Roch Kabore was detained by mutinying soldiers at a military camp in Ouagadougou during evening hours local time, following a series of gunfire incidents at several army bases, including outside the Kosayam Palace, and violent unrest, prompting fears of an ongoing coup attempt.
- **Burkina Faso:** On January 24, multiple airlines, including Air France, Turkish Airlines and Royal Air Maroc, canceled flights to Thomas Sankara International Airport Ouagadougou (OUA/DFFD) scheduled for 24 January, following reports of President Roch Kabore being detained by mutinying soldiers.
- **Burkina Faso:** On January 24, mutinying soldiers of the Armed Forces announced the overthrow of President Roch Marc Christian Kaboré under the banner of the Patriotic Movement for Safeguarding and Restoration (MPSR), as well as the suspension of the Constitution and the indefinite closure of borders, with immediate effect. A nightly curfew was also set to run from 20:00-05:00 local time/GMT nationwide.
- **Burkina Faso:** On January 25, Tunisian aviation authorities announced that all Tunisair flights to and from Thomas Sankara International Airport Ouagadougou (OUA/DFFD) are suspended until further notice due to the military coup in Burkina Faso.
- **Burkina Faso:** On January 25, hundreds of people were marching across Ouagadougou since morning hours local time to support the new military-led junta that overthrew President Roch Marc Christian Kaboré in a coup on 24 January, seizing control of the country. A nightly curfew was set to run from 20:00-05:00 local time/GMT nationwide, along with the indefinite closure of borders.
- **Burkina Faso:** On January 25, the military-led junta announced that the country's air borders were reopened as of afternoon hours local time following the overthrow President Roch Marc Christian Kaboré in a coup on 24 January. Land borders remain closed until further notice, except for essential goods, humanitarian supplies, and military equipment.
- **Burkina Faso:** On January 26, at least one government security officer was killed while 12 Islamist militants were also killed and wounded during clashes near Dida Forest, located on the Kankonio-Baboura axis near Djigoué, Poni province, Sud-Ouest region.

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- **Burkina Faso:** On January 26, at least four soldiers were killed, and several more were wounded after their convoy struck an improvised explosive device (IED) laid by Islamist militants along the Ouahigouya-Thiou road in Yatenga province, Nord region.
- **Burkina Faso:** On January 27, at least two soldiers were killed and another injured after their convoy struck an improvised explosive device (IED) along the Ougarou-Matiakoali road in Gourma province, Est region, during evening hours local time.
- **Burma (Myanmar):** On January 24, at least 20 people were abducted from a village in Mong Hsu township, Shan state, as of morning hours local time by the Shan State Progress Party (SSPP) armed separatist group, after they failed to join the group. More than 3,000 people have reportedly been displaced in Mong Hsu township, while landmines killed five others in southern Shan state amid ongoing armed clashes.
- **Burma (Myanmar):** On January 24, several residents held a rally in Shwebo, Sagaing region, as of afternoon hours local time to protest over military rule. No clashes were immediately reported
- **Burma (Myanmar):** On January 24, at least 15 Tatmadaw soldiers were killed and many others wounded when their base was attacked by members of the People's Defence Force (PDF) militia in Haran Zin village in Tedim township, Chin state. A related attack left two soldiers dead in the village earlier in the week.
- **Burma (Myanmar):** On January 26, groups of protesters rallied in several areas across the country, including in Shwebo, Kale, Salingyi, and Yinmarbin townships in the Sagaing region, since morning hours local time, against military rule.
- **Cameroon:** On January 24, at least six people died, and 40 others were injured in a stampede that erupted outside Olembe Stadium in Yaoundé, as large crowds tried to access the venue to watch the Africa Cup of Nations soccer game between Cameroon and Comoros players where Cameroon won the match.
- **Cameroon:** On January 25, at least one civilian was killed during an attack by Boko Haram militants in Gakara, Kolofata, Far North region, near the border with Nigeria, during evening hours local time.
- **Chad:** On January 24, security forces fired live rounds and tear gas to disperse demonstrators in Abéché, Ouaddaï Region, during morning hours local time, amid protests and roadblocks to denounce the inauguration of a canton chief, which is set to take place at Place de l'indépendance on 29 January.
- **Chad:** On January 25, at least five people were killed, and 35 others were injured after security forces fired live rounds and teargas to disperse demonstrators in Abéché, Ouaddaï Region, on 24 January, amid protests to denounce the inauguration of a canton chief.
- **Chad:** On January 25, security forces fired live bullets to disperse demonstrators near the cemetery, and protesters burned tires and looted businesses in Abéché, Ouaddaï Region,

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during morning hours local time, amid fresh rallies to denounce the inauguration of a canton chief. Phone lines and internet access were cut.

- **Colombia:** On January 27, at least one soldier was killed, and 28 others were injured when ELN rebels attacked military bases in Pailitas, Aguachica, and Chiriguaná (Cesar), Ocaña and San Calixto (Norte de Santander) and Bugalagrande and Tuluá (Valle del Cauca). Militants also targeted police in Remedios (Antioquia), Corinto (Cauca), and Tuluá (Valle del Cauca) but failed to inflict any casualties.
- **Democratic Republic of the Congo:** On January 24, police fired tear gas and warning shots to disperse residents protesting in the Mulekera district of Beni, North Kivu province, during morning hours local time, to demand the end of the state of siege; dozens of people were allegedly detained. Similar demonstrations were also held during evening hours.
- **Democratic Republic of the Congo:** On January 25, at least 14 people were killed, and several structures were looted and set ablaze when suspected Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) militants from Uganda attacked Luna Samboko in Ituri province's Irumu territory.
- **Democratic Republic of the Congo:** On January 26, warning shots were fired as the army and the police tried to disperse further anti-state of siege demonstrations in the Mulekera district of Beni, North Kivu province during morning hours local time. In the Residential district of the Bungulu commune, demonstrators set fire to the office of the communal youth council. At least one person was shot, and many others were arrested.
- **Democratic Republic of the Congo:** On January 26, authorities in Rugari, Rutshuru territory, North Kivu province, were on standby following two days of clashes between the military and presumed M23 rebels between 24-25 January. Further clashes were anticipated.
- **Democratic Republic of the Congo:** On January 27, indefinite curfews in North Kivu province were maintained as of 27 January due to militant activity. The curfew runs from 19:00-05:00 local time (17:00-03:00 GMT) in Beni territory and Butembo town and 22:00-05:00 (20:00-03:00 GMT) in Goma and the rest of the province.
- **Ecuador:** On January 24, authorities announced that members of the Armed Forces and some 1,100 additional police officers would be deployed to Guayaquil, Guayas province, due to an uptick in violent crime allegedly connected with drug trafficking in the city.
- **Ethiopia:** On January 24, members of Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) captured large areas of Abala and Megale districts in the Afar region while artillery fire remained ongoing in Zone 4 communities in Berhale, Dallol, and Baraxle districts. Scores of civilians were reportedly injured, and thousands fled their homes amid the conflict.
- **Haiti:** On January 25, at least two people were killed, 50 others injured, and hundreds of structures were damaged across southwestern parts of the country, including Anse-à-Veau and Fonds-des-Nègres in Nippes department, due to a 5.3-magnitude earthquake that struck south-southeast of Anse-à-Veau, at a depth of 10km (6.2 miles) at around 08:16 local time (13:16 GMT).

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- **India:** On January 25, thousands of students blocked railway tracks in and around the Rajendra Nagar Terminus in Patna and Bihar Sharif railway station, Nalanda district, disrupting train services, and also rallied in urban areas of Bhojpur and Nawada districts, Bihar state, in protest over alleged inaccurate results in the recent Railway Recruitment Board's exam and unemployment issues; a train was torched in Arrah.
- **India:** On January 26, additional security personnel were deployed to Delhi while flying drones, paragliders, micro-light aircraft, remotely piloted aircraft, and hot air balloons, among others, was banned until 15 February as officials received reports of a possible drone attack in the capital, particularly during Republic Day celebrations which will be held in New Delhi.
- **India:** On January 26, protesters were clashing with police and setting fire to trains across Bihar state, including at Gaya Railway Station, as of afternoon hours local time, amidst allegations of malpractice involving railway worker examination results.
- **India:** On January 27, protesting students reportedly torched four carriages of a stationary train in Gaya and blocked railway tracks between Gaya and Jehanabad, while similar demonstrations were reported in Patna, Bhagalpur, and Sasaram, Bihar, during a third consecutive day of protests over recent Indian Railways examination results.
- **India:** On January 27, the arterial Jammu-Srinagar highway was closed to traffic due to landslides in Ramban district, Jammu and Kashmir, since 26 January, amid heavy snowfall in the region. Clearing operations were underway to restore the route. Multiple vehicles were reportedly stranded in the affected areas.
- **Iraq:** On January 25, at least three rockets landed in Al-Halabsa west of Fallujah, Al Anbar governorate, during evening hours local time. One of the rockets targeted the house of speaker of the House of Representatives, Mohamed Halbousi. There were no immediate reports of casualties. The Ahl Al Sunna Wa Al Jama'a militia group earlier threatened Halbousi to normalize relations with Israel.
- **Iraq:** On January 25, the Baghdad International Airport (BGW/ORBI) security director was kidnapped by suspected militants. Further details were not immediately available.
- **Israel:** On January 25, several people were injured when explosives attached to a vehicle detonated on Carmel Street in Rehovot, Central district, during early morning hours local time.
- **Israel:** On January 26, transport officials indicated that Highway 1 between Sha'ar Hagai and Jerusalem and the Tunnels Highway to Gush Etzion in the West Bank's Hebron governorate were closed while public transport was suspended in Safed, Northern District, due to heavy snowfall as of evening hours local time. Multiple roads were also blocked in the Golan Heights, including 91, 98, 99, and 959.
- **Kenya:** On January 25, Kenyan officials will not renew inbound travel restrictions from the United Arab Emirates (UAE) after the current order expires at 23:59 local time (20:59 GMT). It was not immediately clear if outbound travel from Kenya to the UAE would resume after Dubai Airport (DXB/OMDB)-based Emirates imposed restrictions from 20 December 2021.

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- **Kenya:** On January 27, The French Embassy in Nairobi issued a warning that militant groups were imminently planning attacks to target Western travelers in the capital; the Dutch Embassy also issued a similar warning.
- **Lebanon:** On January 26, The Federations and Unions of Land Transport called for a march towards the Grand Serail (Government Palace) in Beirut from 07:00 local time (05:00 GMT) to denounce the government's lack of support amid the fuel crisis. Meeting points include the intersection of Spears Street and Burj Al Murr, the Beirut Municipality, and the intersection of the An-Nahar newspaper building.
- **Mali:** On January 26, Paris Charles de Gaulle (CDG/LFPG)-based Air France officials announced that the suspension of flights to Modibo Keita Airport (BKO/GABS) in Bamako, Mali, was extended through at least 30 January, following sanctions and travel restrictions imposed by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) countries on 9 January, over Malian interim President Assimi Goïta's failure to commit to new elections by February.
- **Mexico:** On January 24, journalist Lourdes Maldonado López was shot dead in her vehicle outside her home in Las Villas neighborhood of Tijuana, Baja California, despite being enrolled in a journalist protection scheme. A week earlier, Maldonado López had won a labor dispute with her former employer, the PSN media, owned by former governor of Baja California, Jaime Bonilla. A possible motive or arrests were not reported.
- **Nigeria:** On January 24, at least two people were killed following an attack by unidentified gunmen in the Okeluse community of Ose local government area (LGA), Ondo state, at around 18:00 local time (17:00 GMT).
- **Nigeria:** On January 24, at least two police officers were killed, and one other person was kidnapped when unidentified gunmen attacked Kwalam, Taura local government area (LGA), Jigawa state, at around 01:30 local time (00:30 GMT).
- **Nigeria:** On January 24, at least one person was killed, and 15 others were kidnapped when unidentified motorcycle-borne gunmen stormed Batagari village, located in Maikujeri district of Rafi local government area (LGA), Niger state, during evening hours local time.
- **Nigeria:** On January 27, at least two people were killed, and upwards of 20 structures were set ablaze after a liquified petroleum gas tanker crashed and exploded at Ohoro Junction, Ughelli North local government area (LGA), Delta state, on the Warri-Port Harcourt Expressway during early morning hours local time.
- **Nigeria:** On January 28, several people were injured, and an undisclosed sum of money was stolen on Ughelli Road in the Otor-Ohwe area, Isoko North local government area (LGA), Delta State after armed robbers attacked a bullion van and clashed with police officers.
- **North Korea:** On January 27, internet services were experiencing widespread outages nationwide since morning hours local time, due to a suspected distributed Denial-of-Service cyberattack where hackers flood a network with high volumes of data to paralyze it. Websites

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of several institutions, including Air Koryo and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, were facing disruptions as of 07:00 local time (22:00 GMT).

- **Pakistan:** On January 24, at least 12 people were killed and dozens more injured in Alpuri in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's (KP) Shangla and Balochistan's Kalat, Mastung, and Ziarat due to landslides since 20 January. Roads in both provinces, including in Qila Saifullah, remain blocked as emergency operations continue. Landslide warnings remain in place in Murree and parts of KP, Gilgit Baltistan, and Azad Kashmir.
- **Pakistan:** On January 25, a policeman, who was part of a security detail for polio vaccination workers, was shot dead by a pair of motorcycle-borne suspected militants in Jarma, Kohat district, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa province; the assailants fled the scene.
- **Pakistan:** On January 26, at least 10 Pakistani soldiers and one militant were killed in clashes between security forces and Balochistan Liberation Forces (BLF) in the Sebdan area of Kech during evening hours local time.
- **Pakistan:** On January 26, at least four security forces members were killed after two improvised explosive devices (IEDs) detonated in Chitral district, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, during evening hours local time; Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) claimed responsibility for the blasts.
- **Pakistan:** On January 26, at least one person was killed, and several others were injured in clashes between Muttahida Qaumi Movement-Pakistan (MQM-P) party members and police near the Chief Minister's House in Karachi, Sindh province, during an MQM-P protest over various policies of the province's ruling Pakistan Peoples Party-led government. Police reportedly used teargas and baton charges to disperse demonstrators, and multiple people were arrested.
- **Russia:** On January 25, multiple roads were blocked by the heavy snowfall of up to 41cm (16 inches) in Tuapse, Goryacheklyuchevsky, and Apsheron districts in Krasnodar Krai, including Shaumyanskiy (M-4) Pass. Dozens of flights were also canceled at Krasnodar Airport (KRR/URKK). Some 33,000 people were left without power in Krasnodar Krai and Adygea regions.
- **Russia:** On January 26, Chinese officials announced on 25 January that flights between Shanghai Pudong Airport (PVG/ZSPD) and multiple airports, including Juneyao Air's HO1608 to Helsinki Vantaa (HEL/EFHK) in Finland until 14 February and Aeroflot's SU208 to Moscow (SVO/UUEE) in Russia, China Eastern's MU570 to Paris-Charles de Gaulle (CDG/LFPG) in France and Swiss International's LX188 to Zurich (ZRH/LSZH) in Switzerland until 7 March, were suspended due to COVID-19.
- **Saudi Arabia:** On January 24, debris fell over the industrial zone in Dhahran Al Janub, 'Asir region, during early morning hours local time after at least one alleged Houthi ballistic missile was intercepted by the Saudi-led coalition forces, following a similar attack in Jazan. No casualties or damage were immediately reported.

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- **Somalia:** On January 24, an explosion occurred at the Bakaara Market in Mogadishu during afternoon hours local time. Further details were not immediately available.
- **Somalia:** On January 25, at least one government soldier was killed and ten others injured when al-Shabaab militants ambushed a military convoy with a roadside bomb in Sindhigo, located near Dhusamareb in Galmudug state. Dozens of militants were reportedly also killed in subsequent clashes with the soldiers.
- **Somalia:** On January 26, at least one person was killed, and two others wounded, including former Deputy Police Commander of Bari Region Ahmed Jarale, after an improvised explosive device (IED) detonated in Bosaso, Puntland state, during evening hours local time; al-Shabaab claimed responsibility for the attack.
- **South Sudan:** On January 24, 32 people were killed and 17 others wounded when unidentified armed individuals raided a cattle farm in the Baidit area of Bor County, Jonglei state, late on 23 January. Unconfirmed reports indicated that the attackers were of Murle descent and hailed from Pibor in Jonglei.
- **Sudan:** On January 24, opposition activists affiliated with the Resistance Committee called upon supporters to rally across Khartoum from 13:00 local time (11:00 GMT); officials have shut down the internet and closed roads and bridges ahead of past demonstrations. Similar protests turned violent and led to clashes on 13 January, killing one and injuring several others.
- **Sudan:** On January 24, at least three demonstrators were killed, including two in Khartoum and one in Gezira state's Madani, and dozens more wounded by gunfire amid clashes with security forces in the latest round of nationwide protests against a military coup in October 2021. These incidents have brought the nationwide death toll to 76 since the beginning of the protest movement.
- **Sudan:** On January 26, hundreds of pro-military demonstrators gathered outside the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission Sudan (UNITAMS) office in Khartoum during afternoon hours local time to demand the organization leave the country. There were no immediate reports of clashes or arrests.
- **Sudan:** On January 30, opposition activists affiliated with the Resistance Committee called upon supporters to rally across Khartoum from 13:00 local time (11:00 GMT); officials have shut down the internet and closed roads and bridges ahead of past demonstrations.
- **Syria:** On January 24, at least 160 suspected Islamic State (IS) militants and 27 Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) members were killed at and around Al-Sina'a Prison in Al-Hasakah, Al-Hasakah governorate, as of 23 January amid airstrikes and ongoing clashes between the SDF and IS forces. Residents fled nearby areas while the SDF reportedly regained control of the prison.
- **Syria:** On January 27, Jordanian border forces clashed with drug smugglers, killing at least 27 people and injuring several others in the vicinity of the Eastern military region during early morning hours local time.

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- **Tunisia:** On January 25, Tunisian aviation authorities announced that all Tunisair flights to and from Thomas Sankara International Airport Ouagadougou (OUA/DFFD) were suspended until further notice due to the military coup in Burkina Faso.
- **Turkey:** On January 24, all flights at Istanbul Airport (IST/LTFM) were canceled until at least 18:00 local time (15:00 GMT), and dozens of flights were also canceled at Istanbul Sabiha Gokcen Airport (SAW/LTFJ) due to heavy snowfall. Traffic disruptions and road closures were also reported in Istanbul, Ankara, Diyarbakir, and Gaziantep.
- **Turkey:** On January 25, Istanbul Airport (IST/LTFM) authorities reported that an ongoing flight suspension at the airport was extended until at least 13:00 local time (10:00 GMT) due to heavy snowfall. Overland traffic disruptions were also likely to persist in Istanbul, Ankara, Diyarbakir, and Gaziantep.
- **Turkey:** On January 25, updated reports indicated that some flights gradually resumed while most remained suspended at Istanbul Airport (IST/LTFM) as of early evening hours local time, following runway clean-up operations after heavy snowfall. Highways and main roads reopened, and restrictions placed on inbound vehicles were lifted in the city.
- **Ukraine:** On January 24, The United States (US) Embassy in Kyiv ordered family members of diplomats to leave the country, while other non-essential US direct-hire employees and citizens were also authorized to depart, citing reports that Russia was planning significant military action against Ukraine. The Embassy remains open currently. A Level 4 travel warning was also issued for US citizens to avoid travel.
- **Ukraine:** On January 24, authorities in France, the United Kingdom (UK), Australia, and Latvia advised nationals to avoid non-essential travel to Ukraine in the near term due to heightened tensions between Russia and NATO forces. The UK and Australia also ordered the withdrawal of some staff from their embassies.
- **Ukraine:** On January 26, South Korean authorities announced the elevation of travel risk levels to twelve Ukrainian provinces, located in the eastern and northern regions of the country, including capital Kyiv, Rivne, Sumy, and Odesa, and advised nationals to exit the country with immediate effect amidst heightened tensions between Russia and NATO forces.
- **Ukraine:** On January 27, at least five soldiers were killed and five others injured after a national guard trooper opened fire at his fellow members at the Yuzhmash Southern Machine-Building Plant in Dnipro at around 03:40 local time (01:40 GMT). The attacker fled the scene and remained at large. The area around the facility was cordoned off and being heavily patrolled; a police operation was ongoing in the city.

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## Country Risk Summaries Cont.



Please be aware System Risk Management has asked all members to prohibit travel to extreme risk countries and regions. Please reference memorandum from the Chancellor regarding procedures relating to international travel to be followed by all System members found at this link:

<http://www.tamus.edu/assets/files/safety/pdf/InternationalTraveltoHighRiskCountries.pdf>

Should you have any questions, please contact me directly. Thank you.

**Henry Judah, AIC CPCU CLU ChFC | Director**  
System Risk Management

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# COUNTRY TRAVEL ADVISORY LIST

Any travel to the below listed Extreme Risk countries or countries with an Extreme Risk region requires an International Travel Questionnaire submission to System Risk Management for review.



## EXTREME RISK COUNTRIES

- |                                   |                |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| 1) Afghanistan                    | 7) North Korea |
| 2) Central African Republic (CAR) | 8) Somalia     |
| 3) Iran                           | 9) South Sudan |
| 4) Iraq                           | 10) Sudan      |
| 5) Libya                          | 11) Syria      |
| 6) Mali                           | 12) Venezuela  |
|                                   | 13) Yemen      |



## HIGH RISK COUNTRIES

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| 1) Algeria                                 | 19) India        |
| 2) Azerbaijan                              | 20) Israel       |
| 3) Burkina Faso                            | 21) Kenya        |
| 4) Burma (Myanmar)                         | 22) Lebanon      |
| 5) Burundi                                 | 23) Mauritania   |
| 6) Cameroon                                | 24) Mexico       |
| 7) Chad                                    | 25) Niger        |
| 8) Colombia                                | 26) Nigeria      |
| 9) Congo (Republic of)                     | 27) Pakistan     |
| 10) Cuba                                   | 28) Panama       |
| 11) Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) | 29) Philippines  |
| 12) Ecuador                                | 30) Russia       |
| 13) Egypt                                  | 31) Saudi Arabia |
| 14) Eritrea                                | 32) Tunisia      |
| 15) Ethiopia                               | 33) Turkey       |
| 16) Georgia                                | 34) Ukraine      |
| 17) Haiti                                  |                  |
| 18) Honduras                               |                  |

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# COUNTRY TRAVEL ADVISORY DETAILS BY RISK LEVEL



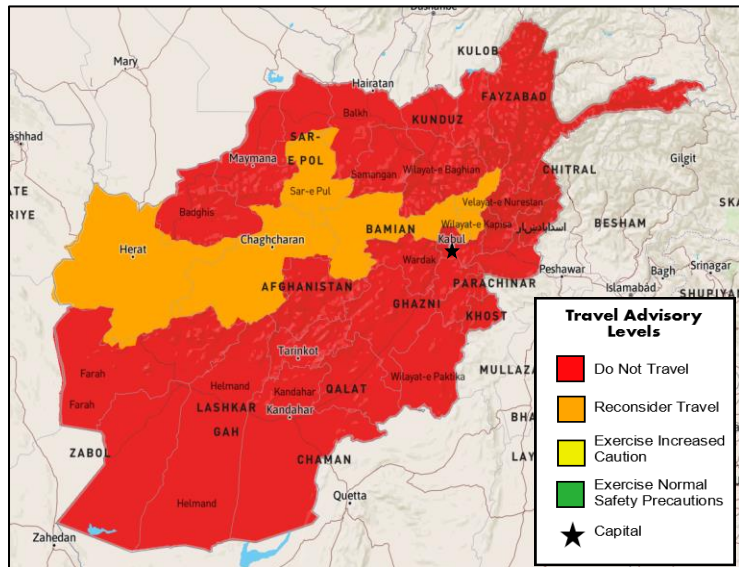
## EXTREME RISK COUNTRIES



**Afghanistan**  
Risk Level: **Extreme**

### Country Overview:

It is advised to avoid travel to Afghanistan. Travel is unsafe due to the unstable security situation involving armed conflict, terrorism, crime, and civil unrest. There is an extreme risk to personal safety and security because of widespread military operations, terrorism and insurgent attacks, and high levels of kidnappings, hostage-taking, suicide bombings, landmines, and vehicle-borne or other improvised explosive devices. Due to extensive warlordism and lawlessness, Afghanistan has long been beset by weak governance in many regions.



The Taliban launched a sweeping offensive against government forces resulting in the complete collapse of the Afghan Government. On August 15, 2021, the Taliban seized Kabul, marking complete control of all major cities in Afghanistan. The Taliban have solidified control of the country and have installed a Taliban government. The initial US-led invasion ousted the Taliban from power in 2001 following the September 11 attacks on U.S. soil. The U.S. negotiated a deal with the Taliban, which required the withdrawal of all foreign forces. The agreement brought an end to the two decades of occupation by the U.S. and other foreign countries, paving the way for the Taliban's advance. The Taliban were not defeated and gradually regained strength, carrying out numerous attacks on foreign and Afghan forces over the past 20 years. With the Taliban's control of the country virtually unopposed, they have been swift to reverse reforms and appear to be on a path of reinstating previously held policies.

The U.S. Embassy in Kabul suspended operations on August 31, 2021. While the U.S. government has withdrawn its personnel from Kabul, they continue to assist U.S. citizens and their families in Afghanistan from Doha, Qatar. It is advised to avoid all travel to Afghanistan due to the armed conflict.

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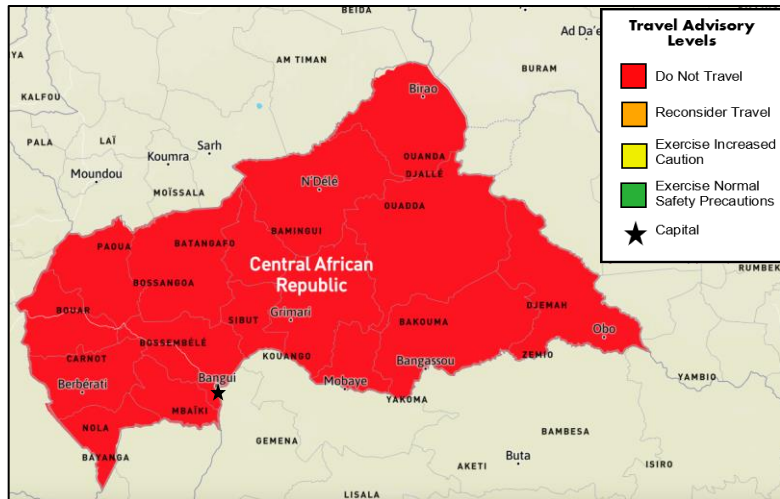


**Central African Republic**  
Risk Level: **Extreme**

## Country Overview:

The security situation in the Central African Republic (CAR) is extremely dangerous. It is advised to avoid all travel to the CAR, if possible. Travel is unsafe due to civil unrest and crime. There is an extreme risk to personal safety and security because of sectarian violence by armed groups, in addition to common criminal activities, such as armed robbery, aggravated battery, and homicide.

Elections held in late 2020 and early 2021 were mired in violence and led to a six month state of emergency, which has now expired. President Faustin Archange Touadéra was re-elected and formed a new government in June. Although there have been no specific incidents of violence or threats specifically targeting U.S. citizens, civil unrest, demonstrations, and post-election violence (including renewed outbreaks of armed conflict) continue to be a threat.



On November 30, 2021, at least 32 people were killed, including two regime soldiers, by suspected rebels in the Kaita and Bayengou villages, Ngaoundaye sub-prefecture, Ouham-Pendé prefecture. Further violence and unrest are likely in the near term. For essential travel to rural areas, avoid travel after dark and move only in convoy with a security escort. A national curfew is in place which comes into effect at 10pm and ends at 5am. You should follow the government’s instructions and avoid travel around Bangui during these hours.

Avoid all but essential travel to the Central African Republic. Have appropriate personal security measures in place if travel to CAR is required.

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## Iran

Risk Level: **Extreme**

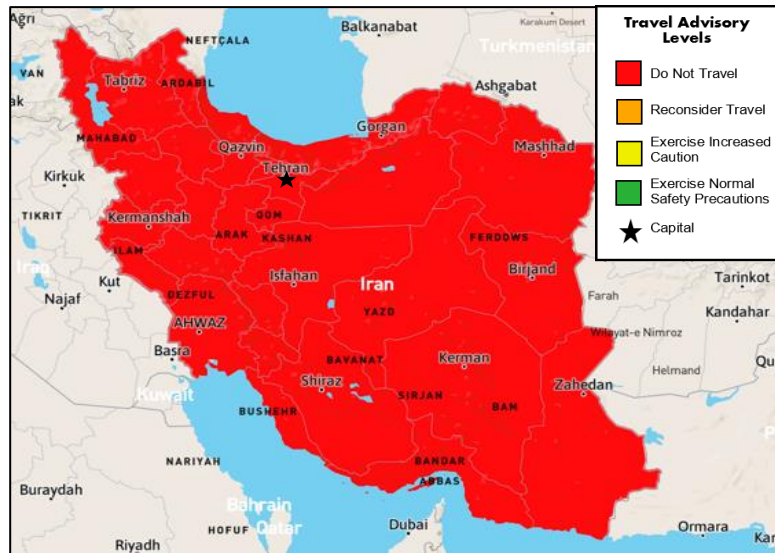
### Country Overview:

The security situation in Iran is highly dangerous, with specific parts of the country being extremely unsafe. Travel to Iran is not advised due to the risk of arbitrary arrest and detention. Iran is also experiencing one of the highest incidences of COVID-19 in the Middle East. The risk of community transmission is high and extreme caution is advised. Iran has begun lifting its lockdown and resuming business activity.

U.S. citizens visiting or residing in Iran have been kidnapped, arrested, and detained on spurious charges. Iranian authorities

continue to unjustly detain and imprison U.S. citizens, particularly dual national Iranian Americans, including students, journalists, business travelers, and academics--on charges including espionage and posing a threat to national security. Iranian authorities routinely delay consular access to detained U.S. citizens and consistently deny consular access to dual U.S.-Iranian citizens. The U.S. government does not have diplomatic or consular relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran. The U.S. government is unable to provide emergency services to U.S. citizens in Iran.

It is advised that all visitors to Iran avoid travel to border areas surrounding Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan, including Sistan and Baluchistan province and areas east of Bam in Kerman province until further notice due to the risk of violent unrest and cross-border clashes. Visitors to eastern border regions are strongly advised to avoid loitering in the vicinity of military checkpoints, outposts, and personnel. For extended travel between cities, consider contracting a reputable local guide. Immediately report suspicious behavior and packages to local authorities. Be aware of traveling in convoy; the Iranian military regularly disguises troop movements by transporting them in unmarked vehicles, making convoys an attractive target for militants.



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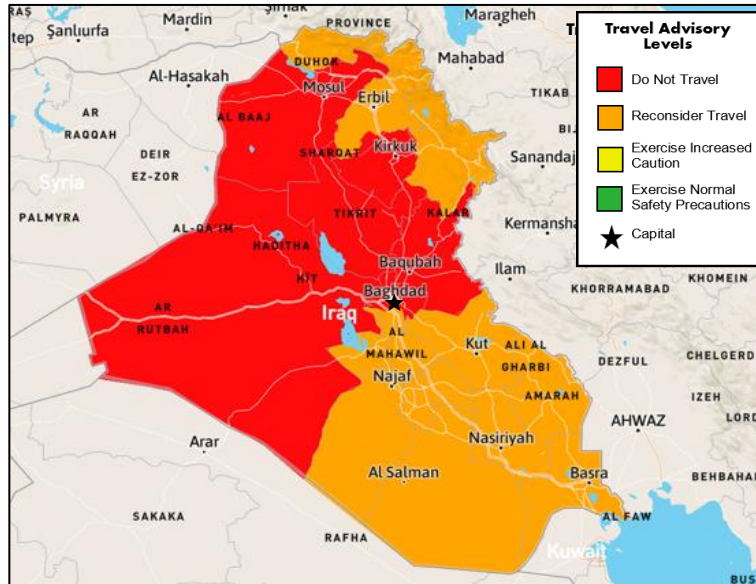


**Iraq**  
Risk Level: **Extreme**

## Country Overview:

The security situation in Iraq is extremely dangerous. It is advised to avoid travel to Iraq. Travel is unsafe due to terrorism, kidnapping, and armed conflict. There is also an extreme risk to personal safety and security because of active insurgent and terrorist groups, sectarian militias, and high levels of violence, including kidnappings, suicide bombings, and vehicle-borne or other improvised explosive devices (IEDs).

Iraq remains subject to regional tensions. Militia groups opposed to the western presence in Iraq continue to threaten Western interests in Iraq, including through attacks on Global Coalition military bases, diplomatic premises, and foreign nationals. The Global Coalition's announcement that it will transition to a non-combat role by 31 December 2021 may heighten tensions around this date.



The Global Coalition's announcement that it will transition to a non-combat role by 31 December 2021 may heighten tensions around this date.

On December 31, 2019, the Embassy suspended public consular services until further notice due to damage done by Iranian-backed terrorist attacks on the Embassy compound. U.S. Consulate General in Erbil remains open and continues to provide consular assistance. In mid-October 2018, the Department of State ordered the suspension of operations at the U.S. Consulate General in Basrah. That institution remains closed. Due to security concerns, U.S. Embassy personnel in Baghdad have been instructed not to use Baghdad International Airport.

Avoid areas near the Turkish, Syrian, and Iranian borders. There are continuous military operations against insurgent groups in the regions bordering Iraq and armed conflict at the Syrian border. U.S. citizens should not travel through Iraq to Syria to engage in armed conflict, where they would face extreme personal risks (kidnapping, injury, or death) and legal risks (arrest, fines, and expulsion). The Kurdistan Regional Government stated that it would impose prison sentences of up to ten years on individuals who illegally cross the border. Additionally, fighting on behalf of, or supporting designated terrorist organizations, is a crime that can result in penalties, including prison time and large fines in the United States.

It is advised to avoid all travel to Iraq.

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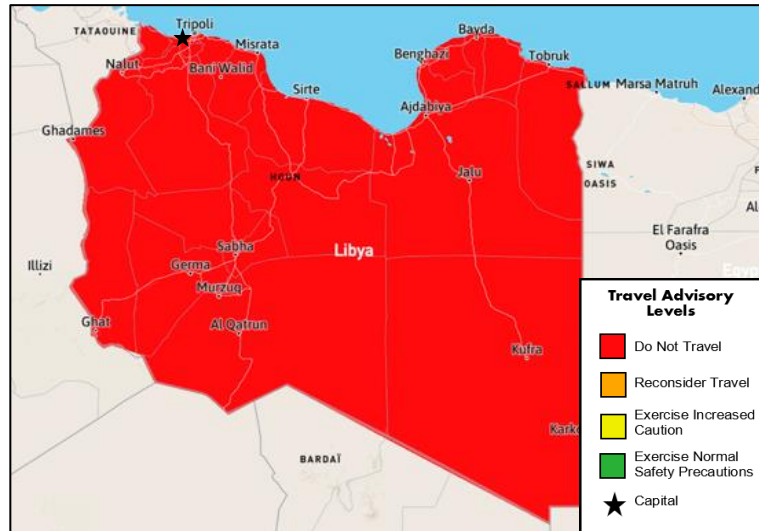




**Libya**  
Risk Level: **Extreme**

## Country Overview:

The security situation in Libya is extremely dangerous. It is advised to avoid travel to Libya. Travel is unsafe due to armed conflict, terrorism, civil unrest, and crime. There is an extreme risk to personal safety and security because of high levels of terrorist activity and crime, including kidnapping for ransom, suicide bombings, and the use of vehicle-borne or other improvised explosive devices (IEDs). Crime levels in Libya remain high, including the threat of kidnapping for ransom. Westerners and U.S. citizens have been targets of these crimes. Terrorist groups continue plotting attacks in Libya. Violent extremist activity in Libya remains high, and extremist groups have made threats against U.S. government officials and citizens. Terrorists may attack with little or no warning, targeting tourist locations, hotels, transportation hubs, markets/shopping malls, and government facilities.



The 2021 Libyan presidential election was scheduled to be held, with the first round on December 24, 2021, and the second round on January 24, 2022. These were, however, postponed. Elections had previously been planned for early 2019 but were delayed due to Khalifa Haftar's Western Libya campaign, after having earlier been planned for December 10, 2018. Election periods are often marred by unrest. On December 15, 2021, three different militia groups blocked buildings of the Libyan National Unity Government, including the Ministry of Defence, in Tripoli to denounce the upcoming elections. Clashes were also reported between the groups, resulting in power blackouts in parts of the city. Heightened security in the affected area is to be expected in the near term.

Outbreaks of violence between competing armed groups can occur with little warning and have the potential to impact U.S. citizens. The capital, Tripoli, and other cities, such as Surman, Al-Jufra, Misrata, Ajdabiya, Benghazi, Sabha, and Derna, have witnessed fighting among armed groups as terrorist attacks. Hotels and airports frequented by Westerners have been the targets of these attacks. Even demonstrations intended to be peaceful can turn confrontational and escalate into violence. Militia or armed groups sometimes detain travelers for arbitrary reasons, do not grant detainees access to a lawyer or a legal process, and do not allow detainees to inform others of their status. U.S. citizens should carry proof of citizenship and valid immigration status at all times, but having these documents does not guarantee fair treatment.

Some international and national airports are closed, and flights out of operational airports are sporadic and may be canceled without warning. The U.S. government is very concerned about targeting commercial transportation in Libya and prohibits U.S. commercial aviation operations within Libyan airspace.

The U.S. government is unable to provide emergency or routine assistance to U.S. citizens in Libya, as the U.S. Embassy in Tripoli suspended its operations in July 2014.

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**Mali**  
Risk Level: **Extreme**

## Country Overview:

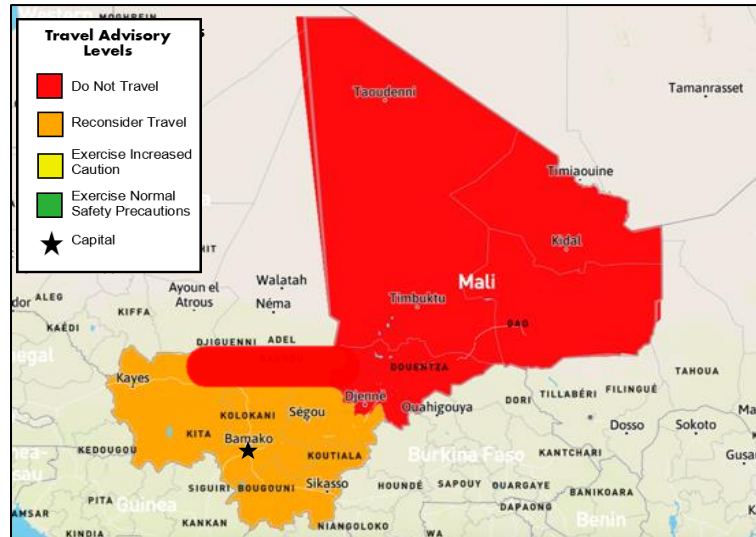
The security situation in Mali is extremely dangerous. It is advised to avoid travel to Mali, if possible. Travel is unsafe due to political instability, crime, and terrorism. There is an extreme risk to personal safety and security because of terrorist activity and violent crimes such as kidnapping and armed robbery.

Violent crime, such as kidnapping and armed robbery, is common in Mali. Violent crime is a particular concern during local holidays and seasonal events in Bamako, its suburbs, and Mali's southern regions. Roadblocks and random police checkpoints are commonplace throughout the country, especially at night. Terrorists and armed groups continue plotting kidnappings and attacks in Mali. They may attack with little or no warning, targeting nightclubs, hotels, restaurants, places of worship, Western diplomatic missions, and other locations frequented by foreigners.

Malian state presence, including law enforcement, schools, and other public services, generally does not exist in those areas outside of major cities. The northern parts of the country continue to be plagued by insecurity due to terrorism and ongoing military operations, while central Mali--in the Segou and Mopti Regions--is unstable due to violent intercommunal conflict instigated by terrorist groups and armed attacks. The U.S. government is unable to provide emergency services to U.S. citizens in the northern and central regions of Mali as U.S. government employee travel to these regions is restricted due to security concerns.

On 9 January, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) announced the closure of land and air borders between ECOWAS countries and Mali and the suspension of all non-essential commercial transactions between ECOWAS countries and Mali. ECOWAS announced the reimposition of sanctions and travel restrictions against Mali after President Goïta did not commit to holding new elections in February. Flights from Bamako to countries outside the West African region continue but you should check with your airline before traveling.

Anti-government unrest is expected to continue, arising out over a host of issues. These include national strikes by police and teachers' unions, arrests of anti-corruption activists, allegations of voter fraud in the March legislative elections, inter-communal clashes in northern and central regions, and the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.



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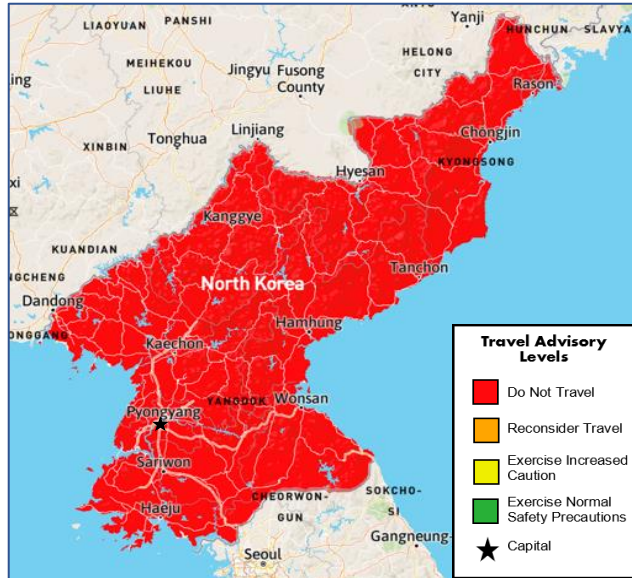
**North Korea**  
Risk Level: **Extreme**

## Country Overview:

The security situation remains volatile on the Korean peninsula, and North Korea's political tensions can change with little notice and with no warning. This poses an extreme risk to visitors.

Travel is unsafe due to the serious risk of arrest and long-term detention. In addition, U.S. passports are not valid for travel to, in, or through North Korea without a specific validation from the U.S. Department of State. Special validations are granted only in limited circumstances.

North Korea was one of the first countries to close its borders to the world at the outset of the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, the country is now experiencing extreme economic decline, and the U.N. estimates that the country is suffering severe food shortages.



The U.S. government is unable to provide emergency services to U.S. citizens in North Korea as it does not have diplomatic or consular relations with North Korea. Sweden serves as the protecting power for the United States in North Korea, providing limited emergency services. The North Korean Government routinely delays or denies Swedish officials' access to detained U.S. citizens.

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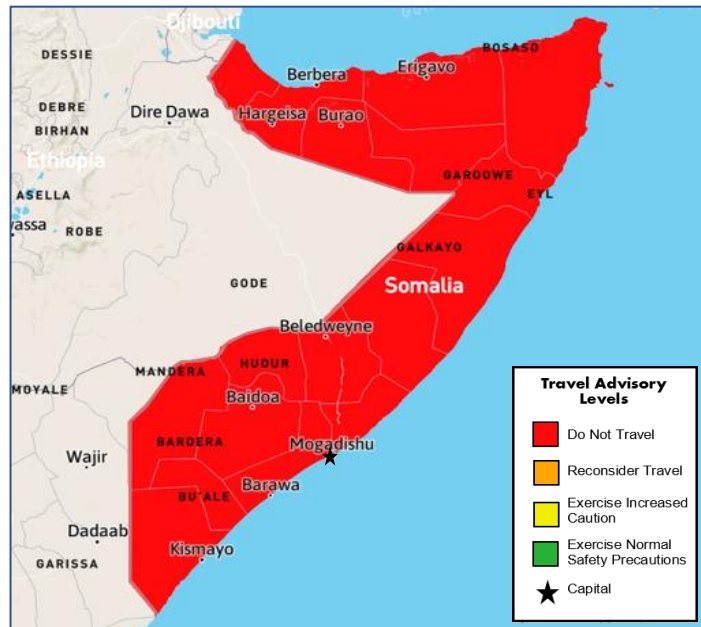


**Somalia**  
Risk Level: **Extreme**

## Country Overview:

The security situation in Somalia is extremely dangerous. Travel is unsafe due to crime, terrorism, and piracy. There is an extreme risk to personal safety and security because of terrorist activity and violent crime, such as kidnapping and murder, which is common throughout the country.

Al-Shabaab has lost control of a large portion of their southern and central Somalia territory due to the success of the Africa Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM)-led Operation Indian Ocean offensive. Coupled with the regular cross-border fighting, Somalia has multiple violent risks that can endanger travelers and residents alike. There is a current outbreak of polio that has the potential to impact travelers. Medical facilities across Somalia have limited capacity and are often non-existent in rural areas.



Deadly attacks by Al-Shabaab continue. On November 25, 2021, at least eight people were killed and 17 injured, including schoolchildren, in a car bombing in Somalia's capital. Al-Shabaab claimed that the bomb intended to strike a United Nations security convoy passing near a school in Mogadishu. The extremist group demonstrated its capacity to undertake mortar attacks throughout the country, with incidents recorded in Middle Shabelle, Gedo, and Bari regions in September 2021. The group also continued to impose blockades on urban centers in the Bakool region, notably Huddur and Wajid, causing food shortages. Meanwhile, clashes on September 30 broke out between Ahlu Sunna Waljama'a (ASWJ) militia and Galmudug state forces in the Bohol area (Galgaduud region).

Violent crime, such as kidnapping and murder, is common throughout Somalia, including Puntland and Somaliland. Illegal roadblocks are also widespread. Several schools acting as "cultural rehabilitation" facilities are operating throughout Somalia with unknown licensing and oversight. Reports of physical abuse and people being held against their will in these facilities are common.

Terrorists continue to plot kidnappings, bombings, and other attacks in Somalia. They may conduct attacks with little or no warning, targeting airports and seaports, government buildings, hotels, restaurants, shopping areas, and other areas where large crowds gather and Westerners frequent, as well as Government, military, and Western convoys. Among others, methods of attack can include car bombs, suicide bombers, individual attackers, and mortar fire.

The U.S. government has extremely limited ability to provide emergency services to U.S. citizens in Somalia due to the lack of permanent consular presence.

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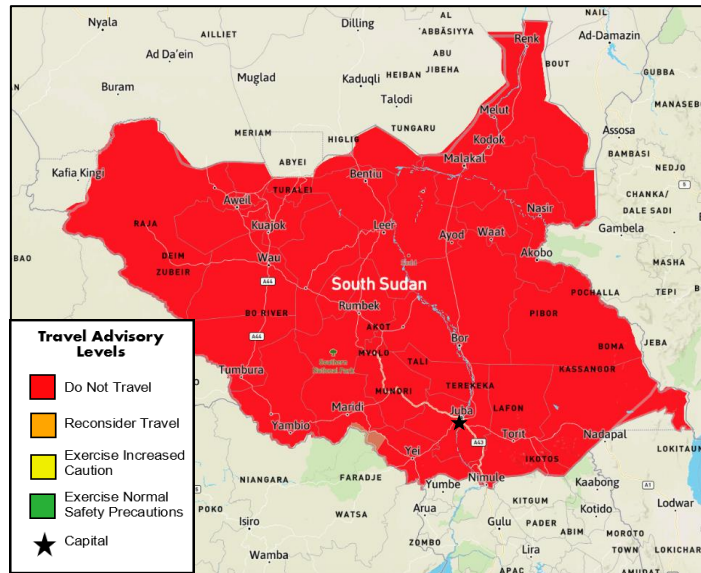


**South Sudan**  
Risk Level: **Extreme**

## Country Overview:

The security situation in South Sudan is extremely dangerous. Travel is unsafe due to crime and armed conflict. There is an extreme risk to personal safety and security because of armed clashes, border disputes, ethnic violence, and crime, including carjacking, shootings, ambushes, assaults, robberies, and kidnappings. Travelers to South Sudan should ensure that they have comprehensive contingency plans that do not depend on support from the Embassy.

Foreign nationals have been the victims of rape, sexual assault, armed robberies, and other violent crimes. Armed conflict is ongoing throughout the country and includes fighting between various political and ethnic groups, and weapons are readily available to the population. Journalist work is also highly dangerous and illegal without the proper documentation.



South Sudanese authorities have announced the closure of land borders, stay at home orders, travel restrictions, and other emergency conditions until further notice due to COVID-19.

It is advised to avoid all travel to South Sudan.

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## Sudan

Risk Level: **Extreme**

### Country Overview:

The security situation in Sudan is extremely dangerous. Travel is unsafe due to crime, terrorism, kidnapping, and armed conflict. Armed conflict and criminal activity are particularly present in contested regions, although kidnappings, armed robberies, and carjacking occur in all parts of the country.

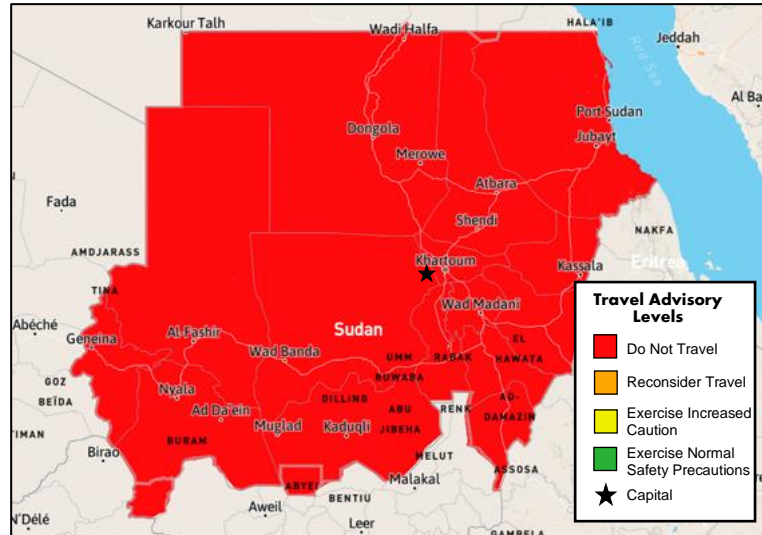
There has since been increased military activity in the capital city of Khartoum and nearby Omdurman, with bridges linking the two cities across the River Nile being closed off. Sudan's journey to democratic rule has been fragile since the April 2019 military ouster of the long-time ruler, Omar al-Bashir, after months of intense protests. A power-sharing agreement was then established to form a government involving the military, civilian representatives, and protest groups.

On November 21, the military announced the return of Prime Minister Abdalla Hamdok to head a transitional government, however, the ongoing political crisis forced the resignation of the Prime Minister on 2 January 2022. Since then, protests have intensified across the country. Internet and telephone services remain unreliable and have been blocked at short notice in the past. There is a heightened risk that the situation in Khartoum and elsewhere in Sudan could deteriorate rapidly.

Crime can occur, such as kidnapping, armed robbery, home invasion, and carjacking. This type of crime is more frequent outside of Khartoum. Members of known terrorist groups and individuals sympathetic to these groups in Sudan could attack with little or no warning, targeting foreign and local government facilities and areas frequented by Westerners. Demonstrations can occur with no warning. The most recent demonstrations in Khartoum have been peaceful. However, police and other security forces may intervene to disperse demonstrators, including with the use of tear gas, when protests occur near key governmental locations and impair freedom of movement.

Violence continues along the border between Chad and Sudan and areas near the border with South Sudan (including the disputed Abyei area). Armed opposition groups are active in Central Darfur state. Intercommunal clashes can occur throughout the country and can result in the declaration of localized States of Emergency. The U.S. government has limited ability to provide emergency services to U.S. citizens outside of Khartoum, as U.S. government employees must obtain special authorization from the Sudanese Government to travel outside Khartoum.

It is advised to avoid all travel to Sudan.



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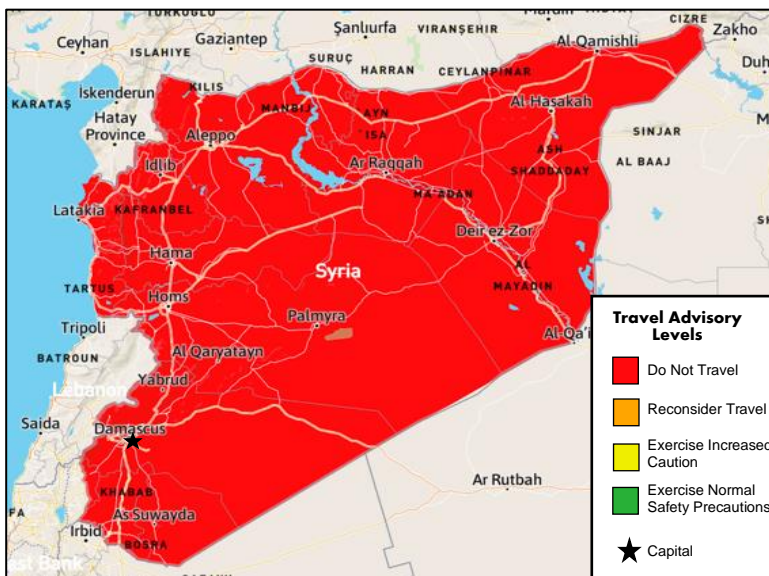


**Syria**  
Risk Level: **Extreme**

## Country Overview:

The security situation in Syria is extremely dangerous. It is advised to avoid travel to Syria. Travel is unsafe due to armed conflict, terrorism, and civil unrest. There is an extreme risk to personal safety and security because no part of Syria is considered safe from violence. Widespread military operations involving chemical warfare, shelling, and aerial bombardment have significantly raised the risk of death or serious injury.

The Syrian regime has used deadly force to quell anti-government protests and is engaged in a full-scale civil war with armed groups. The Government is no longer in control of vast swathes of the country, particularly in northern, southern, and eastern Syria and the Damascus suburbs. Some armed groups have utilized car bombs, improvised explosive device/indirect-fire attacks, sniper fire, and carried out kidnappings throughout the country. No part of Syria is safe from violence.



The U.S. Embassy in Damascus suspended its operations in February 2012. The Czech Republic serves as the protecting power for the United States in Syria. The range of consular services that the Czech Republic provides to U.S. citizens is extremely limited (to include accepting applications for U.S. passports and U.S. Consular Reports of Birth Abroad, as well as providing notarial services), and the U.S. government is unable to provide any emergency services to U.S. citizens in Syria. U.S. citizens in Syria who seek consular services should try to leave the country and contact a U.S. embassy or consulate in a neighboring country quickly and safely.

Long-standing conflict with neighboring states and porous borders has contributed to a complex and unpredictable security environment. There is an ongoing risk of kidnapping and detentions of U.S. citizens and Westerners throughout the country. U.S. citizens remain a target, with many abductions having occurred since mid-2012 and as recently as early 2019. U.S. citizens are targets of arbitrary abduction and detention by the Syrian Government and do not have access to due process or medical attention while in detention. Government detention centers are known to be unsanitary facilities where cruel, inhumane, or degrading treatment of detainees has been documented, as well as torture and extrajudicial killings.

Some international commercial flights to and from Damascus International Airport are now operational. It is, however, advised to avoid all travel to Syria.

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**Venezuela**  
Risk Level: **Extreme**

## Country Overview:

The security situation in Venezuela is extremely dangerous. Travel is unsafe due to ongoing political instability, crime, poor health infrastructure, and arbitrary arrest and detention of foreign nationals. Political marches and demonstrations, which occasionally become violent, are frequent in all areas, and crimes like homicide, armed robbery, kidnapping, drug trafficking, and carjacking are common.

Demonstrations typically elicit a strong police and security force response that includes tear gas, pepper spray, water cannons, and rubber bullets against participants and occasionally devolve into looting and vandalism. The United Nations Human Rights Council's Fact-Finding Mission reported that the regime has engaged in thousands of extrajudicial killings.



In addition, some of Venezuela's land and sea borders are subject to closure. U.S. citizens residing or traveling in Venezuela are advised to depart the country. Consular access to detained U.S. citizens is severely restricted, and the U.S. government is highly unlikely to be granted access. Security forces have arbitrarily detained U.S. citizens for long periods. Venezuelan authorities may not notify the U.S. government of the detention of a U.S. citizen.

Since March 11, 2019, the U.S. Department of State suspended all operations at the U.S. Embassy in Caracas and has withdrawn all diplomatic personnel from Venezuela. The U.S. has additionally suspended all nonstop flights between Venezuela and the U.S. until further notice. Around 150,000 troops, plus tanks, missile launchers, and aircraft were deployed on the Colombian border amid renewed tensions between Bogota and Caracas.

There are shortages of food, electricity, water, medicine, and medical supplies throughout much of Venezuela, and it is advised to avoid all non-essential travel.

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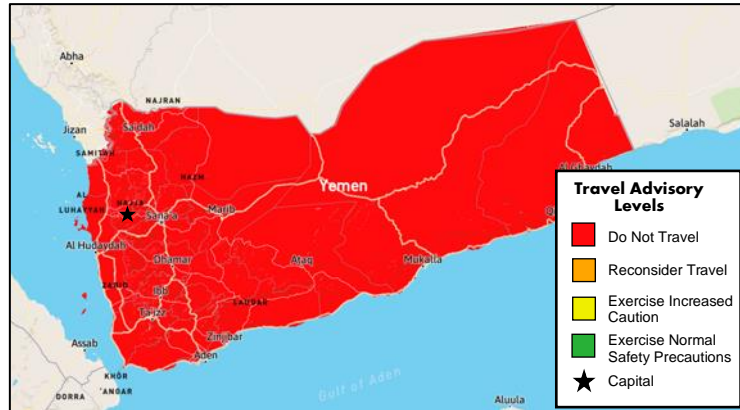




**Yemen**  
Risk Level: **Extreme**

## Country Overview:

The security situation in Yemen is extremely dangerous. Travel is unsafe due to armed conflict, terrorism, and civil unrest. There is an extreme risk to health and personal safety because of ongoing military conflict, heightened terrorist activity, kidnappings for ransom, and unlawful detentions by rebel groups. Employees of western organizations may be targeted for attack or kidnapping. Military conflict has caused significant destruction of infrastructure, housing, medical facilities, schools, and power and water utilities. This limits the availability of electricity, clean water, and medical care.



The U.S. Embassy in Sana'a suspended its operations in February 2015, and the U.S. government is unable to provide emergency services to U.S. citizens. Cholera is also present throughout Yemen, and the provision of adequate medical supplies is either extremely limited or unavailable.

There is a very high risk of kidnapping, and detention of U.S. citizens in Yemen, particularly dual national Yemeni Americans. Rebel groups in Sana'a have detained U.S. citizens, including dual Yemeni-American citizens. U.S. citizens, including dual nationals, have faced difficulty when attempting to depart Yemen, including lengthy delays.

It is advised to avoid all travel to Yemen.

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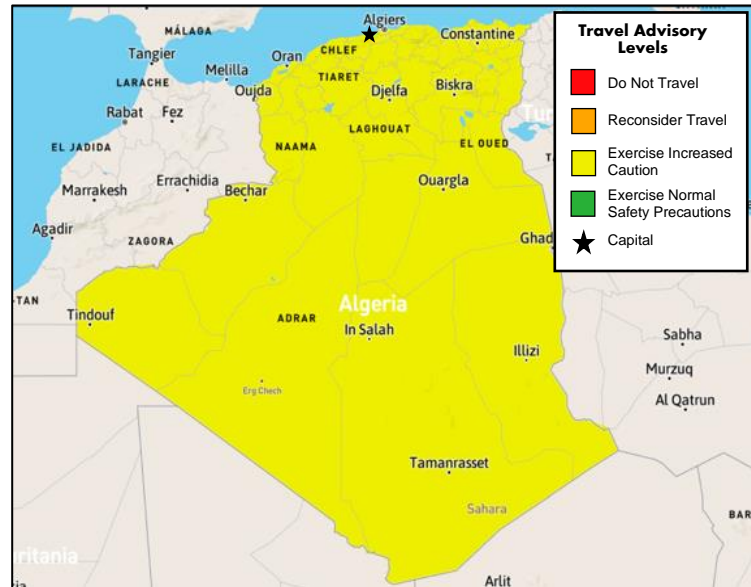
## HIGH RISK COUNTRIES



**Algeria**  
Risk Level: **Moderate Risk**

### Country Overview:

In some parts of Algeria, the security situation is highly dangerous, with specific areas being extremely unsafe. It is advised to exercise increased caution in Algeria due to terrorism. There is an overall moderate level of risk to personal safety and security because terrorists are likely to carry out attacks, including kidnappings, and civil disturbances sometimes occur throughout the country. Since February 2019, mass protests have taken place across Algeria in demand of immediate political reform. On June 2, 2019, Algeria's Constitutional Council announced the cancelation of presidential elections scheduled for July 4. Travelers to the country should avoid political gatherings and demonstrations and follow local advice.



Avoid traveling to rural areas within 50 km (31 miles) of the border with Tunisia and within 250 km (155 miles) of Libya, Niger, Mali, and Mauritania due to terrorism and criminal activities, including kidnapping.

The Algerian Government has started to ease the measures it has taken to limit the spread of COVID-19 by allowing more businesses to reopen and allowing public transportation in cities to resume. The lifting of restrictions will be gradual and dependent on the evolution of COVID-19 cases in Algeria. Non-cargo international air and maritime travel remain closed. Masks are required in public spaces.

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**Azerbaijan**  
Risk Level: **Moderate Risk**

## Country Overview:

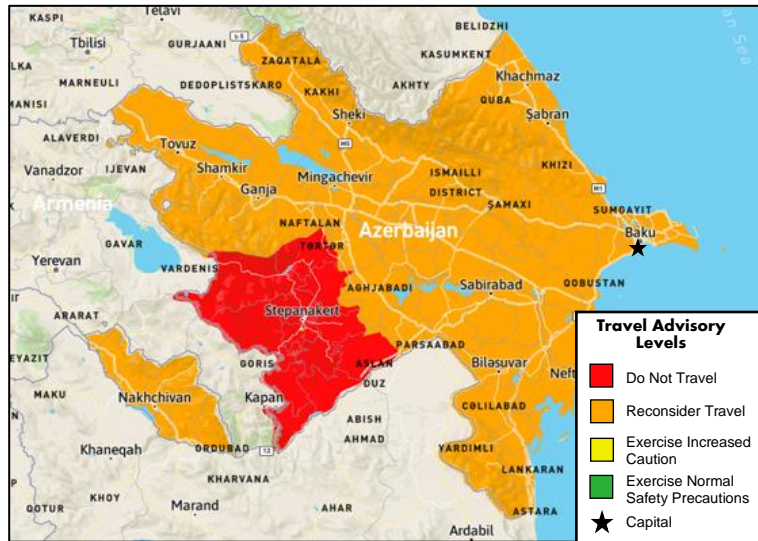
The security situation in some parts of Azerbaijan is highly dangerous, with specific areas being extremely unsafe. It is advised to exercise increased caution in Azerbaijan due to terrorism and armed conflict risk. There is a moderate threat to personal safety and security because terrorist groups continue to plot attacks. Casualties continue to occur in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict with Armenia.

Azerbaijan and Armenia have seen the worst fighting in decades over the Nagorno-Karabakh disputed territory, with reports of over 1,000 civilian casualties. On November 9, 2020, a peace deal was signed by

Russia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan, after six weeks of fighting between Azerbaijan and ethnic Armenians. Effective from November 10, the peace deal aims to resolve the dispute but is being seen as a win for Azerbaijan. The region is internationally recognized as Azerbaijani but has been governed by ethnic Armenians since 1994. Approximately 100,000 people have been displaced in Nagorno-Karabakh since the conflict re-erupted on September 27, 2020. Clashes between Azerbaijani and Armenian forces infrequently occur over the disputed region; however, with international assistance, the two countries reinstated the ceasefire relatively quickly after a flare-up.

Casualties continue to occur in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. Intermittent gunfire and occasional use of artillery systems, including land mines and mortars, result in deaths and injuries each year. Avoid roads near the 'line of contact' and roads near the international border between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The U.S. government is unable to provide emergency services to U.S. citizens in Nagorno-Karabakh as U.S. government employees are restricted from traveling there.

Travelers are advised to avoid all travel to Nagorno-Karabakh and its surrounding regions.



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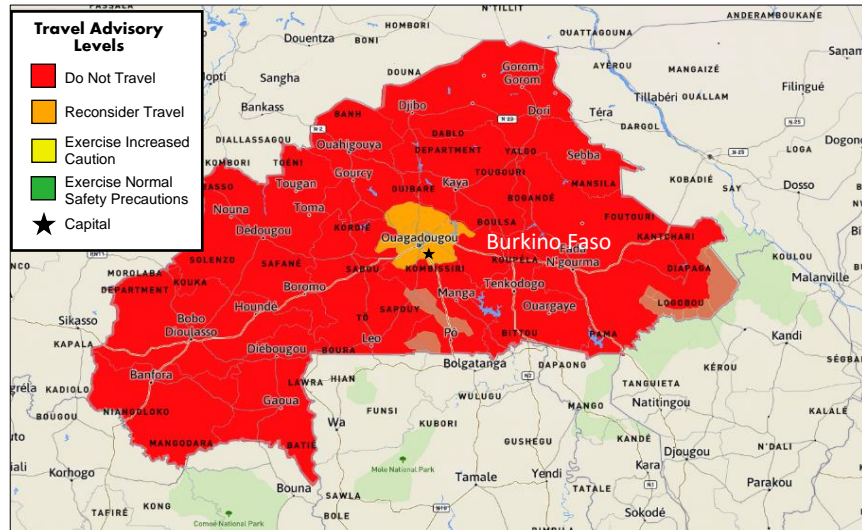




**Burkina Faso**  
Risk Level: **High Risk**

## Country Overview:

The security situation in Burkina Faso is highly dangerous, with some parts of the country being extremely unsafe. It is advised to reconsider travel to Burkina Faso due to terrorism and crime. There is a high level of risk to personal safety and security because of terrorist activity and common violent crime.



On January 24, 2022, the military announced that it had seized the country's power by suspending the National Assembly and constitution and detaining the President and other high-ranking government officials. This follows heavy gunfire near military garrisons in Ouagadougou on January 23 and demonstrations in major cities in the previous days. The coup comes after violent unrest in the capital on 22 January 2022 and several waves of anti-government protests in the latter half of 2021, denouncing government inaction over continued violence against both civilians and security services in the country's restive north by militants with ties to Islamic State and al Qaeda. Kaboré's election was itself tainted by violence in the north, which prevented much of the northern population from voting in the November 2020 elections.

The new military junta will continue to be faced with the problems that hampered Kabore's government, such as widespread insecurity and the prospect of sanctions following international condemnation of the coup. The African Union (AU) and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) have condemned the coup, and sanctions similar to those imposed on Mali and Guinea may now be imposed on Burkina Faso.

Air borders were suspended, and while they have re-opened, only a small number of flights are operating. Land borders are still closed for private journeys and only open for humanitarian vehicles, necessary goods, and equipment destined for the defense and security forces. A nationwide curfew has been introduced between 9 pm, and 5 am.

It is advised not to travel to the following parts of Burkina Faso: all areas of the country north of the town of Boulouga; within 80km of the western border with Mali; Sahel and Est Regions; and Koulpégo Province in Centre-Est Region. It is also advised to limit all but essential travel to the rest of Burkina Faso, including the capital Ouagadougou. All travel to Karpala, Balkiui, and Rayongo (also known as Dayongo) neighborhoods of Ouagadougou's Arrondissement 11 are restricted due to the potential for security operations.

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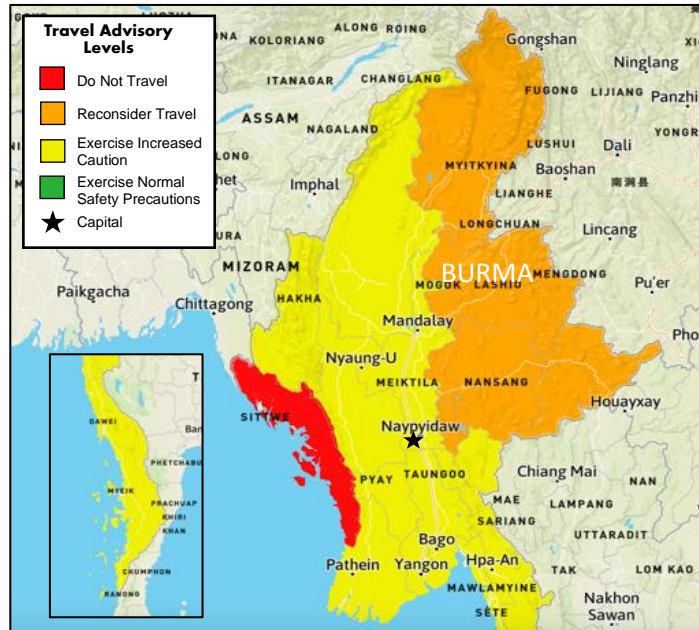


**Burma (Myanmar)**  
Risk Level: **Moderate Risk**

## Country Overview:

The security situation in some parts of Myanmar is highly dangerous, with specific areas of the country being extremely unsafe. Due to civil unrest and armed conflict, it is advised to exercise increased caution in Myanmar. There is an overall moderate risk to personal safety and security because of fighting between the Myanmar military and various ethnic armed groups and militia forces.

It is advised to avoid all travel to Rakhine State due to civil unrest and armed conflict. Travel to townships in Chin State, Kayah State, Kachin State, and Shan State is not advised due to civil unrest and armed conflict. Travelers should avoid areas bordering China, Laos, Thailand, Bangladesh, and India.



On February 1, 2021, the former State Counsellor of Myanmar Aung San Suu Kyi was detained by the Myanmar military along with other senior figures from the ruling party over unsubstantiated claims of election fraud. Since the coup, pro and anti-military rallies have been held in Yangon and Mandalay daily and often escalate into violence, with security forces regularly firing live ammunition at protestors. Hundreds of protestors have been killed, including children, resulting in widespread international condemnation. On August 1, 2021, Senior General Min Aung Hlaing declared himself Prime Minister, and August 2023 was the provisional date for new elections and an end to the state of emergency.

On December 6, 2021, Aung San Suu Kyi was found guilty and sentenced to 2 years in prison, and she awaits further charges and trials that will likely see her never leave prison.

There may be heightened tensions in Myanmar on and around February 1, 2022, the first anniversary of the 2021 military coup. Attacks against security forces and regime-affiliated personnel, businesses, and facilities cannot be ruled out. Protests could take place and could turn violent at any time. Security forces could use excessive and lethal force to retaliate and disperse crowds.

Travelers are advised to avoid all protests.

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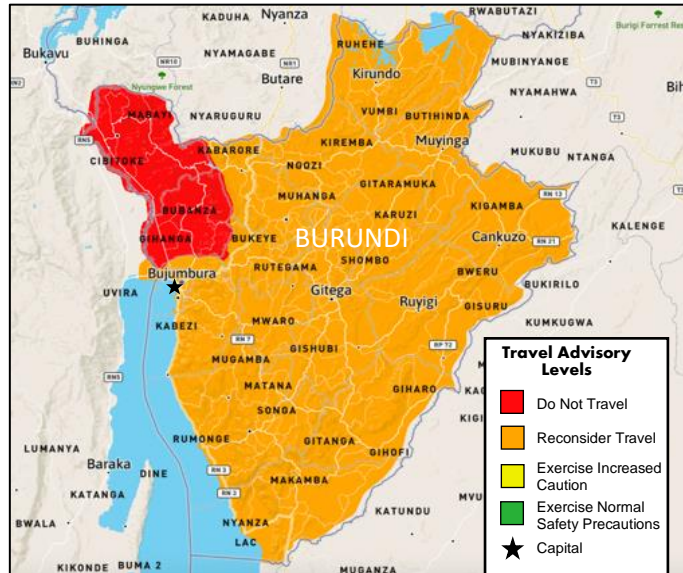


**Burundi**  
Risk Level: **High Risk**

## Country Overview:

The security situation in Burundi is highly dangerous, with certain areas of the country being extremely unsafe. It is advised to reconsider travel to Burundi. There is a high level of risk to personal safety and security because of ongoing political tensions, sporadic violence, clashes by armed groups, and serious crimes, such as armed robbery.

It is advised to avoid all travel to Cibitoke and Bubanza provinces; areas of Bujumbura Rural province west of the Rusizi river towards the Democratic Republic of the Congo border, except for the Rusizi Delta Nature Reserve; Ruvubu National Park; the road north of Bujumbura airport towards Cibitoke; and the main road running west from Kayanza through the Kibira National Park. It is also advised to limit all but essential travel to the rest of Burundi (excluding airside transit through Bujumbura International Airport).



Medical services in Burundi fall well below U.S. standards, and there are no adequate trauma services in the country. Emergency medical and fire services are limited or non-existent in some areas of the country. The CDC has also issued a Level 1 Travel Notice on Malaria in Burundi. There are ongoing political tensions in Burundi, causing sporadic violence throughout the country. Police and military checkpoints are common and can restrict freedom of movement. Police have conducted weapon searches in the homes of private citizens.

The U.S. government has limited ability to provide emergency services to U.S. citizens throughout Burundi. Due to travel restrictions on U.S. Embassy personnel, the U.S. government is unable to provide emergency services to U.S. citizens in the following areas: the provinces of Bubanza and Cibitoke, Kibira National Park (including the park's southernmost part in Muramvya province), and Ruvubu and Buriri Forest.

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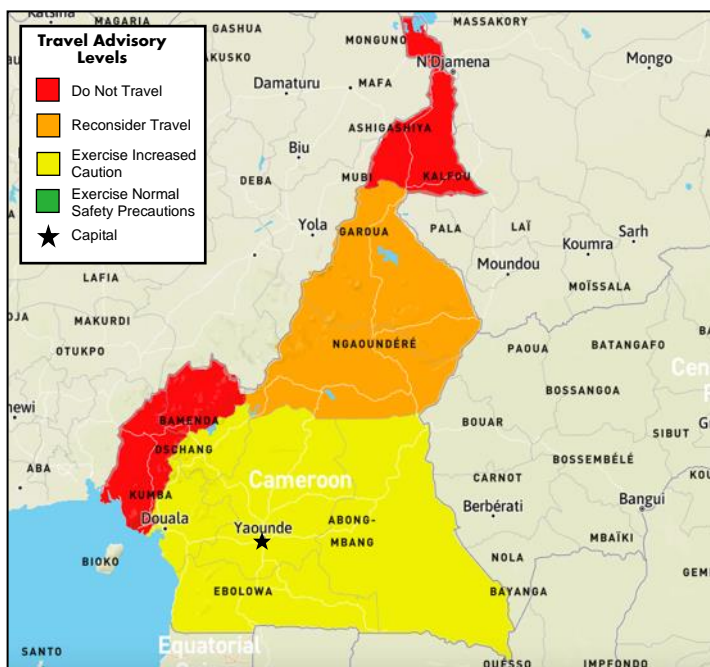


**Cameroon**  
Risk Level: **Moderate Risk**

## Country Overview:

The security situation in certain parts of Cameroon is extremely dangerous. It is advised to exercise increased caution in Cameroon due to crime, civil unrest, and terrorism. There is an overall moderate risk to personal safety and security because of terrorist activity in Northern and Eastern Cameroon and violent crime, such as kidnapping, armed robbery, assault, and common carjacking.

Armed separatists announced extended general strikes in Northwest and South-West regions in 2019. There have also been multiple clashes between security forces and armed groups over the past year in many places in Northwest and South-West regions, including in the towns of Bafut, Tubah, Ndu, Widikum, and in Lebialem division, the Gughe village, DongaMantung division, the Kikaikelaki village (Kumbo commune), Bui division, Bamessing village (Ndop commune), Ngoketunjia division. Travelers should be vigilant, keep a low profile, and monitor local media.



The Southern Cameroons Defence Forces (SOCADEF) announced a two-week ceasefire effective from March 29 amid the ongoing COVID-19 outbreak. The Ambazonia Defence Forces (ADF) militia was also not immediately expected to join the ceasefire in the Anglophone Southwest and Northwest regions. Limit outdoor exposure and exercise caution in the Anglophone Southwest and Northwest regions. Tensions remain high, and further unrest is likely.

It is advised to avoid travel to Far North Region; within 40km of the border with Nigeria, except Garoua in North Region; within 40km of the border with Chad; within 40km of the border with the Central African Republic (CAR); the Bakassi Peninsula; Northwest Region; and Southwest Region (including the towns of Buea, Muyuka, and Tiko in Fako Division), except Limbe in Fako Division. It is further advised to limit all but essential travel to Limbe in the Fako Division of Southwest Region and the rest of North and Adamawa Regions, including Garoua in North Region.

Due to current official travel restrictions, the U.S. government has limited ability to provide emergency services to U.S. citizens in the North, Far North, Northwest, Southwest, and Parts of Adamawa and East Regions of Cameroon.

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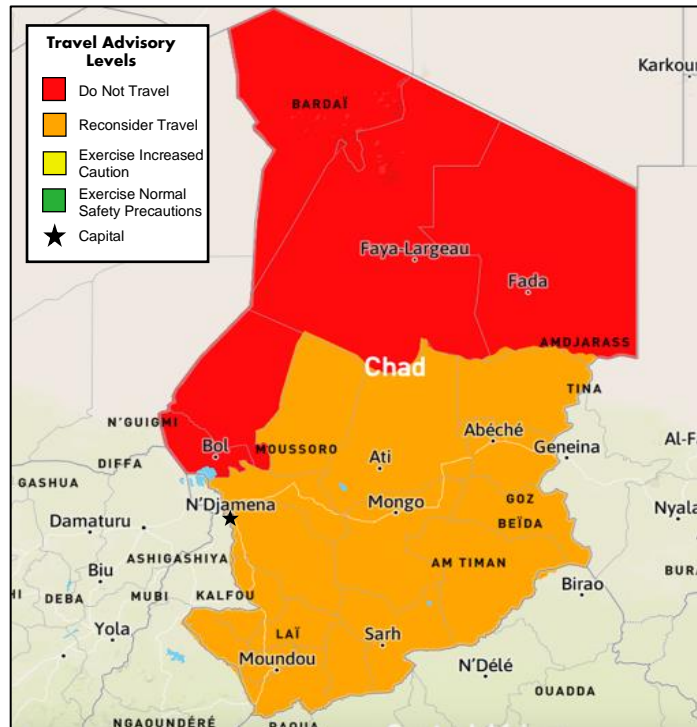


**Chad**  
Risk Level: **High Risk**

## Country Overview:

The security situation in Chad is highly dangerous, with some parts of the country being extremely unsafe. It is advised to reconsider travel to Chad due to crime, terrorism, and the existence of minefields. There is a high level of risk to personal safety and security because of widespread violent crimes, such as armed robbery and mugging, as well as terrorist attacks and minefields along the borders with Libya and Sudan.

It is advised not to travel at all to the following areas in Chad: areas within 30km of all borders, except for the capital N'Djamena (where it is advised to limit all but essential travel); within 30km of Lake Chad and the parts of Kanem and Lac regions to the west of the towns of Mao and Bol; the regions of Ennedi, and Tibesti; and the region of Borkou, except within 30km of the town of Faya Largeau (where it is advised to limit all but essential travel). It is further advised to limit all but essential travel to the remaining parts of the country, including the capital, N'Djamena, and the town of Faya Largeau.



The President of Chad Idriss Deby Itno was killed in battle while fighting rebels en route to N'Djamena, Chad's capital city. The military has taken control of the country in the interim, announcing that the late President's son, General Mahamat Idriss Deby Itno, would serve as interim head of state. Parliament and the Government have been dissolved and replaced by a transitional military council. The interim Government will operate for 18 months. All borders were closed, and a curfew was implemented as unrest was expected. The President's death comes just after he was declared the winner in the recent contested elections, which would have seen him head the state for the next six years.

The U.S. Government has extremely limited ability to provide emergency services to U.S. citizens in Chad as U.S. Government employees must obtain special authorization to travel outside of the capital, including the Lake Chad Basin.

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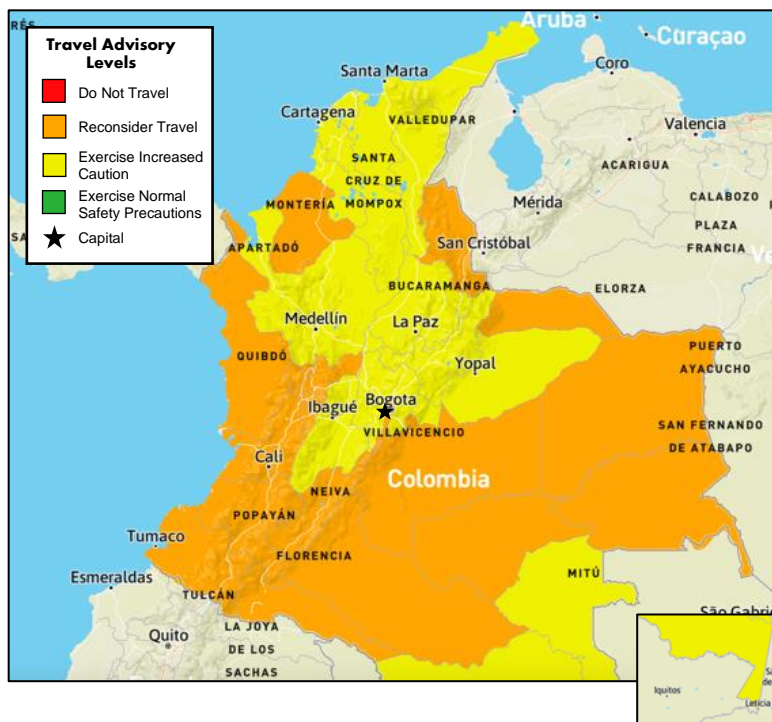




**Colombia**  
Risk Level: **Moderate Risk**

## Country Overview:

In some parts of Colombia, the security situation is highly dangerous, with specific areas being extremely unsafe. It is advised to exercise increased caution in Colombia due to crime and terrorism. There is an overall moderate risk to personal safety and security because the National Liberation Army (ELN) continues to plot possible attacks, and violent and organized criminal activities, such as homicide, assault, armed robbery, extortion, and kidnapping, are common. On April 26, 2019, Colombia's Trasandino oil pipeline was bombed in western Narino province, marking the seventh attack in recent times. Travelers should be vigilant and pay close attention to warnings issued by the Colombian authorities.



It is advised to avoid all travel to areas within 20km of the Venezuela and Ecuador border, except the Pan American Highway crossing at Ipiales. It is also advised to limit all but essential travel to the departments of Antioquia (except Medellín); Arauca; Caquetá; Cauca (except Popayan); Chocó (except its capital Quibdó and the whale-watching towns of Nuqui, Bania, Solano, and Capurganá); Guainía; Guaviare; Meta (except Villavicencio and the tourist site of Caño Cristales); Nariño (except Pasto and the border crossing of Ipiales); Norte de Santander; Putumayo; Valle de Cauca (except Cali); and Vichada.

The U.S. government has limited ability to provide emergency services to U.S. citizens as U.S. government personnel cannot travel to these areas because of security restrictions and limited domestic travel options.

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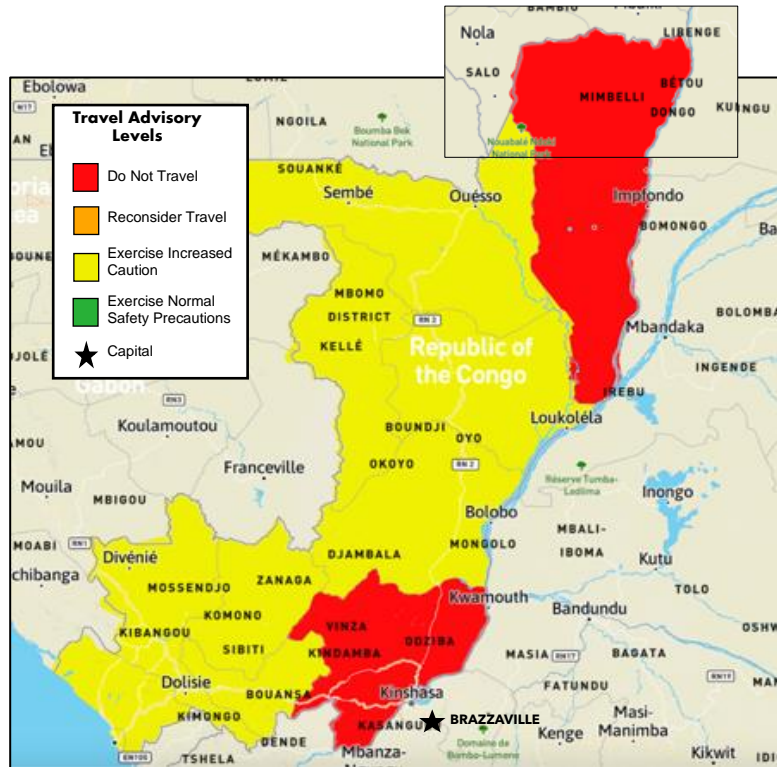


**Congo (Republic of)**  
Risk Level: **Moderate Risk**

## Country Overview:

The security situation in specific parts of the Republic of the Congo is extremely dangerous. It is advised to exercise increased caution while in the country due to crime and civil unrest. There is an overall moderate risk to personal safety and security because violent crime, such as armed robbery and assault, is common. In addition, political demonstrations and armed clashes can be unpredictable.

It is advised to avoid all travel to the southern and western districts of the Pool region, including the Boko, Kindamba, Kinkala, Mayama, and Mindouli districts; the Mouyondzi district of Bouenza region; and within 50km of the border with the Central African Republic in Likouala region. It is further advised to limit all but essential travel to the Brazzaville region, except for the city of Brazzaville and the Ngabe district of the Pool region.



The U.S. government has limited ability to provide emergency services to U.S. citizens outside Brazzaville.

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**Cuba**  
Risk Level: **Moderate Risk**

## Country Overview:

The security situation in Cuba is relatively stable and characterized by a strong military and police presence. American citizens should exercise increased caution due to health attacks targeting numerous U.S. Embassy employees. The personal safety and security of other travelers in Cuba may also be at risk. While there is no recent history of terrorism in Cuba, attacks cannot be ruled out.



On July 11, thousands of people took to the streets in Cuba to peacefully protest over the economy, shortages of medicines, the response to COVID-19, and harsh restrictions on freedom of expression and assembly. The protests evolved into thousands of people calling for an end to the 62-year-old communist regime in the country. They started in the western city of San Antonio de Los Baños and later spread to more than 40 cities and towns, including the capital Havana. State security forces responded heavy-handedly, resulting in over 100 arrests, internet service disruption, and the destruction of property. Hundreds of Cubans lined up outside police stations to look for missing relatives whose whereabouts were unknown.

Travelers to Cuba may experience border closures, airport closures, travel prohibitions, stay-at-home orders, business closures, and other emergency conditions within Cuba due to COVID-19. It is advised to avoid Hotel Nacional and Hotel Capri in Havana. If you experience any unusual acute auditory or sensory phenomena, immediately move to another area.

Raul Castro has retired and stepped down as the first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, transferring power to President Miguel Diaz-Canel. In the short term, little change is expected as Diaz-Canel is a staunch ally and supporter of the Castro family.

The U.S. has declared Cuba a state sponsor of terrorism and has imposed sanctions over human rights violations. All travelers wishing to enter Cuba are required to quarantine for 14 days due to COVID-19. Upon arrival, travelers will have to undergo a PCR test as well as a temperature screening.

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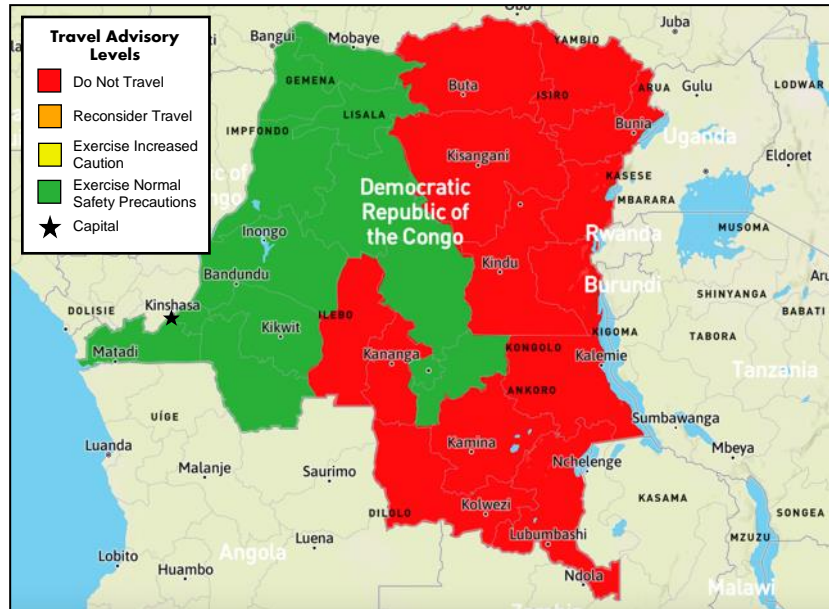


## Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) Risk Level: **High Risk**

### Country Overview:

In some areas of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the security situation is highly dangerous, with extremely unsafe specific parts of the country. It is advised to reconsider travel to the DRC due to civil unrest and crime. It is advised to reconsider travel to the DRC due to civil unrest and crime.

There is a high level of risk to personal safety and security because of the activities of rebels and other armed groups, potential civil unrest, and outbreaks of violence, including killing, rape, kidnapping, and pillaging. Avoid overland travel in rural areas in eastern Congo. Contract a private security escort with local experience for business-critical travel.



The Ministry of Health of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) declared an outbreak of Ebola virus disease in North Kivu (Nord-Kivu) province, originating in Béni territory. On July 17, 2019, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak to be a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). WHO officials reported that the Ebola death toll had reached more than 2,000. In order to control the spread of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD), authorities have established health checkpoints throughout the Nord-Kivu, Ituri, and Sud-Kivu Provinces, including in the cities of Goma, Beni, and Butembo and in Virunga National Park. New checkpoints may be created with little notice. Medical workers combating the spread of Ebola have come under attack in the DRC. Perpetrators are sometimes members of terrorist groups, but the motives for these attacks are often unknown. The country is also experiencing an outbreak of measles. There have been over 180,000 suspected cases with nearly 3600 deaths, mostly children under five.

It is advised to avoid all travel to the provinces of Kasai, Kasai Central, Kasai Oriental, Sud-Kivu, Nord-Kivu, Ituri, Maniema, Tanganyika, Bas-Uélé, and Haut-Uélé as there have been sporadic and severe outbreaks of violence targeting civilians, including killing, rape, kidnapping, and pillaging. It is further advised to limit all but essential travel to the rest of the country.

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**Ecuador**  
Risk Level: **Moderate Risk**

## Country Overview:

The security situation in some parts of Ecuador is highly dangerous, with specific areas being extremely unsafe. Travelers are advised to exercise increased caution due to crime and terrorism. There is a heightened level of risk to personal safety and security in the northern border area with Colombia because it has a higher rate of crime, including kidnapping for ransom than the rest of the country. Serious, sometimes violent, demonstrations and road blockades occurred throughout Ecuador in October 2019, disrupting inter-city, inter-provincial, and international travel. Demonstrations and blockades could occur again in any location with little to no warning.



Reports indicate a recent increase in violent crime in Guayaquil, including multiple targeted assassinations and attempted assassinations against port employees. There has been a recent increase in violent crime in the southern region of Guayaquil as well. Any official personnel traveling to the port should take additional security.

The Ecuadorian Government announced a State of Exception on October 22 in response to an uptick in cartel and gang violence that resulted in three large prison riots that left 223 people dead since early February 2021. There is an increased risk of gang violence, and social unrest as the Government battles a growing gang presence coupled with protests over worsening economic conditions.

Crime, particularly violent crime, is a concern throughout Ecuador. Limited police and judicial resources contribute to Ecuador's overall high crime rate. Pickpocketing, purse snatching, robbery, and theft of travel documents are the crimes most committed against U.S. citizens. It is advised to avoid all travel within 20km of the border with Colombia, except for the official border crossing town of Tulcan in Carchi province. It is further recommended to limit all but essential travel to Sucumbios and Esmeraldas provinces.

Transnational crime groups operating in Esmeralda's province have engaged in violent crime and killed local citizens in addition to carrying out bombings targeting the Ecuadorian military and law enforcement. The U.S. government is limited in its ability to provide emergency services to U.S. citizens in the Colombian border area, as U.S. government personnel cannot travel to the provinces of Esmeraldas, Carchi, and Sucumbíos without permission from the Embassy's security office. However, U.S. government personnel are permitted to travel to the northern bank of the Napo River in Sucumbíos, an area approximately four miles wide, and the portion of Esmeraldas province that is south of Esmeraldas city.

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**Egypt**  
Risk Level: **Moderate Risk**

## Country Overview:

The security situation in some parts of Egypt is highly dangerous, with specific areas of the country being extremely unsafe. Travelers to Egypt should exercise increased caution due to terrorism. There is an overall moderate risk to personal safety and security due to several extremist organizations operating in Egypt. It is advised to avoid all travel to the Governorate of North Sinai due to the significant increase in criminal activity and continued terrorist attacks on police and security forces.

It is also advised to limit all but essential travel to the Governorate of South Sinai, except for the area within the Sharm el-Sheikh perimeter barrier, which includes the airport and the areas of Sharm el Maya, Hadaba, Naama Bay, Sharks Bay, and Nabq (although travel by air to or from Sharm el-Sheikh is not recommended); and the area west of the Nile Valley and Nile Delta regions, excluding the coastal areas between the Nile Delta and Marsa Matruh.



Local law prohibits protesting or demonstrating without a permit. Being near anti-government protests can draw scrutiny from Egyptian police and security forces. U.S. citizens have been detained for participating in demonstrations and posting content on social media perceived as critical of Egypt or its allies.

The U.S. Embassy may have limited ability to provide consular services to dual U.S.-Egyptian citizens. Egyptian law considers dual citizens to be Egyptian citizens.

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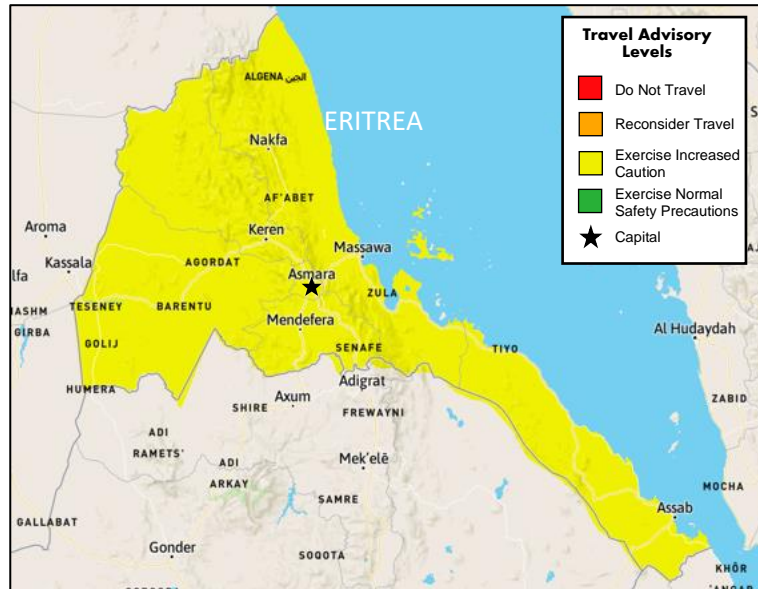


## Eritrea

Risk Level: **Moderate Risk**

### Country Overview:

The security situation in some parts of Eritrea is extremely dangerous. It is advised to exercise increased caution in Eritrea due to travel restrictions, limited consular assistance, and political volatility. There is an overall moderate risk to personal safety and security because of ongoing instability, tensions with Ethiopia, and the presence of landmines. There are landmines in many remote areas in Eritrea, particularly in Nakfa, AdiKeih, Arezza, the 40 km-wide regions between the Setit and Mereb Rivers, and in areas north and west of Keren, areas near Massawa, Ghinda, Agordat, Barentu, Dekemhare, and south of Tessenae.



On Saturday, November 14, 2020, three rockets were fired at Asmara and seemed to have been aimed at the capital's airport. The leader of Ethiopia's northern Tigray region confirmed, on the following Sunday, that his forces fired the missiles. There has been a long-standing feud between Eritrea and the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF). Eritrea could be drawn into the conflict between Tigray and Ethiopia, creating widespread concern for war escalation and further retaliation.

It is advised to avoid all travel within 25km of Eritrea's land borders, with the exceptions of the towns of Senafe and Tessenei, and the border crossings at Debay Sima – Burre, Serha – Zalambessa, and Kesadika (Adi Kuala) – Rama, plus the main paved roads leading to those crossings. All border crossings between Eritrea and Ethiopia are closed, and all foreign nationals, including diplomats, must apply in advance for a travel permit to leave Asmara.

The U.S. government has limited ability to provide emergency services to U.S. citizens in Eritrea, as U.S. government employees must obtain special authorization to travel outside of Asmara. Eritrean law enforcement officials routinely block access to foreign nationals in detention. The U.S. Embassy, therefore, may not receive notification or be allowed access to you if you are detained or arrested.

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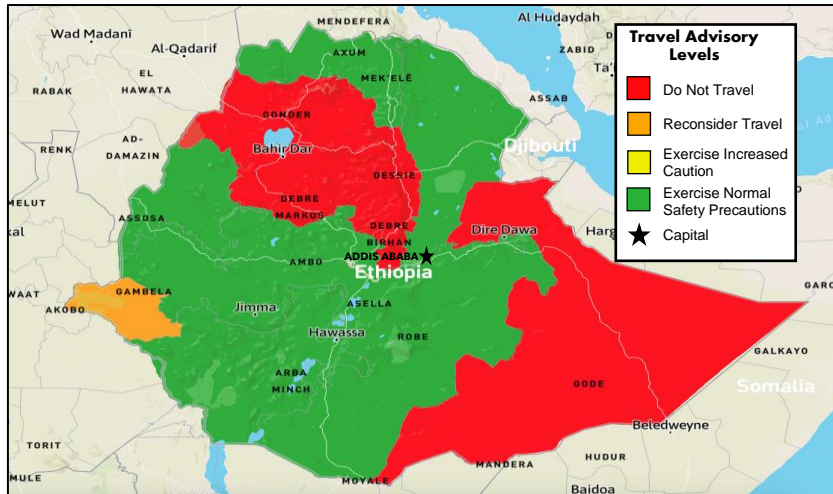


**Ethiopia**  
Risk Level: **Moderate Risk**

## Country Overview:

The security situation in some parts of Ethiopia is highly dangerous, with certain areas of the country being extremely unsafe. It is advised to exercise increased caution in Ethiopia due to the potential for civil unrest, crime, and terrorism.

The Ethiopian Government declared a six-month state of emergency on November 2, 2021. Government forces have had recent success in pushing back Tigrayan rebel forces and have managed to retake towns and cities that had previously fallen to rebel forces. Travelers are advised to avoid traveling to Ethiopia and leave the country if they have not already done so due to the extreme risk and uncertainty of the conflict.



It is advised to avoid all travel to Ethiopia's Somali region and the border areas with Sudan, Eritrea, Kenya, and South Sudan, including the Gambela region. It is further advised to limit all but essential travel to the Danakil Desert in the Afar region and the Guji and Borena zones of the Oromia region. In the wake of recent outbreaks of violence and property destruction, it is advised to avoid travel to the Amhara region. Avoid travel to the East Hararge region and the Guji zone of Oromia State as well as the Benishangul Gumuz and the western part of Oromia State due to armed conflict and civil unrest.

The Government of Ethiopia has restricted or shut down the internet, cellular data, and phone services during and after civil unrest. These restrictions impede the U.S. Embassy's ability to communicate with and provide consular services to U.S. citizens in Ethiopia. The U.S. Embassy has limited ability to provide emergency services to U.S. citizens outside of Addis Ababa.

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**Georgia**  
Risk Level: **Low Risk**

### Country Overview:

The security situation in some areas of Georgia is dangerous, with specific parts of the country being extremely unsafe. Though it is advised to exercise normal safety precautions in Georgia, avoid travel to the Russian-occupied regions of South Ossetia and Abkhazia due to civil unrest, crime, and landmines. There is a heightened risk to personal safety and security in these parts of Georgia because Russian troops and border guards occupy both regions. Several attacks, criminal incidents, and kidnappings have occurred.



It is advised to avoid all travel to South Ossetia and Abkhazia's breakaway regions and limit all but essential travel to areas near the Administrative Boundary Lines with Abkhazia and South Ossetia. Entering these Russian-occupied territories will likely result in arrest, imprisonment, or a fine.

Local authorities indicated that all public transport was suspended, and moving around cities and towns for non-emergency reasons was banned in Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti due to COVID-19. Checkpoints are set up at borders between municipalities to control vehicular traffic, and military, police, and health personnel reinforce directives.

The U.S. government is unable to provide emergency services to U.S. citizens traveling in South Ossetia and Abkhazia.

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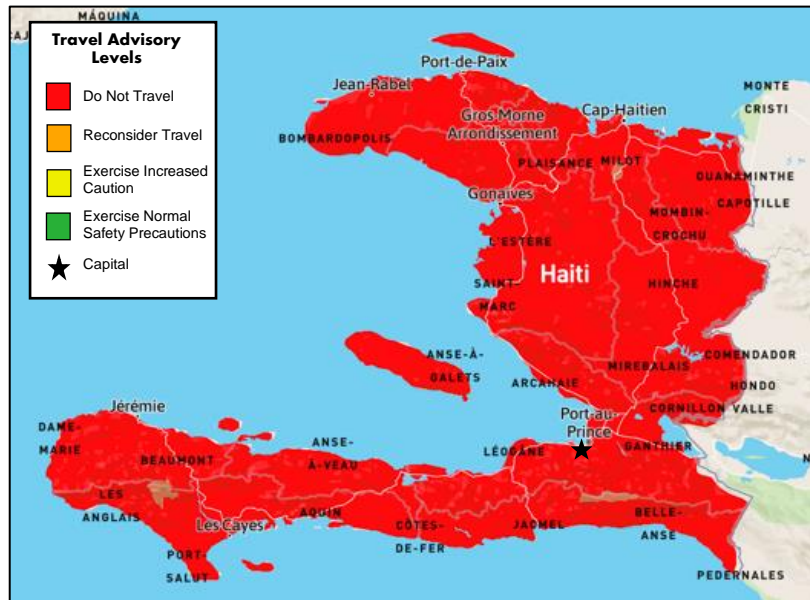
## Haiti

Risk Level: **High Risk**

### Country Overview:

The security situation in Haiti is unstable and extremely dangerous. It is advised to reconsider travel to Haiti due to civil unrest and crime. There is a high risk to personal safety and security due to the widespread violent and unpredictable demonstrations in Port-au-Prince and elsewhere in the country.

Haiti has been gripped by a series of violent protests and riots since early July 2018, leaving dozens of people dead. What began as social unrest in response to a proposed government hike in fuel prices has since morphed into an anti-corruption protest campaign, with deadly violence reigniting in November 2018 and again in February and September-December 2019 with sporadic killings reported at protests throughout 2020.



During the night of 6-7 July, the Haitian President, Jovenel Moïse, was assassinated at his private residence in Port-au-Prince during an attack. The First Lady, Martine Moïse, was also severely injured. The following day, Claude Joseph announced his leadership as Interim Prime Minister and issued an executive order instating a state of siege for 15 days. While the situation remained relatively calm, a resurgence of gang violence was observed over the following days.

It is advised to reconsider all travel to Haiti and particularly avoid the Bel Air, Carrefour, Cité Soleil, and Martissant neighborhoods in Port-au-Prince. Do not attempt to drive through roadblocks, and if you encounter a roadblock, turn around and get to a safe area. Travelers are sometimes followed, violently attacked, and robbed shortly after leaving the Port-au-Prince international airport. The U.S. Embassy requires its personnel to use official transportation to and from the airport. Robbers and carjackers have attacked private vehicles stuck in heavy traffic congestion and often target lone drivers, particularly women driving alone.

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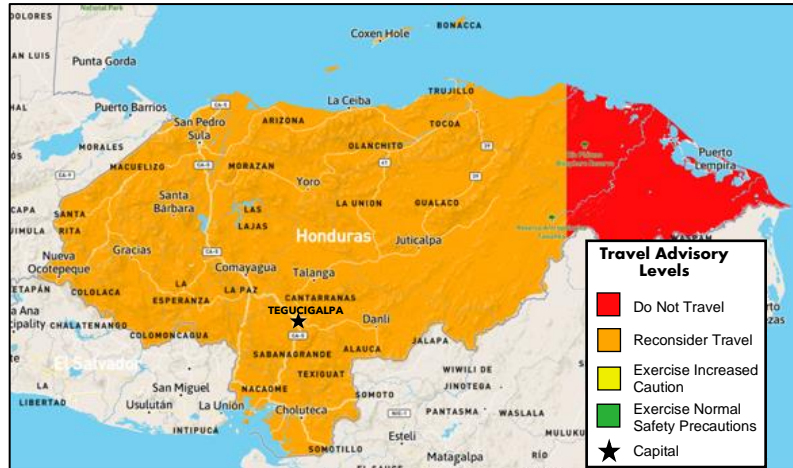
**Honduras**  
Risk Level: **High Risk**

## Country Overview:

The security situation in Honduras is highly dangerous, with a specific part of the country being extremely unsafe. It is advised to reconsider travel to Honduras due to crime. There is a heightened risk to personal safety and security because of violent crimes, such as homicide and armed robbery.

Protests have regularly occurred across Honduras since June 2019. Travelers should avoid all demonstrations and follow the advice of local authorities. In

addition, there has been a sharp increase in cases of dengue fever in Honduras, particularly in the departments of Cortés, Yoro, Olancho, and Santa Bárbara. As a result, the Honduran Government has declared a state of emergency. Travelers are advised to monitor local media for updates.



Gracias a Dios is an isolated area with high levels of criminal activity and drug trafficking. Infrastructure is weak, government services are limited, and police and military presence is scarce. It is advised to avoid all travel to Gracias a Dios Department and to limit all but essential travel to the rest of the country.

Preventative measures and restrictions are in place, including a nationwide curfew from 8 pm to 5 am. Local authorities have set specific time slots during which you can leave your home once within ten days. These are set according to your national I.D. card number. You must wear face-covering in public. If you violate the restrictions, you could be fined for endangering public health. Follow the instructions of local authorities, including those related to physical distancing. Avoid crowded areas.

The U.S. government has limited ability to provide emergency services to U.S. citizens in Gracias a Dios.

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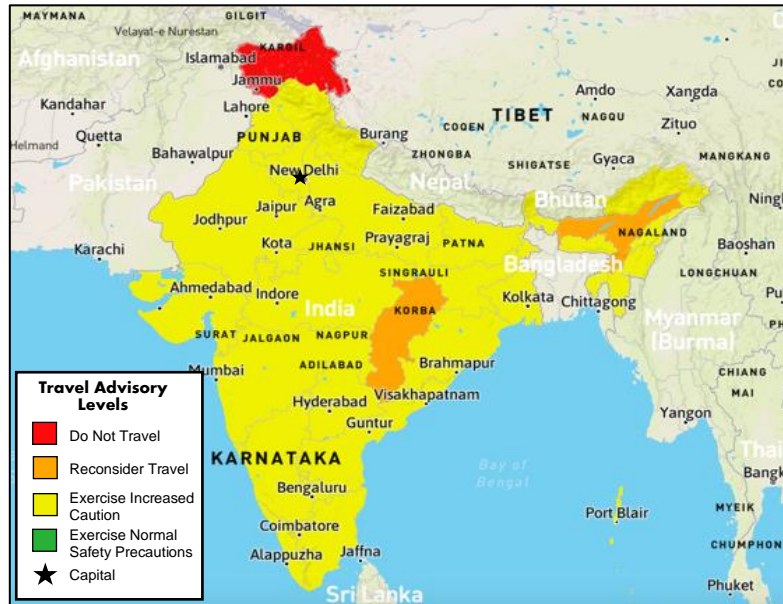
## India

Risk Level: **Moderate Risk**

### Country Overview:

The security situation in some parts of India is highly dangerous, with specific areas of the country being extremely unsafe. It is advised to exercise increased caution in India due to crime and terrorism. There is an overall moderate risk to personal safety and security because of terrorist and insurgent activity, civil unrest and the potential for armed conflict, and violent crime, such as sexual assault.

Following a terrorist attack in the Kashmir region on February 14, 2019, tensions have been heightened between India and Pakistan. On August 5, 2019, India's Government announced constitutional changes that will affect Jammu and Kashmir's internal political status. An increased security presence is now in place.



India has set a global record with daily COVID-19 infections topping 300,000. People are desperate to find hospital beds and oxygen cylinders in a health system struggling to manage the caseload and buckling under the strain in some parts of the country. Authorities had permitted a relaxation of measures that were put into place to control the spread of COVID-19, particularly allowing large gatherings, which is seen as leading to the severity of increased wave infections. There are also concerns that a new strain of COVID-19 may be more infectious. Emergency measures implemented in New Delhi have resulted in the mass movement of migrant workers returning home to their villages.

The Indian Government has agreed to repeal the controversial agriculture laws that sparked widespread and prolonged farmer protests in many parts of the country. This should bring an end to the years-long protests that rocked the country and threatened electoral success for the ruling BJP in forthcoming elections.

It is advised to avoid all travel to Jammu and Kashmir (except the Ladakh region) and the India- Pakistan border (except Atari crossing). It is also advised to limit all but essential travel to the Northeastern states (Assam, except Guwahati, Nagaland, and Manipur), Chhattisgarh, and neighboring states' border areas.

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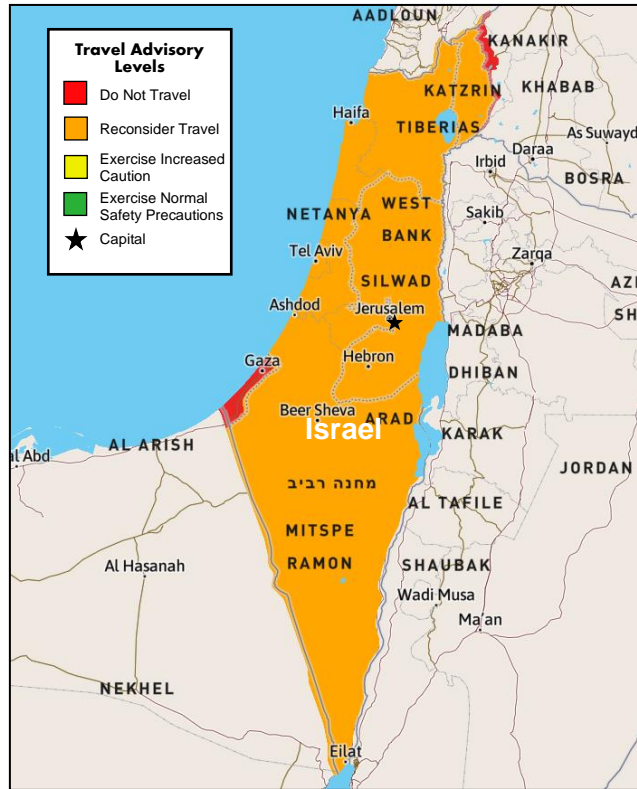


**Israel**  
Risk Level: **Moderate Risk**

## Country Overview:

The security situation in Israel, the West Bank, and Gaza is unstable, and certain areas are extremely unsafe. Travelers to Israel or the Palestinian Territories are advised to exercise increased caution due to terrorism, civil unrest, and armed conflict. There is an overall moderate risk to personal safety and security because of clashes between Palestinians and Israeli authorities.

Travelers to Israel should remain vigilant following the latest cross-border hostilities between Israel and Palestinians in Gaza. Overall violence involved militants in Gaza firing more than 4000 rockets into southern Israel, with hundreds of Israeli airstrikes launched in response. Egypt has facilitated a ceasefire between Israel and Gaza which came into effect on May 21, 2021. The peace remains fragile and is likely to be tested in the near future. It is advised to limit all but essential travel to the West Bank and within 5km of Gaza, and to avoid all travel to Gaza and the following areas of the Golan Heights: East of Route 98, Shebaa Farms, Ghajjar, and within 500m of the border with Lebanon east of Metula, including the northern edge of town.



Israel has stepped up its campaign against Iran as the U.S. and Iran are engaged in talks with the E.U. to restore the JCPOA, more commonly known as the Iran Nuclear Deal. Israeli spy networks have targeted Iranian sites related to their uranium enrichment program. This has led to Iran-backed forces engaging in rocket attacks on Israel. Rising tensions in the region are likely to see further aggressive acts in the short term.

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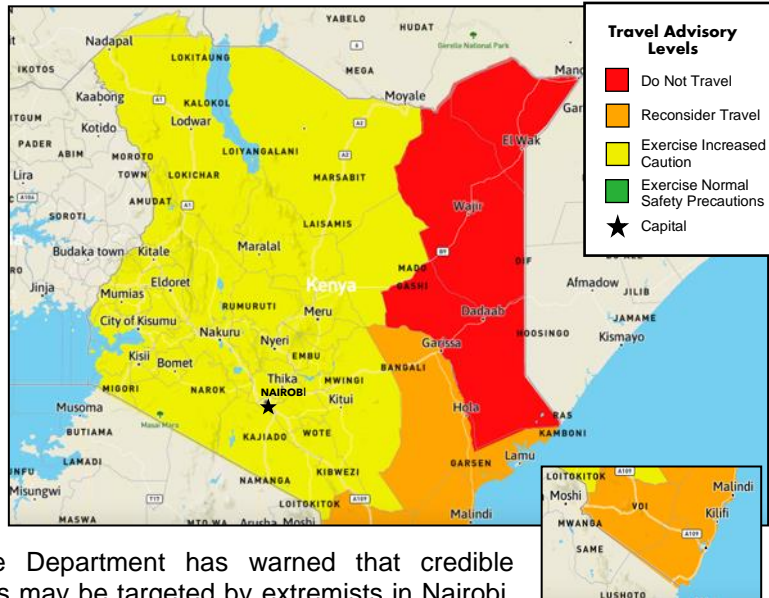


**Kenya**  
Risk Level: **Moderate Risk**

### Country Overview:

In some areas of Kenya, the security situation is highly dangerous, with specific parts of the country being extremely unsafe. It is advised to exercise increased caution in Kenya due to terrorism, health issues, and crime. There is an overall moderate risk to personal safety and security because of terrorist attacks and violent crimes, such as armed carjacking, mugging, home invasion, and kidnapping.

On January 15, 2019, the Islamic militant group Al-Shabaab attacked the Dusit D2 complex in Nairobi, killing more than 20 people and injuring dozens more. U.S. State Department has warned that credible information indicates that westerners may be targeted by extremists in Nairobi, coastal areas of Kenya, and the towns of Naivasha and Nanyuki.



Cholera cases have also been detected in the counties of Narok, Kajiado, Garissa, and Machakos. Travelers are advised to monitor the latest updates from the World Health Organization.

It is advised to limit all but essential travel to Turkana County, coastal areas from Lamu county to Mombasa and its outskirts, and the A2 highway from Isiolo to Moyale due to crime. It is also advised to avoid all travel to border regions with Somalia, South Sudan, and Ethiopia.

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**Lebanon**  
Risk Level: **High Risk**

## Country Overview:

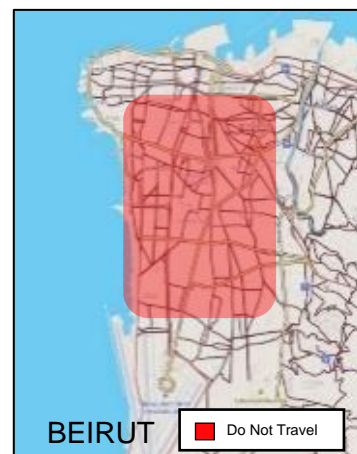
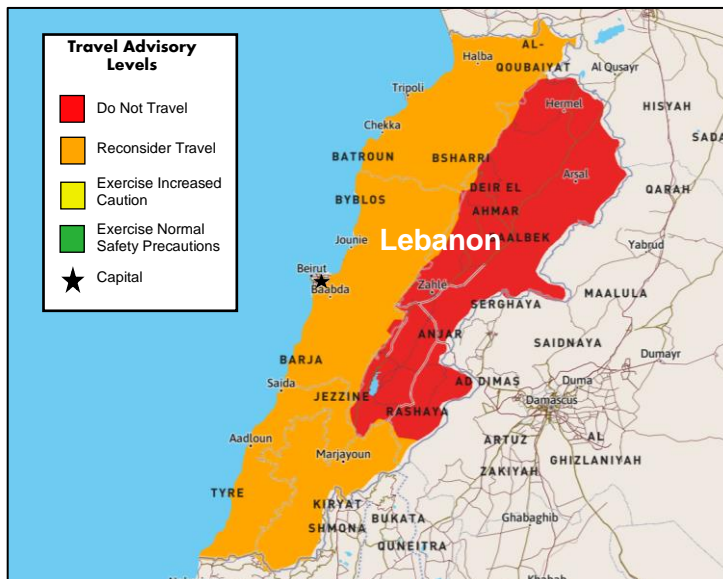
The security situation in Lebanon is highly dangerous, with some parts of the country being extremely unsafe. It is advised to reconsider travel to Lebanon due to crime, terrorism, and armed conflict. There is a high level of risk to personal safety and security because of terrorist activity, armed clashes, kidnapping, and outbreaks of violence near Lebanon's borders with Syria and Israel.

Lebanon has witnessed frequent demonstrations by protesters seeking changes in Government since October of 2019. While some protests have been peaceful, most have involved violence. U.S. citizens should avoid demonstrations and exercise caution if in the vicinity of any large gatherings or protests. During the current period of civil unrest, protesters have blocked major roads, including the primary route to the U.S. Embassy and the direct road between downtown Beirut and Rafiq Hariri International Airport. It is advised to avoid all travel to Palestinian refugee camps, the Hermel Area, including Aarsal, Ras Baalbek, Qaa, Laboué, and Nahlé; and within 5km of the border with Syria and Israel due to potential for armed conflict.

It is advised to limit all but essential travel to Beirut's southern suburbs. This includes the neighborhoods of Bir assan, Ghobeiry, Chuya, Haret Hraik, Burj Al Brajne, Mraije, Er Rouais, and Laylake. This excludes the main airport highway, the Beirut-Saida (Sidon) road and west of the coast, and the area between the airport highway and the coast south of Abbas El Mousawi Road.

It is further advised to limit all but essential travel to all other areas of Akkar district between 5km from the Syrian border and the Aabdeh, Halba, and Qoubaiyat highway, including the towns of Halba and Qoubaiyat; the city of Tripoli; the town of Brital, and the area around it up to 5km from the Syrian border, and south of Nahlé town. This excludes Baalbek town; the towns of Rachaiya, Hasbaiya, and Khiam, and the area between these towns up to 5km from the Syrian border; within 500m of the Ain el Hilweh Palestinian refugee camp in Saida (Sidon); and south of the Litani River except the main Naqoura-Tyre-Saida (Sidon)-Beirut highway and all areas to the west of it.

The Lebanese Government cannot guarantee the protection of U.S. citizens against sudden outbreaks of violence. Family, neighborhood, or sectarian disputes can escalate quickly and can lead to gunfire or other violence with no warning. Armed clashes have occurred along the Lebanese borders, in Beirut, and in refugee settlements. The Lebanese Armed Forces have been brought in to quell the violence in these situations.



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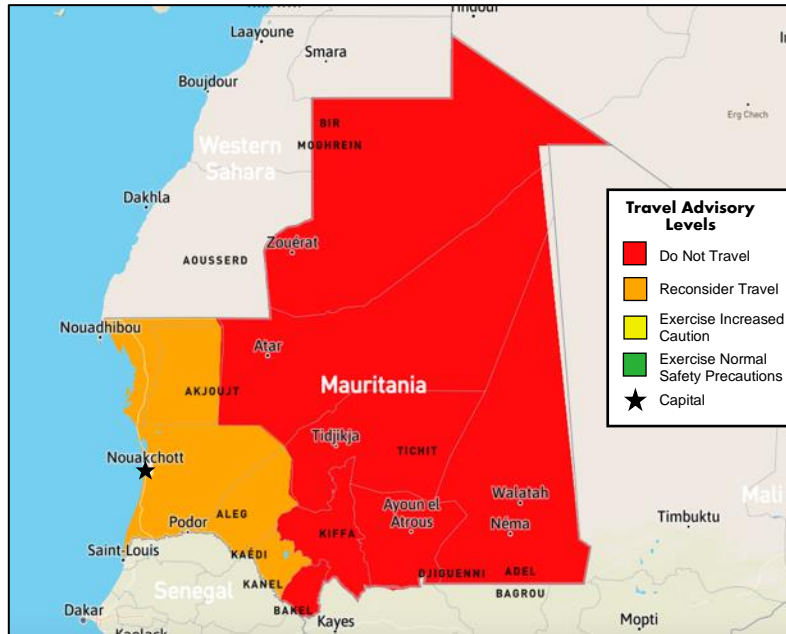


**Mauritania**  
Risk Level: **High Risk**

## Country Overview:

The security situation in Mauritania is highly dangerous, and specific parts of the country are extremely unsafe. It is advised to reconsider travel to Mauritania due to crime and terrorism. There is a high level of risk to personal safety and security because of activities by terrorist groups and violent crimes, such as mugging, armed robbery, kidnapping, rape, and assault.

It is advised to avoid travel to the province of Tiris Zemmour (except the town of Zouérat); the province of Adrar (east of Atar); the provinces of Tagant, Hodh el Chargui, Hodh El Gharbi, Assaba, and Guidimaka; and within 25km of the Western Sahara border (except the Nouakchott - Nouadhibou corridor).



The Government of Mauritania designates certain areas off-limits to foreigners and most Mauritians. These "No Movement Zones" are extremely dangerous due to their proximity to Mali, where armed groups engaged in an active insurgency carry out cross-border attacks into Mauritania. Negative PCR test results are required upon entry due to COVID-19.

The U.S. government has limited ability to provide emergency services to U.S. citizens in Mauritania as U.S. government employees must obtain special authorization to travel outside Nouakchott.

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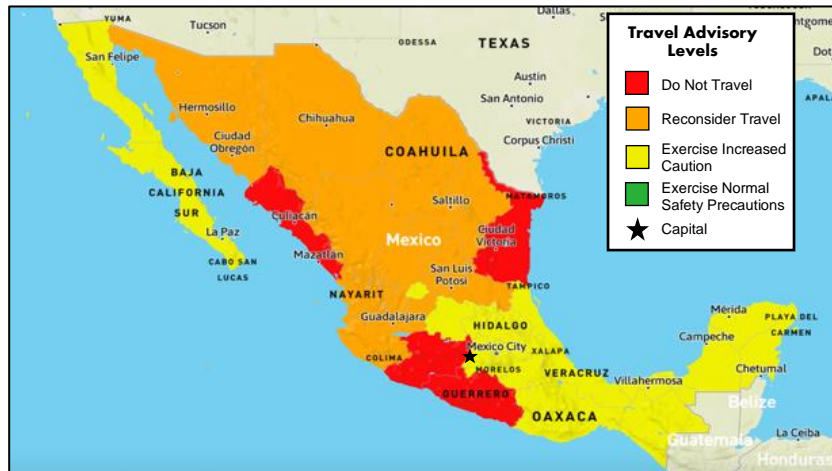




**Mexico**  
Risk Level: **Moderate Risk**

## Country Overview:

The security situation in some parts of Mexico is highly dangerous, with specific areas of the country being extremely unsafe. Travelers to Mexico should exercise increased caution due to crime. There is a high level of risk to personal safety and security in certain areas because of widespread violent crime, such as homicide, kidnapping, carjacking, and robbery.



It is advised to avoid all travel to Colima state, Guerrero state, Michoacán state, Sinaloa state, and Tamaulipas state. It is further advised to limit all but essential travel to Chihuahua state, Coahuila state, Durango state, Estado de Mexico state, Jalisco state, Morelos state, Nayarit state, Nuevo Leon state, San Luis Potosi state, Sonora state, and Zacatecas state. Violent crime – such as homicide, kidnapping, carjacking, and robbery is widespread. Armed criminal groups have targeted and robbed commercial vessels, oil platforms, and offshore supply vessels in the Bay of Campeche.

Mexico is experiencing severe drought, impacting about 85% of the country. Mexico City is suffering the worst drought in 30 years, with officials concerned about meeting water demands in the city. Lake Cuitzeo has shrunk by 75%, exacerbated by deforestation and infrastructure development. In turn, the dry lake beds are creating dust storms leading to additional health problems in the surrounding communities.

Mexico is experiencing high levels of COVID-19 infections and has registered amongst the highest in the world for deaths due to the virus. Stay-at-home orders have been lifted in some areas, and some transportation and business operations have resumed. Travelers are advised against traveling to Mexico.

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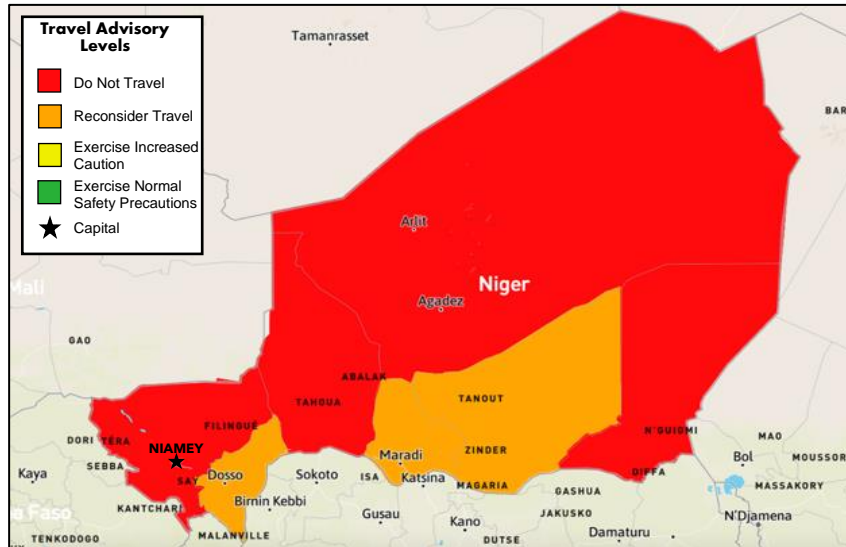




**Niger**  
Risk Level: **High Risk**

**Country Overview:**

The security situation in Niger is highly dangerous, with large parts of the country being extremely unsafe. It is advised to reconsider travel to Niger due to crime and terrorism. There is a high level of risk to personal safety and security because of terrorist attacks, kidnapping threats, and violent crimes, such as armed robbery. The threat of terrorist attacks remains high, with attacks targeting government facilities, local and foreign.



It is advised not to travel at all to the following parts of Niger: all areas of the country north of the city of Abalak, including the Air Massif region; the province of Agadez (including the road linking Assamakato Agadez and the city of Agadez); areas of Tahoua province north of the city of Tahoua, including the city itself; the area of Tillabéri province north of Niamey, including the road from Niamey to Gao and the road from Niamey to Menaka; areas within 40km of the border with Nigeria in Diffa, Zinder, and Maradi provinces; and the Parc du W, plus the contiguous Dosso and Tamou hunting zones. It is further advised to limit all but essential travel to the rest of Niger, including the capital city Niamey.

The U.S. government has limited ability to provide emergency services to U.S. citizens in remote and rural areas as U.S. government employees must obtain special authorization to travel outside of the capital.

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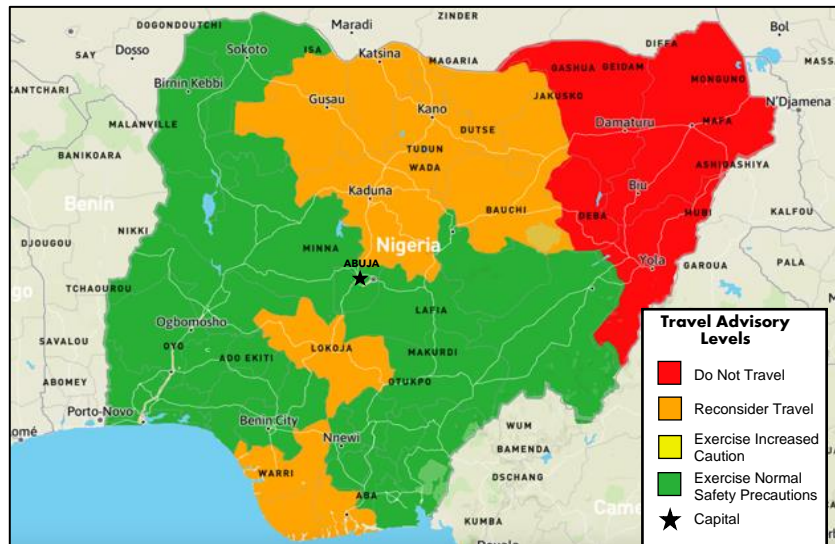




**Nigeria**  
Risk Level: **High Risk**

**Country Overview:**

The security situation in Nigeria is highly dangerous, and specific parts of the country are extremely unsafe. It is advised to reconsider travel to Nigeria due to crime, terrorism, and piracy. There is a high level of risk to personal safety and security because of the threat posed by extremist organizations, kidnappings, and violent crimes, such as armed robbery, assault, carjacking, and rape.



Since October 13, 2020, multiple demonstrations have occurred nationwide to include areas within Lagos and Abuja's districts, protesting Nigeria's Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS). Although most demonstrations are peaceful, some have become violent and have shut down major thoroughfares and bridges. Travelers should exercise caution, monitor local media, and avoid crowds or demonstrations. Nigeria has also been experiencing weeks of renewed protests and civil unrest against police brutality, since the shooting of a young Nigerian by a SARS police officer, on October 3, 2020. These protests have seen extreme violence and retaliation by police forces, resulting in the killing of 51 civilians and 18 security forces.

Throughout 2020, the number of kidnappings in Nigeria, particularly in the northern and Middle Belt states, has steadily increased compared to previous years. From December 20, 2020, to February 17, 2021, at least 37 people were killed, and 266 others were abducted across the country. Gangs and unidentified individuals have carried out the overwhelming majority of these attacks, but Boko Haram militants were behind some of them in northeast Nigeria. Even though the kidnappings often end without bloodshed once a ransom is paid, these attacks can result in injuries and fatalities as criminal groups usually fire indiscriminately at vehicles in order to stop them. Reconsider overland travel across the country until further notice due to an ongoing spike in kidnapping-for-ransom and bandit attacks.

It is advised to avoid travel to Borno State, Yobe State; Adamawa State; Gombe State; riverine areas of Delta, Bayelsa, Rivers, Akwa Ibom, and the Cross River States; and within 20km of the border with Niger in Zamfara State. It is also advised to limit all but essential travel to Bauchi State; Zamfara State; Kano State; Kaduna State; Jigawa State; Katsina State; Kogi State; within 20km of the border with Niger in Sokoto and Kebbi States; non-riverine areas of Delta, Bayelsa and Rivers States; and Abia State.

Despite the Government's aggressive efforts since the virus first appeared, the number of cases in the country has continued to rise. Strict measures, including localized lockdowns targeting hotspots, curfews, and non-essential business closures, have failed to curb the viral spread and periodically triggered violent protests.

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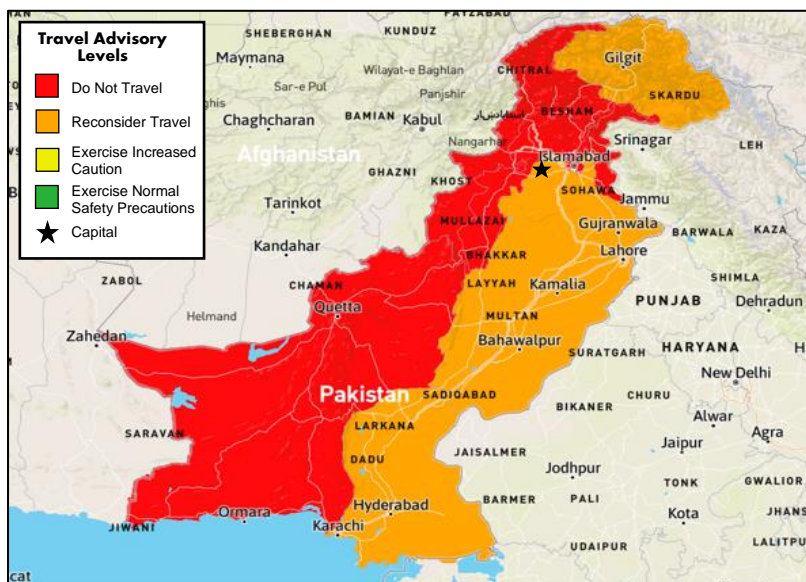




**Pakistan**  
Risk Level: **High Risk**

## Country Overview:

The security situation in Pakistan is highly dangerous, and a significant part of the country is extremely unsafe. It is advised to reconsider travel to Pakistan due to terrorism. There is a high level of risk to personal safety and security because terrorist attacks remain frequent and political demonstrations often become violent. Travelers should continue to exercise caution, monitor news reports, and follow the advice of local authorities. On May 11, 2019, armed militants attacked the Pearl Continental Hotel in Gwadar, in Balochistan province, killing five people and adding to the current tension surrounding Pakistani-administered Kashmir areas.



Pakistan is experiencing a Dengue Fever outbreak, with over 47 000 recorded cases and 75 deaths thus far. Dengue Fever, coupled with the outbreak of COVID-19, resulted in the Pakistan Civil Aviation Authority extending the suspension of international flights. The Government of Pakistan started permitting commercial outbound passenger flights from all international airports, except Gwadar and Turbat, from May 30. Inbound passenger flights from the United Kingdom are suspended due to the new COVID-19 strain.

It is advised to avoid all travel to Balochistan; the Federally Administered Tribal Areas; Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (excluding Chitral district); and border areas with Afghanistan and India (excluding Lahore, Wagah, Kasur, Narowal, and Sialkot). It is recommended to limit all but essential travel to the rest of Pakistan.

Terrorist groups continue plotting attacks in Pakistan. A local history of terrorism and ongoing ideological aspirations of violence by extremist elements have led to indiscriminate attacks on civilians as well as local military and police targets. Terrorists may attack with little or no warning, targeting transportation hubs, markets, shopping malls, military installations, airports, universities, tourist locations, schools, hospitals, places of worship, and government facilities. Terrorists have targeted U.S. diplomats and diplomatic facilities in the past.

The U.S. government has limited ability to provide emergency services to U.S. citizens in Pakistan due to the security environment.

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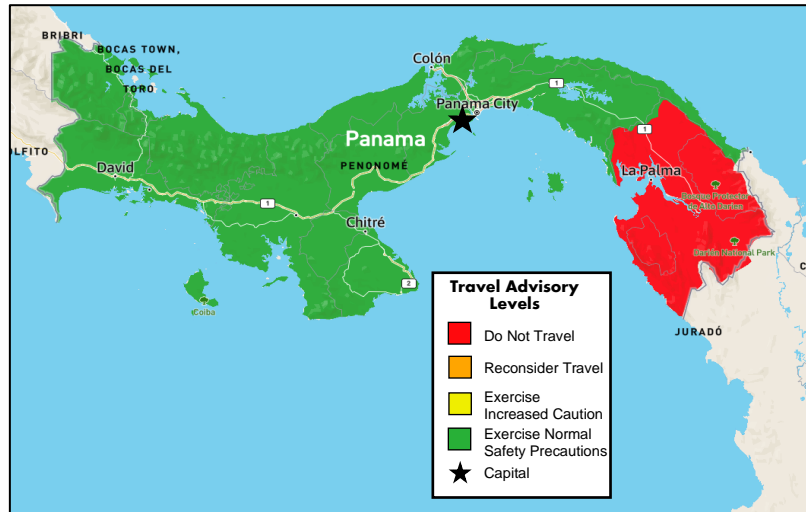


## Panama

Risk Level: **Low Risk**

### Country Overview:

The security situation in Panama is relatively safe, but a specific region within the country has an extreme risk due to the presence of criminal elements and the operation of drug and human trafficking networks. Moreover, emergency response and consular assistance are limited in some areas. Overall, travelers should exercise normal precautions in Panama. It is advised to avoid all travel to parts of the Darién Region, Mosquito Gulf, and particularly all areas south of Yaviza.



There may be demonstrations to protest internal Panamanian issues or, more rarely, manifestations of anti-American sentiment. While most demonstrations are non-violent, the Panamanian National Police have used tear gas and riot control munitions in response to demonstrations, particularly when roadways are blocked or aggression is used against the police. Panama City, Colon, and Chiriqui provinces have the highest crime rates. Crimes include shootings, home invasions, rapes, armed robberies, muggings, and thefts.

Panama authorities have relaxed the movement restrictions implemented to prevent the spread of COVID-19 but have enacted a daily curfew from 7:00 pm to 5:00 am, including all day Sunday. If arriving with a positive COVID-19 result, travelers will be required to quarantine for seven days and undertake another PCR test.

The U.S. government has limited ability to provide emergency services to U.S. citizens in this region as U.S. government personnel must obtain prior approval before traveling there and face additional restrictions before such travel is approved.

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**Philippines**  
Risk Level: **Moderate Risk**

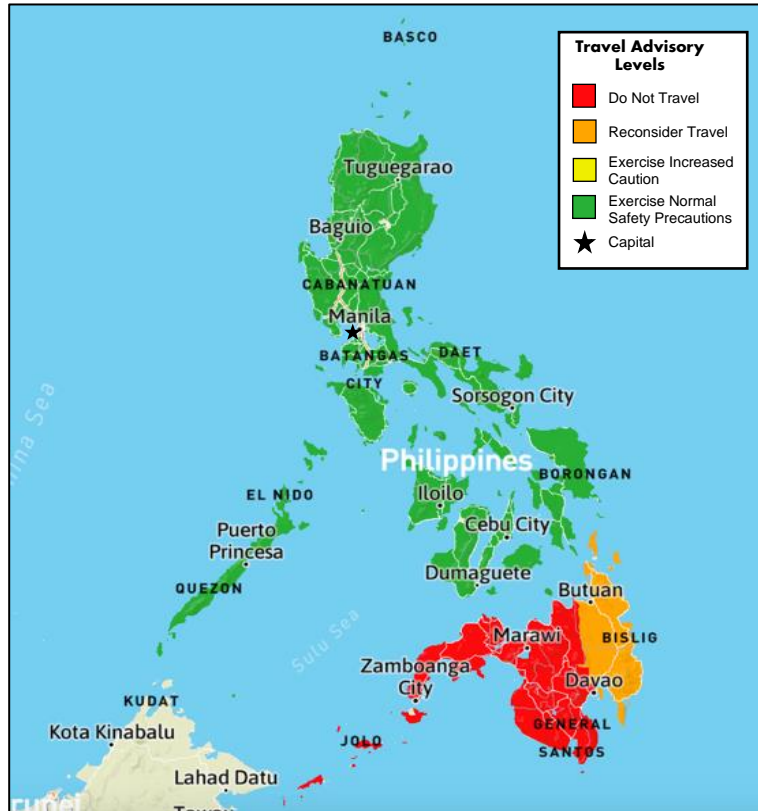
### Country Overview:

In some parts of the Philippines, the security situation is highly dangerous, with specific areas being extremely unsafe. It is advised to exercise increased caution throughout the country due to crime, terrorism, and civil unrest. There is a high level of risk to personal safety and security because of occasional kidnappings and bombings and widespread criminal activity, such as con games, pickpocketing, internet scams, and credit/ATM card fraud. Travelers should keep up to date with local information and avoid any demonstrations. The Philippines has seen a resurgence in the Poliovirus nationwide. Travelers should consult their doctor prior to travel. There has also been an outbreak of Dengue fever which has now exceeded the epidemic threshold.

It is advised to avoid all travel to western and central Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago (including the southern Sulu Sea) because of terrorist activity and clashes between the military and insurgent groups. Limit all but essential travel to the remainder of Mindanao (excluding Camiguin, Dinagat, and Siargao Islands) and to the south of Cebu province, up to and including the municipalities of Dalaguete and Badian, due to the threat of terrorism.

Terrorist and armed groups continue plotting possible kidnappings, bombings, and other attacks in the Philippines. Terrorist and armed groups may attack with little or no warning, targeting tourist locations, markets/shopping malls, and local government facilities. The Philippine Government has declared a "State of National Emergency on Account of Lawless Violence in Mindanao."

Authorities have permitted foreign nationals with long-term visas to enter the Philippines subject to proof of a negative COVID-19 test. Quarantine measures remain in place for the Manila Metro, Bulacan, Cavite, Laguna, and Rizal. Face masks are mandatory on public transport and in public spaces.



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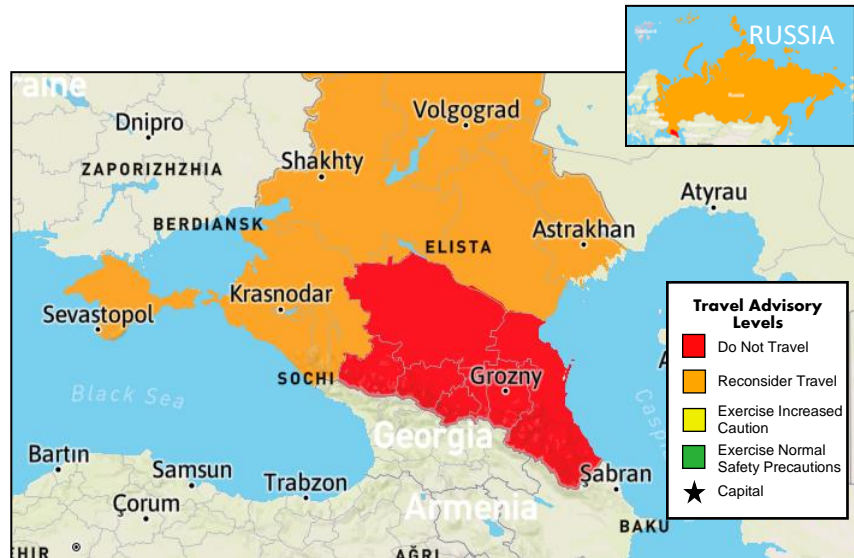




**Russia**  
Risk Level: **Moderate Risk**

## Country Overview:

In some parts of Russia, the security situation is highly dangerous, with specific areas being extremely unsafe. It is advised to exercise increased caution in Russia due to terrorism, harassment, and the arbitrary enforcement of local laws. There is an overall moderate risk to personal safety and security throughout the rest of the country due to terrorist groups continuing to plot attacks.



It is advised to avoid all travel to parts of the North Caucasus region (including the Mount Elbrus area), such as Chechnya, Dagestan, Ingushetia, North Ossetia, and the southeast part of Stavropol bordering Chechnya, Kabardino-Balkaria, and Karachay-Cherkessia; and within 10km of the border with the Ukrainian Donetsk and Lugansk Oblasts. It is further advised to limit all but essential travel to the Ukrainian Kharkiv Oblast within 10km of the border.

Do not travel to Crimea as the international community, including the United States and Ukraine, does not recognize Russia's purported annexation of Crimea. There are continuing abuses against foreigners and the local population by the occupation authorities in Crimea, particularly against those who challenge their influence on the peninsula. Russia enforces special restrictions on dual U.S.-Russian nationals and may refuse to acknowledge dual U.S.-Russia nationals' U.S. citizenship, including denying U.S. consular assistance to detained dual citizens and preventing their departure from Russia. Due to the Russian government-imposed reduction on U.S. diplomatic personnel, the U.S. government may have delayed the ability to provide services to U.S. citizens, especially in the Saint Petersburg area.

Russia has begun easing the restrictions put in place to combat the spread of COVID-19. Russia has restricted entry to most foreign nationals except for medical specialists and members of diplomatic missions.

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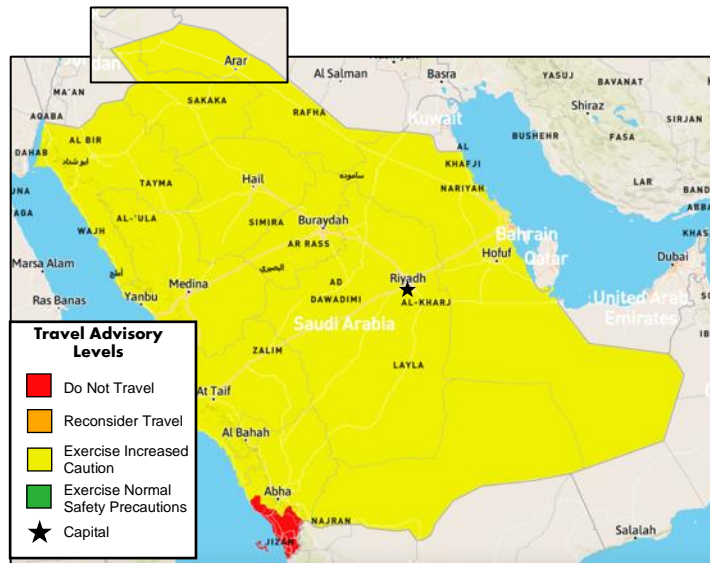


**Saudi Arabia**  
Risk Level: **Moderate Risk**

## Country Overview:

In some parts of Saudi Arabia, the security situation is highly dangerous, with specific areas being extremely unsafe. It is advised to exercise increased caution in Saudi Arabia due to terrorism and armed conflict. There is an overall moderate risk to personal safety and security because terrorist groups continue plotting possible attacks in the country, and rebel groups operating in Yemen have launched missiles, drones, and IEDs into Saudi Arabia, specifically targeting populated areas.

It is advised to avoid all travel within 50 miles of the Saudi-Yemen border. This includes the cities of Jizan and Najran, and Qatif in the Eastern province and its suburbs, including Awamiyah. Abha International Airport also falls in this avoid advisory.



Regional actors hostile to Saudi Arabia have conducted destructive and sometimes lethal attacks against a variety of targets, including critical infrastructure, military facilities, airports, and energy facilities throughout the country and vessels in Red Sea shipping lanes. Riyadh, Yanbu, areas in proximity to Jeddah, the civilian airport in Abha, military installations in the south, and specific oil and gas facilities are examples of recent targets. The Islamic Republic of Iran has supplied Yemen-based Houthis and other regional proxy groups with weapons, including drones, missiles, and rockets. Houthi militants continue to plan and conduct attacks against locations in Saudi Arabia. Violence associated with Iran-supported groups represents a significant threat. U.S. citizens living and working near military bases and critical civilian infrastructure, particularly in the Eastern Province and areas near the border with Yemen, are at heightened risk of missile and drone attack.

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## Tunisia

Risk Level: **Moderate Risk**

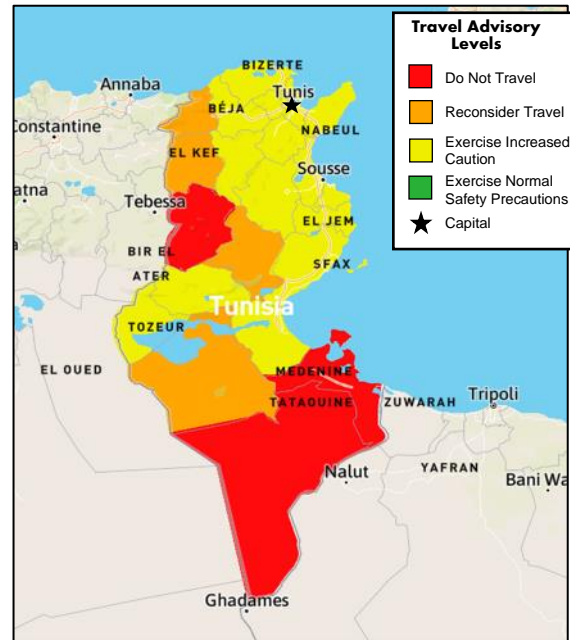
### Country Overview:

The security situation in some parts of Tunisia is highly dangerous, with specific areas being extremely unsafe. It is advised to exercise increased caution in Tunisia due to terrorism. Terrorist groups active in the country pose a significant threat to travelers in the region. On June 27, 2019, two suicide attacks targeting security personnel in central Tunis killed at least one police officer and wounded several people. Tunisian security forces clashed with demonstrators in several cities for four consecutive nights from January 18, 2021. The towns affected include Ettadhamen and other areas of Tunis and Sfax, Gafsa, Le Kef, Bizerte, Kasserine, Sousse, and Monastir. The protests were sparked by economic hardship in the country that the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated. Around 1,000 people have been detained since the protests began.

On July 26, 2021, President Kais Saied removed the Prime Minister and suspended Parliament. He has also dissolved the cabinet. This is in response to the widespread protests calling for the dismissal of the Prime Minister and the Parliament due to a spike in COVID-19 cases exacerbating the country's economic crisis. Critics have labeled the move a coup, and civil society groups are demanding a timeline for political action and restoration of the Parliament. As the political crisis continues, protests and violence are likely. Comply with all directives, including curfew orders, seek shelter at the first signs of unrest and monitor local media for situational updates.

It is advised to avoid all travel to the Mount Chaambi National Park area, including the town of Kasserine, areas along the Libyan border, including the town of Ben Guerdane and the immediate surrounding area, and the militarized zone south of the towns of El Borma and Dhehiba. It is also advised to limit all but essential travel to areas south of, including the towns of Nefta, Douz, Medenine, and Zaris; and the Governorates of Le Kef, Jendouba, and Sidi Bou Zid.

The U.S. government has limited ability to provide emergency services to U.S. citizens in some areas of Tunisia.



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**Turkey**  
Risk Level: **Moderate Risk**

## Country Overview:

The security situation in some parts of Turkey is highly dangerous, with specific areas of the country considered extremely unsafe. It is advised to reconsider travel to Turkey due to terrorism and arbitrary detentions.

There is a high level of risk to personal safety and security because terrorist groups continue to plot attacks in Turkey. Government security officials have detained individuals on scant or secret grounds that have appeared to be mostly politically motivated.



Turkey is currently experiencing severe wildfires across its southern provinces. Eight people have died, and dozens of villages have been evacuated. The Turkish Coastguard implemented a sea rescue of over 4000 tourists from beach resorts, and a power plant in Mugla province had to be evacuated. President Erdogan has declared parts of the affected provinces disaster zones. Travelers should reconsider travel to southern Turkey in the near future.

It is advised to avoid all travel within 10km of the border with Syria and to the city of Diyarbakir. It is further advised to limit all but essential travel to the provinces of Batman, Bingol, Bitlis, Diyarbakir, Gaziantep, Hakkari, Hatay, Kilis, Mardin, Sanliurfa, Siirt, Sirnak, Tunceli, and Van.

Authorities have reopened the country's land, sea, and air borders. All travelers displaying symptoms are required to submit to a PCR test and quarantine if the test is positive. Face masks are mandatory in public spaces.

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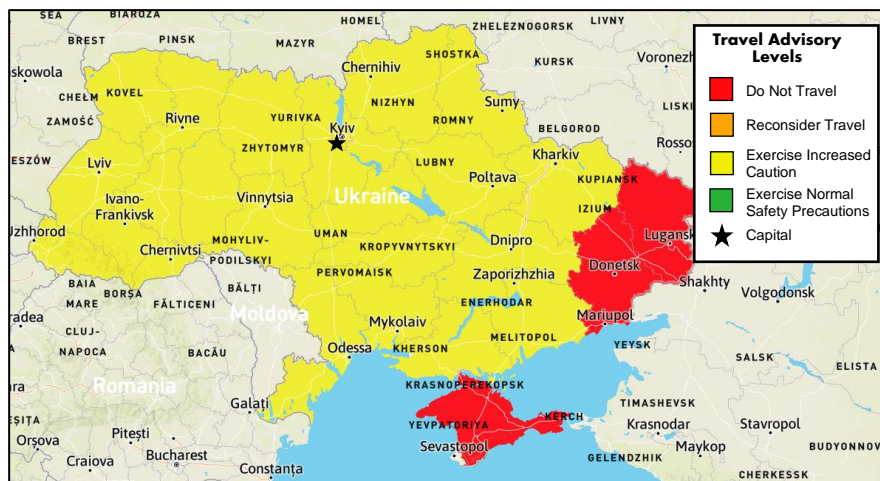
**Ukraine**

Risk Level: **Moderate Risk**

## Country Overview:

The security situation in eastern Ukraine is perilous, with some areas considered highly unsafe. It is advised to exercise increased caution throughout Ukraine due to crime and civil unrest.

There is an extreme risk to personal safety and security in specific parts of eastern Ukraine because of armed conflict with occupying authorities in non-government-controlled areas.



Since late March 2021, there has been a pattern of Russian military build-ups near Ukraine's eastern border and illegally annexed Crimea. Since the beginning of November 2021, there has been significant media coverage of heightened tensions between Russia and Ukraine. Russia occupies and has attempted to annex Ukraine's Crimea peninsula, and there is extensive Russian Federation military presence in Crimea. Russian-led forces also continue to control the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, where the ongoing armed conflict has resulted in more than 13,000 deaths. Russia has increased its troop number to 120,000 at the Ukrainian border while talks continue in Geneva between the U.S. and Russia to try and de-escalate the tension.

Occupation authorities reportedly may abuse and arbitrarily imprison foreigners and the local population, particularly individuals who are seen as opposing Russia's occupation of the peninsula. It is advised to avoid all travel to Donetsk Oblast, Luhansk Oblast, and Crimea due to arbitrary detentions and other abuses by Russian authorities.

Crime targeting foreigners and property is common. Demonstrations, which have turned violent at times, regularly occur throughout Ukraine, including Kyiv. Politically targeted assassinations and bombings have also occurred. There are reports of violent attacks on minority groups and police by radical groups. The U.S. government prohibits its employees from traveling to Crimea and cannot provide emergency services to U.S. citizens in Crimea.

In response to the recent sharp increase of COVID-19 cases in Ukraine, U.S. Embassy Kyiv has suspended routine American Citizen services until further notice. However, the Government of Ukraine has announced the gradual easing of specific COVID-19 quarantine measures under an "adaptive quarantine" plan, according to which services and institutions will reopen in stages.

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## Country Risk Summaries Cont.



### COVID-19 STATISTICS UPDATE:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>	<u>Total Deaths</u>	<u>Total Recovered</u>	<u>Active Cases</u>
Afghanistan	161,057	7,403	146,456	7,198
Algeria	245,698	6,539	163,895	75,264
Azerbaijan	643,509	8,664	620,182	14,663
Burkina Faso	20,591	366	19,967	258
Burundi	37,265	38	773	36,454
Cameroon	114,113	1,867	106,05	6,196
CAR	13,898	110	6,859	6,929
Chad	7,073	190	4,874	2,009
Colombia	5,816,462	133,292	5,574,490	108,68
Congo	23,653	371	19,298	3,984
Cuba	1,033,984	8,383	1,010,162	15,439
DRC	84,926	1,278	50,93	32,718
Ecuador	691,898	34,362	N/A	N/A
Egypt	417,453	22,496	351,418	43,539
Eritrea	9,436	97	9,004	335
Ethiopia	463,921	7,303	395,364	61,254
Georgia	1,127,234	14,87	986,928	125,436
Haiti	28,875	784	24,41	3,681
Honduras	391,874	10,504	127,038	254,332
India	40,622,709	492,356	38,024,771	2,105,582
Iran	6,310,452	132,356	6,095,414	82,682
Iraq	2,191,956	24,347	2,095,374	72,235
Israel	2,659,727	8,556	2,158,276	492,895
Kenya	321,111	5,578	294,035	21,498
Lebanon	891,982	9,544	682,977	199,461
Libya	419,543	5,993	390,934	22,616
Mali	29,949	711	25,642	3,596
Mauritania	57,919	940	52,743	4,236
Mexico	4,828,446	304,803	3,895,700	627,943
Myanmar	534,671	19,31	512,742	2,619

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## Country Risk Summaries Cont.



Niger	8,632	297	7,863	472
Nigeria	252,84	3,134	228,404	21,302
Pakistan	1,402,070	29,192	1,274,657	98,221
Panama	678,128	7,656	586,539	83,933
Philippines	3,511,491	53,801	3,226,032	231,658
Russia	11,502,657	329,443	10,159,197	1,014,017
Saudi Arabia	675,471	8,931	626,532	40,008
Somalia	25,388	1,335	13,182	10,871
South Sudan	16,767	137	12,934	3,696
Sudan	57,106	3,422	40,329	13,355
Syria	51,177	2,979	37,413	10,785
Tunisia	876,245	26,096	737,652	112,497
Turkey	11,250,107	86,661	10,567,427	596,019
Ukraine	3,980,610	99,882	3,608,094	272,634
Venezuela	477,022	5,425	454,418	17,179
Yemen	10,878	2,006	7,09	1,782

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