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THE CENTRAL AFRICA REPORT



Detailed Report Focusing on Security, Domestic News and
Developments that Impact the Central African Region

*Angola – Cameroon – Central African Republic – Chad- Republic of Congo –
Democratic Republic of the Congo – Equatorial Guinea – Gabon – São Tomé and
Príncipe*

JUNE 16 - 29, 2014

About MS Risk

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MS Risk is always mindful and compliant to legislation and guidelines on the use of private security services including, but not limited to the US FCPA (1977), UK Bribery Act (2010), Canadian Bill C-48 (2007), ASX 8 Corporate Governance Principles, and the World Bank/IFC Voluntary Principles on the Use of Government and Private Security Forces. MS Risk is a signatory of the Swiss government's International Code of Conduct. It is transparent and compliant to market expectations on legal and ethical conduct in the performance of services.

MS Risk has a dedicated team of researchers, a 24/7 hotline service and a pool of trained and experienced consultants to support client needs.

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 - Due diligence and investigations.
- Project Management
 - Interim Security
 - Training
 - Special Assignments
- Crisis Response
 - Crisis Response
 - Business continuity management
 - Hostile operations support to commercial interests
- Virtual Security Director service for clients lacking a full time security executive.

References are always available.

More information is found at www.msrisk.com

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The Central Africa Report ~ Summary

June 16 - 29, 2014



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Cameroon

- **24 June 2014** – Security forces in Cameroon have killed eight gunmen believed to be members of Boko Haram.

Central African Republic

On the Ground Reporting

- **26 June 2014** – Over the past four days, the death toll in the CAR has risen to nearly 70.
 - On Thursday, a group of youths pillaged a mosque in the capital city and barricaded streets with burning tyres in protest at an attack on a church by Muslim gunmen, which killed about fifteen people.
- **25 June 2014** – Two days of clashes in the CAR have left more than fifty dead, with foreign troops struggling to stop the recurrent violence between Muslim and Christian communities.
- **23 June 2014** – Residents of the city of Bambari have indicated that a militia has attacked a nearby Muslim village, killing eighteen of its inhabitants.

International Developments

- **24 June 2014** – A special UN envoy for the CAR warned Tuesday that political conditions in the country have significantly worsened over the past month.
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Democratic Republic of the Congo

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International Developments

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Central Africa Report ~ Security Summary

Angola – MS Risk advises against all but essential travel to certain regions of Angola. Specifically, we advise against all but essential travel to the provinces of Cabinda, Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul. There is currently a low threat from terrorism.

Cameroon – MS Risk advises against all travel to the North and Far North Regions of Cameroon.

Central African Republic – MS Risk advises against all travel to the Central African Republic

Chad - MS Risk advises against all travel to the following areas: areas within 30 kilometers (18 miles) of the border with Libya, Nigeria, Niger and the Central African Republic; areas bordering Lake Chad, including the regions of Kanem and Lac to the west of the towns of Mao and Bol; areas within 30 kilometers (18 miles) of Cameroon from Lake Chad as far as Léré; the regions of Sila, Wadi Fira, Ennedi and Tibesti; the region of Ouaddaï except the town of Abéché; the region of Borkou except within 30km of the town of Faya Largeau. MS Risk also advises against all but essential travel to all remaining parts of the country, including the towns of Faya Largeau in Borkou region and Abéché in Ouaddaï region. Currently, MS Risk does not have any travel advisory for the capital city, N'Djamena.

Republic of Congo - MS Risk currently advises against all travel to the Likouala province. This is due to a large influx of displaced people coming in from neighboring Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The UNHCR currently estimates that there are around 110,000 refugees in Likouala province. MS Risk also advises against all but essential travel to the Pool region. There is currently a low level of terrorism in the Republic of the Congo.

Democratic Republic of the Congo - MS Risk advises against all travel to eastern and north-eastern DRC, including Goma. The only exception to this is the town of Bukavu, to which MS Risk advises against all but essential travel. MS Risk currently advises against all but essential travel to the remainder of the DRC. There is currently a low threat from terrorism.

Equatorial Guinea - There are currently no travel advisories for Equatorial Guinea

Gabon - There are currently no travel advisories for Gabon.

São Tomé and Príncipe - There are currently no travel advisories for Sao Tome and Principe. However due to the current political situation, coupled with fears of a possible military coup, MS Risk advises all travellers to the country to remain vigilant and to monitor reporting on the political situation.

Angola

Security Summary ~ MS Risk advises against all but essential travel to certain regions of Angola. Specifically, we advise against all but essential travel to the provinces of Cabinda, Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul. There is currently a low threat from terrorism. We advise that all international companies and organizations operating throughout Angola have strict security rules and regulations for their staff.

Luanda

There is a high level of crime in Luanda. Muggings, particularly to steal mobile telephones and other valuables, as well as armed robberies can occur in any area at any time during the day and night. It is advised that you avoid wearing jewelry or watches in public places. Do not change or withdraw large sums of money in busy public areas. Areas that are popular with foreigners are particularly targeted. You should avoid walking around Luanda, especially after dark.

Theft from slow-moving or stationary cars is common, especially in central Luanda. It is advised to keep valuables out of sight and do not use mobiles or laptops while in traffic. When driving, we wary if another car signals you to pull over. Thieves use the pretext of a minor traffic incident to get you out of your car in order to either steal the vehicle or rob you. A high proportion of the civilian population is armed.



If you choose to travel outside Luanda, and the provincial capitals, it is advised that you do so in the company of persons or organizations experience in local conditions as conditions can be difficult. There is a widespread of poverty, social exclusion and disease.

Cabinda Province

MS Risk advises against all but essential travel to Cabinda Province. There are regular violent incidents, including rape, murder and kidnappings that involve foreigners and Angolans. Groups claiming responsibility for these attacks have declared their intention to continue attacks against foreigners.

Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul

MS Risk advises against all but essential travel to the provinces of Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul. Angolan authorities are sensitive to the presence of foreigners in the diamond producing areas. Consequently all travellers to the region may be subjected to movement restrictions or detention by security forces.

The presence of diamonds also increases the threat of crime and banditry, particularly on roads that lead to and from these areas. Armed hold-ups do occur from time to time.

Cameroon

Executive Summary ~ Following a deadly attack on a border police station, Cameroonian officials have partially closed a border crossing between Cameroon and Chad. Traffic has been authorized on the bridge, which straddles the Logoon River between Chad and Cameroon however local officials are warning that waiting times to cross the bridge may be long.

With the kidnapping of two Italian priests and one Canadian nun during the early morning hours of 5 April 2014, MS Risk advises against all travel to the North and Far North regions of Cameroon. The threat of kidnapping and hostage taking remains high at this time, with further such incidents likely to occur. While officials in Nigeria have requested Cameroon to increase security along the shared border between these two countries, the border regions continue to be porous and remain a safe haven for Boko Haram militants seeking shelter from the ongoing military operation in northern Nigeria.



The killing of a Cameroonian police officer on 19 August has prompted officials in Cameroon to close its border with the Central African Republic (CAR). The death of the officer occurred after a number of Seleka fighters crossed over the border into Cameroon, where they were stopped by officers patrolling the border region. Despite being escorted over the border, the fighters returned and attacked the police. It is currently not known how long the border will be closed. Consequently MS Risk advises against all travel to the border regions with the CAR as it is highly likely that militant groups and pro-Seleka fighters may be patrolling the areas and may at times

attempt to cross into Cameroon. On 14 May 2013, the Government of Nigeria declared a state of emergency in the states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe. Both Adamawa and Borno border Cameroon's far North, North and Adamaoua provinces. It is possible that military operations there might have an impact across the border in Cameroon. MS RISK advises against all travel to the Bakassi Peninsula as well as within 20km of the border with Nigeria in the Ndian Division of the South West Province. We also advise against all travel to within 40km of the border with Chad in the North and Far North Provinces. This is due to a heightened risk of banditry and armed poachers in Bouba Ndjidda National Park in the North Province. There is currently a travel advisory north of Maroula in the Far North Province resulting from the heightened threat of armed banditry and other threats associated with the borders of Chad and Nigeria. The Government of Cameroon is expected to cut fuel subsidies in the near future, which may cause strikes and civil unrest throughout the country. Finally, there have been attacks on commercial shipping vessels in the Gulf of Guinea, including the coastline of Cameroon around the port of Douala. Vessels travelling throughout this area have been advised to exercise extreme caution.

On the Ground Reporting

- **24 June 2014** – Security forces in Cameroon have killed eight gunmen believed to be members of Boko Haram. A paramilitary officer from the regional capital Maroua indicated Tuesday that a group of troops, composed of soldiers and paramilitary officers, were patrolling the area around the town of Mora when they came across “a dozen Islamists.” He further indicated that “clashes broke out and our forces got the upper hand. Eight Boko Haram were killed.” The officer also added that 48 people were arrested on Monday in Maroua during a security operation that was aimed at dismantling a group believed to have links with Boko Haram. He confirmed, “seventeen are still in custody. Most of the suspects are Nigerians,” who had false Cameroonian identify documents. Sources have indicated that the operation took place after police received a tip-off that “allies of Boko Haram had moved into Marou as hairdressers.” In recent months, the far north region of Cameroon has developed into a hotbed of Boko Haram activity, with the region's porous borders making it an easy staging post for attacks and kidnappings in Nigeria. Cameroon shares a border of more than 2,000 kilometres (1,200 miles) with Nigeria and despite pledging in early June to deploy 3,000 additional troops to the troubled border northern region, the area has remained under threat from Boko Haram militants.

Central African Republic

Security Summary ~ MS Risk advises against all travel to the Central African Republic (CAR). Despite French troops deploying into CAR in early December, the situation throughout the country has continued to deteriorate. There have been reports of rebel activity, banditry and hostage-taking across the country. The situation in the capital, Bangui, remains fragile with reports of continued isolated killings, looting and gunfire. There is also an underlying threat from terrorism. Attacks can be indiscriminate, including in places that are visited by foreigners. The official curfew in the CAR is from 8PM to 5AM.

Despite the French military intervention, Operation Sangaris, being launched in early December, security throughout the CAR remains unstable. MS Risk strongly advises you not to travel around Bangui after dark. At other times, it is advised that you take extreme

care, and travel in groups if possible. There are armed patrols at night in Bangui and you may encounter several roadblocks, both official and unofficial, that are likely to be manned by armed personnel. We advise that you take particular care when approaching these.

Crime

Incidents of theft and robbery occur regularly. Armed gangs are known to operate in the outlying areas of Bangui. You are advised to take personal security precautions and be vigilant in public places at all times. Avoid carrying valuables or wearing jewelry in public. Do not walk alone at night and avoid any isolated or poorer areas.



On the Ground Reporting

- **26 June 2014** – Over the past four days, the death toll in the CAR has risen to nearly 70. According to a peacekeeping officer, since Monday, the deaths have all occurred near the central town of Bambari, which has seen a series of bloody clashes between Muslim and Christian militias. A member of the African peacekeeping force MISCA confirmed that “nearly 70 people have been killed since Monday in violence in Bambari and the nearby villages, at least a hundred people have been injured and around 150 houses have been burnt down,” adding “the death toll is still provisional because we have not been able to access all of the area.” The area has seen a surge in violence since seventeen Muslims were killed at a camp in the region on Monday. Although reports have indicated that the gunmen claimed to be from the mostly Christian anti-balaka militia, a spokesman for the anti-balaka has denied that they were behind the attack, adding that the latest massacre has led to an outbreak of tit-for-tat violence, which has caused many civilians to flee their homes.
 - On Thursday, a group of youths pillaged a mosque in the capital city and barricaded streets with burning tyres in protest at an attack on a church by Muslim gunmen, which killed about fifteen people. According to local residents, gunfire rang out throughout the city as UN peacekeeping troops attempted to clear the streets. The incident began when a group of youths, suspected to be from the mainly Christian anti-balaka militia, targeted a mosque in Bangui’s Lakouanga neighbourhood. There were no casualties sustained, as the mosque was empty, however this latest incident has heightened fears of further inter-religious violence and reprisal attacks against the Muslim population that remains in the city.
- **25 June 2014** – Two days of clashes in the CAR have left more than fifty dead, with foreign troops struggling to stop the recurrent violence between Muslim and Christian communities. According to a peacekeeping officer, the violence was triggered by the killing of seventeen Muslims at a camp in the central Bambari region on Monday by gunmen claiming to be from a mostly Christian militia known as the anti-balaka. The latest attack has led to a number of reprisals and counter reprisals. The officer, from the African Union (AU) force MISCA, indicated Wednesday “nearly 50 people have been killed since Monday during violence in the Bambari region and nearby villages,” adding “most of the victims were shot or stabbed to death.” The MISCA officer further noted that most of the violence has been carried out both by “uncontrolled individuals and by small groups,” and that civilians have been fleeing towards the cathedral, the archbishops palace and local government buildings for safety, adding “apart from attacks aimed at civilians and the burning down of houses, there are also clashes that appear to be coordinated attacks by armed groups,” both from Christian and Muslim militias.” An anti-balaka representative in the capital Bangui however has denied these latest reports, stating that the militia did not recognize “these out-of-control young rebels acting on their own initiative.” Militia spokesman Brice-Emotion Namsio further added, “at a time when anti-balaka and ex-Seleka are in contact, discussing peace and reconciliation, the anti-balaka does not engage in such acts.” Although Bambari, which has been

the centre of violence and tensions in the past few weeks, is being closely watched by French soldiers from the Sangaris mission and by African peacekeepers from the MISCA force, troops in the region have been unable to contain the violence.

- **23 June 2014** – Residents of the city of Bambari have indicated that a militia has attacked a nearby Muslim village, killing eighteen of its inhabitants. The latest attack has been confirmed by peacekeepers, with an officer from the African Union (AU) force stating “seventeen people, all of them from the Muslim Fulani minority, were killed on Monday by young gunmen claiming to be from the mostly Christian anti-balaka” militia near the town of Bambari. He added, “some of the bodies were mutilated and burnt by the assailants” and that the killings have sparked reprisal attacks in the town by the mostly Muslim Seleka ex-rebel force. The latest reprisal attacks have left several people dead and have forced at least 6,000 to flee, most of them to a cathedral in the region. A spokesman for the Seleka, Ahmt Nadjad, confirmed these reports, stating that the Christian anti-balaka militia attacked the village of Ardo Djobi early on Monday, killing 17 of the local Fulani Tribal population. He further added that one militiaman also died in the attack. Anti-balaka chiefs in the capital Bangui however have denied that their fighters were responsible for the violence, with one chief, Brice-Emotion Namsio, putting the blame on “out-of-control youths acting on their own...who have been stepping up these attacks in the region.” Over the past month, the central Bambari region, which lies 400 kilometres (250 miles) from the capital Bangui, and which is where the ex-Seleka rebels recently established their new headquarters, has seen several outbreaks of violence. According to security officials, fighting in a village outside the town of Bambari in early June left at least twenty-two dead, both Muslim and Christian. Meanwhile last week, ten bodies showing signs of torture were found in a river in the region.

International Developments

- **24 June 2014** – A special UN envoy for the CAR warned Tuesday that political conditions in the country have significantly worsened over the past month. Babacar Gaye, the head of the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic, told the UN Security Council “the continued insecurity created by the various armed groups is improving too slowly to satisfy the population,” adding “this has led to growing criticism about the inability of the transitional government to deliver on security, which risks undermining its authority.” He further noted that the deep distrust among political parties “does not bode well for the holding of credible elections early next year.” During the UN Security Council session, Babacar highlighted that disarmament and an inclusive political dialogue are essential steps to achieving lasting security, noting that there currently is a need to boost the ranks of the African peacekeeping mission in the country. He also indicated that violations of human rights and international humanitarian law continue to be committed by all armed groups and civilians who possess weapons, and the need to protect civilians is “enormous.”

- **23 June 2014** – The United States announced Monday that it is boosting its humanitarian aid to the CAR to US \$118 million (£69 million) in the fiscal 2014. According to the State Department, the new allotment, which is an additional US \$51 million (£30 million) for the CAR, is aimed at people living in the country as well as those who have fled to neighbouring nations, including Cameroon and Chad. The State Department’s spokeswoman Marie Harf indicated Monday “more than half of CAR’s population is in need of humanitarian assistance,” adding “this new funding will provide clean water, food, emergency health services and relief supplies to those most in need as a result of the crisis.” It will also “...support programs dedicated to identifying lost children and reuniting them with their families and surviving caregivers, when possible.” Harf also noted that the United States “applauds the hospitality of neighbouring host countries in welcoming the nearly 140,000 refugees who have fled since December 2013.” Since January 2014, the conflict in the CAR has resulted in the deaths of nearly 3,000 people. The conflict has also left thousands wounded, has displaced more than a million persons and has left hundreds of victims of sexual crimes. In a new report released by the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) this week, war crimes and crimes against humanity are being committed with impunity throughout the CAR.

Chad

Executive Summary ~ MS Risk advises against all travel to the following areas: areas within 30 kilometers (18 miles) of the border with Libya, Nigeria, Niger and the Central African Republic; areas bordering Lake Chad, including the regions of Kanem and Lac to the west of the towns of Mao and Bol; areas within 30 kilometers (18 miles) of Cameroon from Lake Chad as far as Léré; the regions of Sila, Wadi Fira, Ennedi and Tibesti; the region of Ouaddaï except the town of Abéché; the region of Borkou except within 30km of the town of Faya Largeau. MS Risk also advises against all but essential travel to all remaining parts of the country, including the towns of Faya Largeau in Borkou region and Abéché in Ouaddaï region. Currently, MS Risk does not have any travel advisory for the capital city, N'Djamena.

MS Risk advises that you should only undertake travel to those parts of the country to which we advise against all but essential travel if:

- *You are confident that you have in place adequate security precautions to protect you from violent crime;*
- *The correct Chadian authorities are aware of your journey;*
- *You have in place the right permits if required;*
- *And you hold comprehensive travel insurance.*

There is currently a low threat from terrorism.



Armed robberies, particularly from cars, in residential areas of N'Djamena are common, with foreigners sometimes being targeted. MS Risk advises all travellers to the capital city to remain vigilant and to take care particularly in the capital. Keep doors locked and windows closed at all times. Do not carry any large sums of money, jewelry, or other valuables. Avoid isolated or less developed areas of the city and do not travel alone at night.

There have been a number of kidnappings in eastern Chad involving Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) workers and business people. Further such kidnappings are likely to occur. MS Risk advises all travellers to this region of Chad to be vigilant and take care at all times.

Nearly 350,000 Sudanese and Central African refugees and 100,000 internally displaced persons (IDP) are living in and around camps in eastern Chad. Although the Joint Border Force between Sudan and Chad has partially stabilized the situation, banditry and violent crime in eastern Chad continues to exist. Consequently the border between Chad and Sudan is subject to closures with minimal notice.

The area bordering Libya is also subject to closure and is heavily land-mined. The northern regions of Borkou, Ennedi and Tibesti continue to be unsafe.

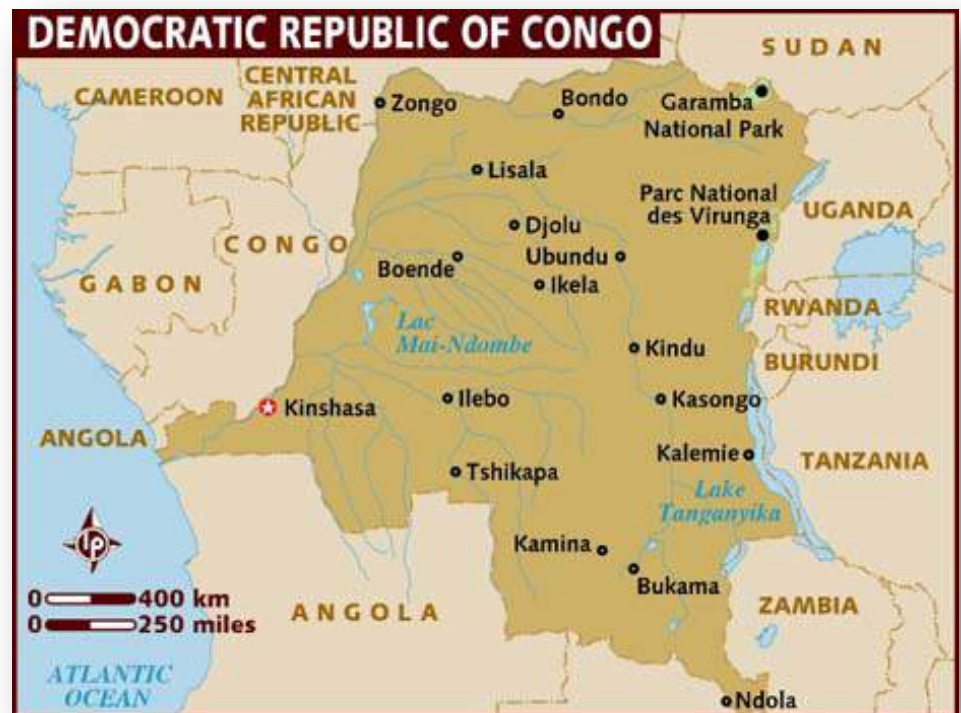
Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

Executive Summary ~ MS Risk advises against all travel to eastern and north-eastern DRC, including Goma. The only exception to this is the town of Bukavu, to which MS Risk advises against all but essential travel. MS Risk currently advises against all but essential travel to the remainder of the DRC. There is currently a low threat from terrorism.

The security situation in eastern DRC, including Goma, remains unstable. Any foreigners in North Kivu, including Goma, are currently advised to keep their security situation under review. During fighting in the region in recent months, shells landed on Goma, causing a number of civilian deaths and injuries. There was also shelling around the border with Rwanda and explosions in the town of Gisenyi on the Rwandan side of the border. Further shelling may occur. You are therefore advised to avoid travelling alone and at night.

In the Katanga Province, there has been unrest and reports of fighting which occurred on 7 January 2014. The current situation remains tense across the province, particularly around the town of Pweto. MS Risk therefore advises all travellers to the region to exercise a high level of caution.

There were shooting incidents in Kinshasa on 30 December 2013. The incidents occurred around the national TV and radio station RTNC, the airport and the main army barracks and Ministry of Defence at Ngaliema. There were also reports of fighting in Lubumbashi, Katanga Province and in Kindu, Maniema Province. While the situation in Kinshasa now appears to be returning to normal, the situation remains to be fragile and security forces continue to be on alert.



On the Ground Reporting

- **25 June 2014** – A military source has indicated that recent autopsies, performed on five bodies returned by Rwanda to the Democratic Republic of Congo, show that they were probably executed. The bodies were handed over following border clashes that occurred between the two countries armies earlier this month. While officials in the DRC have indicated that the fighting began when a corporal was kidnapped by Rwandan soldiers who crossed the border, Rwanda has maintained that the men were killed in combat after they attacked Rwandan soldiers on its territory. The autopsy report has concluded that the five men who were returned to the DRC after the clashes had wounds to the head, in which two were inflicted by a sharp object while the other three by bullets. The report also indicated that all of the men had been shot several times at close range in other parts of the body, including the thorax and abdomen, adding that one of the men had been shot eight times in the back. A military source has indicated that it is unlikely that these wounds were sustained during combat and that it was probable that the men had been executed. Rwandan Foreign Minister Louise Mushikiwabo has stated that she is waiting for a regional group of experts, which has been mandated to monitor events on the border, to deliver its investigation into the recent incident. The latest fighting has highlighted the continued fractious relationship between the two nations, which began during the 1994 Rwandan genocide, when those accused of involvement in the killings of an estimated 800,000 ethnic Tutsis and moderate Hutus set up a militia in the eastern region of the DRC.



International Developments

- **25 June 2014** – On Wednesday, the International Criminal Court (ICC) confirmed that convicted Congolese warlord Germaine Katanga has dropped his appeal against a twelve-year sentence for arming an ethnic militia that carried out a brutal village massacre in 2003. According to a statement issued by the court, Katanga's lawyers "notified the Appeals Chamber that he had decided to discontinue his appeal," adding that the former militia boss "accepted the judgement...and its conclusions on his role as well as his conduct." In response, ICC chief prosecutor Fatou Bensouda announced Wednesday that her office would also drop their own appeal against the sentence. In March of this year Katanga, 36, was convicted of war crimes and

crimes against humanity, including murder and pillaging, for his role in the attack on Bogoro village in the volatile east of the DRC on 24 February 2003. He was sentenced in May however at the time, ICC judges indicated that the almost seven years Katanga has already spent in detention will be deducted from the sentence. The court found that Katanga armed fighters of the Patriotic Resistance Forces in Ituri (FRPI), who carried out the village massacre in which more than 200 people were killed. Since 1999, the Ituri region, where the Bogoro massacre occurred, has been riven by violence.

Republic of the Congo

Executive Summary ~ MS Risk currently advises against all travel to the Likouala province. This is due to a large influx of displaced people coming in from neighboring Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The UNHCR currently estimates that there are around 110,000 refugees in Likouala province. MS Risk also advises against all but essential travel to the Pool region. There is currently a low level of terrorism in the Republic of the Congo.

Although crime levels are low in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire, MS Risk advises all travellers to take sensible precautions in order to safeguard yourself and your belongings. We advise travellers to not walk in the streets after dark or to carry large amounts of money or valuables. The chance of being targeted by criminals is higher in the rural areas of the country. On 16 December 2013, there were reports of fighting and sporadic gunfire in Brazzaville. This is believed to have been an isolated incident as a result of resistance during a military arrest.



MS Risk also advises against all but essential travel to the Pool Region. This is due to sporadic rebel activity and armed banditry in the area. There is a very low risk of rebel attacks in the coastal town of Pointe Noire however travellers in vehicles and trains have been robbed by armed criminal gangs around the Pool region. Road travel in the Pool region requires a permit from the Congolese army.

Equatorial Guinea

Executive Summary ~ There are currently no travel advisories for Equatorial Guinea.

Compared with other countries in the region, the level of violent crime is low; however there are regular reports of petty theft which has affected both visitors and expatriates. MS Risk advises all travellers to avoid walking around Malabo and Bata at night and to avoid travelling by road after dark. Although the political situation has been calm in recent years, you should be aware that political events can lead to an increased presence of police, military or security forces on the streets. Consequently you should avoid any political rallies,

demonstrations or large public gatherings. There is a low threat from terrorism; however you should be aware that attacks can occur at any time and place, including those frequented by expatriates and foreign travellers.



Gabon

Executive Summary ~ There is currently no travel advisory for Gabon. There is currently a low threat from terrorism.

Crime is on the rise in Gabon, particularly in Libreville and Port-Gentil. There have been robberies, armed attacks and rapes. Consequently MS Risk advises you to take sensible personal security precautions and maintain a high level of vigilance in public places. Avoid isolated or poorer areas of towns and walking alone at night. There have been a number of car-jackings in Libreville. There have been armed robberies of commercial shipping in the Gulf of Guinea.



São Tomé and Príncipe

Executive Summary ~ There are currently no travel advisories for Sao Tome and Principe. However due to the current political situation, coupled with fears of a possible military coup, MS Risk advises all travellers to the country to remain vigilant and to monitor reporting on the political situation.

Crime rates in Sao Tome and Principe are generally low however burglaries and armed robberies do occur. It is advised that you safeguard all valuables and cash.

Although Sao Tome and Principe is generally peaceful, economic difficulties and political rows over the handling of investments in the islands' development occasionally lead to civil unrest. MS Risk advises all travellers to avoid any demonstrations or large gatherings.

