

# PMPR 03.2026

POINT MENSUEL DES PAYS À RISQUES

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THE SSF MONTHLY REPORT ON HIGH-RISK COUNTRIES

Summary of alerts – Countries to monitor –  
Calendar

# Focal points in February 2026

## Persian Gulf states (Saudi Arabia, UAE, Oman, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait)

Since 28 February, massive Iranian strikes and interceptions of missiles and drones in relation to the US/Israel-Iran war, with impacts on energy and strategic infrastructure (airports), military and diplomatic infrastructure (US). Severe disruption to regional air traffic (airspace closures, diversions, series of cancellations) and de facto closure of the Strait of Hormuz by Iran.

## Iran

Since 28 February, massive US/Israeli strikes on Tehran and several major cities, targeting the political-military leadership (death of Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei) and strategic targets; >2,000 targets reportedly hit and air superiority announced. Stated objectives: regime change and neutralisation of ballistic and nuclear capabilities. On the ground: civilian areas affected, evacuations and telecommunications blackout.

## Israel

War with Iran (since 28 February): state of emergency, closure of airspace (Ben Gurion), ongoing missile and drone strikes with impacts in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem (fatalities reported), shelter-in-place orders and school closures. Prior tensions (25–27 February) with diplomatic departures and flight suspensions.

## Mexico

The neutralisation of "El Mencho" (leader of the CJNG cartel) in Tapalpa (Jalisco) 22 February, sparked a wave of reprisals nationwide (>250 roadblocks, vehicles set on fire, targeted attacks), which had an impact on roads and airports, spreading to around 20 states 22-23 February; blockades gradually lifted around 23-24 February.

### Decline

- Saudi Arabia
- Bahrain
- Emirates (UAE)
- Israel
- Kuwait
- Lebanon
- Qatar

### Improvement

- Afghanistan/Pakistan (border areas)
- Cuba
- Mexico
- Nigeria
- South Sudan
- Bangladesh



- Iraq: whole country
- India: border area
- Myanmar

- Algeria and Tunisia: shared border area
- Colombia: Popayan

## Countries to monitor in March

### Nepal

**5 March:** elections convened to renew parliament – Considerable security reinforcements should be expected, socio-political tension before and during the ballot should not be ruled out.

### Colombia

**8 March:** legislative elections for 2026-2030 term – The government has enacted "ley seca", restricting the sale and consumption of alcohol, and temporary border closures for 48 hours to maintain public order; rallies and tension should not be ruled out.

### Belgium

**12 March:** national trade union action against government measures, including a strike in the aviation sector – Disruption to air, rail and public transport services is to be expected, related demonstrations should not be ruled out.

### Republic of the Congo

**15 March:** first round of the presidential election – Increased security and border closures should be expected, rallies and tension should not be ruled out.

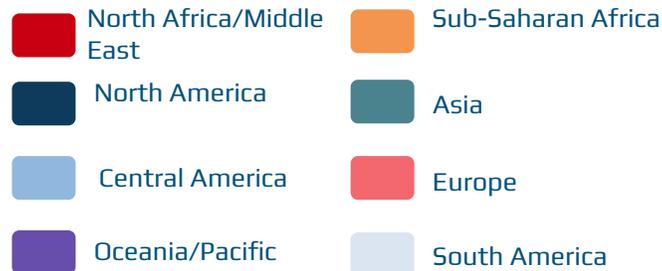
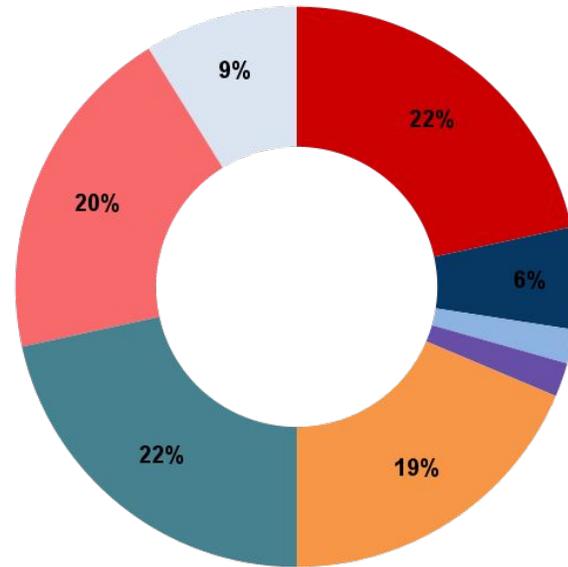
# Summary of alerts

+ 841 alerts  
+ 59 classified critical or urgent

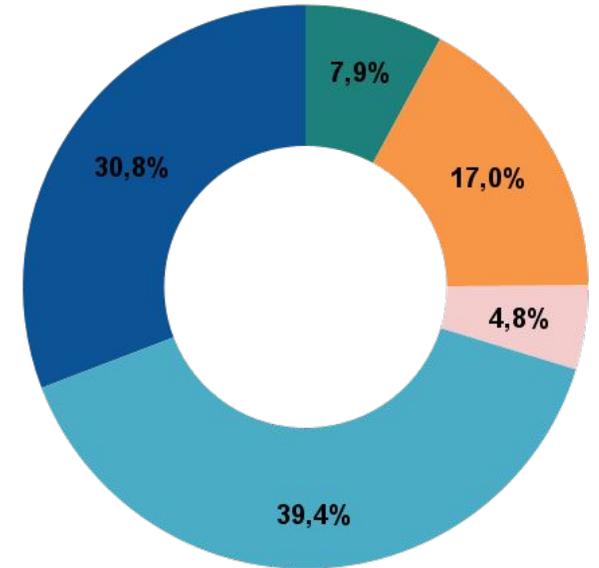
In February 2026, SSF issued a total of **841 safety–security alerts** concerning all kinds of risks in order to inform its customers of the latest events likely to have an impact on their interests and the safety or security of their employees throughout the world. The alerts covered **147 countries**.

**59** of the alerts were classified as either **critical or urgent**, which activate our **24–hour Security Operations Centre (SOC)**, specifically concerning **Iran, Israel, the UAE, Bahrain, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait** (regional conflict 28 February), as well as **Mexico** (CJNG cartel revolt 22 February).

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION



TYPE OF RISK



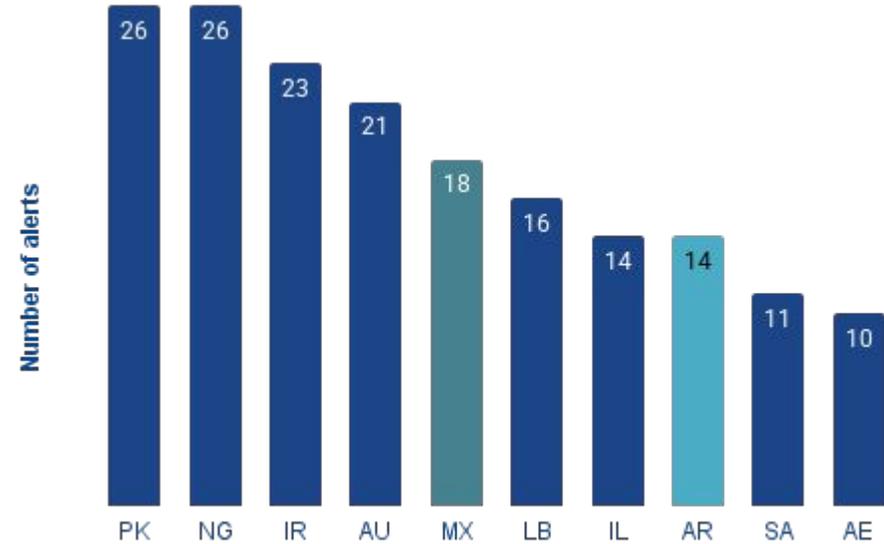
# 10 countries to monitor



The countries that accounted for the highest number of alerts sent by SSF in February 2026 are **Pakistan, Nigeria, Iran, Australia, Mexico, Lebanon, Israel, Argentina** and the **Persian Gulf** states.

In total, these countries generated **179 safety-security alerts**, representing **21%** of all the alerts sent over the last month.

Countries engaged in long-term warfare or with extremely high levels of insecurity in general (Afghanistan, Libya, Syria, Yemen, Somalia, Sudan and Ukraine) have been deliberately excluded from the list.



Number of alerts issued in February 2026 and main risk factor according to country





## Argentina

**Nationwide:** protests and strikes against labour reforms with recurring disruptions to public services and transport (2, 5, 7, 10–11, 19, 26–28 February). **Buenos Aires:** repeated clashes near Congress during demonstrations, at least 12 people arrested and 10 injured, arrests reported (4, 11 February); parcel bomb explosion at the National Gendarmerie Academy, at least 3 people injured (20 February). **Regional:** trade union mobilisations in Córdoba (4–5 February) and Rosario (10 February). **Transport:** strike action affecting civil aviation (2 February), air traffic controllers (26–28 February), national rail services (5 February) and bus services in the province of Buenos Aires (6 February), leading to suspensions and major disruption.



## Australia

**Nationwide:** repeated demonstrations in major cities, primarily concerning the visit of the Israeli president and in support for the Iranian people (1, 4, 7, 9, 12, 14–15, 20, 27 February); in Sydney, clashes 9 February including multiple arrests; protests outside the American Consulate (20, 27 February) - **Sydney:** one dead and two people injured in a knife attack near Merrylands Station (17 February); **Canberra:** security incident during a defence conference, resulting in temporary evacuation (18 February); **Perth:** attempted bomb attack during a protest, deemed terrorist act, no injuries reported (5 February). **Bad weather and natural hazards:** Tropical Cyclone Mitchell in Western Australia (Pilbara, Gascoyne) with flight cancellations in Karratha (7–10 February); bushfires in the state of Victoria (outskirts of Melbourne) (11, 17 February); widespread weather warnings with flood alerts in most states (27–28 February).



## Iran

**Joint US/Israel offensive launched 28/02:** massive coordinated strikes on Tehran, Isfahan, Qom, Kermanshah and Karaj (>787 dead as of 3/03); **campaign to decapitate the political and military leadership (death of Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei,** the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, and several senior officials of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps - IRGC); simultaneous targeting of ballistic and drone capabilities, air defence systems, naval sites in the south (Bandar Abbas, Konarak, Chabahar) and command infrastructure; **more than 2,000 targets hit and air superiority claimed over the capital. Stated war objectives of the US and Israel:** regime change, lasting destruction of the ballistic programme and neutralisation of Iran's nuclear capabilities.



## Iran

**On the ground:** partial evacuation orders in Tehran, administrative closures, major transport disruption and a near-total blackout of telecommunications and the internet. **Following the announcement of Khamenei's death:** pro-regime rallies supervised by security forces, sporadic celebrations in certain neighbourhoods. Beginning of an institutional transition phase with the establishment of an interim leadership. In early March, no structured insurrectionary momentum due to lack of credible political alternatives, while the regime retained powerful coercive levers, notably through the Revolutionary Guards and the security apparatus.



## Israel

**War with Iran (28 February onwards):** national state of emergency, immediate closure of airspace and suspension of civilian flights (Ben Gurion), widespread activation of sirens. Sustained Iranian missile and drone strikes, with impacts notably in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem (several fatalities); shelters opened, schools closed and shelter-in-place instructions issued. **Regional tension** (25–27 February): authorisation for non-essential American diplomatic personnel to leave, Australian evacuation recommendations, gradual suspension of flights before the total shutdown 28 February. **Internal protests** (10, 21 February): national demonstrations against crime in Arab communities; clashes in Jerusalem on the fringes of an anti-government rally - **West Bank** (9, 16–18 February): extension of Israeli measures in Area C with increased risk of tensions, continued incidents and security operations in the territory by the IDF - **North:** first Hezbollah rocket fire (01/03 and after) since November 2024.



## Lebanon

**Aimed war with Iran since 1 March:** escalation of Israeli strikes targeting Hezbollah as part of the regional war (over 50 fatalities); **bombings in south Beirut** (Dahiyeh) (1–2 March) and raids in South Lebanon targeting al-Qard al-Hassan (2 March); evacuation orders (more than 50 localities) and population displacement; dynamics continuing from repeated Israeli strikes in February (south/Bekaa) despite the November 2024 ceasefire; government ban on Hezbollah military activities (2 March), contested; Ongoing IDF ground incursion into Southern Lebanon with the aim of creating a "buffer zone".



## Mexico

**CJNG cartel revolt (22–26 February):** neutralisation of CJNG cartel leader Nemesio “El Mencho” Oseguera Cervantes in an operation in Tapalpa (Jalisco, 22 February), followed by a nationwide wave of reprisals (narcobloqueos, vehicles set on fire, targeted attacks) including 250 roadblocks and major road/air traffic disruption (Puerto Vallarta, Guadalajara, western part of the country), with Jalisco as the epicentre but spreading to around 20 states (22–23 February); gradual return to calm and most roadblocks lifted (23–24 February) - **Sinaloa:** 10 employees of the Pánuco mining site kidnapped, several found dead (9) - **CDMX:** heightened tension due to successive bomb alerts Insurgentes Sur (25 February); Ciudad Judicial/Niños Héroe, Doctores (26 February); alongside trade union demonstrations in Mexico City/Puebla (24 February) and against electoral reforms (15 February).



## Nigeria

**Northwest, centre-north, northeast:** escalation of attacks by armed and jihadist groups (massacre of civilians, villages burned, mass abductions, assaults on military positions), with increased deployments and search operations; continued kidnappings targeting rural and religious communities amid a state of emergency; sporadic tension in **Abuja** on the fringes of demonstrations (16–17, 24 February); **fragility of critical infrastructure** with national power cuts (14–16 February) followed by regional power cuts in the southeast (19–20 February) and a fire at Lagos International Airport causing air traffic disruption (23–24 February).



## Pakistan

**Significant deterioration in security at the Afghan border** with Pakistani air strikes in Afghanistan (22, 27–28 February), cross-border offensives and counter-attacks, declaration of "open war" with Kabul (27 February), fighting in several districts of KP (26 February) and escalation of insurgent attacks (Bannu, Kohat, Bajaur) targeting security forces - **Punjab:** suicide attack on a checkpoint in Dajil (24 February) - **Islamabad:** suicide attack claimed by IS on a Shia mosque (6 February), the deadliest attack in the capital since 2008 - **Balochistan:** major separatist violence with coordinated attacks targeting security and civilian sites (31 January –1 February) followed by search operations; nationwide political and religious mobilisations (8, 13–15 February) with sporadic clashes - Localised disruption of essential services (water shortages in Karachi, 9–12 February).



## Persian Gulf states (amid Iran war since 28 February)

- **Saudi Arabia:** explosions and interceptions of missiles and drones in Riyadh and in the east; drone attack on the US Embassy; attack on the Ras Tanura refinery and threats to military installations.
- **Bahrain:** explosions and interceptions of missiles and drones; US 5th Fleet area affected; sporadic evacuations and material damage reported.
- **United Arab Emirates:** repeated Iranian drone and missile strikes targeting Abu Dhabi and Dubai (casualties reported); impacts and falling debris on airport, port, hotel and energy facilities.
- **Kuwait:** drone over international airport, US Embassy and multiple interceptions; Ali Al-Salem base targeted; incidents involving US military aircraft; debris fell on industrial/energy sites; casualties reported.
- **Oman:** drone attacks against the industrial port of Duqm and associated energy facilities; fatal maritime incident involving an oil tanker off the coast of Muscat; drone interceptions in the Dhofar Governorate and drone crash near the port of Salalah; Strait of Hormuz: shipping ban imposed by Iran, effectively closing the strategic corridor.
- **Qatar:** repeated interceptions over Doha; strikes targeting energy facilities leading to the temporary suspension of LNG production; Al-Udeid base targeted and military installations damaged.
- **Regional air traffic:** significant deterioration in air connectivity, with closures and restrictions on airspace and partial reopenings depending on the situation. Series of cancellations and delays, frequent diversions; persistent risk of short-notice suspensions and congestion at hubs that remain open. Disruption to flights transiting through the Gulf.

A satellite view of Earth from space, showing the Americas on the left and the rest of the world on the right. The image is dark and atmospheric, with a blue and white color palette. The text "MARCH EVENTS" is centered in white, with a thin orange horizontal line underneath it.

# MARCH EVENTS

REGIONAL CALENDAR

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# Africa



## 1 March

**Uganda:** demonstration against intimidation of the opposition in Kampala – Increased security and tension expected.

## 2 March

**Burkina Faso:** anniversary of the fatal attacks by the GSIM in Ouagadougou, notably targeting French interests (2018) – High threat of jihadist attacks across the country.

**Ethiopia:** commemoration of the Battle of Adwa (1896) - Security reinforcements and disruption should be expected.

**Zimbabwe:** anniversary of the declaration of the Republic of Rhodesia.

## 4 March

**Republic of the Congo:** anniversary of the fatal explosion at a munitions depot in Brazzaville (2012) – Commemorations likely.

## 6 March

**Ghana:** Independence Day (1957) – Celebrations likely.

## 11 March

**Lesotho:** Moshoeshe Day, commemorating the death of the founder of Lesotho (1870).

## 12 March

**Mauritius:** celebrations for Independence Day, obtained from the UK in 1968 – Disruption likely.

## 15 March

**Republic of the Congo:** first round of the presidential election – Increased security and border closures should be expected, rallies and tension should not be ruled out.

## 21 March

**Côte d'Ivoire:** demonstration in Abidjan against the cost of housing – Security stepped up, tension should not be ruled out.

**Namibia:** Independence Day celebrations (1990) – Ceremonies should be expected, notably in Windhoek.

**South Africa:** National Human Rights Day – Commemorations should be expected.

## 22 March

**Ethiopia:** 51st anniversary of the abolition of the monarchy in Ethiopia – Commemorations should be expected.

## 24 & 25 March

**South Africa:** national shutdown in protest against immigration – Increased security and disruption expected, related protests and tension should not be ruled out.

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# The Americas



## 1 March

**Argentina:** President Javier Milei's annual address to the Legislative Assembly in Buenos Aires.

**Brazil:** national anti-government protests – Increased security and disruption to be expected, clashes should not be ruled out.

**Paraguay:** Heroes' Day commemorations, notably in Asunción, on the public holiday – Disruption should be expected.

**United States:** demonstrations against the Iranian regime in Los Angeles and San Francisco – Increased security and disruption expected.

## 2 March

**Argentina:** national strike action by unionised teachers – Risk of demonstrations.

**Honduras:** anniversary of the assassination of Berta Cáceres, a Honduran environmental activist (2016) – Civil society demonstrations possible.

**Peru:** former interim President José Jeri is to be questioned by the police on charges of influence peddling.

## 3 March

**United States:** primaries scheduled in the state of Texas.

## 5 March

**Venezuela:** anniversary of the death of former President Hugo Chávez (2013) – Demonstrations and commemorations possible.

## 7 March

**United States:** "Stand up for Science" – Demonstrations should not be ruled out.

## 8 March

**Colombia:** legislative elections for 2026-2030 term – The government has enacted "ley seca", restricting the sale and consumption of alcohol, and temporary border closures for 48 hours to maintain public order.

## 10 March

**Argentina:** 21st anniversary of the arrest of former Nazi colonel Paul Schaefer, founder of the Colonia Dignidad in Chile – Demonstrations possible.

## 11 March

**Chile:** President-elect José Antonio Kast to be sworn in in Valparaíso.

## 13 March

**Ecuador:** trade union protests against Daniel Noboa's government – Increased security and disruption to be expected.

## 19 March

**United States:** visit by Japanese Prime Minister Sanae Takaichi – Increased security and disruption to be expected.

## 21 March

**Mexico:** birthday of former President Benito Juárez (1806) – Commemorations likely, notably in Oaxaca State on the occasion of the public holiday.

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### 24 March

**Argentina:** 50th anniversary of the military coup in Argentina and the dictatorship of Jorge Rafael Videla.

**Argentina:** Day of Remembrance for Truth and Justice commemorating the victims of the coup and dictatorship (1976-1983) – Demonstrations likely, notably in Buenos Aires.

**United States:** anniversary of the demonstrations in support of gun control (2018) – Rallies likely across the country.

### 29 March

**Chile:** Day of the Young Combatant – Rallies and security reinforcements possible.

**United States:** ousted Venezuelan President Nicolas Maduro and his wife set to appear in court again on drug trafficking charges in New York.



# Asia - Pacific



## 1 March

**Marshall Islands:** Nuclear Victims Remembrance Day.

**South Korea:** Independence Movement Day (Samiljeol) – Demonstrations to be expected in Seoul.

## 2 March

**India:** bus strike in Madhya Pradesh – Traffic disruption to be expected, demonstrations should not be ruled out.

**Myanmar:** anniversary of the military coup by General Ne Win (1962) – Anti-junta demonstrations possible and risk of an escalation in violence.

## 4 March to 25 August

**Vietnam:** closure of Lien Khuong International Airport (Da Lat) for six months for repairs and improvements.

## 4 March

**Bangladesh, India:** Hindu festival of Holi – Disruption and security reinforcements likely, notably in New Delhi and Dhaka.

## 4 to 11 March

**China:** annual "Two Sessions" of the National People's Congress and the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference à Beijing.

## 5 March

**Nepal:** legislative elections to select the members of parliament – Considerable security reinforcements should be expected, socio-political tension before and during the ballot should not be ruled out.

## 8 March

**Malaysia:** anniversary of the disappearance of flight MH370 (2014) – Families of the victims could decide to gather.

## 9 March

**Australia:** Naveed Akram, the man suspected of carrying out the anti-Semitic attack in Bondi, to appear in court again.

## 10 and 17 March

**China:** anniversaries of the Dalai Lama's forced exile in 1959 and the March 2008 riots in Tibet.

## 10 March

**Japan:** 81st anniversary of the bombing of Tokyo by the US forces, which claimed between 80,000 and 100,000 lives – Commemorations should be expected.

## 11 March

**Japan:** anniversary of the tsunami and the Fukushima disaster (2011) – Commemorations likely, anti-nuclear demonstrations possible.

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### 12 March

**Bangladesh:** first session of the Bangladesh Parliament following the 12 February elections.

**India:** anniversary of the 1993 Mumbai attacks – Sectarian violence possible, including a high threat of terrorist attack in Mumbai.

### 14 March

**Vietnam:** anniversary of the naval battle with China over the control of the Spratly Islands in which 80 people were killed (1988) – Demonstrations likely.

### 15 March

**New Zealand:** 7th anniversary of the Christchurch mosque terrorist attack (2019) – Commemorations likely.

**Vietnam:** legislative elections.

### 16 March

**Myanmar:** parliament session in following elections organised by the military junta.

### 18 March

**Taiwan:** anniversary of the “Sunflower Movement” (2014) – Student demonstration possible.

### 23 March

**Pakistan:** celebrations for “Republic Day” or “Pakistan Day” – Security reinforcements and disruption should be expected, risk of PTI opposition demonstrations.

### 26 March

**Bangladesh:** Independence Day (1971) – Celebrations likely, risk of demonstrations given poor political situation.

**Myanmar:** Armed Forces Day – Demonstrations should be expected.

### 29 March

**Indonesia:** “Day of Silence” (Nyepi) in Bali on the occasion of the Hindu New Year – Activities suspended, closure of Denpasar Airport should be expected.

**Philippines:** anniversary of the creation of the New People's Army (NPA) – High threat of attacks.

### 31 March to 2 April

**China:** visit by US President Donald Trump.



# Europe



## 23 February to 31 March

**Switzerland:** 61st session of the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva.

### 1 March

**Armenia:** anniversary of the crackdown on the 2008 riots – Demonstrations possible.

**Bosnia–Herzegovina:** Independence Day – Celebrations should be expected.

**Netherlands:** suspension of KLM flights to Tel Aviv.

**Russia:** possible opposition demonstration in Moscow – Increased security and disruption to be expected.

**Serbia:** student demonstration in Niš – Increased security and disruption to be expected.

### 2 to 4 March

**Spain:** strike action by employees of juvenile detention centres in Aragon and demonstration in Zaragoza.

### 2 March

**France (New Caledonia):** demonstrations and blockades at several airports following changes to domestic flight services by a local airline.

**Moldova:** Transnistria War Remembrance Day (1991 - 1992) – Commemorations to be expected.

**United Kingdom:** demonstration against digital ID in London – Increased security and localised disruption expected, risk of tension.

### 3 to 4 March

**Italy:** Arctic Circle Forum in Rome.

### 3 March

**Bulgaria:** Liberation Day (1878) – Ceremonies likely across the country, notably in Sofia.

**Italy:** national demonstration in support of the Iranian people in Rome – Localised disruption to be expected.

**Netherlands:** national public sector strike called by trade unions – Disruption expected, related demonstrations should not be ruled out.

**Poland:** demonstration in the healthcare sector in Warsaw – Limited risk of clashes.

**United Kingdom:** protest against the shortage of midwives in the NHS in London.

### 4 March

**United Kingdom:** Demonstration in support of the Iranian people outside the British Parliament in London – Increased security and disruption expected.

### 5 March

**Finland:** anti-government demonstrations across the country – Increased security and disruption should be expected.

**Germany:** demonstrations and strikes in schools/universities against proposals to extend military service – Localised disruption to be expected.

**Russia:** anniversary of the death of Joseph Stalin – Commemorations likely, especially in Moscow.

### 8 March

**Poland:** commemoration of the anniversary of the student uprising and anti-Semitic purge in Warsaw (1968).

**Russia:** 21st anniversary of the death of Chechen separatist leader, Aslan Maskhadov, killed by the Russian Special Forces – Commemorations possible.

### 9 March

**Italy:** national general strike – Public transport disruptions to be expected, related demonstrations possible.

**Portugal:** inauguration of President-elect António José Seguro.

**United Kingdom:** demonstrations in London calling for the abolition of the monarchy on Commonwealth Day and against puberty blockers.

### 10 March

**France:** national day of action in the higher education sector – Demonstrations expected.

### 11 March

**Lithuania:** Independence Day (1990– Ceremonies likely, specifically in Vilnius.

**Spain:** anniversary of the 2004 Madrid bombings – Commemorations likely.

### 12 March

**Austria:** anniversary of the Austrian Anschluss by Germany led by Adolf Hitler (1938).

**Belgium:** national union action against government measures, including a strike in the aviation sector – Disruption to air, rail and public transport services is to be expected, related demonstrations should not be ruled out.

**Serbia:** anniversary of the assassination of Prime Minister Zoran Djindjic (2003) – Demonstration possible in Belgrade.

### 15 March

**France:** first round of the municipal elections.

**Hungary:** Memorial Day of the 1848 Revolution – Celebrations likely, notably in Budapest.

### 16 March

**Latvia:** Remembrance Day of the Latvian Legionnaires – Commemorations likely in Riga, rallies possible in opposition.

### 17 March

**Ireland:** St. Patrick's Day – Celebrations should be expected.

**Kyrgyzstan:** anniversary of the Aksy uprising (2002) – Commemorations and demonstrations possible.

**United Kingdom:** mass joint demonstration to defend the right to protest and against the expansion of police powers – Increased security and disruption expected, risk of tension.

### 18 to 19 March

**United Kingdom:** state visit by Nigerian President Bola Tinubu – Increased security and disruption to be expected.

### 19 March

**Russia, Ukraine:** 12th anniversary of the annexation of Crimea by Russia - Demonstrations and commemorations should be expected in both countries.

### 22 March

**Belgium:** 10th anniversary of the 2016 jihadist attacks on the international airport and metro in Brussels (32 dead) – Tributes to the victims likely.

**France:** second round of the municipal elections.

**Russie :** second anniversary of the attack on the Crocus Concert Hall in Krasnogorsk – Commemorations to be expected.

**Slovenia:** legislative elections.

**United Kingdom:** anniversary of the 2017 terrorist attack in the vicinity of the London Parliament, claimed by the Islamic State (IS) – Commemorations likely.

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## 24 March

**Denmark:** legislative elections.

**Kyrgyzstan:** anniversary of the Tulip Revolution (2005) – Demonstrations possible in Bishkek.

**Serbia:** 27th anniversary of the launch of the NATO bombing campaign on Serb targets, including Belgrade – Commemorations likely, anti-NATO demonstrations should not be ruled out.

## 25 March

**Belarus:** Freedom Day commemorating the creation of the Belarusian People's Republic (1918) – Unofficial public holiday, security reinforcements should be expected.

**Greece:** Independence Day (1821) - Demonstrations and military parades, security reinforcements should be expected.

## 26 March

**United Kingdom:** 24-hour strike by London Overground Windrush line employees – Traffic disruption to be expected, related demonstrations possible.

## 28 March

**United Kingdom:** demonstration against the far right in London – Increased security, risk of tension.

## 29 March

**Russia:** anniversary of the 2010 twin bombings on the Moscow metro (40 dead) – Commemorations possible.



# Middle East - North Africa



## 1 March

**Afghanistan:** anniversary of the destruction of statues of Buddha by the Taliban in Bamiyan (2001). Commemorations possible.

## 2 to 10 March

**Morocco:** national strike by notaries – Localised disruption to be expected, demonstrations possible.

## 11 March

**Türkiye:** rallies likely, especially in Istanbul, on the anniversary of the death of Berkin Elvan, a symbol of police brutality (2014) – Incidents possible.

## 14 March

**Lebanon:** anniversary of the first invasion of Southern Lebanon by Israel (Operation Litani, 1978) – Anti-Israeli demonstrations should not be ruled out.

## 15 March

**Syria:** anniversary of the start of the protest movement against the regime of Bashar al-Assad (2011).

## 18 March

**Algeria:** anniversary of the signing of the Evian Accords recognising Algerian independence – Commemorations likely in view of the severe deterioration in relations between Paris and Algiers.

**Tunisia:** anniversary of the attack on the Bardo National Museum (2015) – Remembrance ceremony possible in Tunis.

## 19 March

**Libya:** anniversary of the intervention by the international coalition against the regime of Colonel Muammar Gaddafi (2011) – Demonstrations possible amid ongoing poor political situation.

## 20 to 21 March

**Shiite World:** Persian New Year (Nowruz) notably in Iran, Afghanistan, Kurdish regions of Iraq, Türkiye and Syria, as well as in Central Asia – Travel disruption and security reinforcements should be expected, threat of anti-Shiite attacks should not be ruled out.

## 20 March

**Iraq:** anniversary of 2003 invasion that led to the fall of Saddam Hussein – Demonstrations and commemorations to be expected, notably in Baghdad.

**Tunisia:** Independence Day (1956) – Celebrations likely and high risk of anti-government demonstrations.

## 23 March

**Syria, Iraq:** 7th anniversary of the declaration made by the Arab-Kurdish forces of the end of the Islamic State (IS) “caliphate” following the capture of the Baghuz stronghold, backed by the US – Commemorations possible.

## 25 March

**Saudi Arabia:** 51st anniversary of the assassination of King Faisal of Saudi Arabia – Commemorations should be expected.

## 26 March

**Algeria:** anniversary of the abduction of French monks from Tibhirine (1996).

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# World

## 17 February to 19 March

**World:** Ramadan for Muslims, with Eid al-Fitr celebrations marking the end of the holy month – Increased risk of renewed tensions and attacks, particularly in the Israeli-Palestinian area, despite the ceasefire.

## 2 to 3 March

**World:** Jewish festival of Purim.

## 8 March

**World:** International Women's Day – Demonstrations and strikes likely in many countries.

## 11 March

**World :** 6th anniversary of the World Health Organisation (WHO) declaring the Covid-19 outbreak a “pandemic”.

## 15 March

**World:** International Day To Combat Islamophobia – Demonstrations likely.

## 20 to 21 March

**Shiite World:** Persian New Year (Nowruz) notably in Iran, Afghanistan, Kurdish regions of Iraq, Türkiye and Syria, as well as in Central Asia – Travel disruption and security reinforcements should be expected, threat of anti-Shiite attacks should not be ruled out.

## 21 March

**World:** International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination – Rallies likely among civil society.

## 22 March

**World:** World Water Day – Environmental demonstrations likely.

## 25 March

**World:** International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade – Demonstrations likely.

## 28 March

**World:** International day of action against racism and the far right across the United States, Rome, Barcelona, Athens and London, organised by Together Alliance – Demonstrations expected, tension should not be ruled out.

## 29 March to 6 avril

**World:** Christian Holy Week – Religious processions and celebrations of the Christian community should be expected.

# Your international security partner



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*Security Operations Centre 24/7  
Assistance in high-risk zones  
Crisis management support*