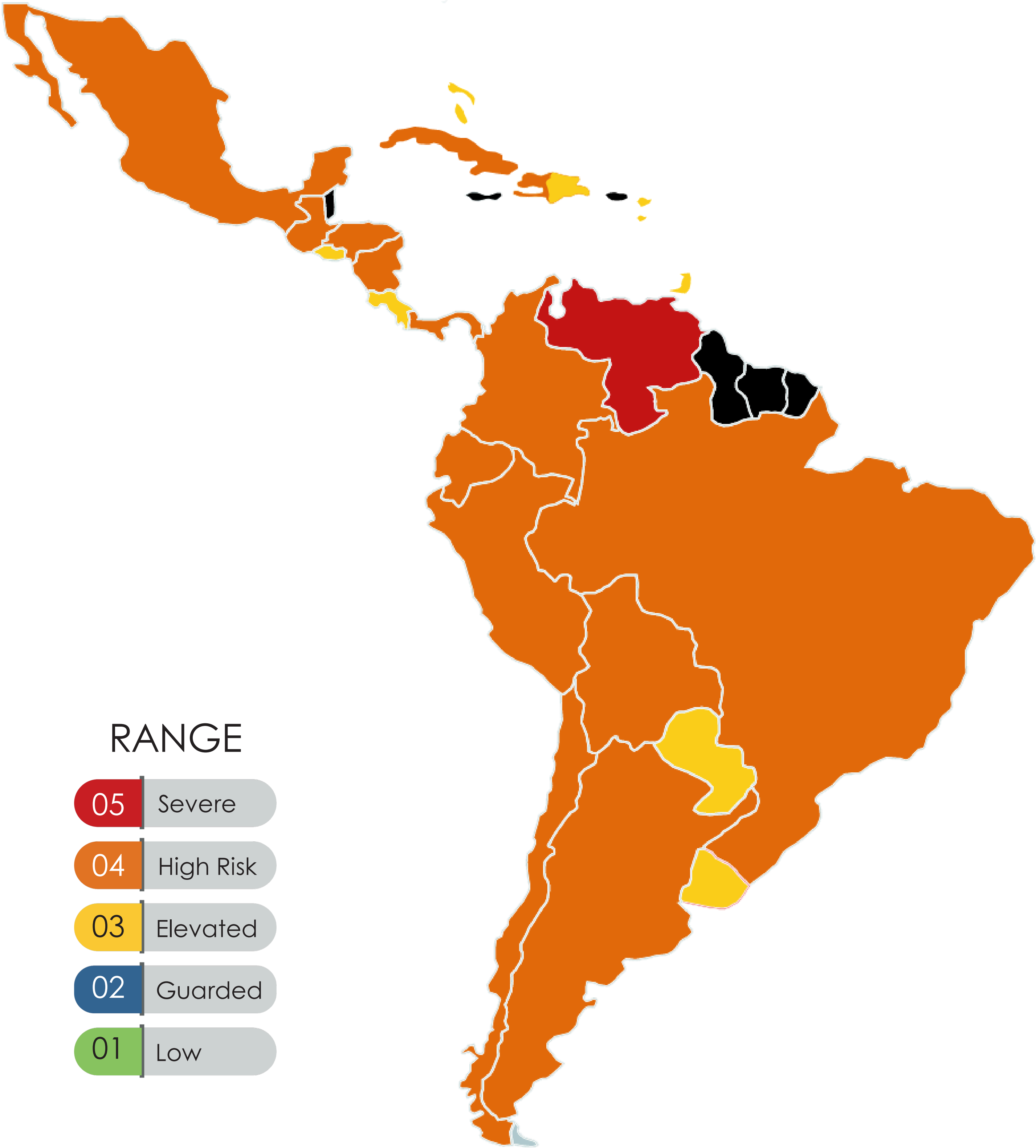


LATAM SECURITY SITUATIONAL REPORT

APRIL, 2025



RANGE

- 05 Severe
- 04 High Risk
- 03 Elevated
- 02 Guarded
- 01 Low

BACKGROUND

In April 2025, Latin America and the Caribbean grappled with a troubling surge in security challenges, defined by escalating criminal violence, environmental strains, and a tumultuous political landscape. Many countries wrestled with the dark grip of organized crime, while others faced the daunting realities of fragile institutions, rampant civil unrest, and persistent human rights violations.

Amid a protracted state of emergency, President Daniel Noboa's administration has taken a resolute stand against organized crime through a militarized strategy. Yet, despite these efforts, the shadow of violence continues to loom over urban centers and prisons alike. A national referendum on security and judicial reforms has been convened, sparking concerns about a potential drift toward authoritarianism that could stifle democratic freedoms.

Meanwhile, in Peru, relentless heavy rains and devastating landslides associated with El Niño have wrought chaos on essential infrastructure, further inflaming social discontent in southern regions already grappling with rampant crime and protests against the central government. Colombia is not far behind, witnessing a resurgence of clashes with armed groups in the volatile departments of Cauca and Nariño. These developments starkly underscore the fragile state of peace negotiations and the alarming resurgence of drug trafficking networks, casting a long shadow over the region's hopes for stability.

As Mexico braces for its upcoming elections, pre-electoral tensions have intensified dramatically, with violence surging across pivotal states. Organized crime syndicates are widening their territorial grip, unleashing targeted assaults on political candidates that cast a shadow over the integrity of the electoral process. Meanwhile, the government is embroiled in fervent debates over security legislation in Chile, spurred by alarming urban crime rates. As these discussions unfold, southern regions remain in a state of emergency, grappling with persistent conflicts involving radicalized Mapuche factions, adding to the complexities of the nation's security landscape.

The Caribbean has not been immune to turmoil; Trinidad and Tobago experienced a disturbing surge in homicides and gang-related violence, especially in the heart of Port of Spain. This alarming rise has compelled a critical reevaluation of the nation's security policies. In stark contrast, Cuba grappled with debilitating power outages and a stagnant economy, plunging the country further into a dire humanitarian crisis. Amid these hardships, small acts of civil resistance have begun to surface, courageously challenging the stringent governmental controls that seek to silence them.

In Venezuela, the regime has intensified its repression in anticipation of the contentious presidential elections looming later this year. Armed groups are operating with alarming impunity, especially in the resource-rich southern mining regions, while opposition figures and NGOs have reported a disturbing surge in surveillance and harassment. This tumultuous period has given rise to the region's intricate web of interrelated security threats, encompassing organized crime, climate vulnerability, and authoritarian governance. It underscores the urgent need for coordinated and adaptive responses to these multifaceted challenges.

METHODOLOGY

The proposed methodology focuses on the assessment of vulnerabilities and threats across 22 Latin American nations. This approach is comprehensive and multidimensional, encompassing political, economic, sociocultural, technological, ecological, and legal aspects. Furthermore, it takes into account specific threats such as terrorism, organized crime, protests, common crime, cybercrime, climate disasters, and medical threats. Data collection is carried out using official government sources, national and international media, and individual testimonials in each country.

This approach ensures a broad and diverse view of the region's situation. Data is collected over a 15-day period, allowing for real-time analysis and its progressive evolution. Once the information is gathered, it is classified into different categories of vulnerabilities and risks. Each category is evaluated on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being the lowest level and 5 being the most severe. This scale allows for a quantitative assessment, facilitating comparison between different countries and categories.

The purpose of this methodology lies in the need to understand and measure vulnerabilities and threats within Latin America. This region is diverse and complex, with a variety of challenges and opportunities. By providing a quantitative assessment, it offers tools for evaluation and decision-making, research, and understanding of the situation in each country. Lastly, the methodology is dynamic and adaptable. By collecting data from a variety of sources and updating the information every 15 days, it can keep up with rapid changes in the political, economic, and social environment. This is especially important in a region like Latin America, where conditions can change quickly.



COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT			
2,29/5		45,95%	
VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	2	Terrorism	2
Economic	2	Organized Crime	3
Sociocultural	2	Civil Unrest	2
Technological	2	Common Crime	3
Ecological	3	Health Threat	2
Legal	2	Environmental	3
		Cybercrime	2

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In April 2025, Antigua and Barbuda maintained a stable security environment, with no significant incidents reported. Common crime levels remained low; however, isolated thefts in tourist areas led to increased patrols in those locations. The country faced moderate ecological concerns due to seasonal droughts, which raised alarms about the resilience of the water supply. Authorities enhanced coastal monitoring in response to regional alerts regarding maritime trafficking routes associated with organized crime. The health sector was functioning well and managing only minor cases of mosquito-borne illnesses. Politically, the government remained stable as the upcoming budget cycle approached, while the economy showed modest recovery despite continued reliance on tourism. Security was manageable, but attention was needed to address environmental risks.



COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT			
2,95/5		59,04%	
VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	4	Terrorism	2
Economic	5	Organized Crime	3
Sociocultural	4	Civil Unrest	4
Technological	2	Common Crime	3
Ecological	2	Health Threat	2
Legal	3	Environmental	2
		Cybercrime	2

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In April 2025, Argentina faced heightened tension due to ongoing economic instability, social unrest, and institutional fragility. Protests erupted across major cities in response to public sector layoffs, subsidy cuts, and inflation, which exceeded 290% annually. In Rosario, violence associated with organized crime escalated, while urban centers like Buenos Aires and Córdoba experienced increasing rates of robbery and extortion. Cyberattacks against state agencies continued, exposing systemic vulnerabilities. Although there were no terrorist threats or health crises, weakened judicial institutions and limited governance capacity contributed to a volatile security environment, posing elevated risks for citizens and businesses.

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT			
2,29/5		45,95%	
VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	2	Terrorism	2
Economic	2	Organized Crime	3
Sociocultural	2	Civil Unrest	2
Technological	2	Common Crime	3
Ecological	3	Health Threat	2
Legal	2	Environmental	3
		Cybercrime	2

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In April 2025, the Bahamas experienced political and social stability, with a steady recovery in the tourism sector contributing to economic growth. However, common crime in Nassau remained a concern, particularly theft and assaults targeting tourists, which led to an increased police presence. The country continued to be monitored as a potential transit point for regional drug trafficking, although no major incidents were reported. Minor storms caused localized flooding in the Family Islands, underscoring ongoing environmental vulnerabilities. Health services effectively addressed sporadic cases of dengue fever. While digital fraud cases slightly increased, they did not impact core systems. Overall, the security situation remained moderate, with both urban and ecological risks present.

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT			
2,92/5		58,57%	
VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	4	Terrorism	2
Economic	3	Organized Crime	4
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	4
Technological	2	Common Crime	3
Ecological	3	Health Threat	2
Legal	3	Environmental	3
		Cybercrime	2

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In April 2025, Bolivia continued to face political instability driven by internal divisions within the ruling party and tensions with regional leaders. In response to economic hardship and demands for regional autonomy, frequent protests and road blockades occurred, particularly in the Altiplano and Santa Cruz regions. Organized crime remained active, with drug trafficking routes expanding in Chapare and along border areas. Urban areas experienced increased rates of robbery and assault. Environmental concerns grew due to renewed forest fires in Beni and illegal mining in protected areas. Although no health emergencies were reported, political unrest, crime, and ecological damage maintained high-security risks throughout the country.

BRAZIL



COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT

2,98/5

59,76%

VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	3	Terrorism	2
Economic	3	Organized Crime	4
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	3
Technological	2	Common Crime	4
Ecological	4	Health Threat	2
Legal	2	Environmental	4
		Cybercrime	3

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In April 2025, Brazil faced significant security challenges from organized crime, urban violence, and environmental disasters. Heavy rains caused floods and landslides in Rio de Janeiro and southern states, displacing many and straining emergency services. Criminal groups like PCC and Comando Vermelho expanded their influence, leading to increased homicides and extortion. Protests erupted against environmental policies and funding cuts, while cybercrime incidents targeting financial institutions rose. The health system managed dengue outbreaks, but deforestation in the Amazon accelerated. Overall, security risks were high and complex.

COLOMBIA



COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT

3,08/5

61,66%

VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	4	Terrorism	2
Economic	3	Organized Crime	4
Sociocultural	4	Civil Unrest	3
Technological	2	Common Crime	4
Ecological	3	Health Threat	2
Legal	3	Environmental	3
		Cybercrime	3

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In April 2025, Colombia's security remained critical due to ongoing violence, institutional challenges, and environmental emergencies. Armed confrontations between state forces and criminal groups intensified in regions such as Cauca, Nariño, and Chocó, driven by drug trafficking and illegal mining. Urban areas, including Bogotá and Medellín, experienced increases in extortion, robberies, and homicides. President Petro's government faced political pressure from stalled peace negotiations and rising public discontent. Severe floods and landslides impacted vulnerable communities in the Andes and on the Pacific coasts. Additionally, cyberattacks targeted public institutions while trust in the justice system continued to decline. Overall, security risks remained high throughout the country.

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT			
2,88/5		57,61%	
VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	4	Terrorism	2
Economic	4	Organized Crime	2
Sociocultural	4	Civil Unrest	3
Technological	2	Common Crime	3
Ecological	2	Health Threat	3
Legal	4	Environmental	2
		Cybercrime	2

*The information may be partial due to the management and secrecy of the government.

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In April 2025, Cuba's security remained fragile due to an escalating economic and social crisis. The country faced severe food, fuel, and medicine shortages, along with frequent power outages that disrupted daily life and essential public services. Inflation continued to rise, and the informal economy expanded, increasing public frustration. The government responded by intensifying surveillance and censorship, quickly suppressing small protests in Havana and Santiago. While organized crime and terrorism were not prominently visible, petty theft and crime, often driven by necessity, began to increase. The healthcare system was under significant strain, operating with limited resources. Overall, institutional repression and economic collapse created a high-risk environment for citizens and organizations.

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT			
2,53/5		49,04%	
VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	3	Terrorism	2
Economic	2	Organized Crime	4
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	2
Technological	2	Common Crime	3
Ecological	2	Health Threat	2
Legal	2	Environmental	2
		Cybercrime	3

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In April 2025, Costa Rica continued to confront significant security issues, particularly due to drug-related violence in Limón, Puntarenas, and certain areas of the Central Valley. Homicide rates remained alarmingly high, driven by territorial disputes among criminal groups linked to international trafficking networks. While political and institutional stability persisted, public anxiety increased over the apparent spread of organized crime into urban neighborhoods. Incidents of ordinary crime and extortion also rose during this period. The judiciary faced challenges with delays and overcrowded prisons, and cyberattacks on government platforms highlighted systemic vulnerabilities. Fortunately, no major health crises or natural disasters were reported. Overall, although security remains a priority, serious localized threats persist.



COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT			
2,91/5		58,33%	
VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	3	Terrorism	2
Economic	3	Organized Crime	4
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	3
Technological	2	Common Crime	4
Ecological	3	Health Threat	2
Legal	3	Environmental	3
		Cybercrime	3

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In April 2025, Chile faced a complex security situation characterized by ongoing urban violence, organized crime, and continued tensions in the La Araucanía region. Santiago, Valparaíso, and Concepción reported increases in homicides and assaults, while southern areas experienced renewed arson attacks and roadblocks related to conflicts over Mapuche land rights. Political polarization remained high after the rejection of constitutional reforms, resulting in sporadic protests, mostly peaceful, although some escalated into violence. Additionally, forest fires in Biobío and prolonged drought conditions in central Chile heightened ecological challenges. Cyberattacks targeted municipal platforms and public services. Although institutions remained functional, public trust had declined. Overall, the security outlook continued to be elevated and multifaceted.



COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT			
3,09/5		61,90%	
VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	4	Terrorism	2
Economic	3	Organized Crime	4
Sociocultural	4	Civil Unrest	2
Technological	2	Common Crime	4
Ecological	3	Health Threat	2
Legal	4	Environmental	3
		Cybercrime	3

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In April 2025, Ecuador faced a severe security crisis characterized by high levels of violence and institutional fragility. Criminal organizations such as Los Choneros and Los Lobos continued to dominate urban areas and prisons despite ongoing military operations conducted under a state of emergency. Cities like Guayaquil, Esmeraldas, and Quito experienced significant increases in extortion, targeted killings, and armed robberies. The government moved forward with a referendum on security and justice, which further deepened political polarization and drew criticism for alleged human rights violations. The judiciary remained under threat, while cyberattacks targeted state systems. Although no major natural disasters occurred, issues related to deforestation and conflicts over mining persisted. Overall, security risks remained critical across the nation.

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT			
2,47/5		49,52%	
VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	3	Terrorism	2
Economic	2	Organized Crime	3
Sociocultural	2	Civil Unrest	2
Technological	2	Common Crime	3
Ecological	3	Health Threat	2
Legal	4	Environmental	2
		Cybercrime	2

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In April 2025, El Salvador maintained low crime rates due to a state of emergency under President Nayib Bukele, which involved mass incarcerations and military deployments. While public support for these measures was strong, human rights organizations raised concerns about arbitrary detentions and overcrowded prisons. The economy saw modest growth, yet informality and public debt remained high. There were no significant protests or environmental issues, and the health system operated normally. Despite strong physical security, ongoing restrictions on civil liberties, and checks on institutions, worried observers about the future of democracy.

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT			
2,92/5		58,57%	
VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	3	Terrorism	2
Economic	3	Organized Crime	4
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	2
Technological	2	Common Crime	4
Ecological	3	Health Threat	3
Legal	4	Environmental	3
		Cybercrime	2

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In April 2025, Guatemala's security remained precarious due to persistent institutional tensions and high criminal activity. President Bernardo Arévalo faced resistance from the judiciary and Public Prosecutor's Office, hindering crucial anti-corruption reforms. Organized crime and extortion affected major cities like Guatemala City and Escuintla, with concerns over gang recruitment and drug trafficking. While large-scale protests had decreased, public frustration with slow reforms continued. Rural areas dealt with forest fires, and environmental conflicts intensified. The healthcare system remained fragile, and cyberattacks on public institutions highlighted ongoing digital vulnerabilities. Security risks remained significant.

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT			
3,01/5		60,23%	
VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	3	Terrorism	2
Economic	3	Organized Crime	5
Sociocultural	4	Civil Unrest	2
Technological	2	Common Crime	4
Ecological	3	Health Threat	2
Legal	4	Environmental	3
		Cybercrime	2

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In April 2025, Honduras was grappling with critical insecurity, as gangs and drug trafficking networks wielded considerable influence in both urban areas and rural corridors. Cities like Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula continued to experience high rates of homicide, extortion, and territorial control by criminal organizations. The government led by Xiomara Castro faced increasing public pressure due to limited progress in improving citizen security and combating corruption. The justice system remained weak and politicized, contributing to widespread impunity. Additionally, heavy rainfall triggered floods in vulnerable regions, further straining infrastructure and public services. Overall, the security situation in the country remained severely compromised and unstable.

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT			
3,15/5		63,09%	
VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	3	Terrorism	2
Economic	3	Organized Crime	5
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	2
Technological	3	Common Crime	4
Ecological	3	Health Threat	2
Legal	4	Environmental	3
		Cybercrime	4

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In April 2025, Mexico's security crisis deepened as violence and political tensions escalated ahead of the presidential elections. Organized crime groups like the CJNG and Sinaloa cartel increased their activities in Michoacán, Zacatecas, and Guerrero, leading to reports of massacres, disappearances, and attacks on political candidates, raising concerns about electoral integrity. Common crimes, cyberattacks, and extortion surged, especially in urban areas. Meanwhile, the judicial system struggled with impunity amid growing political pressure, and environmental issues like severe droughts and forest fires worsened. Despite some economic activity, pervasive violence threatened national stability and citizen safety.

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT			
2,72/5		54,52%	
VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	4	Terrorism	2
Economic	3	Organized Crime	3
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	2
Technological	2	Common Crime	3
Ecological	2	Health Threat	2
Legal	5	Environmental	2
		Cybercrime	2

*The information may be partial due to the management and secrecy of the government.

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In April 2025, Nicaragua appeared stable under the authoritarian control of Daniel Ortega's regime. Repression was systematic, characterized by ongoing surveillance, arrests of dissidents, and censorship of independent media. Significant protests were largely absent, primarily due to fear of retaliation. While official crime rates remained low, the lack of transparency and press freedom raised doubts about these figures. The country continued to function as a drug trafficking corridor, with signs of state complicity. The executive fully controlled the judiciary, and civic space had virtually vanished. Despite a superficial calm, the security situation was repressive and had significantly deteriorated.

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT			
2,60/5		52,14%	
VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	3	Terrorism	2
Economic	2	Organized Crime	4
Sociocultural	2	Civil Unrest	2
Technological	2	Common Crime	3
Ecological	3	Health Threat	2
Legal	3	Environmental	3
		Cybercrime	3

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In April 2025, Panama maintained institutional stability despite rising security concerns and heightened pre-election tensions. Organized crime continued to be a significant issue, with transnational drug trafficking networks expanding their operations in Colón, Darién, and port areas. Urban crime increased in Panama City, resulting in more assaults, robberies, and extortion cases. A prolonged drought affecting the Panama Canal continued to impact economic activity and logistics, leading to demonstrations regarding environmental and mining policies. The justice system faced delays and public criticism, while overcrowded prisons remained challenging. Although there were no reported health emergencies or terrorist threats, the overall security situation was considered elevated, necessitating ongoing vigilance from institutions.

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT			
2,38/5		47,61%	
VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	2	Terrorism	2
Economic	2	Organized Crime	4
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	2
Technological	2	Common Crime	3
Ecological	2	Health Threat	2
Legal	3	Environmental	2
		Cybercrime	2

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In April 2025, Paraguay experienced political stability, but security concerns were growing, particularly along the borders with Brazil and Argentina. Organized crime had expanded its influence in regions like Amambay and Canindeyú, where drug trafficking, arms smuggling, and contract killings were on the rise. Urban centers such as Asunción and Ciudad del Este reported increases in robberies, assaults, and extortion cases. The judiciary faced criticism for slow processes and alleged connections to criminal networks. Although there were no protests or terrorist threats, rural insecurity and deforestation remained significant issues. Additionally, cybersecurity vulnerabilities and underfunded healthcare further challenged the state's capacity. Overall, while security remained moderately high, it was also fragile.

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT			
3,15/5		63,09%	
VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	4	Terrorism	2
Economic	3	Organized Crime	4
Sociocultural	4	Civil Unrest	4
Technological	2	Common Crime	4
Ecological	3	Health Threat	2
Legal	3	Environmental	3
		Cybercrime	3

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In April 2025, Peru continued to experience a tense and unstable security environment characterized by political fragility and regional unrest. Protests persisted in the southern regions, where citizens demanded early elections and constitutional reforms. Meanwhile, President Dina Boluarte's government struggled to rebuild public trust. Organized crime maintained its grip on the VRAEM and border areas, while urban centers such as Lima and Trujillo reported increases in extortion, robberies, and contract killings. The El Niño phenomenon exacerbated the situation, leading to floods and landslides that worsened humanitarian conditions. Additionally, the justice system remained politicized and overwhelmed. Cases of cybercrime rose, revealing vulnerabilities within institutions. Overall, the security situation across the country remained elevated and complex.



COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT

2,36/5

47,38%

VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	2	Terrorism	2
Economic	2	Organized Crime	4
Sociocultural	2	Civil Unrest	2
Technological	2	Common Crime	3
Ecological	2	Health Threat	2
Legal	3	Environmental	2
		Cybercrime	3

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In April 2025, the Dominican Republic experienced political stability and steady economic activity, although security concerns grew more pronounced. Organized crime and drug trafficking networks expanded their operations at ports and along the Haitian border. In urban centers such as Santo Domingo and Santiago, authorities reported increases in homicides, armed robberies, and extortion. Tensions surrounding Haitian migration continued to fuel public debate and calls for stricter immigration controls. The judiciary faced renewed criticism for inefficiency and slow responses to criminal cases. While there were no significant health or environmental crises, the frequency of cyberattacks on public institutions increased. Security remains a priority, but is facing mounting pressure in key areas.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO



COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT

2,45/5

49,04%

VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	2	Terrorism	2
Economic	2	Organized Crime	4
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	2
Technological	2	Common Crime	3
Ecological	2	Health Threat	2
Legal	3	Environmental	2
		Cybercrime	3

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In April 2025, Trinidad and Tobago continued to grapple with a severe security crisis characterized by high levels of gang violence and organized crime, particularly in Port of Spain, Laventille, and other urban areas. Homicides, armed robberies, and shootings remained commonplace, highlighting the limited capacity of law enforcement to manage the violence. The country continued to serve as a strategic hub for drug and arms trafficking in the Caribbean region. Public trust in the police and the judiciary remained low, mainly due to slow investigations and perceived corruption. Additionally, incidents of cybercrime targeting financial institutions increased, and environmental concerns continued to be an issue. Despite some economic stability, security risks remained high and complex throughout the country.

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT			
2,45/5		49,04%	
VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	2	Terrorism	2
Economic	2	Organized Crime	3
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	2
Technological	2	Common Crime	3
Ecological	3	Health Threat	2
Legal	2	Environmental	3
		Cybercrime	3

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In April 2025, Uruguay maintained its political and institutional stability, remaining one of the safest countries in Latin America. However, security concerns rose due to increased micro-trafficking-related urban crime, particularly in Montevideo and border regions like Rivera. While overall crime rates remained relatively low, public perception of insecurity grew. Additionally, cases of digital fraud and minor cyberattacks targeted the public and financial sectors, emphasizing the need for improved cybersecurity measures. The ongoing drought has affected agricultural production, but no significant health or environmental crises have arisen. Security levels remain moderate, with risks contained and supported by strong governance and democratic resilience.

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT			
3,79/5		75,95%	
VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	5	Terrorism	2
Economic	4	Organized Crime	5
Sociocultural	4	Civil Unrest	3
Technological	3	Common Crime	4
Ecological	4	Health Threat	3
Legal	5	Environmental	4
		Cybercrime	3

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In April 2025, Venezuela's security crisis remained critical, characterized by severe political repression, institutional dysfunction, and a growing influence from organized crime. Mega-gangs like Tren de Aragua expanded their control over urban areas and mining regions, operating with near-total impunity. The government intensified its crackdown on dissent as elections approached, using the judiciary to silence both opposition voices and civil society. Public services, including healthcare and electricity, continued to decline, which led to localized protests that were quickly suppressed. Additionally, digital fraud and state surveillance increased, further eroding civil liberties. Overall, the country faced a severely compromised and volatile security environment.

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