

COUNTRY RISK SUMMARIES

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Report for the week ending September 6th, 2026.

Latest Updates: Afghanistan, Cameroon, Colombia, Ecuador, Haiti, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Mali, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, and Ukraine.

- **Afghanistan:** On September 2, Afghanistan United Front (AUF) insurgents killed two Taliban soldiers in attacks in Kabul and Sar-e Pol Province.
- **Afghanistan:** On September 5, Taliban forces besieged the Khatam al-Nabiyyin Seminary in Kabul, requiring staff and students to evacuate.
- **Cameroon:** On August 29, separatist militants killed at least two soldiers in an attack in Mbonge, Meme department, South West region.
- **Cameroon:** On September 3, separatist fighters attacked a security checkpoint in Buea, Southwest region, triggering heavy gunfire during calls for a school lockdown.
- **Colombia:** On August 30, a vehicle laden with explosives detonated near a military base in El Patía, Cauca department, wounding four people and forcing the closure of Vía Panamericana.
- **Colombia:** On August 30, a drone strike on a police station in Pailitas, Cesar department, injured at least three officers.
- **Colombia:** On August 30, armed clashes between soldiers and ex-FARC dissidents in Tuluá, Valle del Cauca department, left one soldier dead and another wounded.
- **Colombia:** On August 30, drone strikes targeted a police vehicle and station in Ataco, Tolima department, leading to a nightly curfew lasting several days.
- **Colombia:** On August 31, a car bomb detonated outside a police station in Los Patios, Norte de Santander department, killing one person, injuring 11 others, and causing local power outages.
- **Colombia:** On September 4, FARC dissidents killed a soldier during security operations near the La Salvajina reservoir in Suárez municipality, Cauca department.
- **Colombia:** On September 4, a suspected ELN drone strike on the El Trapiche military base in Ocaña, Norte de Santander department, killed at least two soldiers, injured five others, and triggered a nightly curfew.
- **Ecuador:** On August 30, authorities discovered five dead individuals inside a vehicle in Portete, Guayaquil, in a suspected gang-related killing.

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- **Ecuador:** On August 30, unidentified gunmen opened fire outside a church in Portoviejo, Manabí province, killing at least five people and injuring two others.
- **Ecuador:** On August 31, motorcycle-borne gunmen shot and killed three people outside a residence in Guayaquil.
- **Ecuador:** On September 4, targeted shootings in Machala, El Oro province, and Guayaquil left two people dead.
- **Haiti:** On September 2, the FAA extended its prohibition on US civil aviation operations below 10,000 feet across most Haitian airspace through March 2, 2027, due to the risk of weapons fire.
- **India:** On August 31, armed assailants killed three ethnic Kuki civilians and torched homes in Kangpokpi district, Manipur state.
- **India:** On September 1, heavy rainfall and resulting landslides killed at least four people in Guwahati, Assam state.
- **India:** On September 1, armed assailants attacked Naga villages in Kangpokpi district, Manipur state, burning approximately 30 structures.
- **India:** On September 3, widespread monsoon flooding in Uttar Pradesh displaced more than 17,500 residents across more than 25 districts.
- **India:** On September 4, torrential rainfall flooded major roads in Delhi, blocking access to Indira Gandhi International Airport and disrupting flights.
- **Iran:** On August 30, US military forces launched airstrikes targeting IRGC positions on Larak Island, Hormozgan province, to disrupt maritime mine-laying operations.
- **Iran:** On August 30, an oil tanker transiting the Strait of Hormuz was struck by an explosive projectile off the coast of Oman.
- **Iran:** On September 1, widespread US airstrikes targeted military and dual-use sites in Hormozgan, Sistan and Baluchestan, and Kerman provinces, resulting in multiple casualties and affecting civilian areas.
- **Iran:** On September 2, two commercial tankers sustained explosions and caught fire after striking sea mines while navigating the Strait of Hormuz.
- **Iran:** On September 2, US missile strikes in retaliation across Hormozgan, Kermanshah, and Khuzestan provinces killed several IRGC members and civilians.
- **Iran:** On September 5, US missile strikes hit three Iranian tankers in the Persian Gulf near Kharg Island, Bushehr province, after Iranian missile fire targeted US naval vessels.
- **Iraq:** On September 1, Iranian airstrikes targeted Erbil in the Kurdistan Region following US military strikes inside Iran.
- **Israel:** On August 31, Haredi demonstrators blocked major transit corridors in Tel Aviv outside the Tel Hashomer IDF recruitment center to protest military drafting.

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- **Israel:** On September 5, mass anti-government demonstrations gathered at Dizengoff Square in Tel Aviv and across several cities nationwide.
- **Lebanon:** On September 2, an Israeli airstrike struck the Al-Ruwais area of Nabatieh, killing one person and injuring another.
- **Lebanon:** On September 4, an Israeli airstrike targeted Ar-Ramadiyah in Tyre district, killing one person and injuring several others.
- **Lebanon:** On September 5, Israeli airstrikes across Nabatieh and South governorates killed at least five people and injured more than 20 others.
- **Lebanon:** On September 6, Israeli airstrikes targeted Nabatieh al-Fawqa, Arabsalim, and Kfar Reman, following military evacuation orders for civilian residents.
- **Mali:** On August 26, JNIM militants ambushed a joint Malian and Russian Africa Corps military convoy near Ber, Tombouctou region, killing at least 26 personnel and wounding 17.
- **Mali:** On August 31, JNIM militants attacked a Dozo militia base in Ningari, Mopti region, killing seven fighters and seizing the compound.
- **Mali:** On September 3, military authorities extended and amended the nightly curfew across Gao region through September 27 due to increased JNIM and FLA militant activity.
- **Mexico:** On August 30, armed assailants killed the municipal transit subdirector in Escuinapa, Sinaloa state.
- **Mexico:** On August 31, a car bomb detonated outside the Municipal Public Safety Department in Ojocaliente, Zacatecas state, injuring seven people.
- **Mexico:** On September 1, clashes between security forces and cartel gunmen in Tocumbo municipality, Michoacán state, resulted in two gunmen killed.
- **Mexico:** On September 3, an ambush by cartel gunmen against security forces in Omealca municipality, Veracruz state, left two security personnel dead and one wounded.
- **Mexico:** On September 3, gunmen targeted and shot the municipal civil protection coordinator in Mazatlán, Sinaloa state.
- **Nigeria:** On August 29, bandits killed three people and abducted a local agricultural leader during an assault in Garun Malam local government area, Kano state.
- **Nigeria:** On August 30, armed bandits launched a reprisal raid in Rabah local government area, Sokoto state, killing eight people and wounding five.
- **Nigeria:** On August 30, armed attacks by suspected Fulani militants across Plateau State resulted in three deaths and an abduction along the Barkin Ladi-Bokkos corridor.
- **Nigeria:** On September 1, bandits killed one person, injured several others, and abducted a local political official in Rogo local government area, Kano state.

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- **Nigeria:** On September 3, suspected Fulani bandits killed two people in an attack on Rim community, Riyom local government area, Plateau state.
- **Nigeria:** On September 3, bandits raided Girkau community in Kebbe local government area, Sokoto state, killing five people and abducting several others.
- **Nigeria:** On September 4, inter-factional clashes between Boko Haram and ISWAP militants in the Sambisa Forest, Borno state, resulted in at least 23 militant fatalities.
- **Pakistan:** On August 30, an IED blast killed three people and injured another in Dukki district, Balochistan province.
- **Pakistan:** On August 31, an IED detonation targeted police near Ghool Dam in Karak district, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, killing an officer and wounding six others.
- **Pakistan:** On September 1, security forces killed 15 armed militants during a border clearance operation in North Waziristan district, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province.
- **Pakistan:** On September 2, an insurgent explosive attack against a military vehicle led to clashes and an eight-hour closure of the Quetta-Karachi Highway in Mastung district, Balochistan province.
- **Pakistan:** On September 3, authorities imposed curfews and ordered residents to evacuate parts of Nushki district, Balochistan province, before a major military operation.
- **Pakistan:** On September 4, security forces killed at least 12 militants during counterinsurgency operations in Kalat district, Balochistan province.
- **Philippines:** On August 30, maritime authorities suspended multiple inter-island ferry routes across Masbate, Mindoro, and Camarines Sur due to severe southwest monsoon weather.
- **Russia:** On August 30, Ukrainian drone strikes ignited a major fire at the Kirishi oil refinery in Leningrad oblast and caused temporary flight suspensions at Pulkovo Airport in St. Petersburg.
- **Russia:** On August 30, Ukrainian missile strikes on Belgorod killed two people, injured 16 others, and struck the Luch thermal power station.
- **Russia:** On September 3, Ukrainian drone strikes led to widespread airspace and flight restrictions at Moscow's Sheremetyevo, Domodedovo, Vnukovo, and Zhukovsky airports.
- **Russia:** On September 3, a gunman on a motorcycle shot and injured a Russian major general near Engels Air Base in Saratov oblast in a suspected targeted assassination.
- **Russia:** On September 4, Ukrainian drone strikes directed at Sochi, Krasnodar Krai, triggered temporary flight operations suspensions at Sochi International Airport.
- **Saudi Arabia:** On September 4, Cathay Pacific extended its suspension of all flights to Riyadh International Airport through November 30 due to regional conflict risks in the Middle East.
- **Somalia:** On September 3, armed clashes erupted between government forces and regional loyalist militias in central Baidoa, South West state.

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- **Somalia:** On September 4, a drone strike in Doolow district, Gedo region, killed three individuals and wounded a prominent former military figure.
- **Sudan:** On August 28, Rapid Support Forces (RSF) attacks on towns west of Bara in North Kordofan state killed at least five people and displaced 3,000 residents.
- **Sudan:** On September 3, SPLM-N militants allied with the RSF carried out deadly attacks across Debi, Luweiri, and Dilling in South Kordofan state, killing at least 26 people.
- **Sudan:** On September 4, heavy armed clashes broke out between the Sudanese Armed Forces and RSF units near Kurmuk in Blue Nile state.
- **Syria:** On August 30, armed clashes involving artillery and heavy gunfire erupted between National Guard militias and state security forces near Suwayda.
- **Syria:** On August 31, armed fighting between Syrian Internal Security Forces and militant groups injured at least 10 personnel near Walgha in As-Suwayda governorate.
- **Tunisia:** On August 30, civil unrest and road blockades broke out in parts of Tunis following prolonged electricity and water outages.
- **Ukraine:** On August 30, Russian shelling ignited multiple warehouse complexes in Zaporizhzhia city.
- **Ukraine:** On September 1, major Russian missile and drone attacks struck rail depots and industrial infrastructure across Kyiv and Boryspil, killing at least 12 people and injuring 19 others.
- **Ukraine:** On September 2, Russian drone and missile strikes caused residential fires and civilian injuries across multiple districts of Kyiv and Kyiv oblast.
- **Ukraine:** On September 3, coordinated Russian strikes across Dnipropetrovsk, Kherson, Zaporizhzhia, and Donetsk oblasts killed five people and injured dozens.
- **Ukraine:** On September 4, a Russian drone strike damaged the headquarters of the Ukrainian Security Service (SBU) in central Kyiv, injuring at least five people.
- **Ukraine:** On September 6, a Russian air attack forced the temporary closure of the Orlivka border crossing linking Ukraine's Odesa oblast with Romania.

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Due to the ongoing conflict in Iran, System Risk Management has classified all travel to the Middle East as a higher risk to Staff and Students. Travel to the countries listed below requires Executive Leadership approval.

- [Bahrain](#)
- [Cyprus](#)
- [Egypt](#)
- [Iran](#)
- [Iraq](#)
- [Israel](#)
- [Jordan](#)
- [Kuwait](#)
- [Lebanon](#)
- [Oman](#)
- [Qatar](#)
- [Saudi Arabia](#)
- [Syria](#)
- [Turkey](#)
- [United Arab Emirates](#)
- [Yemen](#)

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 get in touch with me directly. Thank you.

Charles A. Longoria, CRM | Director

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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 | 12) Mali |
| 2) Belarus | 13) North Korea |
| 3) Burkina Faso | 14) Pakistan |
| 4) Burma (Myanmar) | 15) Russia |
| 5) Central African Republic (CAR) | 16) Somalia |
| 6) Haiti | 17) South Sudan |
| 7) Iran | 18) Sudan |
| 8) Iraq | 19) Syria |
| 9) Israel | 20) Ukraine |
| 10) Lebanon | 21) Venezuela |
| 11) Libya | 22) Yemen |



HIGH RISK COUNTRIES

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1) Algeria | 14) Ethiopia |
| 2) Azerbaijan | 15) Honduras |
| 3) Bangladesh | 16) India |
| 4) Burundi | 17) Kenya |
| 5) Cameroon | 18) Mauritania |
| 6) Chad | 19) Mexico |
| 7) Colombia | 20) Niger |
| 8) Congo (Republic of) | 21) Nigeria |
| 9) Cuba | 22) Panama |
| 10) Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) | 23) Papua New Guinea |
| 11) Ecuador | 24) Philippines |
| 12) Egypt | 25) Saudi Arabia |
| 13) Eritrea | 26) Tunisia |
| | 27) Turkey |

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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 all travel to Afghanistan. There is an extreme risk to personal safety, and reliable assistance is not available. The security situation is volatile and presents considerable risk to travelers due to ongoing armed conflict, terrorism, insurgent activity, and widespread crime. Serious threats such as kidnappings, suicide bombings, landmines, and improvised explosive devices (IEDs) are commonplace, along with limited access to medical care and emergency services. Lawlessness, warlordism, and weak institutional governance are pervasive.



Since the withdrawal of U.S. and allied forces and the collapse of the Afghan Government in August 2021, full control over the country has been assumed by the Taliban. Numerous social and political reforms have been rapidly reversed, and civil liberties—particularly for women and girls—have been severely restricted. Further rollbacks of rights and freedoms have been implemented; strict religious laws have been reimposed and bans on various forms of public expression and cultural activities have been enacted. Afghanistan and Pakistan are engaged in open conflict, including border clashes and Pakistani airstrikes in Afghanistan. This escalation is driven by disputes regarding the Taliban's support for terrorist groups targeting Pakistan. Such conflicts have occurred repeatedly, often de-escalating into ceasefires before flaring up again. Travelers in either country are strongly advised to depart as soon as possible.

Consular support is limited following the suspension of operations at the U.S. Embassy in Kabul on August 31, 2021. All consular services are now provided remotely from Doha, Qatar. As a result, extremely limited assistance can be offered to U.S. citizens who remain or choose to visit Afghanistan. Foreign governments, including the United Kingdom, also advise against all travel to Afghanistan due to the extremely dangerous security environment, which includes a high risk of terrorism, kidnapping, arbitrary detention of foreign nationals, and severely limited consular assistance.

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Belarus

Risk Level: **Extreme**

Country Overview:

Belarus' security situation is unstable, and it is advised against all travel due to the risk of arbitrary law enforcement and the continued presence of Russian military forces in the country. These forces are participating in ongoing military operations impacting both Belarus and Ukraine.

Russian troops and equipment are stationed in Belarus, facilitating missile strikes into Ukraine. Belarusian officials have announced plans to enhance domestic missile capabilities, which may include deploying nuclear-armed

Polonez rocket launchers. Military activity is concentrated in the areas of Yelsk, Rechitsa, Mazyr, Gomel, Brest, Baranovichi, and Asipovichy. Although Minsk may appear calm, the security situation can deteriorate quickly and without warning.

The political environment in Belarus is highly repressive. Thousands have been arrested by authorities, including opposition leaders and activists, while critics and opposition affiliates continue to be targeted, even those living abroad. Participation in or suspected involvement with opposition activities can lead to detention or arrest. Travelers should avoid public demonstrations and exercise extreme vigilance.

The U.S. Embassy in Minsk has been closed, and all U.S. personnel have departed. Consular services are suspended indefinitely, significantly limiting access to consular support from abroad. Belarus does not recognize dual nationality. Authorities consider individuals with a Belarusian passport to be citizens of Belarus.

The Polish-Belarusian border is open for civilian and commercial traffic. Travelers seeking to cross the border should confirm the rules and restrictions before attempting to cross. Relations between Belarus and Poland remain fragile and could affect the border at short notice.



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Burkina Faso

Risk Level: **Extreme**

Country Overview:

The security situation in Burkina Faso remains volatile due to ongoing political instability, widespread violence, terrorist activity, and deteriorating humanitarian conditions. There is a high risk to personal safety, and travel to Burkina Faso is strongly advised against.

The country has experienced two military coups in the past three years. The most recent occurred in September

2022, when President Roch Marc Christian Kaboré was overthrown. Initially, the military seized power under Lieutenant Colonel Paul-Henri Sandaogo Damiba, but he was later ousted by Captain Ibrahim Traoré that same year. The human rights situation has deteriorated sharply since then.



In 2024, Burkina Faso witnessed a surge in deadly attacks by Islamist armed groups, alongside reports of abuses committed by security forces and pro-government militias during retaliatory operations. The country has become a hotspot for extreme violence, particularly from groups affiliated with Al-Qaeda and ISIS, including Jama'a Nusrat ul-Islam wa al-Muslimin (JNIM). These groups frequently target both security forces and civilians, especially in the northern and eastern regions. The persistent attacks have led to widespread displacement, disrupted daily life, and forced the closure of schools and markets. The threat of terrorist attacks, kidnappings, and militant activity remains particularly high in rural areas and in regions bordering Mali and Niger.

Attacks, particularly in the capital, Ouagadougou, often target locations frequented by foreign nationals. The risk is heightened during festivals and public holidays. It is advised to avoid the north and the southeast borders with Benin, as these areas are active military zones. Civilians found in these areas risk getting caught up in ongoing military operations. Travelers should remain vigilant and follow the guidance of local authorities.

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Burma (Myanmar)

Risk Level: **Extreme**

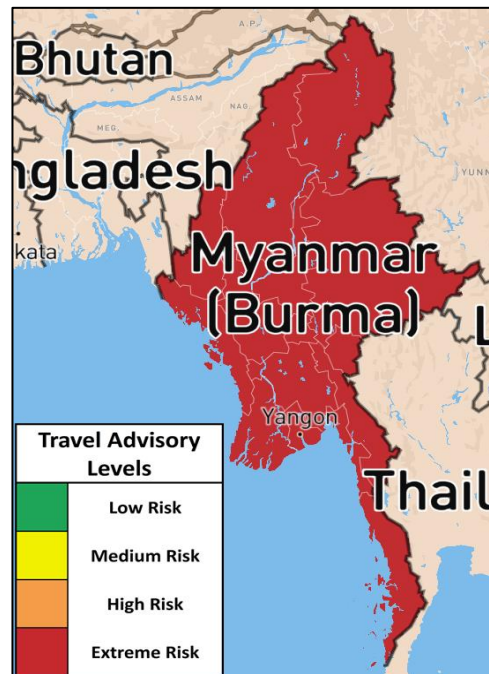
Country Overview:

The security situation in many parts of Burma remains extremely hazardous. Travel to Myanmar is strongly discouraged due to ongoing civil unrest, widespread armed conflict, and significant risks to personal safety and security. Armed clashes between the Myanmar military, ethnic armed organizations, resistance groups, and militia forces are frequent and unpredictable.

Several regions remain exceptionally unsafe. Avoid travel to Rakhine State, Chin State, Kayah State, Kachin State, and much of Shan State due to active fighting and airstrikes, including attacks on civilian infrastructure. Travel to border areas adjoining China, Laos, Thailand, Bangladesh, and India is also not recommended due to spillover violence and instability.

Since the February 1, 2021, military coup, the security environment has deteriorated sharply. Senior political leaders, including former State Counselor Aung San Suu Kyi, remain detained. The military has used air, and artillery strikes against opposition forces, resulting in civilian casualties and destruction, including fatal attacks on hospitals and schools in 2025. Armed resistance and ethnic groups now control significant territory, limiting the junta's authority and increasing risks to civilians and travelers.

Following the conclusion of the military regime's elections and the subsequent lifting of the city-wide curfew in Yangon, the security situation across Myanmar remains highly volatile. Increased violence, tighter restrictions, and disruptions to transport and communications are likely in the aftermath of polling. A state of emergency remains in effect nationwide. Curfews, martial law, and sudden travel restrictions can be imposed without notice, and access to affected areas may be denied. The security situation remains volatile and unpredictable, with the potential for rapid deterioration at any time.



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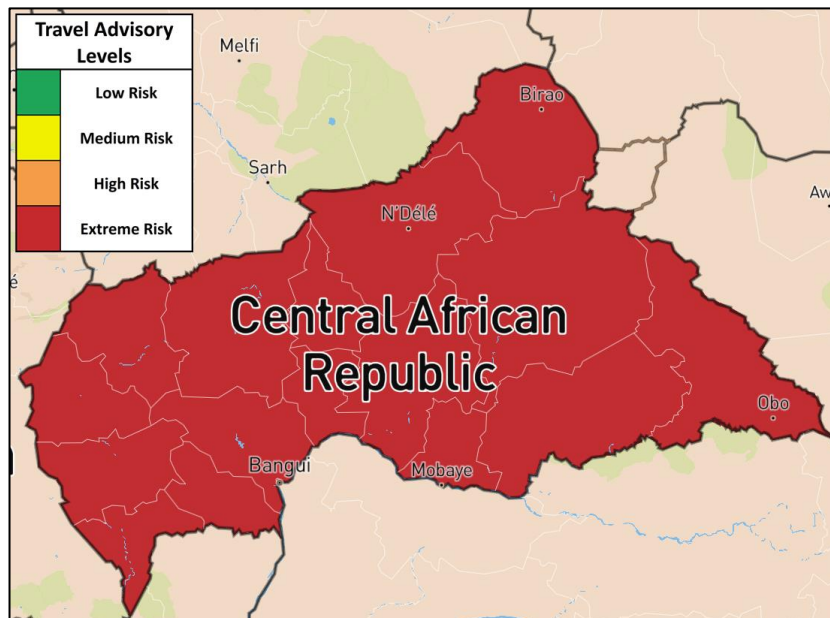


Central African Republic

Risk Level: **Extreme**

Country Overview:

The security situation in the Central African Republic is highly volatile. All travel is strongly discouraged due to ongoing civil unrest, armed violence, and significant risks to personal safety. Armed groups operate across much of the country, engaging in clashes, looting, and intimidation of civilians. These conditions are especially dangerous for travelers outside the capital, where state control and security forces are limited.



Political tensions have increased instability. In January 2026, the Constitutional Court confirmed President Faustin-Archange Touadéra's third-term re-election after a contested vote marked by opposition boycotts and allegations of irregularities. Although large-scale unrest has not occurred in the capital, the political climate remains fragile, and localized incidents may arise with little warning.

Armed conflict persists in the northern, eastern, and southeastern regions, where clashes between government forces and non-state armed groups have intensified. Fighting in areas such as Haut-Mbomou has displaced thousands, disrupted humanitarian access, and strained limited local services. Despite intermittent dialogue and ceasefire efforts, progress is slow, and violence continues in several contested zones.

Security conditions outside Bangui are especially precarious. Criminal activity often overlaps with armed group operations, raising the risk of ambush, armed robbery, kidnapping, and vehicle theft along major roads. Poor infrastructure and limited emergency response capacity further complicate travel and evacuation.

Travel after dark is strongly discouraged. Movement to rural areas should only occur when necessary and with proper security arrangements. A nationwide curfew remains in effect, and travelers must comply with local authorities' instructions. Armed checkpoints by state forces and militias are common, especially along key transit routes.

Except for limited movement within central Bangui, travel to all regions of the Central African Republic is not advised. Areas near the capital, including Bimbo, Bégoua, and Coline, as well as border regions and remote prefectures, carry especially high risks due to ongoing insecurity, displacement, and limited access to assistance.

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Haiti

Risk Level: **Extreme**

Country Overview:

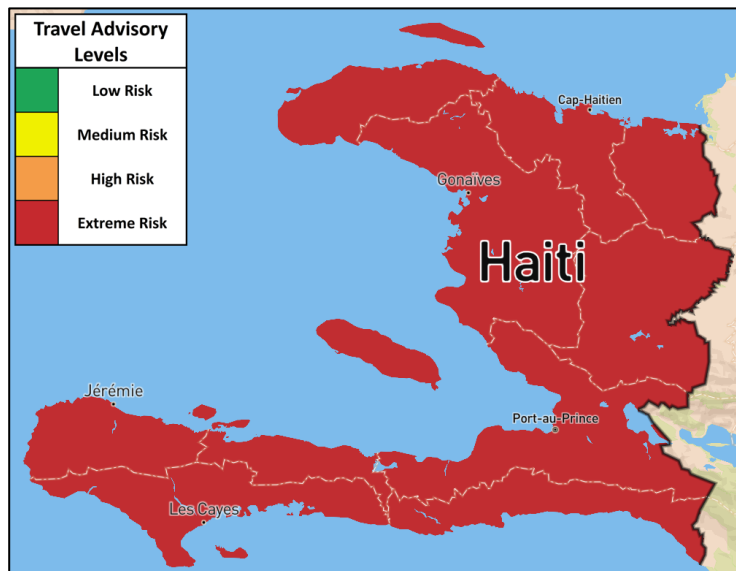
Haiti is a high-risk destination. The country experiences long-standing insecurity, widespread kidnapping, elevated crime, ongoing civil unrest, and critically deficient medical care. Since March 2024, the country has been under a national emergency. The climate is marked by violent crime, kidnapping, and severe shortages of medical care, food, clean water, and fuel. All travel to Haiti should be avoided.

Violence is pervasive, especially in Port-au-Prince. Gang dominance has surged, triggering rampant killings, abductions, and gender-based violence. Gangs frequently shift territories, displacing communities. Violent clashes between rival gangs are common. Gangs also seize control of main thoroughfares and demand tolls from motorists.

Cross-border travel between Haiti and the Dominican Republic, both by land and by sea, is currently restricted. Within Haiti, checkpoints can be found at borders, some of which may have less official oversight. Travelers have reported incidents on roads where individuals impersonate law enforcement officers.

First responders, including local police, may not always have full resources to address emergencies. There are frequent shortages of energy, gasoline, medications, and medical supplies. Hospitals and clinics, both public and private, sometimes lack essential materials and staff, and may request cash payments in advance for services.

Political protests against the administration present a significant security risk. Protesters have been known to shoot at police trying to remove barricades. They sometimes throw stones at the windows of passing cars. They also block streets with burning tires. Public demonstrations and impromptu protests are possible. Any protest can turn violent, and bystanders may be caught in altercations between protesters and Haitian National Police (HNP).



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Iran

Risk Level: **Extreme**

Country Overview:

Travel to Iran is hazardous due to the unstable security environment, the possibility of arbitrary detention or imprisonment of foreign citizens, and the possibility of civil unrest. It is due to these dangers and the current tensions in the region that several nations, including the U.S., advise against traveling to Iran altogether.

American and British citizens visiting Iran face a significant risk of being wrongfully detained. Iranian officials have held these citizens without cause or proof that they have committed a crime. These include individuals who are dual citizens of the United States and Iran, as well as students, journalists, scholars, business travelers, and people who have served in the U.S. military or government. These citizens are typically charged with espionage and posing a threat to Iranian national security.



The threat of terrorism remains a major concern in Iran, as attacks can occur at random and often target places that foreign visitors frequent. Several violent extremist organizations, including those classified as terrorist entities by the United States government, are known to be active within the country. In particular, the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and its associated groups have claimed responsibility for various bombings and other violent acts in recent years. The ongoing risk of terrorist activity remains a significant threat to both locals and tourists. The Iranian government suppressed recent anti-government protests with significant force. Officials report nearly 4,000 deaths, while international monitors estimate the toll exceeds 10,000.

On February 28, 2026, the United States and Israel conducted coordinated airstrikes against Iran, citing concerns about Iran's military capabilities, missile program, nuclear activities, and regional proxy operations. The strikes targeted strategic military and infrastructure sites, resulting in the death of Iranian Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei. In response, Iran launched missile and drone attacks on U.S. and allied military installations in Gulf states, as well as on energy infrastructure and shipping routes. Iran also attempted to blockade the Strait of Hormuz, halting all shipping in the area. This disruption has prevented the transport of essential goods and significantly affected global economies. The US and Iran have agreed to a ceasefire and are negotiating an end to the conflict, though talks remain tense and the risk of renewed hostilities is high.

The US and Iran have announced a memorandum of understanding in relation to the conflict in the Middle East. The situation remains unpredictable and attacks could resume at short notice. Travelers to Iran should leave the country as soon as they are able to do so.

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Iraq

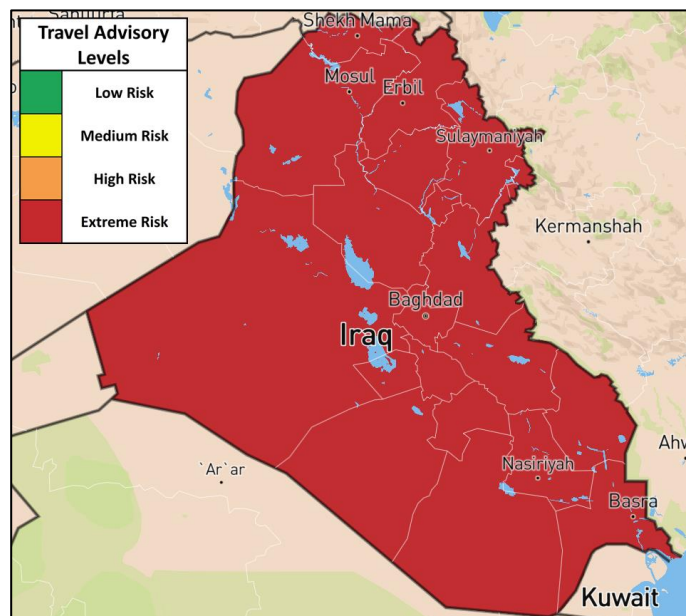
Risk Level: **Extreme**

Country Overview:

Iraq's security situation is hazardous. Travel is unsafe due to ongoing threats of terrorism, kidnapping, armed conflict, and widespread violence. Insurgent groups, terrorist organizations, and sectarian militias continue to pose serious risks. Kidnappings, suicide attacks, and IED incidents often occur without warning.

Regional tensions in Iraq remain high. Militia groups hostile to Western presence frequently threaten Western interests, including military facilities, diplomatic missions, and foreign personnel. The security environment is unpredictable and can deteriorate rapidly. Protests, especially near the International Zone in Baghdad, often escalate into violence.

Travelers should avoid demonstrations and follow local authorities' instructions.



Border regions are hazardous. Sporadic artillery, drone, and rocket attacks occur in many areas, particularly near sensitive borders. Avoid travel within 30 km of Iraq's borders with Iran, Syria, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait. U.S. and other foreign nationals should avoid areas near the Turkish, Syrian, and Iranian borders due to ongoing military operations. Crossing from Iraq into Syria carries extreme safety and legal risks, including kidnapping, injury, death, arrest, fines, or expulsion. The Kurdistan Regional Government enforces strict penalties, including up to ten years in prison, for illegal border crossings. Supporting or assisting designated terrorist organizations is a criminal offense.

Due to the conflict in Iran and frequent targeting of U.S. interests in the region, Iraq faces a heightened risk of regional escalation. Travelers are advised to exercise caution and reconsider travel to Iraq.

Avoid all travel to Western Anbar (except Ramadi), Basra province (except Basra city), Diyala (excluding Baqubah), Kirkuk, Ninawa, Salah al-Din, Sadr City, and areas south of Baghdad Airport Road. Limit travel to essential purposes in the rest of Anbar, other parts of Baghdad province, Basra city, Karbala, remaining areas of Najaf, Babil, Al-Qadasiyah, Dhi Qar, Baqubah City, and the rest of Wasit, Maysan, and Al-Muthanna.

While risks remain high, Iraq offers long-term development potential, especially in energy, agriculture, and infrastructure. Travelers who must visit should exercise extreme caution and follow all security guidance.

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Israel

Risk Level: **Extreme**

Country Overview:

The security situation in Israel and the Palestinian territories remains volatile following the conflict between Israel and Hamas. While a ceasefire is currently in effect, there is still a significant risk of terrorism and civil unrest. Travelers are advised to exercise extreme caution and avoid non-essential travel.

After the Hamas attack on October 7, 2023, and Israel's subsequent military response, the Gaza Strip and its border areas remain highly unsafe and are closed to all travel.

On February 28, 2026, the United States and Israel launched coordinated airstrikes against Iran, citing concerns over Iran's military capabilities, missile program, nuclear activities, and regional proxy operations. The strikes targeted strategic military and infrastructure sites and resulted in the death of Iranian Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khomeini. In retaliation, Iran launched missile and drone attacks on U.S. and allied military installations in Gulf states, as well as on energy infrastructure and shipping routes, rapidly expanding the conflict beyond Iran's borders. The war has increased regional instability, involved Gulf states and other international actors, and heightened the risk of broader escalation in the Middle East.



After the killing of Ayatollah Khamenei in Iran, Israel and Hezbollah resumed hostilities, breaking the ceasefire established after the 2024 conflict. Israel has targeted sites across southern Lebanon, including strikes in Beirut. Although Israel agreed to a ceasefire with the Lebanese government following the US-Iran agreement, it has continued operations against Hezbollah in southern Lebanon.

Authorities have approved the gradual resumption of outbound flights from Ben Gurion Airport. Travelers should monitor official government advisories and airline updates for the latest information on flight availability and conditions.

Travelers should review official regional guidance carefully before making plans and remain prepared for sudden changes. Terrorist attacks continue to be a persistent threat and may be indiscriminate, targeting transportation hubs, tourist sites, and crowded public areas. Protests and strikes frequently disrupt daily life in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, and other cities.

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Lebanon

Risk Level: **Extreme**

Country Overview:

Travel to Lebanon is highly risky due to political instability, civil unrest, and regional conflict, especially near the southern border. Lebanon suffers from a weakened economic and security infrastructure, and it is advised against all travel to Lebanon.

Lebanon faces ongoing risks of terrorist attacks and military operations linked to the regional conflicts. Violent extremist groups, including those designated as terrorist organizations by the United States, remain active. ISIS and affiliated groups have claimed responsibility for suicide bombings, and Western travelers have previously been targeted. The threat of anti-Western activity and risks to bystanders continue. Clashes between authorities and criminal groups also occur in the Bekaa Valley and border regions.

After the killing of Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, Hezbollah launched rockets and drones from southern Lebanon into northern Israel. In response, the Israel Defense Forces carried out airstrikes on Hezbollah infrastructure in southern Lebanon and Beirut, targeting command centers, weapons depots, and logistical networks. Authorities issued evacuation warnings to civilians in affected areas. This escalation has intensified divisions within Lebanon. The Lebanese government accused Hezbollah of involving the country in conflict without state approval, further increasing internal tensions. Although Israel agreed to a ceasefire with the Lebanese government following the US-Iran agreement, it has continued operations against Hezbollah in southern Lebanon.

Travelers should monitor local news and government advisories. Avoid demonstrations, political gatherings, and border areas, especially near the southern border and refugee camps. Keep copies of important documents, always carry identification, and use reputable transportation and accommodations. Stay aware of your surroundings and respect local customs.



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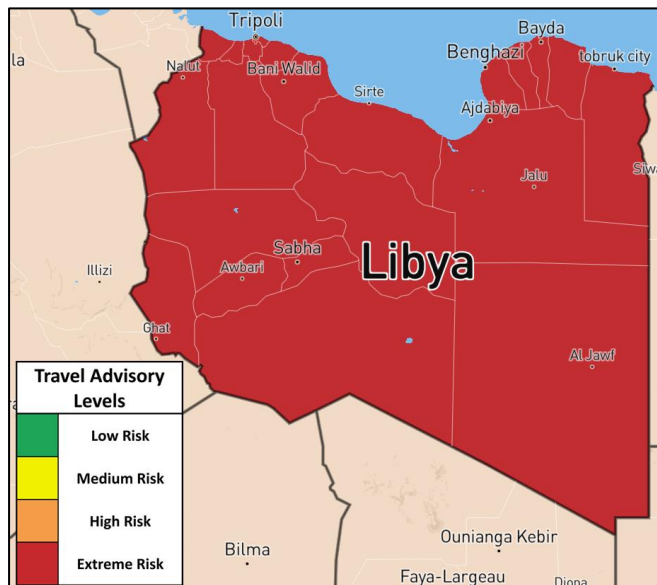
Libya

Risk Level: **Extreme**

Country Overview:

Libya is a high-risk destination due to widespread instability and violence targeting foreign nationals, especially U.S. citizens who face kidnapping threats. Since 2011, the breakdown of the Government has allowed armed groups and militias to act with impunity. It is advised to avoid all travel to Libya.

Major cities like Tripoli, Benghazi, and Misrata remain unsafe for tourists due to ongoing conflict, terrorism, and political instability. Armed groups and militias continue to attack public spaces such as hotels and transportation centers. Demonstrations may escalate into violence with little to no warning. Infrastructure is fragile, with poor roads and chronic shortages of power and fuel.



Terrorism remains a persistent problem in Libya, especially in the southwest Fezzan area, where groups such as Daesh and Al-Qaida continue to threaten foreigners, government sites, and infrastructure. These groups exploit weak governance and porous borders, undermining counterterrorism efforts in Libya and neighboring countries. Several urban centers, including Tripoli, Benghazi, and Misrata, have experienced both terrorist attacks and clashes, often targeting hotels and airports.

Foreign workers and visitors in Libya face ongoing dangers from terrorist groups. Commercial travelers in the oil and gas sector are prime targets for criminal and terrorist groups. Journalists, NGO members, and private security contractors risk arrest, harassment, assault, and arbitrary or prolonged detention, especially if they are dual nationals or lack valid documentation.

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Mali

Risk Level: **Extreme**

Country Overview:

The security situation in Mali is hazardous. It is advised to avoid traveling to Mali due to political instability and violent crime, such as kidnapping, armed robbery, and terrorism, which are common occurrences.

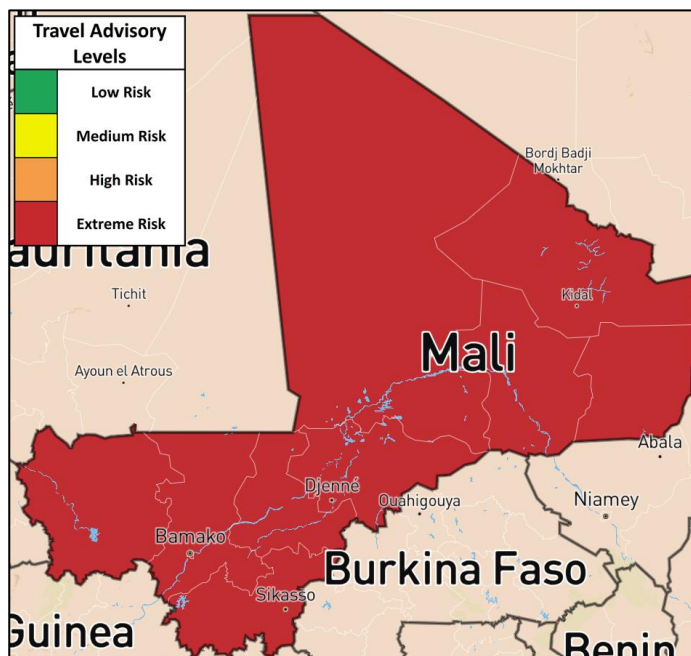
Violent crime remains prevalent during seasonal events and local holidays, particularly in Mali's southern regions and the suburbs of Bamako. It is common to see unplanned police checkpoints and roadblocks at night throughout the country.

Armed groups and terrorists continually plague Mali with kidnappings and attacks without warning. In 2025, kidnappings in southern and western Mali increased significantly, with Al-Qaeda and Islamic State affiliates abducting several foreign nationals. They often target nightclubs, restaurants, places of worship, hotels, Western diplomatic missions, and other locations frequented by foreigners. As of October 2025, Mali is experiencing a fuel shortage, resulting in long queues and higher fuel prices across many areas. Travelers should plan ahead to ensure they can reach their destinations.

Terrorist attacks are likely in Mali, particularly during public holidays, especially on major roads and transport routes, with a growing use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs), landmines, and other explosives. While kidnapping is especially prevalent in the northern and central regions, incidents occur throughout the country. There is an extreme risk to the personal safety and security of Westerners in Bamako, where the Al-Qaeda-affiliated group Jama'at Nusrat al-Islam wal-Muslimin (JNIM) has publicly declared its intent to carry out attacks. As a result, the U.S. government has ordered all U.S. government employees and their families to leave the country.

Since their initial deployment a decade ago, thousands of French troops and UN peacekeepers have failed to stop large portions of Mali from falling under the control of an Islamic extremist insurgency affiliated with organizations like Al-Qaeda and the Islamic State, with the current Government demanding that all troops leave.

Homosexuality is illegal in Mali, with a 2024 Penal Code imposing up to seven years in prison and fines for promoting or participating in same-sex relationships. Individuals perceived as LGBT+ or supporting their rights face increased risks of violence, blackmail, arrests, and abuse.



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North Korea

Risk Level: **Extreme**

Country Overview:

Avoid all travel to North Korea. The security situation on the Korean Peninsula is highly volatile, and North Korea's political and military stance can change rapidly without warning, creating extreme risks for visitors. There is a serious risk of arrest, long-term detention, and wrongful detention of U.S. nationals.

Local laws are often enforced arbitrarily, and severe restrictions apply to movement, communication, and behavior. U.S. passports are not valid for travel to, in, or through North Korea without special validation from the Secretary of State, which is granted only in very limited circumstances.

North Korea is strengthening its military posture and deepening its strategic alignment with Russia, contributing to regional and global instability.

Pyongyang has publicly supported Russia's war in Ukraine and sent thousands of troops to assist Russian forces. Kim Jong Un has commemorated North Korean soldiers killed in the conflict, signaling ongoing military cooperation and a willingness to sustain overseas deployments. This partnership raises concerns that North Korea may gain advanced military experience and technology, potentially intensifying future weapons development and regional tensions.

Tensions between North Korea and South Korea remain high, with ongoing military activity and provocations increasing the risk of sudden escalation. Travelers in the region should remain vigilant, as North Korea's missile launches, and military activities continue to create instability.

The U.S. government cannot provide emergency services to U.S. citizens in North Korea because there is no diplomatic or consular presence. Sweden acts as the protecting power for the United States, but its ability to assist detained U.S. citizens is limited, and access is often delayed or denied by North Korean authorities.



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Pakistan

Risk Level: **Extreme**

Country Overview:

The security situation in Pakistan is hazardous, and a significant part of the country is exceptionally unsafe. It is advised to reconsider travel to Pakistan due to terrorism. There is a high risk to personal safety and security due to terrorist attacks. Political demonstrations often become violent. Travelers should continue to exercise caution, monitor news reports, and follow the advice of local authorities.

Travel is not advised within 10 miles of the Pakistan-Afghanistan border, 10 miles of the Line of Control, most of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, all of Balochistan Province, or within 5 miles of the Pakistan-India border. The Wagah border crossing is closed. Due to ongoing regional conflicts, including in Iran, security measures have increased. New checkpoints in and around Islamabad may delay or restrict movement. The situation remains tense and may change without notice.



Terrorists may retaliate and 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. Crime rates are high, particularly on public transportation and in densely populated areas. Be cautious when moving around urban areas at night, especially on foot, as foreigners have been targeted in the past. There is an active black market for forged and stolen passports, as well as credit card fraud and similar scams.

Air pollution poses a significant health risk in Pakistan, particularly during the winter months from October to February. The Punjab region, especially Lahore, is among the most severely affected areas.

Afghanistan and Pakistan are engaged in open conflict, including border clashes and Pakistani airstrikes in Afghanistan. This escalation is driven by disputes regarding the Taliban's support for terrorist groups targeting Pakistan. Such conflicts have occurred repeatedly, often de-escalating into ceasefires before flaring up again. Travelers in either country are strongly advised to depart as soon as possible.

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Russia

Risk Level: **Extreme**

Country Overview:

Russia's security situation is complex and continues to change, driven by the ongoing conflict with Ukraine and related geopolitical tensions.

Since the February 2022 full-scale invasion of Ukraine, Russia has faced extensive international sanctions, increased scrutiny, and changing diplomatic relationships. These

factors have significantly affected domestic conditions and cross-border travel. Although large-scale fighting is outside Russia's borders, drone strikes, missile incidents, and other attacks have occurred near the Ukrainian border and in cities such as Moscow and Belgorod. Security measures in Russia have intensified, especially in major cities and key transport hubs such as airports. Authorities have increased surveillance, police presence, and military deployments in response to internal and external threats. Air raid alerts, anti-terror operations, and visible law enforcement are now common in cities including Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Belgorod. These measures are likely to continue as long as the conflict persists, maintaining a heightened risk environment.

International sanctions and airspace restrictions continue to affect travel. Many Western carriers have suspended flights to and from Russia, reducing international flight options. Financial sanctions have disrupted payment systems, limiting foreigners' ability to use foreign bank cards. These long-term sanctions and economic isolation are expected to persist, impacting travel and business operations for the foreseeable future.

Government censorship, political restrictions, and laws criminalizing negative statements about the military or state institutions remain strict. Authorities closely monitor political dissent, protests, unsanctioned gatherings, and online activity. Foreign nationals have faced detention or interrogation, especially when perceived as connected to political activity, making legal and political risks an ongoing concern.

Ongoing political repression, economic disruption from sanctions, diplomatic isolation, and continued security operations are expected to sustain a high-risk environment for residents and travelers. Consular support for foreigners remains limited, and access to emergency services, financial systems, and international transportation may be restricted. Travelers are strongly advised to avoid all travel to Russia due to these persistent risks.



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Somalia

Risk Level: **Extreme**

Country Overview:

It is advised to avoid traveling to Somalia. The security situation is hazardous due to widespread crime, terrorism, piracy, and frequent incidents of kidnapping and murder, leading to an extreme risk to personal safety.

Al-Shabaab has lost control of a significant portion of its southern and central Somalia territory due to the success of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM)-led Operation Indian Ocean offensive.

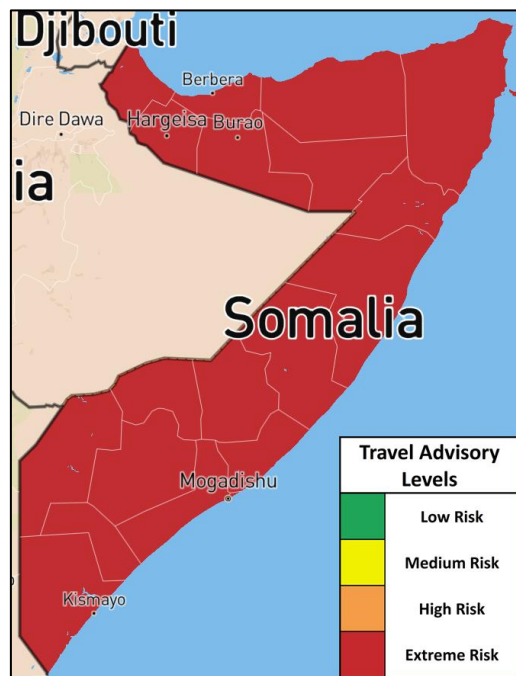
The risk of kidnapping is high across Somalia, including areas near the borders with Kenya and Ethiopia, as well as in Somaliland. Kidnappings, often resulting in fatalities, are carried out by various armed groups.

Terrorist attacks may occur 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. Due to their use by government officials, hotels are considered legitimate targets by terrorist groups. Attack methods include car bombs, suicide bombers, individual attackers, and mortar fire.

The Somali Government regularly carries out counter-terrorist operations against Al-Shabaab, mainly in central and southern Somalia. Stay aware of your surroundings, keep up to date with local media reports, and follow the advice of local authorities.

It is advised to avoid all travel to Togdheer, Sanaag, and Sool in eastern Somaliland, as well as to Awdal, Maroodijeh, and Sahil regions west of Somaliland. Additionally, it is recommended to exercise extreme caution in areas bordering Somalia, such as those with Kenya, Ethiopia, and Djibouti.

The U.S. government can only provide emergency services to U.S. citizens in Somalia without a permanent consular presence.



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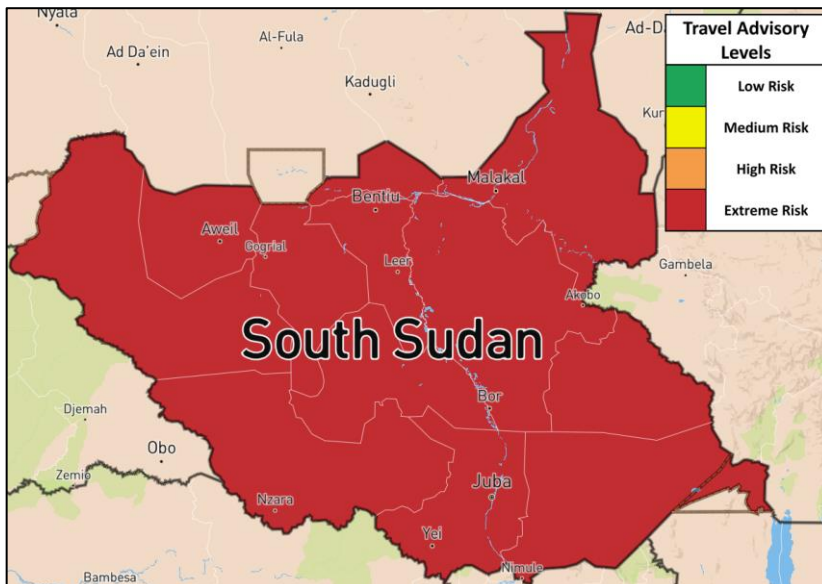
South Sudan

Risk Level: **Extreme**

Country Overview:

All travel to South Sudan is strongly discouraged due to armed conflict, criminal activity, and an unstable security environment.

Since renewed violence in 2025, risks remain high nationwide, particularly in Upper Nile, Jonglei, Unity, Warrap, Lakes, and Equatoria, with potential spillover into Juba. Political tensions are significant, and conditions may deteriorate without warning.



Regional instability in South Sudan intensified between March and June 2025, with fighting in Nasir (Upper Nile) and Jonglei involving bombings, attacks on UN assets, and large-scale displacement. If conditions worsen, border routes may close, and Juba International Airport may become inaccessible. Flights could be canceled with little or no notice. The ongoing conflict in Sudan since April 2023 has displaced over a million refugees into South Sudan, further straining borders and infrastructure.

Violent crimes, including carjacking, armed robbery, ambushes, and kidnappings, are common. Cholera and Mpox outbreaks from 2024 to 2025, along with limited medical capacity, increase health risks. U.S. consular support is minimal, and travelers should not expect assistance in emergencies, including evacuation. Non-essential travel is strongly discouraged.

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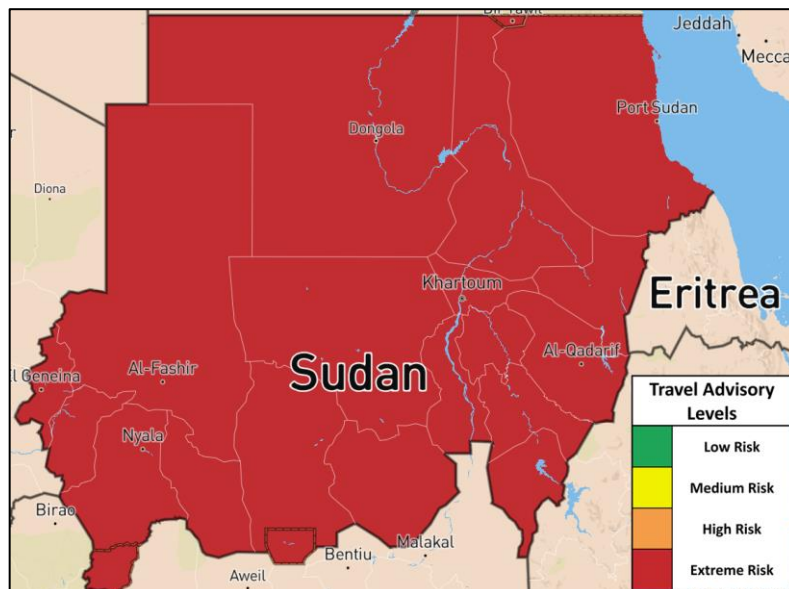


Sudan

Risk Level: **Extreme**

Country Overview:

The security situation in Sudan is extremely dangerous. Travel is unsafe due to ongoing armed conflict, terrorism, crime, kidnapping, and armed robbery. Avoid all travel to Sudan. Violence, looting, and carjackings occur across the country. Risk is especially high in Khartoum, Darfur, Kordofan, and Sennar. Terrorist groups continue to pose a threat. Attacks may target foreign nationals, diplomatic sites, and areas frequented by Westerners. Demonstrations can erupt without warning.



Sudan's journey to democratic governance has been fragile since April 2019. After the military ousted long-time ruler Omar al-Bashir, a transitional power-sharing government was formed. This Government included military leaders, civilians, and protest groups. A second coup on October 25, 2021, undermined this Government and reignited instability. On April 15, 2023, a full-scale conflict erupted between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Forces (RSF). The fighting began in Khartoum. Rebel RSF forces initially took control of the capital. However, the SAF recaptured Khartoum in March 2025. The RSF has continued to launch offensives and has repeatedly broken ceasefires.

Overland travel is dangerous. Borders are often closed. Avoid all travel within 20 km of the borders with Eritrea, Ethiopia, and the al-Fashaga region. International flights to and from Sudan are limited due to the ongoing conflict. Major airports may close temporarily because of the risk of drone attacks.

Sudan is facing a deepening humanitarian crisis. Over 13 million people have been displaced by the conflict. Large areas, especially south of Khartoum, are at imminent risk of famine. Access to hospitals, clean water, food, medicine, and fuel is severely disrupted. The healthcare system is collapsing. Cholera outbreaks are widespread. Medical facilities are overburdened. Telecommunications are largely unreliable or unavailable in many regions.

Foreign nationals currently in Sudan should closely monitor local developments, maintain a low profile, and have contingency plans in place. Evacuation may be difficult or impossible due to security constraints and limited transportation options.

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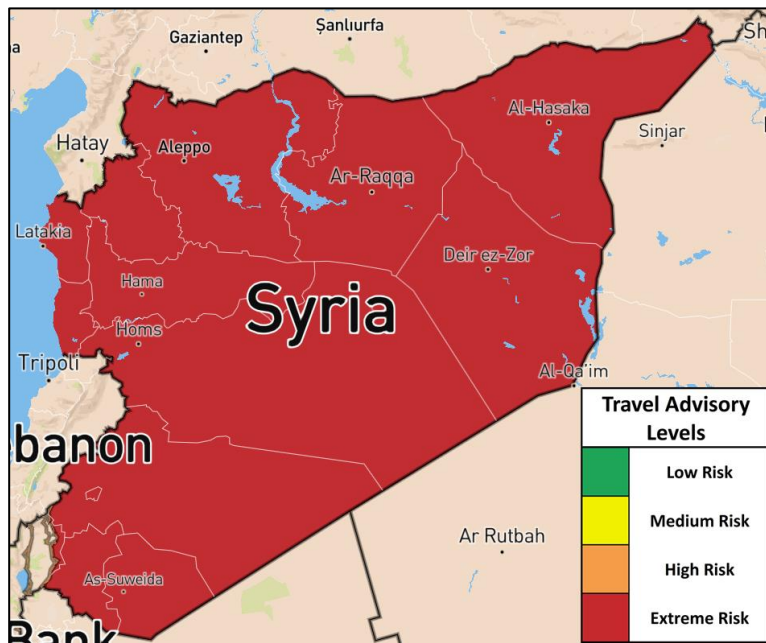
Syria

Risk Level: **Extreme**

Country Overview:

The safety and security situation in Syria is critically unstable due to armed conflict, terrorism, and a volatile political climate. The situation is unpredictable and poses serious threats to personal safety. No region is considered secure for visits or operations.

The country has remained fractured since the December 2024 collapse of the Assad regime. Rebel forces, led by Hayat Tahrir al-Sham, took control and formed a transitional government. However, divisions within this alliance remain. Resistance from former regime elements has led to continued fighting. Armed clashes between rival groups are ongoing, especially in the north.



Due to ongoing conflict in Iran and frequent targeting of US interests in the region, Syria faces a heightened risk of regional escalation. Travelers are advised to exercise caution and reconsider travel to Syria.

Terrorist activity is severe across the country. ISIS and similar groups are active and often launch coordinated attacks in public places. Violence increases during holidays. Foreign nationals—especially aid workers, journalists, and business travelers—face attack, kidnapping, and detention. Armed groups regularly use abductions.

Surveillance and limited freedom of movement are common. The potential for arbitrary arrest or mistreatment makes daily operations challenging. Emergency medical care is minimal. Basic infrastructure, such as electricity and communication networks, is unreliable and inadequate.

Syria remains unstable, with fragmented governance and persistent violence. All travel is advised against due to substantial and unpredictable risks. Consular support for U.S. citizens is limited to the Czech Embassy in Damascus.

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Ukraine

Risk Level: **Extreme**

Country Overview:

Ukraine's security environment is highly volatile due to the ongoing conflict with Russia, which remains concentrated in the eastern and southern regions but carries nationwide implications. Active hostilities, including artillery strikes, missile attacks, and drone operations, pose serious, unpredictable risks to civilians and travelers in multiple oblasts.

Front-line and recently contested regions represent the most dangerous areas in

Ukraine and should be considered outright no-go zones for travelers. This includes the Donetsk, Luhansk, Kharkiv, Zaporizhzhia, and Kherson oblasts, where ongoing combat, entrenched military positions, and constant shelling make movement extremely hazardous. Large portions of Mykolaiv and Dnipropetrovsk oblasts also remain high-risk due to proximity to active operations. These areas suffer from severe infrastructure damage, restricted civilian access, and widespread contamination from landmines and unexploded ordnance.



Air alerts and temporary shutdowns of transport infrastructure are common in central and western Ukraine as Russian strikes target energy facilities, transportation nodes, and other critical sites. While rail networks remain operational and are often the safest method of long-distance movement, sudden closures and delays can occur due to drone or missile activity. Travelers should remain prepared for disruptions and have contingency plans for extended sheltering during heightened alert periods. Air travel remains highly restricted, with commercial flights suspended nationwide.

Martial law remains in effect nationwide, affecting movement restrictions, curfews, and the operation of public institutions. Demonstrations may occur in response to mobilization policies, political developments, or economic pressures. These gatherings are generally peaceful, but travelers should avoid them.

Despite the ongoing conflict, several western regions remain comparatively safer and continue to serve as hubs for international organizations, humanitarian operations, and foreign business. Lviv Oblast, Ivano-Frankivsk, Ternopil, and Zakarpattia are among the most stable areas, offering functioning services, better infrastructure, and more predictable travel conditions; however, these areas still experience nationwide air alerts and occasional strikes.

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Venezuela

Risk Level: **Extreme**

Country Overview:

Venezuela's security situation is highly volatile, marked by widespread violent crime, political repression, civil unrest, kidnapping, wrongful detention, armed group activity, and rising international tensions. Residents and travelers face severe risks, and the state has limited capacity to provide reliable protection or emergency assistance.

After a major United States military operation in January 2026 led to the capture and extradition of then-President Nicolás Maduro, Venezuela's Supreme Tribunal of Justice appointed Delcy Rodríguez as acting president.

Although some political concessions and reform discussions have begun, significant uncertainty about legitimacy and governance remains. Reports of arbitrary detention and use of force against demonstrators continue, and further protests are likely. Travelers are strongly advised to avoid all travel and, if possible, consider evacuation.

Armed groups, including the Colombia-based Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN) and dissidents from the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), continue to destabilize border regions such as Zulia and Apure. Venezuelan military operations against camps and drug trafficking networks have further increased local insecurity and displacement.

Violent crime, including murder, armed robbery, kidnapping, sexual assault, and carjacking, is widespread across Venezuela, especially in major cities like Caracas, where criminals are often heavily armed, and attacks are frequently violent. Ongoing political uncertainty, economic decline, humanitarian pressures, and weak state institutions are expected to maintain an exceptionally high threat environment. Residents and foreigners, including dual nationals, remain at risk of arbitrary detention, limited due process, and broader instability.



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Yemen

Risk Level: **Extreme**

Country Overview:

The security situation in Yemen remains critically unstable, characterized by a volatile political climate and widespread armed conflict. Hostilities involving government forces, Houthi factions, and various other armed groups continue



across the country, resulting in frequent gunfire and indiscriminate shelling, posing a persistently high risk to civilians. Clashes along the Yemen–Saudi Arabia border remain common and have led to numerous casualties. Large parts of the country lie beyond effective government control, rendering overland travel highly dangerous and inadvisable without specialized local security expertise.

The threat of terrorism is severe, particularly for foreign nationals. Yemen-based extremist organizations have repeatedly expressed intent to target Westerners and Western-linked assets, which they regard as legitimate targets. Attacks may occur at any site known to attract expatriates or foreign travelers. Potential targets include, but are not limited to, government buildings, diplomatic missions, political and military gatherings, security checkpoints, hotels, restaurants, commercial centers, tourist sites, mosques, military facilities, oil and gas infrastructure, and transportation or aviation interests.

The risk of kidnapping is equally extremely high across the country, including in major cities. Foreign nationals have been deliberately targeted by terrorist, tribal, and criminal groups, with numerous incidents recorded in Sana'a and other population centers. Hundreds of kidnappings have taken place over the past 15 years, often accompanied by substantial ransom demands. There is also a significant risk that hostages initially abducted by tribal or criminal networks may be sold to terrorist organizations. Several foreign captives have been killed by their abductors.

Yemen is considered a high-risk operating environment with rapidly shifting security dynamics. Extreme caution is essential for any organization with personnel or interests in the country.

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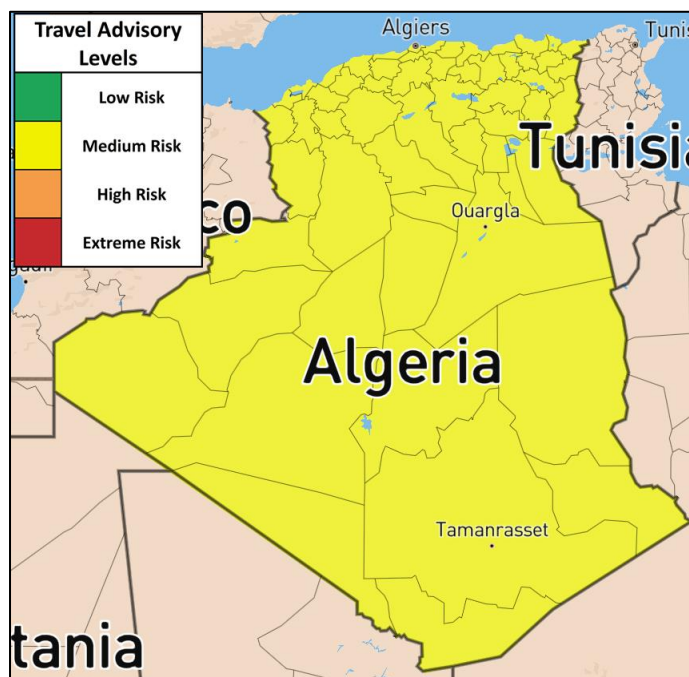
**HIGH RISK COUNTRIES****Algeria**Risk Level: **Moderate****Country Overview:**

The security situation in Algeria is unstable, with heightened risks particularly in the border regions due to terrorism. There is a moderate risk to personal safety in major cities, with security risks including the potential for kidnappings, opportunistic criminal activity such as international financial scams, and sporadic civil disturbances nationwide.

Terrorist attacks in Algeria have primarily been focused on the Algerian state, but attacks could be indiscriminate, as there is a risk of lone actors targeting foreigners. Although terrorist activity is more prevalent in rural and remote regions where incidents largely target government institutions and security forces, urban regions have seen a rising number of incidents. Avoid travel to rural areas within 50 km (31 miles) of the border with Tunisia, and within 250 km (155 miles) of the borders with Libya, Niger, Mali, and Mauritania due to terrorist and criminal activities, including kidnapping. Additionally, avoid overland travel in the Sahara Desert for the same reasons.

Algeria carries personal safety threats due to the potential for kidnappings, opportunistic crime such as international financial scams, erratic civil disturbances arising nationwide, and seasonal wildfires that may affect multiple regions during periods of extreme heat, resulting in road closures, reduced visibility, localized evacuations, and disruptions to transportation networks.

Travelers should remain vigilant about their surroundings and take additional security precautions, especially in southern border areas with Libya and Tunisia, the rural and mountainous regions of the north, the Sahara, and in areas impacted by active wildfires or related travel disruptions.



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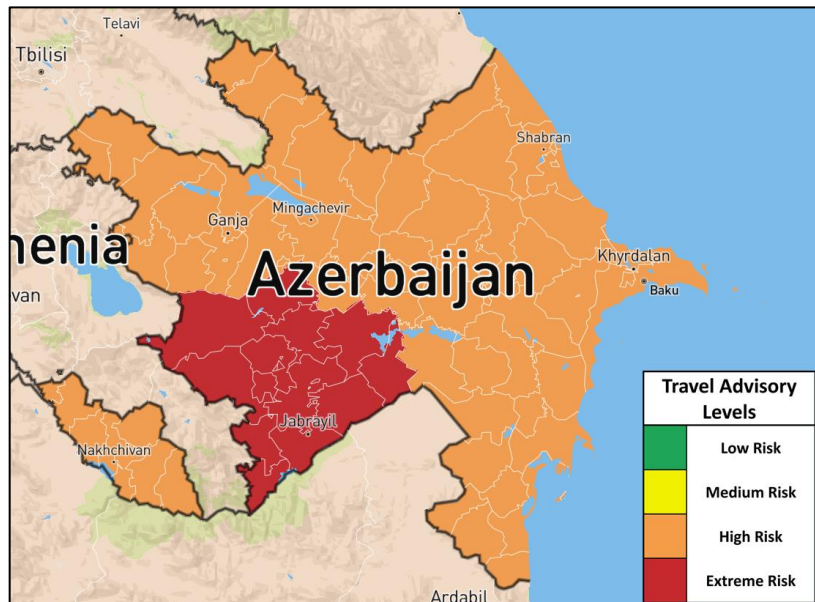


Azerbaijan

Risk Level: **Moderate**

Country Overview:

Travelers should exercise caution, as some regions of Azerbaijan remain unstable due to ongoing regional disputes. Travel near the Azerbaijan–Armenia border is strongly discouraged because of the risk of sudden violence. Former conflict zones, including areas previously under Nagorno-Karabakh administration, may still contain unexploded landmines, posing ongoing dangers despite the end of large-scale fighting.



A US-brokered peace agreement was reached in August 2025 to promote stability and regional cooperation, but implementation is ongoing. The agreement includes economic and transport provisions, yet sporadic tensions persist along the frontier. While measures such as Azerbaijan's release of Armenian detainees in January 2026 show progress, some border areas remain unsafe for visitors.

Azerbaijan has closed its border with Iran due to the ongoing conflict involving Iran, Israel, and the United States. The risk of regional escalation has increased. Travelers should exercise caution and reconsider travel to Azerbaijan.

Any political activity related to Belarus, even if conducted abroad or via social media, carries a high risk of retroactive arrest, detention, and prosecution. Authorities frequently seize and inspect personal devices at the border to search for evidence of illegal involvement or dissent. Additionally, possessing, sharing, or storing content from designated "extremist" outlets like BBC News Russian is a criminal offense.

The threat of terrorism remains possible. Attacks may occur without warning and could target public places such as transportation hubs, hotels, religious sites, commercial centers, and major events. Visitors should remain vigilant, especially in crowded or high-profile locations. The U.S. government cannot provide emergency services to U.S. citizens in Nagorno-Karabakh due to restricted access.

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Bangladesh

Risk Level: **High**

Country Overview:

Travel to Bangladesh involves heightened security and operational risks due to political volatility, civil unrest, and localized threats. Frequent clashes between rival groups can occur with little warning, disrupting transportation, commerce, and public services.

Bangladesh has experienced significant political upheaval in recent years, including mass protests and a transition of power following a 2024 uprising that removed the previous government. In February 2026, parliamentary elections were held, and Tarique Rahman, leader of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP), was sworn in as Prime Minister after a landslide victory.

Terrorism remains a primary security concern, with attacks often occurring without warning and targeting public areas, including tourist sites, transportation hubs, shopping centers, restaurants, places of worship, schools, and government facilities. Law enforcement has conducted crowd-control operations in urban centers to address unrest. Emergency assistance may be limited in some regions or during periods of instability.

Urban crime, including mugging, robbery, and assault, is reported in major cities such as Dhaka and Chittagong, especially at night and on public transport. Limited law enforcement resources may affect response times. The Chittagong Hill Tracts present elevated risks from communal violence, armed activity, and kidnapping. Instability is also present near the Myanmar border, including Cox's Bazar, and occasional cross-border incidents occur along the India–Bangladesh frontier. Travel to the Chittagong Hill Tracts, which includes Rangamati, Khagrachari, and Bandarban, should be limited to essential purposes due to ongoing violence and crime, particularly in remote areas. Travelers should exercise extreme caution, avoid high-risk locations, remain vigilant, and follow official travel advisories.

The Bangladesh monsoon season lasts from June to October. Heavy rains during this time often cause flash flooding in river areas. Travelers should exercise caution when visiting these regions in the monsoon season.

Instability in global energy markets, driven in part by conflict in the Middle East, has led to shortages of energy and fuel in Bangladesh. Authorities have implemented fuel rationing and adjusted business and school operations. These measures are expected to significantly impact travel and business activities.



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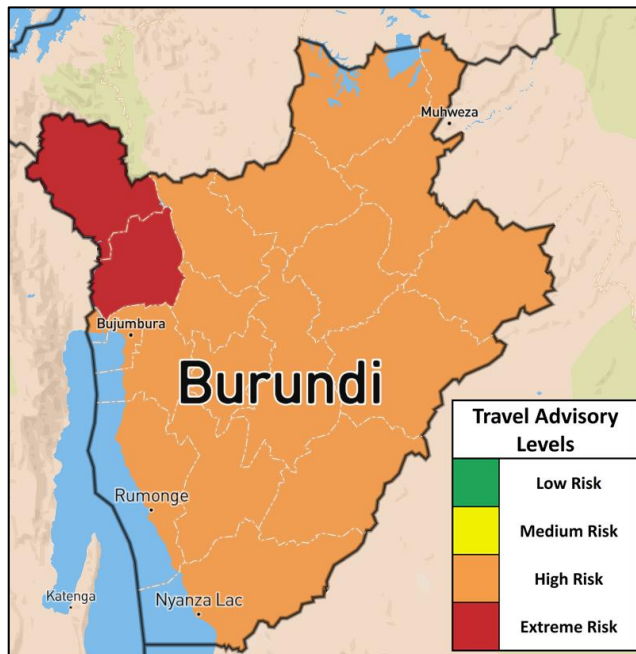
Burundi

Risk Level: **Extreme**

Country Overview:

The security situation in Burundi is hazardous, with some regions of the country being extremely unsafe. Travelers are advised to reconsider traveling to Burundi. There is a high 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 Rusizi National Park, 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 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).



Due to the escalating political situation in Burundi, strict travel restrictions and airspace closures are in effect.

Rift Valley Fever (RVF), a disease primarily affecting livestock, has been reported in the country. There are no reports of humans contracting the disease in Burundi; however, human infection remains possible through mosquito bites or for people in direct contact with infected animals. Burundi's rainy season, from October to May, often leads to flash floods.

The U.S. government cannot provide emergency services to U.S. citizens in Burundi due to travel restrictions on U.S. Embassy personnel. This includes the provinces of Bubanza and Cibitoke, Kibira National Park (including its southernmost part in Muramvya province), and Ruvubu and Buriri Forests. Travelers are strongly advised to avoid the border region with the DRC due to the high risk of armed incursions.

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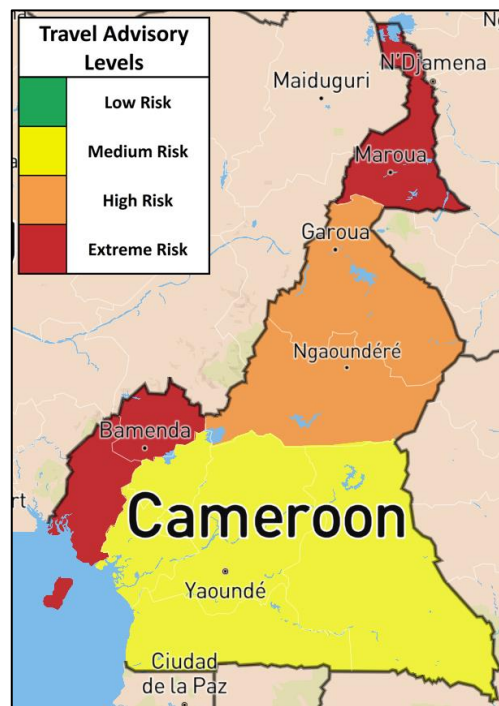
Cameroon

Risk Level: **Extreme**

Country Overview:

The security situation in certain parts of Cameroon is dangerous. Exercise increased caution due to crime, civil unrest, and terrorism. Terrorists often use various means to target large groups of people. Common targets include large public events, hotels, clubs, restaurants popular with tourists, places of worship, schools, parks, shopping malls, markets, and public transportation systems.

The terrorist groups Boko Haram and Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP) are mostly active in the Far North Region, though attacks can be indiscriminate, including in big cities like Yaoundé and Douala. Terrorists often cross into Cameroon from Nigeria and Chad to carry out attacks in the Far North, North, and Adamawa Regions. It is advised to avoid travel to the Northwest, Southwest, North, and Far North Regions of Cameroon. Avoid all non-essential travel within 20 km of the border with the Central African Republic in Adamawa and East Regions, as well as the Nigeria border and north of Ngaoundéré in the Adamawa Region. Cameroon's military restricts access to the Bakassi Peninsula.



The Anglophone Crisis is ongoing, involving clashes between state forces and the Ambazonia Defense Forces, resulting in heavy casualties. Non-state armed groups are increasingly using improvised explosive devices to target civilians in the North-West and South-West regions and against government forces in the Far-North Region. Improvised explosive devices have also been seen in the capital, Yaoundé.

Travelers should exercise increased vigilance, especially in crowded areas. Large gatherings and political rallies should be avoided, as demonstrations and unrest may emerge unexpectedly, and the security situation could deteriorate with little to no warning.

Due to current official travel restrictions, the U.S. government cannot provide emergency services to U.S. citizens in the North, Far North, Northwest, Southwest, and parts of the Adamawa and East Regions of Cameroon.

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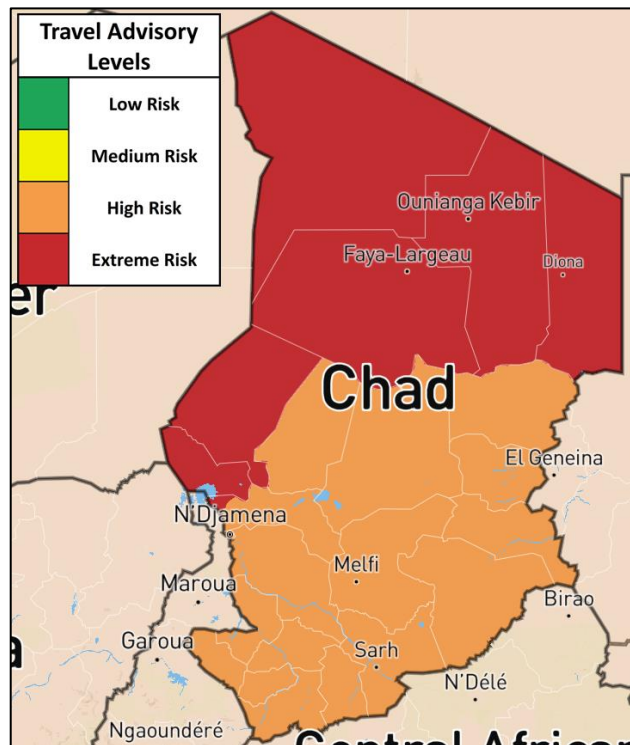
Chad

Risk Level: **Extreme**

Country Overview:

Chad's security situation is volatile, with parts of the country remaining extremely unsafe. It is advised against all travel to Chad due to political instability, terrorism, violent crime, a humanitarian crisis, and the existence of minefields. There is a high risk to personal safety due to threats from extremist groups, escalating political tensions, and military clashes between government forces and militias.

Chad's political situation is highly delicate as the nation navigates a tense transition since President Idriss Déby Itno was killed in combat in 2021, leading to his son, General Mahamat Idriss Déby Itno, succeeding him and consolidating power in a contentious May 2024 election. However, this has done little to ease the underlying friction among the different political factions. As a result, there is a heightened risk of sudden civil unrest, particularly in the capital, N'Djamena, often organized by civil society organizations or opposition parties, which are often met with forceful responses from security personnel.



There is a severe threat to personal safety due to violent crime, mainly from organized extremist groups. The Lake Chad Basin is exceptionally dangerous due to the continuous activity of Boko Haram and the Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP). The northern regions of Tibesti and Ennedi are also hazardous due to a mix of armed militias, smuggling operations, and legacy minefields from previous wars. As a result, travel is characterized by a heavy military presence, with checkpoints common across the country.

General criminal activity, such as armed robberies and muggings, presents a significant and widespread danger throughout the nation. In contrast to the rest of the country, urban areas like N'Djamena, Moundou, and Sarh are considered relatively safer. However, they still require vigilance due to potential threats. Some areas may be subject to official travel bans or advisories, and it is advisable to consult the latest government travel guidelines before planning a visit.

Chad provides refuge for vast numbers of people escaping conflicts in neighboring Sudan, CAR, and Nigeria that are situated in areas vulnerable to cross-border attacks and local violence. The border with Libya is notoriously volatile and marked by frequent conflicts involving local militias. Foreign government employees, such as those from the U.S., require special permission to travel beyond the capital.

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Colombia

Risk Level: **Moderate**

Country Overview:

Colombia presents a mixed security environment, with certain regions posing extreme risks due to organized crime, terrorism, and civil unrest, while other areas are comparatively safer for travel. The National Liberation Army (ELN) continues to plot violent attacks, and organized crimes such as homicide, assault, armed robbery, extortion, and kidnapping remain significant threats. Travelers should remain vigilant and follow all warnings issued by Colombian authorities.

Armed groups remain a central source of insecurity across the country. Breakaway groups from the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the National Liberation Army (ELN) are especially active in regions such as Arauca, Cauca, Nariño, Norte de Santander, and parts of Chocó. These groups engage in attacks on security forces, kidnappings, extortion, and armed blockades. Authorities warn that the ELN continues to plot violent operations, while criminal networks involved in narcotics trafficking drive instability in remote provinces and along border corridors.



The Colombian government has issued clear warnings against travel within 20 km of the borders with Venezuela and Ecuador, except for the Pan-American Highway crossing at Ipiales, which is considered safer. High-risk areas where travel should be limited to essential purposes include Arauca, Guaviare, Chocó, southern Meta (Ariari region), parts of Nariño (South Pacific, Sanquianga, Telembí), western Cauca (excluding Popayán), Buenaventura, Bajo Cauca, and Urabá in Antioquia, southern Bolívar and Córdoba, the Catatumbo region in Norte de Santander, multiple municipalities in Putumayo and Caquetá, and Puerto Carreño in Vichada. These zones remain highly volatile due to armed activity, trafficking, and terrorist threats. Additionally, travelers are advised against all but essential travel to the municipality of Jamundí, Valle del Cauca. These zones remain highly volatile due to armed activity, trafficking, and terrorist threats.

Violent crime, including homicide, armed robbery, and assault, continues to occur, and recent reports highlight incidents of foreigners being targeted through dating apps in Bogotá, Cartagena, and Medellín. Travelers are advised to avoid secluded meeting places, exercise vigilance in crowded areas, and rely on trusted transportation services. Demonstrations also occur in major cities, often linked to political and economic grievances, and can escalate into clashes with police.

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Congo (Republic of)

Risk Level: **Moderate**

Country Overview:

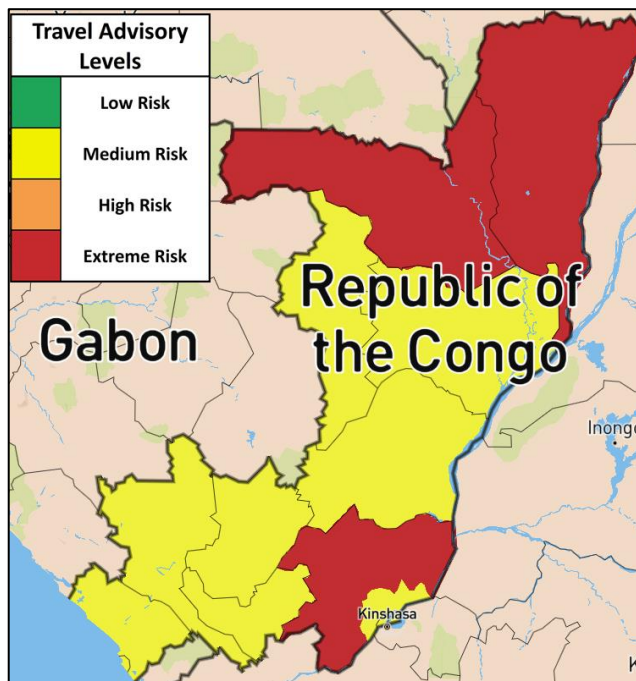
The Republic of the Congo maintains a generally stable political environment, but pockets of insecurity and periodic civil unrest continue to impact travel conditions. While major urban centers such as Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire remain calmer than many regional counterparts, tensions can surface quickly around political events, labor disputes, or local grievances. Travelers should be prepared for sudden transportation disruptions, demonstrations, and heavy security deployments.

Security challenges persist in areas outside firm state control, particularly in the Pool region and the remote northern provinces. Although the conflict between government forces and the "Ninja" militia ended with a 2017 ceasefire, the underlying tensions and occasional flare-ups still make Pool a high-risk zone. Sections of Likouala and Sangha should be avoided due to weak state presence, banditry, and intermittent armed activity. In contrast, Brazzaville's central districts, Pointe-Noire's coastal neighborhoods, and areas around Oyo and Dolisie are considered safer, as they maintain stronger security oversight and better access to services.

Economic instability leads to periodic fuel shortages and logistical constraints, both of which can affect internal travel. Power outages and telecommunications interruptions occur throughout the country and may complicate communication in emergencies.

While Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire offer better access to services, travelers should maintain vigilance in crowded markets, transport hubs, and nightlife districts. Opportunistic crime, such as theft and armed robbery, is more likely in these locations. Local authorities may impose movement restrictions or curfews during periods of unrest, and these measures tend to be most strictly enforced in urban districts considered essential to political stability. Visitors should avoid informal settlements on the outskirts of major cities.

The Republic of the Congo remains accessible to travelers who plan carefully and follow official guidance. Staying within well-secured districts of Brazzaville or Pointe-Noire, avoiding high-risk areas and remote border zones, and maintaining awareness of evolving political developments is advised.



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Cuba

Risk Level: **Moderate**

Country Overview:

Cuba's security situation is unstable due to significant disruptions to essential infrastructure. Since February 2026, ongoing nationwide power outages and fuel shortages have limited access to health services, communications, transportation, and utilities.



Travelers are strongly advised to reconsider travel due to worsening fuel shortages and frequent power supply disruptions. Subsequently, numerous international airlines have suspended flights to the country. There is also a continued risk of petty crime and offenses targeting tourists. Travelers should avoid all non-essential travel to Cuba.

Prolonged power outages in Cuba are disrupting essential services. Frequent fuel shortages disrupt travel, leading to flight cancellations. These shortages have also led to widespread protests, which remain peaceful but could escalate if conditions continue to deteriorate. Travelers should avoid all protests and demonstrations.

Authorities also conduct regular chemical fumigations to control mosquito-borne illnesses. Although these measures aim to protect public health, exposure may cause mild to moderate discomfort. Travelers should remain vigilant, particularly in urban and tourist areas. Petty crime, scams, and serious offenses such as armed robbery, sexual assault, and homicide may occur. Take appropriate precautions while in Cuba.

The U.S. government designates Cuba as a state sponsor of terrorism and has imposed sanctions for human rights concerns. Travelers should remain aware of these diplomatic issues and monitor official advisories.

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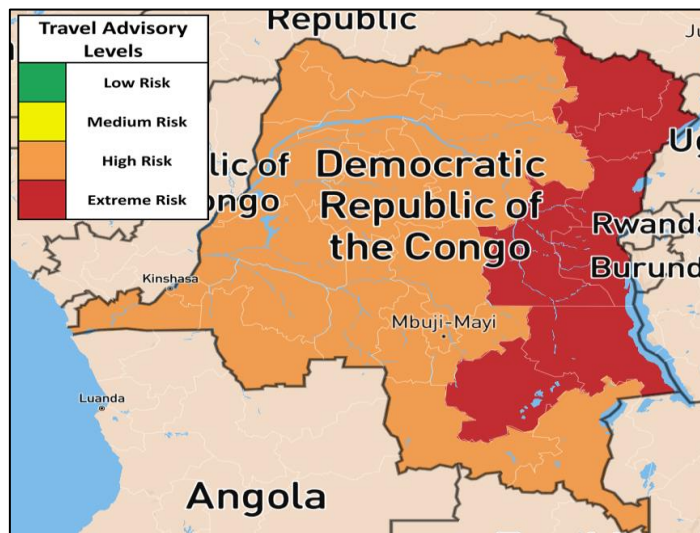
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

Risk Level: **Extreme**

Country Overview:

It is advised to reconsider travel to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). The DRC is undergoing a deepening security crisis, particularly in the eastern regions of North and South Kivu. Armed confrontations between national forces and the M23 rebel group have intensified, resulting in the fall of strategic cities including Goma and Bukavu. Hundreds of thousands of civilians have been displaced, severely disrupting daily life and presenting serious risks for any form of travel or movement within the affected areas.

Numerous allegations of human rights violations have surfaced, including cases of extrajudicial killings and torture carried out by rebel factions. Large portions of the eastern DRC remain either under rebel control or too dangerous to access. The persistent violence, lack of infrastructure, and limited State or government presence make travel to these areas extremely unsafe and strongly discouraged. Armed groups, such as the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), continue to pose a major threat. Attacks are frequent and widespread, reflecting the scale of insecurity across various provinces. Both rural and urban areas are subject to violence, increasing the danger for both locals and foreigners. Travelers should avoid protests and large gatherings, especially during periods of heightened political tension. They should follow advice from local authorities and monitor local news.



In May 2026, the WHO declared the Ebola outbreak in the DRC a public health emergency of international concern. The Bundibugyo virus, which currently has no vaccine, is responsible for the outbreak. Approximately 2300 deaths have been confirmed. As cases are reported outside the DRC, travelers should expect delays and enhanced screening at airports and border crossings.

Planned protests in Kinshasa on 15 September 2026, highlighting the potential for demonstrations to disrupt movement, trigger localized security incidents, and affect business travel planning in the capital. While not a change to the broader conflict environment, the addition reflects an identified risk of civil unrest requiring increased vigilance, route planning, and monitoring of local security conditions by travelers and organizations operating in Kinshasa.

Regions such as Kasai and Ituri continue to experience periodic violence linked to ethnic divisions and unresolved local grievances. These localized disputes often escalate into broader conflicts, fueled by the presence of armed militias and inadequate state oversight. The fractured state of regional security means travelers can encounter danger even in areas that appear calm, with conditions that can change with little to no warning. However, some regions, such as the capital, Kinshasa, and parts of Haut-Katanga, Lualaba, and Tshopo, are currently considered relatively stable and safe for travel, provided standard precautions are taken. Non-essential travel to eastern DRC should be avoided. Those currently in the country should remain alert, avoid public demonstrations or crowded areas, and stay informed through local news and embassy updates.

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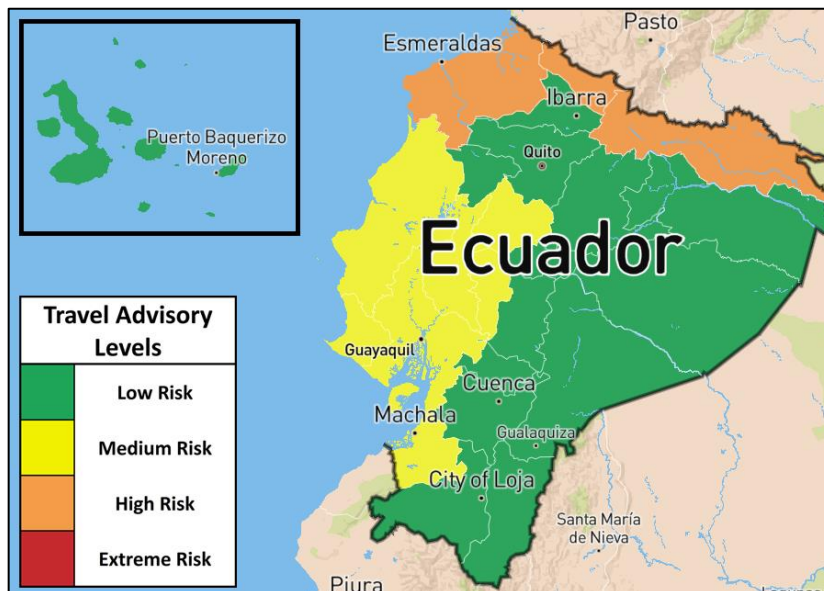
Ecuador

Risk Level: **Moderate**

Country Overview:

Travelers in Ecuador are advised to exercise increased caution, with risk levels varying by region. Areas along the northern border and specific provinces face higher security concerns.

The northern border with Colombia has high crime rates, including kidnapping for ransom, sexual assault, and drug-assisted robberies. Violent demonstrations and road blockades may occur nationwide without warning. Remain vigilant, especially in Sucumbíos, northern Esmeraldas provinces, Esmeraldas City, and Guayaquil south of Portete de Tarquí Avenue.



Armed robbery is a risk throughout Ecuador. Crimes with the threat of violence, such as gunpoint robbery and home invasion, can happen throughout Ecuador.

Ecuador's public healthcare system offers free services; however, access to high-quality or specialized care may be limited outside of major cities. Ensure your insurance covers air ambulance evacuation. When traveling to the Galápagos Islands by boat, you may be required to provide your blood type and emergency contact information.

Travelers entering Ecuador from Peru or Colombia by land or river must provide a criminal record certificate for the past five years. Exemptions apply to those with valid visas, diplomatic passports, children under 18, trafficking victims, or those seeking protection under Ecuador's Human Mobility Law.

On June 16, 2026, the state of emergency was extended for 60 days due to internal disturbances and armed violence. Follow all instructions from police and local authorities in Guayas, El Oro, Manabí, Los Ríos, Santa Elena, Bolívar (cantones Echeandía and Las Naves), and Cotopaxi (cantón La Maná). Expect increased police and military presence nationwide without prior notice, as well as possible travel disruptions due to additional security checks.

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Egypt

Risk Level: **Moderate**

Country Overview:

The security situation in Egypt varies by region, with some areas remaining hazardous and others considered extremely unsafe. Travelers should reconsider travel to Egypt due to the ongoing threat of terrorism and regional instability. Travelers should continue to exercise extreme caution, as threats against Western interests remain credible. Overall, there is a moderate risk to personal safety and security stemming from the continued presence of extremist organizations operating within the country.

Travel should be avoided to the Governorate of North Sinai due to persistent criminal activity, arms smuggling, and intermittent terrorist attacks targeting police and security forces. The security environment near the Egypt–Gaza border is expected to remain volatile in the medium term due to regional tensions with the potential for spillover from ongoing hostilities. Travelers in the vicinity of the Gaza border are advised to leave the area as soon as possible and avoid it entirely. Sudden border closures, military operations, and movement restrictions are possible.

All travel within 20 km of the Egypt–Libya border should be avoided, except for El Salloum, where travel should be restricted for essential purposes only. Travelers are also advised to avoid the northern part of the South Sinai Governorate beyond the St Catherine–Nuweibaa Road, except for the coastal areas along the western and eastern edges of the peninsula. Even in these areas, security restrictions and checkpoints may be imposed with little or no notice.

Continued instability in Sudan is likely to maintain high levels of cross-border movement into southern Egypt. The main land border crossings at Qustul and Argeen have limited infrastructure, leading to wait times of several days. Access to food, water, shelter, and medical assistance at these crossings is limited, and conditions may deteriorate further during periods of increased arrivals.

Local law strictly prohibits protesting or demonstrating without prior authorization. Presence near demonstrations or politically sensitive gatherings may attract the attention of Egyptian police and security forces. Foreign nationals, including U.S. citizens, have been detained for participating in demonstrations or for social media activity perceived as critical of Egypt, its leadership, or its allies. Enforcement of these regulations is expected to remain stringent over the next year.



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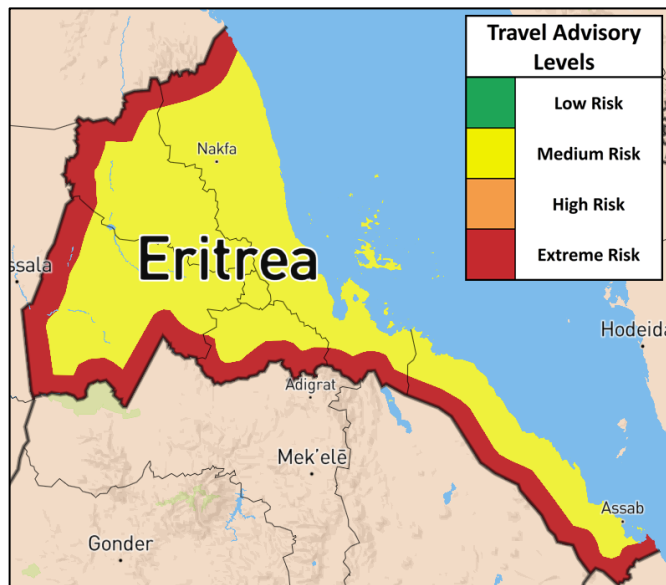
Eritrea

Risk Level: **Extreme**

Country Overview:

The security situation in some parts of Eritrea is hazardous. Due to travel restrictions, limited consular assistance, and political volatility, it is advised to exercise increased caution in Eritrea. There is a high risk to personal safety and security due to petty crimes such as bandit attacks and pickpocketing, the ongoing instability in Ethiopia, and border disputes with Djibouti.

Travelers should expect a significant security presence throughout Eritrea. The country's centralized political system, strict movement controls, and indefinite national service contribute to limited civil liberties. Travelers may be closely monitored, face travel restrictions outside major cities, and encounter challenges accessing reliable information or assistance, particularly in remote areas.



Tensions with Ethiopia pose significant safety risks and may affect the broader region. Allegations of Eritrean support for armed groups in Ethiopia's Amhara region, along with unresolved border and Red Sea disputes, increase the risk of sudden military escalation. Ongoing military activity in the Red Sea region linked to wider maritime security operations may further contribute to regional instability. Although activity remains concentrated offshore, security conditions could change with little notice and may affect transportation networks, maritime operations, and broader travel conditions. Instability may also result in border closures, airspace restrictions, and rapid changes in security conditions, impacting Eritrea, Ethiopia, and neighboring countries that depend on shared trade routes. Avoid all travel within 25 kilometres of Eritrea's land borders. All border crossings with Ethiopia are closed, and all foreign nationals, including diplomats, must apply in advance for a travel permit to leave Asmara. U.S. passport holders should not attempt land travel between Eritrea and Ethiopia.

Eritrea's withdrawal from the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) has reduced diplomatic coordination on security, border management, and conflict prevention in the Horn of Africa. This has weakened regional cooperation, slowed emergency responses, and limited consular support, increasing uncertainty during cross-border movements or disruptions. Consular support for U.S. citizens is currently limited. Eritrean authorities often deny access to detained foreign nationals, so the U.S. Embassy may not be notified or granted access if you are detained or arrested.

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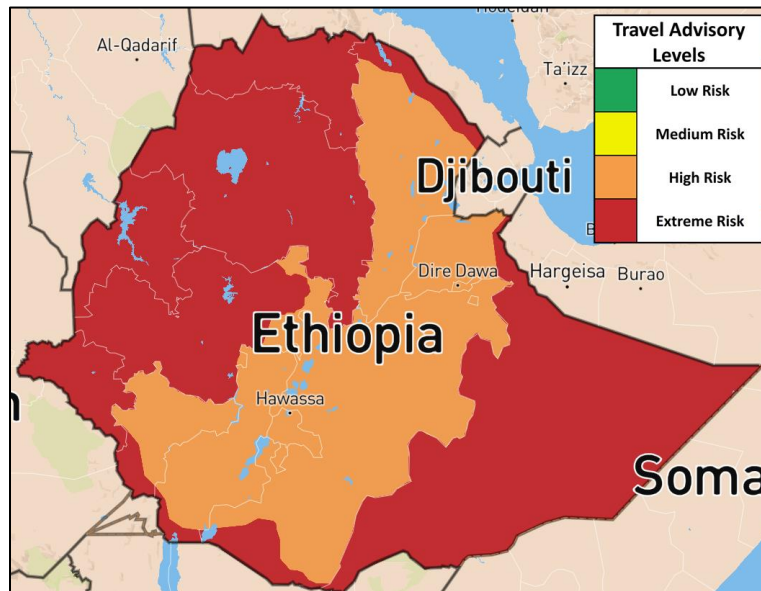
Ethiopia

Risk Level: **High**

Country Overview:

Ethiopia is a high-risk destination, and travelers are advised to avoid all non-essential travel. The security situation in Ethiopia remains highly volatile due to ongoing armed conflict, civil unrest, terrorism threats, and the deterioration of essential infrastructure and services. Travelers visiting Ethiopia are encouraged to stay in Addis Ababa, follow strict safety precautions, and monitor local developments closely.

Widespread unrest continues in various regions, driven by ethnic tensions, political disputes, and regional rivalries. Protests can occur without warning and frequently turn violent, leading to road closures and transport disruptions. Travelers should avoid large gatherings and areas of symbolic or political significance.



There is a heightened terrorist threat, with credible warnings of potential attacks on public spaces, religious events, national holidays, and places frequented by foreigners. Such attacks may be indiscriminate and occur without prior notice, increasing the risk for travelers. Several regions are classified as unsafe due to conflict and lawlessness, including areas near the borders with Eritrea, Sudan, South Sudan, and Kenya. Entire regional states—such as Tigray and Gambella—remain no-go zones. Parts of Oromia, Benishangul-Gumuz, and Afar are also perilous, with ongoing violence, poor infrastructure, and limited access to medical or emergency services.

The government has imposed periodic internet and telecommunications blackouts during times of unrest, affecting access to critical information and limiting embassy support, particularly outside the capital. Consular support outside Addis Ababa is extremely limited due to insecurity and poor infrastructure. Travelers should not rely solely on embassy assistance and must have independent access to communications, transportation, and evacuation options.

Ethiopia lies along the East African Rift Valley, an area known for high geological activity and numerous volcanoes.

Travelers from countries with Mpox (Monkeypox) cases may be subject to health screenings, including possible quarantine. It is important to verify current health entry requirements with Ethiopian authorities before traveling.

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Honduras

Risk Level: **Extreme**

Country Overview:

The security situation in Honduras is hazardous, with a specific part of the country being extremely unsafe. It is advised that travel to Honduras be reconsidered due to the high crime rate. There is a heightened risk to personal safety and security because of violent crimes like homicide and armed robbery. Travelers should exercise caution when travelling by road, as violent attacks on occupants of private vehicles and public buses have been reported. Use reputable transport providers where possible, avoid travelling after dark, and take additional precautions to reduce the risk of crime.



There has been a sharp increase in dengue fever cases in Honduras, particularly in the departments of Cortés, Yoro, Olancho, and Santa Bárbara. Travelers should monitor local media for updates.

Gracias a Dios is an isolated region with high criminal activity and drug trafficking levels. Government services are limited, and there is a low police and military presence. It is advised to avoid all travel to the Gracias a Dios Department and limit all travel to the rest of the country unless it's essential.

Travelers need a visa to travel to Honduras. However, if you are a cruise ship passenger, you can enter Honduras with a "short pass." This pass permits you to disembark while the ship is docked in Honduras (usually for less than a day). You will need a visa to stay in Honduras beyond the docking hours.

Upon arrival, you will receive a 30-day visit entry stamp in your passport. It's essential to ensure that the border control officer stamps your passport, as failing to do so may result in a fine. If your passport is not stamped, please return to the immigration desk or visit the National Institute of Migration in Tegucigalpa as soon as possible. If you wish to extend your stay, you can apply at an immigration office.

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India

Risk Level: **Moderate**

Country Overview:

India presents moderate travel risks. Some areas significantly threaten personal safety. Regular precautions enable feasible travel, but travelers may experience disruptions and security threats. India's long, contentious border with Pakistan is a historic source of geopolitical strain. Periodic military conflicts occur between the two countries. Jammu and Kashmir remains particularly volatile. Travelers to this area face risks from cross-border shelling, terrorist activity, and military operations. The Line of Control demarcating the disputed boundary is often a flashpoint. Civilians have occasionally been casualties of crossfire and landmine incidents.

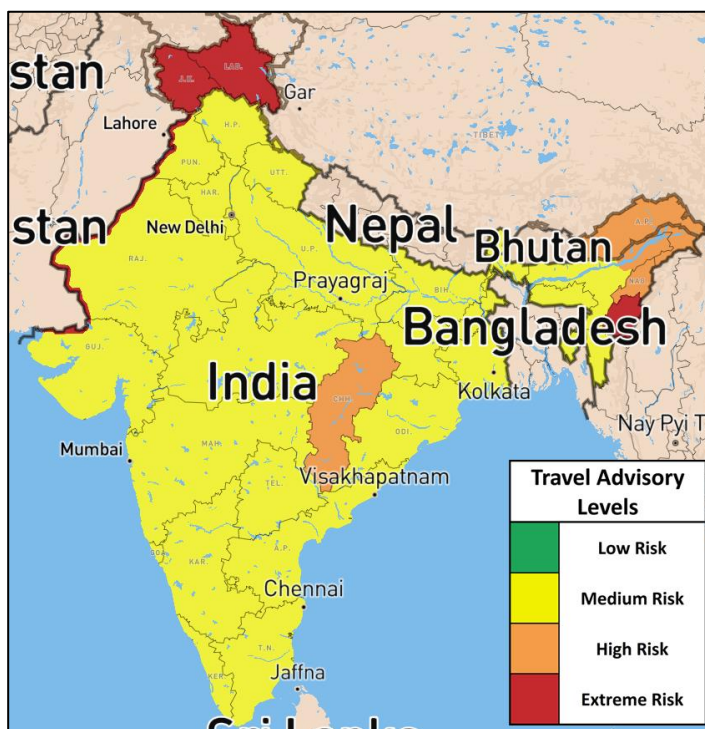
The mountainous border with China, especially in Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, and Ladakh, has seen increased tensions in recent years. Military standoffs and infrastructure build-ups have occurred. Outright conflict is rare, but these areas remain militarized. Access is often restricted, particularly for foreign nationals.

Inter-communal tensions, particularly between Hindu and Muslim communities, can lead to localized but potentially deadly violence, especially during religious festivals, political events, or following controversial legislation and court rulings.

Security risks are elevated in Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Chhattisgarh, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, and parts of Delhi due to insurgency, armed conflict, or civil unrest. Risks may also increase in other urban centers during major religious or political events.

Violent crime, including assault, armed robbery, murder, and rape, occurs nationwide and may target foreigners, particularly in major cities and tourist areas.

India has implemented public health screening measures, including self-declaration requirements for some travelers. Travelers arriving from Ebola-affected countries should be prepared to undergo health screening, including temperature checks, which may result in quarantine, isolation, or travel restrictions.



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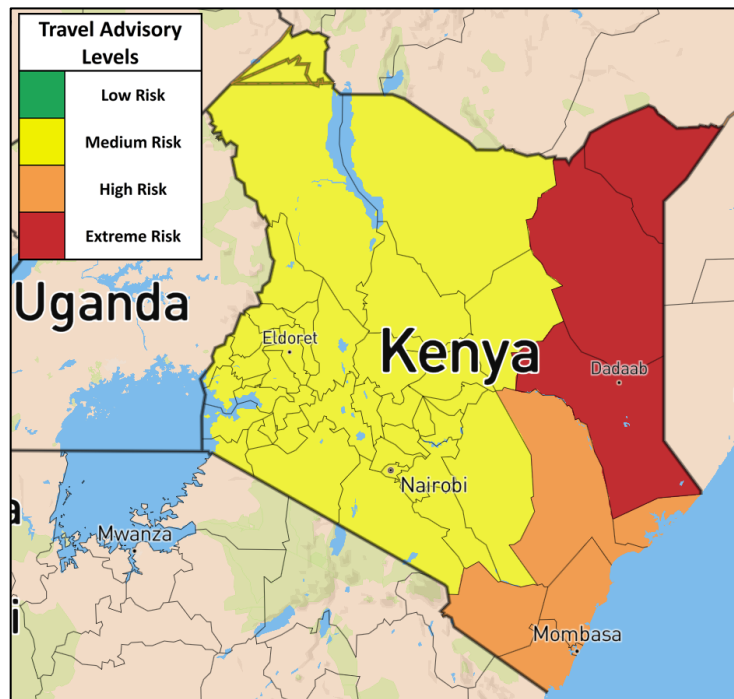
Kenya

Risk Level: **Moderate**

Country Overview:

Exercise heightened caution in Kenya due to high-risk zones affected by terrorism, civil unrest, cross-border instability, and targeted crime. Risk levels vary by location, so travelers should remain vigilant and review security threats specific to their destinations.

Terrorism remains a significant threat, especially in the Eastern and Coastal regions near the Somalia border. Militant groups can conduct indiscriminate attacks, including kidnapping, armed assaults, and the use of explosives, targeting civilians, government, businesses, and tourists. The most affected areas are Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Tana River County (excluding Tsavo National Park), Lamu County, and Kilifi County (north of Malindi).



Banditry and intercommunal violence remain prevalent in northern and western regions, including Marsabit and Turkana (near the Ethiopian border), West Pokot and western Turkana (along the Uganda border), and the counties of Elgeyo-Marakwet, Baringo, Laikipia, and Samburu. Security operations continue, and movement restrictions or curfews may be imposed with little notice, especially in hotspots. The government has launched a 30-day security operation in Laikipia, Meru, and Isiolo counties due to increased banditry, cattle rustling, and land disputes. Travelers should monitor local media, follow local authorities' instructions, and reconsider travel to affected areas.

Civil unrest and protests are common, particularly in Nairobi, and can escalate quickly with little warning. These events often disrupt transportation and essential services. Travelers should avoid political gatherings and large crowds, monitor local media, and follow guidance from local authorities.

There is a moderate risk to personal safety, especially in urban areas, due to violent crime such as armed carjacking, mugging, and home invasions. Reconsider travel or exercise extreme caution in Eastleigh and Kibera. Street crime may involve multiple armed assailants, and roads in high-risk areas are often congested. Local law enforcement has limited capacity, and police response to serious incidents may be delayed.

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Mauritania

Risk Level: **Moderate**

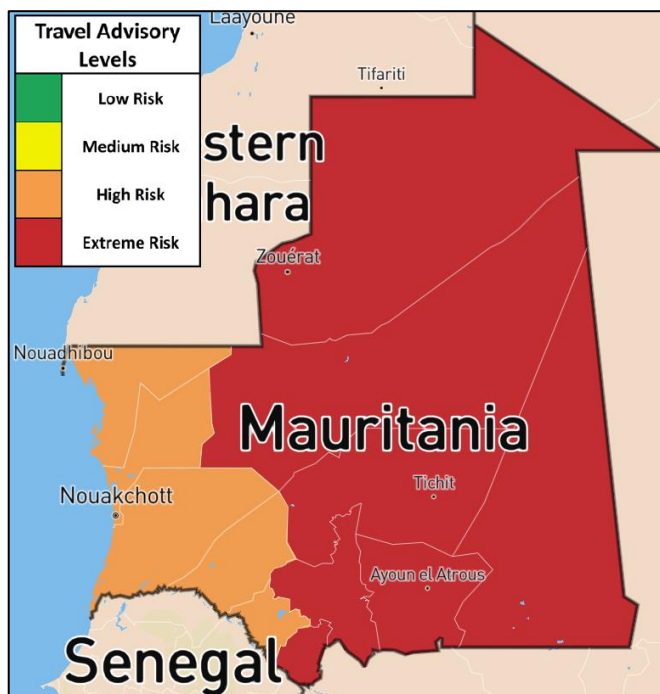
Country Overview:

Mauritania continues to face an unstable security environment, affecting safety and travel due to the ongoing threats, including terrorism, organized crime, and cross-border instability. The highest risks are in Eastern Mauritania, the Ras Nouadhibou Peninsula, and along the borders with Mali, Western Sahara, and Algeria, including the departments of Tiris Zemmour, Adrar, Tagant, Hodd Ech Chargui, Hodd El Gharrabi, Assaba, Guidimaka, and Gorgol. As a result, it is advised to defer non-essential travel and, in some areas, avoid travel altogether.

Military zones further restrict travel. Since 2017, a military area in northeastern Mauritania near the Western Sahara border has been closed to foreigners and most citizens. Passage through designated 'No Movement Zones' is strictly prohibited, as unauthorized entry may be treated as an attack. These zones are primarily east of Tagant and Adrar and along the Mali and Western Sahara borders.

While Mauritania has avoided the level of instability seen in some neighboring Sahel countries, it remains at risk of terrorism. Elements of AQIM continue to operate within the country and are capable of targeting government buildings and foreign locations, including Nouakchott, despite the deployment of approximately 16,000 troops and 5,000 paramilitary troops. Unrest can occur at any time in Nouakchott and other major cities. Crime, including armed robbery, carjacking, and kidnapping, remains a concern.

Complex infrastructure, limited healthcare, environmental hazards, tropical diseases, and strict cultural and legal codes further complicate travel. Travelers and organizations should exercise extreme caution and take comprehensive precautions.



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Mexico

Risk Level: **Moderate**

Country Overview:

Mexico presents significant travel risks, especially in certain regions. Violent crime, including murder and kidnapping, occurs throughout the country. Organized crime groups, particularly drug cartels, pose serious threats to security and political stability.

Cartel activity is concentrated along the Mexico–United States border and in states including Sinaloa, Tierra Caliente, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Baja California, Michoacán, Zacatecas, Chihuahua, Sonora, and Tamaulipas. Travelers should avoid non-essential travel to these areas.

Highways such as Querétaro-Irapuato, Querétaro-San Luis Potosí, Mexico City-Puebla, Puebla-Córdoba, and the Pacific Highway have been linked to crimes including robbery, murder, kidnapping, and other violent incidents.

Popular tourist destinations such as Acapulco, Mazatlán, Puerto Vallarta, Cancun, Tulum, Cozumel, Los Cabos, Nuevo Vallarta, and Playa del Carmen have reported incidents of assault, harassment, gang violence, robbery, scams, drink spiking, rape, and kidnapping. Travelers should take appropriate precautions when visiting these areas. It is also recommended to avoid all travel within 40 kilometers (25 miles) of the Guatemala border, including the Gracias a Dios border crossing.

Mexico's hurricane season lasts from June to November. During this period, tropical storms and hurricanes may cause flooding and landslides, sometimes far from the storm's center and even after it has passed.



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Niger

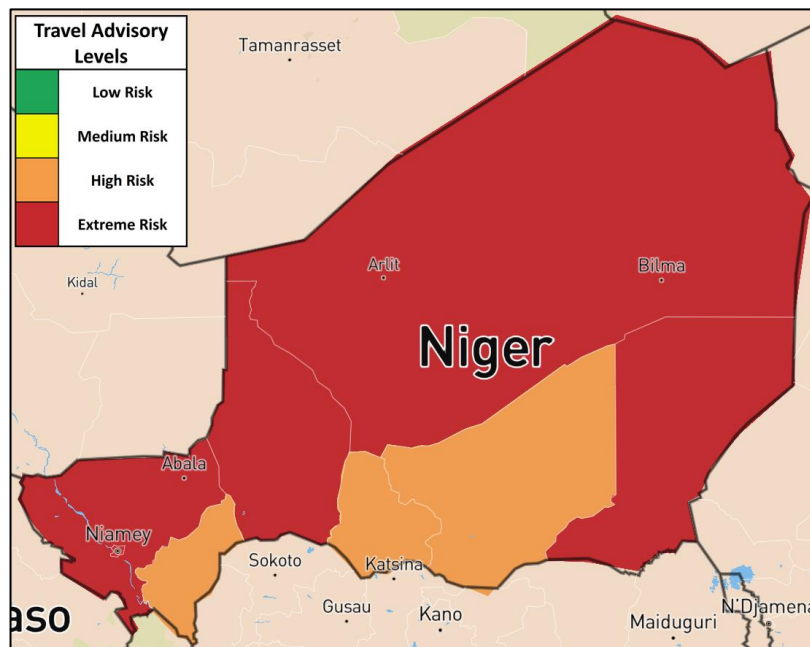
Risk Level: **Extreme**

Country Overview:

Niger remains extremely dangerous due to terrorism, kidnapping, violent crime, and ongoing political instability following the July 26, 2023, military coup that placed General Abdourahmane Tchiani in power. The country continues to experience a heavy military presence in Niamey, heightened tensions with ECOWAS, and an unpredictable security environment that can deteriorate without warning.

Militant groups, particularly JNIM and ISIS-Sahel, have expanded operations, strengthened by Niger's 2025 withdrawal from the Multinational Joint Task Force, reducing regional counterterrorism coordination and increasing the likelihood of attacks and kidnappings across multiple regions. Foreign nationals, including Americans, face a significantly elevated risk of kidnapping throughout Niger, even in the capital. The U.S. Embassy requires armored vehicle travel, imposes strict curfews, and prohibits personnel from visiting open-air markets and restaurants.

Medical and emergency services across the country are extremely limited, and safe evacuation may become difficult during periods of unrest or attacks. Travel to northern and border regions—including areas north of Abalak, Agadez and Tahoua provinces, northern Tillabéri, all zones within 40 km of the Nigerian border in Diffa, Zinder, and Maradi, and Parc du W is strictly inadvisable.



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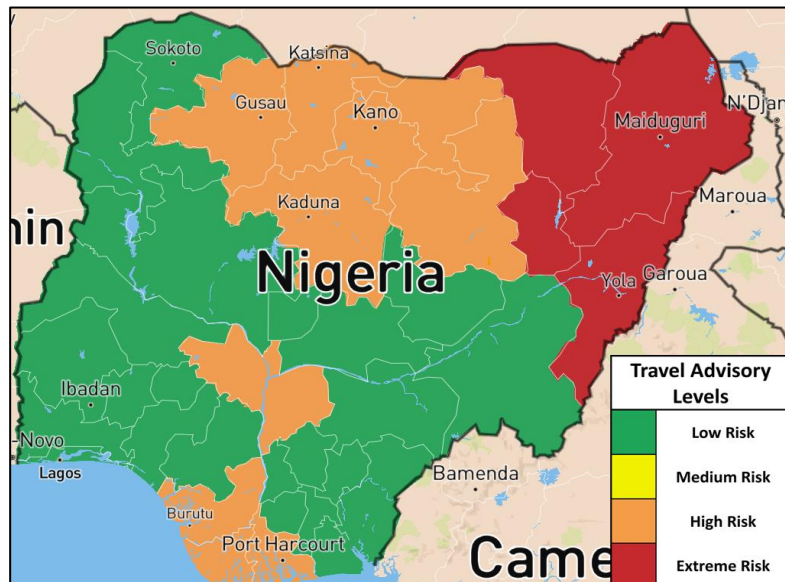
Nigeria

Risk Level: **Extreme**

Country Overview:

The security situation in Nigeria is hazardous, and specific parts of the country are incredibly unsafe. It is advised to reconsider travel to Nigeria due to the risk of crime, terrorism, and piracy. There is a high 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.

The risk of kidnappings in Nigeria, particularly in the northern and Middle Belt states, remains high. Gangs and unidentified individuals have carried out most 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. Criminal groups usually fire indiscriminately at vehicles to stop them. Reconsider overland travel across the country. Militant groups launched attacks targeting oil and gas infrastructure in the Niger Delta region, with the area's risk of robbery, criminality, and kidnapping remaining high.



The country experiences sporadic but widespread public demonstrations, notably in major urban centers, such as the capital, Abuja. These events have led to significant disruptions, reports of violence, and the deployment of tear gas by security forces in various locations. Travelers should continue to exercise caution, avoid traveling after dark, steer clear of large crowds, and stay updated through local media.

Nigeria is experiencing a surge in yellow fever cases. A certificate proving that a vaccine for yellow fever is mandatory when entering the country. Additionally, screening measures for Ebola (Bundibugyo virus disease) have been announced and may be implemented at Nigeria's border entry points, including enhanced monitoring of air passengers arriving from East and Central Africa.

It is advised to avoid travel to Borno State, Kaduna State, Kebbi State, Katsina State, Zamfara State, Yobe State, Adamawa State, Gombe State, the 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, Kano State, Jigawa State, Sokoto State, Abia State, Plateau State, Taraba State, Kogi State, Imo State, and within 20km of the border with Niger in Sokoto; non-riverine areas of Delta, Bayelsa, and Rivers States.

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Panama

Risk Level: **Moderate**

Country Overview:

Panama's security situation is generally regarded as secure; however, the nation faces threats from crime, civil unrest, and border disputes. The primary danger comes from Colombian narcotics traffickers operating in Darién Province, which borders Colombia.



The Panama-Colombia border, the Darién Region, the Mosquito Gulf, parts of Chiriquí, and towns such as Lajas Blancas and El Salto are considered high-risk zones. These areas experience drug and human trafficking and violent crime, leading to a significant presence of security services. Travelers are advised to avoid these regions.

Demonstrations are common in Panama City, Bocas del Toro, and along major roads. These demonstrations can block roads, cause airport delays, and affect border checkpoints. Travelers should not attempt to cross through demonstration areas at night. Listen to local radio and television for updates, follow police instructions, and comply with any curfews that may be imposed.

Emergency services and embassy assistance may be limited in high-risk areas. Therefore, travelers should take the necessary precautions when visiting Panama.

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Papua New Guinea

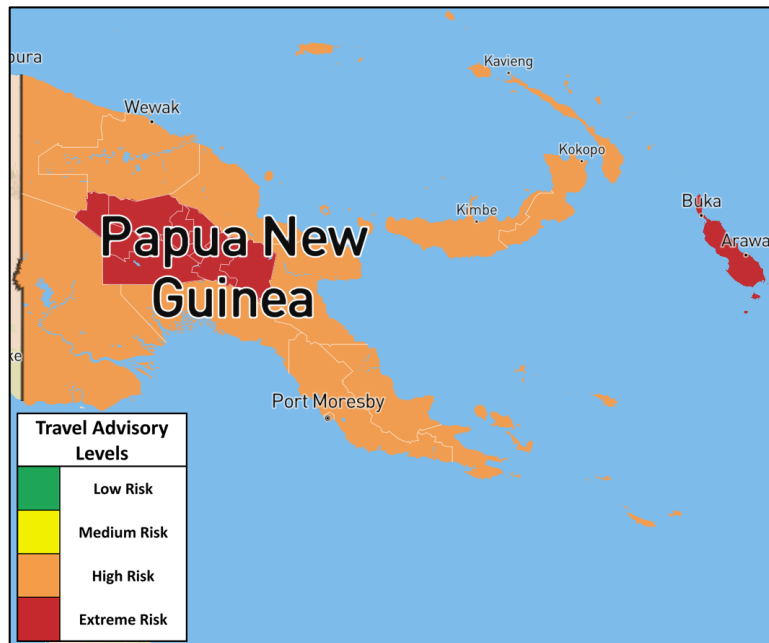
Risk Level: **Extreme**

Country Overview:

Papua New Guinea is a high-risk destination. Non-essential travel should be reconsidered due to serious crime, civil unrest, limited law enforcement, and significant natural hazards. Security conditions are unstable and may deteriorate rapidly without warning.

Violent crime is widespread and poses a persistent threat, especially in Port Moresby, Lae, Mount Hagen, and other major urban centers. Armed robbery, carjacking, home invasions, sexual assault, and gang-related violence are common, often involving firearms and machetes.

Police resources are limited, response times vary, and effective assistance may not be available outside major towns, particularly at night.



Ongoing tribal tensions have caused severe communal violence in the Highlands region, including Enga, Hela, Southern Highlands, Western Highlands, and parts of Eastern Highlands Province. This has resulted in fatalities, property destruction, infrastructure damage, road blockages, and suspension of essential services. Parts of Enga Province remain designated as active "fighting zones" with curfews, checkpoints, random searches, and ongoing security operations.

Civil unrest, including riots, looting, and public disorder, occurs in both urban and rural areas. Public gatherings, protests, and demonstrations carry a high risk of violence and may escalate quickly and unpredictably.

Fatalities from methanol-contaminated alcohol continue to be reported. Consuming unregulated, homemade, or locally produced alcohol is a serious and potentially fatal risk. Methanol cannot be detected by taste or smell and can cause severe illness or death even in small amounts.

Papua New Guinea is in a seismically active zone and regularly experiences earthquakes, volcanic activity, landslides, flooding, and tropical cyclones, especially during the November to April wet season. Severe weather often causes infrastructure damage, community isolation, and disruptions to travel and supply chains.

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Philippines

Risk Level: **Moderate**

Country Overview:

The Philippines' security risk levels vary significantly by region. Most areas frequented by tourists have a lower risk, while certain parts, specifically the Sulu Archipelago and Mindanao, are considered higher risk. It is advised against all travel to these regions due to the threat of kidnappings for ransom, bombings, and violent attacks by terrorists and armed groups. Travelers are advised to exercise extreme caution due to the risk of 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.

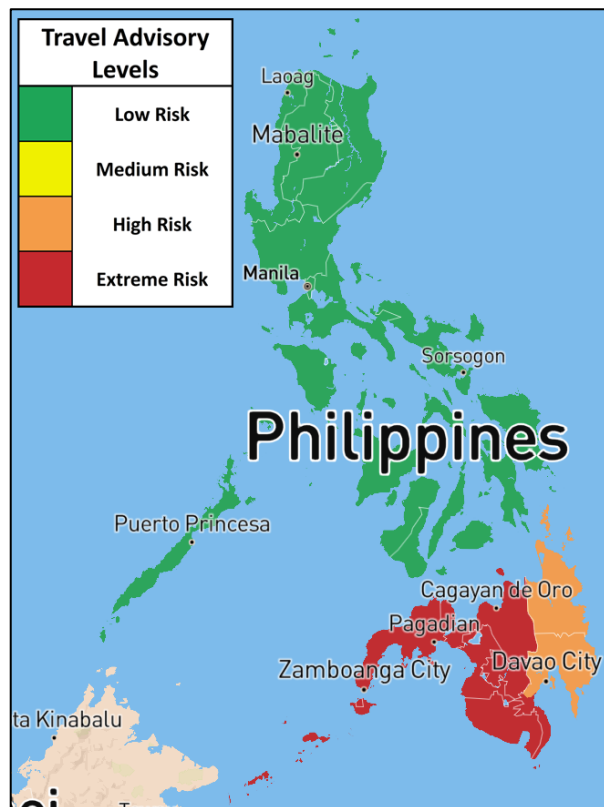
Travel to the Sulu Archipelago and the Sulu Sea is strongly discouraged due to extreme security risks. These include kidnappings for ransom, bombings, and violent attacks by terrorists and armed groups. Foreign nationals, local authorities, and security forces are frequent targets. U.S. government personnel must receive special authorization before traveling. The ability to provide emergency assistance to U.S. citizens in these areas is severely limited.

Marawi City remains highly unsafe amid continuous clashes between terrorist remnants and Philippine security forces. Civilians face a risk of serious harm or death as hostilities persist. As in the Sulu Archipelago, U.S. government staff need special approval to visit Marawi. Emergency support for U.S. citizens is limited.

The Philippines is also home to numerous active volcanoes that can erupt unexpectedly. Travelers must remain vigilant and proactive. Monitor local news before and during your visit to volcanic areas, heed all authority warnings, and strictly follow safety instructions. Taking these actions is vital to minimizing risks and ensuring your safety.

By contrast, the main tourist destinations, such as Palawan, Boracay, Bohol, Manila, and Cebu, are generally considered low-risk and safe for travelers. Nonetheless, it remains advisable for visitors to stay vigilant about their belongings and valuables, especially in crowded areas, as petty crime can still occur.

Travelers to the Philippines are advised to stay informed by following local news. Be prepared to adjust plans if necessary. Demonstrations should be avoided, as they can quickly become unsafe.



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Saudi Arabia

Risk Level: **Moderate**

Country Overview:

Security conditions in Saudi Arabia vary by region, with some areas remaining hazardous. Government travel advisories recommend a heightened degree of caution nationwide due to ongoing threats of terrorism, missile and drone attacks, and regional conflict spillover. While overall personal safety risks are moderate, terrorist groups continue to plan potential attacks. Additionally, Yemen-based rebel groups have launched missile, drone, and IED attacks against populated areas and critical infrastructure in Saudi Arabia. Areas near the Yemen border are high-risk due to ongoing missile and drone attacks from Yemen-based armed groups. Travel within 10 km of the Saudi-Yemen border is not advised, and only essential travel is recommended up to 80 km from the border.



Hostile regional actors have carried out destructive and at times lethal attacks in Saudi Arabia, targeting civilian airports, military installations, energy facilities, and vessels in the Red Sea. The frequency of these attacks has increased amid the regional conflict involving Iran, Israel, and the United States, resulting in heightened security risks and travel disruptions. Recent strikes have also affected infrastructure and aviation-related facilities, increasing the risk of further attacks, disruptions to transportation networks, and enhanced security measures, particularly near the Yemen border and along Red Sea transit routes. Travelers should reconsider visiting Saudi Arabia.

Although the United States and Iran announced a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on 13 July, the security environment remains volatile and unpredictable. Iran has continued military activity in the region and has publicly stated its intention to target U.S.- and Israel-linked organizations, businesses, facilities, and institutions.

The Iranian regime has supplied Yemen-based Houthi forces and other regional proxy groups with weapons, including missiles, rockets, and unmanned aerial systems. Houthi militants continue to conduct attacks within Saudi Arabia, and violence from Iran-backed groups remains a significant threat. Individuals near military installations or critical infrastructure, especially close to the Yemen border and in the Eastern Province, face an increased risk of missile and drone attacks. Travelers should remain highly vigilant, monitor local news and official advisories, and maintain robust contingency plans.

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Tunisia

Risk Level: **Moderate**

Country Overview:

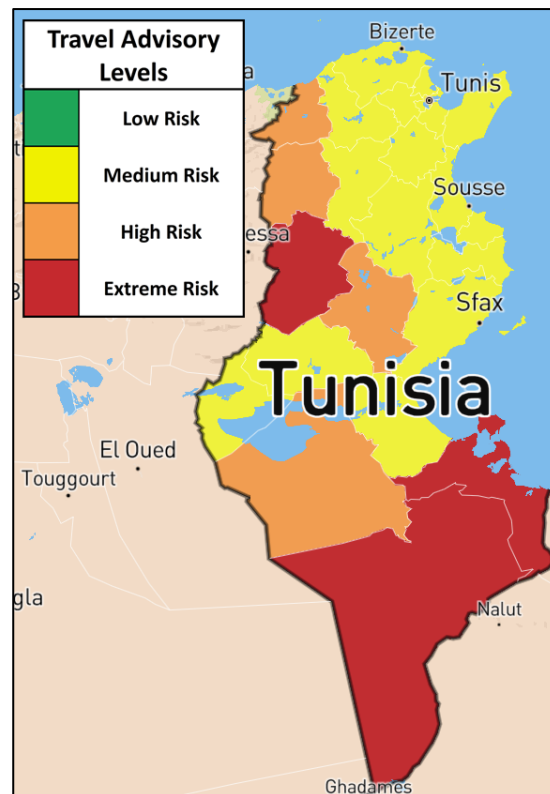
In some parts of Tunisia, the security situation is hazardous, with specific areas extremely unsafe. It is advised to exercise increased caution in Tunisia due to the risk of terrorism. Terrorist groups active in the country pose a significant threat to travelers in the region. Since November 24, 2015, a state of emergency has been in effect. The state of emergency has been extended numerous times, with the most recent extension lasting until December 31, 2025.

On July 26, 2022, President Saied was declared the victor in a constitutional referendum he had called for to solidify his hold on power. The victory enabled him to appoint judges and government ministers, as well as introduce new laws.

President Saied's tenure will run its course in October, and elections are planned for Tunisia this year. Attacks on journalists and the judiciary took place in Tunisia throughout his tenure, feeding concerns of a return to authoritarianism and a reversal of democracy. President Saied had also been in charge of a faltering economy, which may have an effect on the forthcoming election.

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

Travelers should also be prepared for seasonal heatwaves, which may result in temporary power outages across parts of Tunisia. These disruptions can affect air conditioning, mobile phone networks, internet connectivity, water supply, ATMs, and electronic payment services, potentially impacting travel and access to essential services. The U.S. government cannot provide emergency services to U.S. citizens in some areas of Tunisia.



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Turkey

Risk Level: **Moderate**

Country Overview:

The security situation in some parts of Turkey is hazardous, with specific areas considered highly unsafe. It is advised to reconsider travel to Turkey due to terrorism and arbitrary detentions. There is a high risk to personal safety and security because terrorist groups continue to plot attacks in Turkey.

Government security officials have detained individuals who appear primarily politically motivated on scant or secret grounds. Most episodes have occurred in the southeast regions of the country, such as Ankara and Istanbul.



Significant protests have occurred outside diplomatic facilities related to the conflict, particularly Israeli diplomatic missions in major cities such as Ankara and Istanbul. Travelers should avoid large public gatherings and demonstrations and monitor local news.

The conflict in Iran has heightened regional tensions and increased the risk of the situation spreading to neighboring countries. Travelers are advised to reconsider travel to eastern Turkey.

It is advised to avoid all travel within 10 km of the borders of Iran, Syria, the city of Diyarbakir, Sirnak Province, and Hakkari Province due to fighting and a heightened risk of terrorism.

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