

LATAM SECURITY SITUATIONAL REPORT

OCTOBER, 2025



RANGE

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

BACKGROUND

In October 2025, the security landscape in Latin America and the Caribbean remained deeply fragmented, with countries exhibiting varying levels of institutional deterioration, authoritarian consolidation, and fragile democratic governance. The main drivers of insecurity included organized crime, corruption within or politicization of judicial systems, expanding illicit economies, and limited or absent state control over large areas of national territory. This report provides a structured, country-by-country overview of key security conditions, highlighting evolving threats, state response capabilities, and structural vulnerabilities across the region.

In Antigua and Barbuda, the security environment remained largely calm, with low crime rates and no significant political tensions. However, institutional weaknesses persisted, particularly in cyber defense, border control, and environmental preparedness, leaving the country vulnerable to climate impacts and transnational criminal activity.

Argentina maintained relative political and institutional stability, but urban crime intensified in the Buenos Aires metropolitan area, particularly with an increase in robberies, local drug distribution (narcomenudeo), and organized crime penetration. Social discontent grew quietly due to ongoing economic stress, inflation, and subsidy reductions, while cybercrime and digital fraud continued to rise.

The Bahamas faced sustained threats from organized drug trafficking and gang violence, especially in Nassau and Freeport. The country remained a key maritime corridor for narcotics headed for the U.S., with law enforcement under pressure to secure borders and combat arms trafficking. Tourist areas were generally safe; however, adjacent communities experienced higher levels of gang-related incidents.

In Bolivia, the recent transition to a new presidency heightened political polarization. While large-scale unrest was limited, demonstrations arose over indigenous land rights and natural resource disputes. Coca cultivation and illegal mining increased in regions such as Yungas and Pando, with a weak institutional presence facilitating the growth of illicit economies.

Brazil continued to grapple with pervasive criminal control in urban centers and the Amazon basin. Organized militias, drug factions, and illegal mining operators remained entrenched in areas like Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Pará. Federal interventions in the Amazon increased, but faced criticism for militarization, human rights abuses, and inadequate environmental oversight.

Chile experienced rising insecurity due to the expansion of transnational crime networks, particularly Tren de Aragua, in urban centers and border regions. The Araucanía region saw sporadic violence linked to the Mapuche conflict, while urban crime—including robbery, homicide, and extortion—grew in Santiago and northern cities amid perceptions of government inaction.

Colombia remained one of the region's most complex security environments. Despite attempts at dialogue, FARC dissidents, ELN factions, and narco-paramilitary groups continued to maintain territorial control in rural areas of Cauca, Nariño, and Norte de Santander. Coca cultivation and illegal mining surged, with increasing attacks against security forces and political actors.

Costa Rica witnessed a continued deterioration in public security, with drug trafficking and gang violence rising along the Caribbean coast and in urban areas like San José. Although democratic institutions remained intact, growing corruption within police forces, rising cybercrime, and environmental degradation indicated a weakening state capacity in critical areas.

Cuba maintained strict political control through surveillance, censorship, and targeted repression of civil society. Even though there were no official crime reports, informal accounts suggested an increase in black-market activity, theft, and cyber fraud due to economic desperation. Internet restrictions and extensive state monitoring of digital communications continued.

BACKGROUND

In Ecuador, violence escalated dramatically amid a wave of extortion, prison riots, and cartel-linked assassinations, particularly in Guayas and Esmeraldas. The elimination of diesel subsidies ignited large-scale protests, compounding the government's security and political challenges. Criminal groups continued to overpower state forces in multiple coastal and Amazonian regions.

El Salvador remained under a state of exception, with the government achieving low crime rates through mass incarceration and militarized policing. While public safety improved, international concern grew over arbitrary detentions, a lack of due process, and an erosion of democratic institutions under the Bukele administration.

Guatemala was engulfed in political turmoil after attempts by the judiciary to block President-elect Bernardo Arévalo's inauguration triggered nationwide protests. Although the unrest was not excessively violent, it exposed deep institutional fractures. Meanwhile, organized crime and drug-related activities persisted across borders and rural regions, undermining state sovereignty.

Honduras continues to grapple with persistent insecurity, primarily driven by gang violence, drug trafficking, and extortion. Despite President Xiomara Castro's efforts to implement anti-crime strategies, state capabilities remain limited, particularly in urban areas and border regions. Corruption and weak judicial performance have hindered long-term efforts to reduce crime.

Mexico faces severe security threats from entrenched criminal cartels, with territorial battles between the Jalisco New Generation Cartel (CJNG) and the Sinaloa Cartel resulting in high levels of violence in Guerrero, Michoacán, and Zacatecas. Despite increased militarization, impunity remains widespread, and civil society continues to protest against issues like gender violence and disappearances.

In Nicaragua, under the regime of Daniel Ortega, authoritarian control is maintained through surveillance, repression, and manipulation of the legal system. While official crime rates appear low, the main security threat arises from the criminalization of dissent, forced exiles, and systematic political persecution.

Panama has faced a major social crisis following mass protests against a controversial mining contract. Blockades, clashes, and economic disruption have highlighted deep divisions in state-society relations. Although crime levels are moderate, the legitimacy of public institutions has been significantly weakened.

Paraguay has experienced stability in urban centers, but faces growing threats from drug trafficking and corruption, especially in border areas like Amambay. Organized crime maintains a strong influence in logistics corridors, while political figures are under scrutiny for potential collusion with illicit networks.

Peru has been gripped by a profound political crisis following the ousting of Dina Boluarte, which has triggered violent nationwide protests, particularly in the southern Andean regions. Meanwhile, organized crime continues to expand in the VRAEM and border zones. Illegal mining and drug trafficking have increased their territorial control, surpassing the state's capacity in several regions.

The Dominican Republic is witnessing rising urban violence and increased drug trafficking activity, particularly near Santo Domingo and the Haitian border. Migration-related tensions have surged, accompanied by mass deportations and anti-Haitian rhetoric. While the government maintains institutional control, public dissatisfaction with crime management continues to grow.

Trinidad and Tobago are experiencing a severe decline in urban security, with record-high homicide rates driven by gang violence and drug trafficking. Criminal groups have established control over specific districts in Port of Spain and beyond. Public confidence in law enforcement has declined due to perceptions of corruption and inaction.

BACKGROUND

Uruguay remains the most secure country in the region, characterized by low crime rates and strong democratic institutions. However, there has been a moderate rise in drug-related violence in Montevideo and border areas, prompting public concern. The state retains effective control, but authorities are urged to prevent further deterioration.

Venezuela continues to be one of the most insecure and politically repressive states in the region. The government has increasingly ceded territory to megabandas and armed groups, such as the ELN, while also facing renewed tensions with the United States over state-linked drug trafficking. A humanitarian crisis, repression, and institutional collapse define the current environment.

METHODOLOGY

The proposed methodology focuses on assessing 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, including 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 15 days, 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 five being the most severe. This scale enables a quantitative assessment, facilitating comparisons between different countries and categories.

The purpose of this methodology is 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			
2,38/5		47,66%	
VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	2	Terrorism	1
Economic	2	Organized Crime	2
Sociocultural	2	Civil Unrest	1
Technological	2	Common Crime	2
Ecological	3	Health Threat	2
Legal	2	Environmental	3
		Cybercrime	2

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In October 2025, Antigua and Barbuda maintained a stable security environment, with low crime rates and no significant protests or political tensions. While minor crime is present in tourist areas, there is little evidence of organized crime, and regional drug trafficking remains limited. The primary risk to the country is environmental, particularly during hurricane season, and is exacerbated by its high vulnerability to climate change. Although institutions operate with limited resources, there are no signs of a crisis. Cybersecurity challenges are increasing, but no serious incidents have occurred. Overall, the country remains safe for both residents and visitors, provided reasonable precautions are taken against natural hazards and crime remains low.

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT			
2,76/5		55,20%	
VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	3	Terrorism	1
Economic	3	Organized Crime	3
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	3
Technological	2	Common Crime	3
Ecological	2	Health Threat	1
Legal	3	Environmental	2
		Cybercrime	1

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In October 2025, Argentina was grappling with a complicated security situation characterized by significant social unrest, rising organized crime, and persistent petty crime, particularly in Rosario and the Buenos Aires metropolitan area. Protests erupted in response to reforms implemented by Javier Milei's administration, heightening tensions among political and social groups. The worsening economic conditions contributed to heightened perceptions of insecurity, exposing weaknesses in the judicial system. While there are currently no terrorist threats, the risks to cybersecurity and critical infrastructure are growing. The government's ability to manage these threats is inconsistent, requiring ongoing vigilance from individuals, companies, and organizations across Argentina.

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT			
2,18/5		43,60%	
VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	2	Terrorism	1
Economic	2	Organized Crime	3
Sociocultural	1	Civil Unrest	1
Technological	2	Common Crime	2
Ecological	2	Health Threat	2
Legal	2	Environmental	2
		Cybercrime	2

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In October 2025, the Bahamas had a relatively stable security environment, characterized by low levels of political and social unrest. However, common crimes, particularly robberies and assaults, remained a concern in Nassau, affecting both locals and tourists. While transnational organized crime uses the country as a transit route, there is no established presence of these groups in the country. There were no reported terrorist threats or protests during this time. The risk of environmental threats from hurricanes remains high, even though there were no direct impacts in October. The judicial and police systems are functioning, but both face certain limitations. Additionally, there are cybersecurity vulnerabilities. Overall, the country requires ongoing surveillance, especially in urban and coastal areas.

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT			
2,83/5		56,60%	
VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	2	Terrorism	1
Economic	3	Organized Crime	3
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	2
Technological	2	Common Crime	3
Ecological	2	Health Threat	2
Legal	3	Environmental	3
		Cybercrime	2

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In October 2025, Bolivia underwent a political transition with the inauguration of a new president. This change sparked tensions between factions aligned with Luis Arce and Evo Morales. Social unrest escalated, characterized by blockades, protests, and internal disputes within the MAS (Movement for Socialism). Meanwhile, drug trafficking expanded in the regions of Chapare, Beni, and Santa Cruz, driven by organized networks and a limited capacity for state control. Deforestation and illegal fires reached critical levels, while urban crime remained high in major cities. Although there were no health or terrorist threats, the country faces a fragile security environment due to weakened governance and institutions.



COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT

3,18/5

63,60%

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

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In October 2025, Brazil faced significant insecurity due to organized crime, common crime, and environmental threats. Groups such as PCC and Comando Vermelho maintained a strong presence in both cities and rural areas, resulting in increasing levels of violence. Illegal deforestation and wildfires in the Amazon intensified, with criminal networks becoming more involved. While protests remained largely peaceful, political polarization persisted as a significant issue. Common crime had a profound impact on regions like Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Ceará. Additionally, there was an uptick in cyberattacks, highlighting ongoing cybersecurity gaps. Although the state has the capacity to address these challenges, its control is uneven, and many regions lack an effective institutional presence.



COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT

3,10/5

62,00%

VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	3	Terrorism	2
Economic	3	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 October 2025, Colombia experienced significant security risks due to ongoing activities by the ELN, dissidents from FARC, and organized crime, particularly in regions like Arauca and Catatumbo. While protests were moderate, social polarization remains a challenge. Local elections heightened political tensions. In major cities, common crime remains high, and during the election period, both cybercrime and disinformation surged. The state's presence in critical areas is still insufficient. Overall, the security threat is high, and current state controls are only moderately adequate. The situation calls for ongoing attention and coordinated efforts in security and governance.

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT			
2,96/5		59,20%	
VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	3	Terrorism	1
Economic	4	Organized Crime	2
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	3
Technological	2	Common Crime	2
Ecological	2	Health Threat	2
Legal	4	Environmental	2
		Cybercrime	2

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

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In October 2025, Cuba maintained territorial control and recorded low crime rates, but it faced rising social tensions amid an ongoing economic crisis. Shortages of food, medicine, and fuel led to localized protests, which were swiftly suppressed. The Díaz-Canel government maintained political control, but it faced growing discontent and allegations of repression. Instances of petty theft and the informal market increased during this time. While there were no significant terrorist or environmental threats, structural risks persisted. Cybersecurity efforts focused primarily on internal surveillance. Although violence levels remained low, the combination of social unrest and economic instability created a fragile environment that could escalate if reforms were not implemented.

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT			
2,56/5		51,20%	
VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	2	Terrorism	1
Economic	2	Organized Crime	3
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	1
Technological	2	Common Crime	3
Ecological	2	Health Threat	2
Legal	3	Environmental	2
		Cybercrime	2

IMPORTANT EVENTS

Costa Rica is currently facing a declining security situation, primarily due to organized crime. Homicidal violence, particularly related to drug trafficking, has reached unprecedented levels. While the government maintains institutional stability and territorial control, its capabilities are increasingly challenged by more sophisticated criminal organizations. Although there are no significant protests or terrorist threats, rising rates of common crime, urban violence, and cyberattacks contribute to an overall increase in risk. The government urgently needs to strengthen its response, especially in intelligence, criminal justice, and the protection of key individuals. Growing public concerns about insecurity are affecting the country's reputation as a regional haven.



COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT			
2,81/5		56,30%	
VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	2	Terrorism	2
Economic	2	Organized Crime	4
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	1
Technological	2	Common Crime	3
Ecological	2	Health Threat	2
Legal	3	Environmental	2
		Cybercrime	3

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In October 2025, Chile experienced a worsening security situation characterized by increasing organized crime, the presence of the Aragua Train, and rising violent crime in Santiago and the northern regions. The Araucanía region witnessed new attacks related to the indigenous conflict, though these incidents were of low intensity. Despite political stability, public perception of insecurity grew. Common crimes such as robbery and extortion remained prevalent. There were also minor cyberattacks targeting public services and businesses. No mass protests or health emergencies were reported during this time. The state maintained control, though its capacities were overstretched. In response to both internal and external threats, consolidating security became a national priority.



COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT			
3,18/5		63,60%	
VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	2	Terrorism	2
Economic	3	Organized Crime	4
Sociocultural	4	Civil Unrest	3
Technological	2	Common Crime	4
Ecological	2	Health Threat	2
Legal	3	Environmental	2
		Cybercrime	2

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In October 2025, Ecuador experienced a significant security crisis marked by a surge in social unrest. Despite a recent change in the presidency, organized crime continued to exert control in provinces such as Guayas and Esmeraldas, resulting in contract killings, extortion, and violent attacks. Prisons have become hubs for criminal operations. Politically, the cancellation of the diesel subsidy has sparked protests and blockades in various provinces, particularly led by transport workers and indigenous groups. The population lives in fear, and the judicial system operates under constant threat. Increased militarization has not been able to stem the violence. The country is facing a structural crisis that exceeds the state's current capacity to respond.

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT			
2,48/5		49,60%	
VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	2	Terrorism	1
Economic	2	Organized Crime	3
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	2
Technological	2	Common Crime	2
Ecological	2	Health Threat	1
Legal	3	Environmental	2
		Cybercrime	2

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In October 2025, El Salvador maintained a significant reduction in violent crime, driven by the state of emergency imposed by President Bukele, which included a strong military presence and territorial control. While perceptions of security improved, there were ongoing complaints of arbitrary arrests, abuses, and a lack of due process. Although gangs have been weakened, they have not been eliminated, and reports suggest they are relocating to rural and border areas. Small human rights protests have been reported but were quickly suppressed. The judicial system remains under pressure, and its independence is in question. While physical security is high, it comes at the expense of civil liberties and the rule of law.

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT			
2,93/5		58,60%	
VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	3	Terrorism	1
Economic	3	Organized Crime	4
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	3
Technological	2	Common Crime	3
Ecological	2	Health Threat	1
Legal	3	Environmental	2
		Cybercrime	2

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In October 2025, Guatemala faced a security crisis when high-risk inmates escaped from prison. This situation raised concerns about the state's capacity to maintain order and prompted the resignations of top security officials. Political tensions persisted due to previous judicial attempts to undermine the elected presidency of Bernardo Arévalo, placing the judicial system under scrutiny for alleged political manipulation. Regions such as Petén and the border with Mexico became critical hotspots for organized crime, particularly with risks related to drug trafficking and extortion. Although there were no recorded acts of terrorism or health emergencies, the country continued to grapple with high levels of conflict and institutional weakness.

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT			
2,83/5		56,60%	
VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	2	Terrorism	1
Economic	3	Organized Crime	4
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	2
Technological	2	Common Crime	4
Ecological	2	Health Threat	1
Legal	3	Environmental	2
		Cybercrime	2

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In October 2025, Honduras continued to experience high levels of violence due to the presence of gangs and criminal organizations in urban and border areas. Although there was a historic reduction in the homicide rate during Xiomara Castro's administration, the country still has one of the highest homicide rates in Central America. Crimes such as extortion and drug trafficking remain prevalent. The government has declared states of emergency to combat insecurity; however, experts highlight the challenges posed by corruption and a lack of institutional coordination. Additionally, heavy rains have caused damage in rural areas, further complicating the government's efforts to maintain a presence in these regions. While no health crises or violent protests have been reported, public perceptions of insecurity remain high, according to findings from the Violence Observatory and various independent analyses.

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT			
3,28/5		65,60%	
VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	3	Terrorism	2
Economic	2	Organized Crime	4
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	2
Technological	2	Common Crime	4
Ecological	3	Health Threat	2
Legal	4	Environmental	2
		Cybercrime	3

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In October 2025, Mexico experienced high levels of violence linked to organized crime, particularly due to clashes between factions of the Sinaloa Cartel—Los Chapitos and La Mayiza. These confrontations have resulted in numerous homicides, disappearances, and blockades, especially in Culiacán, Sinaloa. The internal conflict within the cartel has kept the state in crisis since September 2024, resulting in more than 2,000 cumulative homicides and scenes of extreme violence. Other cartels, such as the Jalisco Nueva Generación (CJNG), continue to expand their influence in states like Guanajuato and Zacatecas, which further escalates the conflict. Despite efforts to militarize the response and deploy federal forces, violence persists, and impunity remains a significant issue. Peaceful protests have emerged in Sinaloa in response to the disappearances and ongoing violence, while public perception of insecurity remains high, significantly impacting social and economic stability.

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT			
2,95/5		59,00%	
VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	4	Terrorism	1
Economic	3	Organized Crime	3
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	2
Technological	2	Common Crime	3
Ecological	2	Health Threat	2
Legal	3	Environmental	2
		Cybercrime	2

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

IMPORTANT EVENTS

As of October 2025, Nicaragua is governed by an authoritarian regime led by Daniel Ortega and Rosario Murillo. International organizations and human rights reports have documented the consolidation of a repressive structure within the government. This includes systematic surveillance of opponents, journalists, and religious leaders, as well as arbitrary arrests and forced exiles. The government has shut down thousands of civil society organizations and imposed severe restrictions on fundamental freedoms, such as freedom of the press and freedom of religion. While standard crime rates remain low, the primary threat to citizen security arises from political repression and a lack of legal protections. Constitutional and electoral reforms have removed institutional checks and balances, undermining the rule of law and severely impacting rights and freedoms.

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT			
2,66/5		53,30%	
VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	2	Terrorism	1
Economic	3	Organized Crime	3
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	2
Technological	2	Common Crime	3
Ecological	2	Health Threat	1
Legal	3	Environmental	2
		Cybercrime	2

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In October 2025, Panama experienced a social crisis characterized by widespread protests against the extension of a mining contract with Minera Panamá, a subsidiary of First Quantum Minerals. The demonstrations involved roadblocks, clashes with police, and significant economic impacts in various regions. Key complaints centered on the agreement's lack of transparency, environmental concerns, and a general distrust of the government. The Supreme Court faced constitutional challenges to the contract, while the government's response was criticized for its biased approach and for using force to disperse the protests. Although organized crime remained active in border areas, the primary threat during this period was social unrest and a temporary loss of territorial control.

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT			
2,46/5		49,30%	
VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	2	Terrorism	1
Economic	2	Organized Crime	4
Sociocultural	2	Civil Unrest	1
Technological	2	Common Crime	3
Ecological	2	Health Threat	1
Legal	3	Environmental	2
		Cybercrime	2

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In October 2025, Paraguay experienced political stability; however, risks from drug trafficking and organized crime continued to pose challenges, particularly in border regions such as Amambay and Canindeyú. During this time, binational operations between the National Anti-Drug Secretariat (SENAD) and the Brazilian Federal Police were conducted under the "New Alliance" plan. These operations successfully dismantled drug encampments and eradicated hundreds of hectares of marijuana, thereby disrupting criminal logistics in the area. Despite these efforts, Amambay remains a hotspot for drug trafficking, with reports of contract killings and aggravated robberies, particularly in Pedro Juan Caballero. Authorities have noted that corruption and resource constraints hinder the state's ability to address the rise of organized crime effectively.

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT			
3,08/5		61,60%	
VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	3	Terrorism	2
Economic	2	Organized Crime	4
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	3
Technological	2	Common Crime	3
Ecological	2	Health Threat	2
Legal	3	Environmental	2
		Cybercrime	3

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In October 2025, Peru experienced a political crisis characterized by protests and blockades in regions such as Puno, Cusco, and Lima, amid widespread social unrest and challenges to the government. These demonstrations were exacerbated by significant insecurity in critical areas like the VRAEM and Ucayali, where drug trafficking and illegal mining activities are prevalent, strengthening the territorial control of criminal organizations. Official reports and independent analyses indicate an increase in common crimes in urban areas, alongside a growing distrust in institutions. The government's response has been fragmented, contributing to the ongoing deterioration of security and governance in the country.



COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT

2,56/5

51,20%

VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	2	Terrorism	1
Economic	2	Organized Crime	3
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	2
Technological	2	Common Crime	3
Ecological	2	Health Threat	1
Legal	3	Environmental	2
		Cybercrime	2

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In October 2025, the Dominican Republic experienced an increase in urban violence, including a rise in homicides and robberies, particularly in Santo Domingo and other cities, according to reports from the Citizen Security Observatory. Authorities and local media have noted that drug trafficking continues to exploit ports and airports as strategic routes, with the involvement of international networks. Minor protests over migration and community issues were also reported amid ongoing tensions over migration from Haiti. Additionally, heavy rains led to flooding in vulnerable areas, impacting communities and essential services. Although the government maintains a degree of political stability, it faces ongoing challenges due to corruption and institutional limitations in ensuring security and providing effective justice.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO



COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT

2,48/5

49,60%

VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	2	Terrorism	1
Economic	2	Organized Crime	3
Sociocultural	3	Civil Unrest	1
Technological	2	Common Crime	3
Ecological	2	Health Threat	1
Legal	3	Environmental	2
		Cybercrime	2

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In October 2025, Trinidad and Tobago were enduring a severe security crisis that prompted the government to declare a state of emergency at the end of December 2024. The country experienced unprecedented levels of violence, recording 623 homicides in 2024, resulting in a rate exceeding 40 per 100,000 inhabitants, which categorizes it among the most violent nations on the continent. Many of these murders and shootings—over 550 in that year—were linked to gangs and organized crime, which operated with high-powered weapons such as AR-15 rifles and AK-47s in critical areas like Port of Spain and Laventille. The state of emergency granted expanded powers to the police and military, allowing them to carry out warrantless searches and make arrests for up to 48 hours, in response to what authorities termed an "epidemic" of violence. Although economic activity and tourism persisted, public perceptions of insecurity and distrust of institutions remained high.

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT			
2,18/5		43,60%	
VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	2	Terrorism	1
Economic	2	Organized Crime	3
Sociocultural	2	Civil Unrest	1
Technological	1	Common Crime	2
Ecological	2	Health Threat	2
Legal	2	Environmental	2
		Cybercrime	2

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In October 2025, Uruguay continued to enjoy political and social stability, with security levels above the regional average. However, concerns about drug trafficking and organized crime emerged. Reports indicate that the country has shifted from being a peripheral area to becoming a logistics hub for drug trafficking, particularly through the port of Montevideo, which is now facing more sophisticated criminal networks. While common crimes decreased in the first half of the year, issues such as armed violence and territorial disputes remain. The government has identified vulnerabilities in key areas, including ports, prisons, and borders, notably in Rivera. In response, they established the Comprehensive System against Organized Crime through Decree 95/025. Despite citizens perceiving an increase in insecurity, the State continues to maintain control, although it faces various structural challenges.

COUNTRY RISK PROBABILITY ASSESSMENT			
3,31/5		66,20%	
VULNERABILITIES		THREATS	
Political	4	Terrorism	2
Economic	3	Organized Crime	4
Sociocultural	4	Civil Unrest	2
Technological	2	Common Crime	3
Ecological	2	Health Threat	2
Legal	4	Environmental	2
		Cybercrime	2

IMPORTANT EVENTS

In October 2025, Venezuela was facing a severely deteriorated security environment, worsened by an increase in drug trafficking to the United States. This situation led to heightened diplomatic tensions between the two countries. Washington condemned the involvement of senior Venezuelan officials in drug trafficking networks and reactivated sanctions against Venezuela. Internally, Nicolás Maduro's regime maintained its political control through repression. Meanwhile, mega-gangs like the Tren de Aragua and armed groups such as the ELN operated with impunity in mining, border, and urban areas. Violence, institutional corruption, and a worsening humanitarian crisis contributed to Venezuela's status as a regional hotbed of instability.

We have Protective Intelligence capabilities in:



If you have specific questions or wish to subscribe to our **IN-DEPTH, LATAM-SPECIFIC CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS**, you may contact our Protective Intelligence team at



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