

Dangerous Travels

A compendium of articles
exploring travel safety and
security

Grant Rayner



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**Dangerous Travels: A compendium of articles
exploring travel safety and security**

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1. Travel Safety
2. Travel Security
3. Travel Risk Management
4. Hotel Security
5. Transport Security
6. Contingency Planning



“When you travel, remember that a foreign country is not designed to make you comfortable. It is designed to make its own people comfortable.”

— Clifton Fadiman

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Preface

In 2023, I wrote and published 52 articles on travel safety and security. That's a lot of writing—somewhere just north of 100,000 words.

Writing these articles has helped me explore the topic of travel safety and security and in doing so, deepen my knowledge. Over the period of writing these articles, I pushed myself to cover as many different aspects of the topic as possible, covering details useful for both individual travellers and organisations.

This book is a compilation of those articles.

My Background

I've been working as a security and crisis management professional since 2002. I've been travelling for much longer.

Travel safety and security is one of my key practice areas, along with crisis management and security evacuations.

Over the last 22 years, I've supported organisations and travellers during critical incidents on multiple occasions. I've deployed to support travellers during political crises, after terrorist attacks, and in the aftermath of major natural disasters. Over the years, I've shared many of these experiences during travel security awareness training for the employees of many global organisations. More recently, I've been focused on supporting clients to develop and improve their Travel Safety and Security Programmes.

Perhaps most importantly, I'm a passionate traveller. I've travelled to more than 40 countries for work and personal travel. My travels have taken me to places that many people won't get

to in their lifetimes, including Somalia, Syria and a few other interesting places.

I've shared my experience and insights regarding travel security in [The Guide to Travelling in Higher-Risk Environments](#) and the Field Guide series.

Like most experienced professionals, I'm very aware that there's still a lot I don't know and I'm continually seeking out new knowledge and practical experience.

The articles in this book are not intended to be the final say on all things relating to travel security. They are reflective of my own journey and experiences. I hope that you find them to be a useful complement to your own professional knowledge and experience.

Who This Book Is for

The articles in this book will be useful for anyone interested in travel safety and security. That said, when writing these articles, I had three audiences in mind.

The first audience is travellers. If you're a traveller and you like to push your boundaries when you travel, you'll find the articles focused on individual travel to be very useful.

The second audience is people that work in organisations and have responsibilities for ensuring the safety of their employees when travelling for work. Many of these people are responsible for implementing and managing programmes that protect their organisation's travellers. Some are on the front lines of travel safety and security and literally save lives.

The third audience is a younger version of myself, fresh out of the military and just starting my career as a security and crisis management professional. What would I have wanted to know

when I was just getting started? This perspective is a key driver for all my writing.

Whoever you are and wherever you fit into the travel safety and security space, I hope you enjoy reading these articles, learn something in the process, and can apply this new knowledge in your work and during your travels.

How This Book Is Structured

Each chapter of this book is one article. I've included the articles in chronological order, as they were written.

A great approach would be to start by reviewing the table of contents and picking out specific articles of interest. From there, you can expand into other articles in the book.

In the process of compiling this book, I've done some light editing of the articles to fix typos, grammar and to improve clarity in parts.

Thank You

Thank you for spending your hard-earned dollars to buy this book and support my work. Travel safety and security is an important topic, so I sincerely appreciate your interest and support.

What Makes a Location Dangerous? (Part 1)

Part 1 of a two-part article that defines the risk factors that make a location dangerous, and describes different options to mitigate some of these risks.

Originally published on 2 January, 2023

So... where should we start on the topic of travel security?

It's always good to start with the basics and build out from there.

I'll start this series of articles by focusing on one of the more fundamental questions of travel security:

What actually makes a location dangerous?

In this article, I'll explore some of the risk factors that may make a location dangerous. I'll also include essential recommendations to mitigate each of these risk factors. Given there's quite a number of risk factors, I'll break the article into two parts.

Consider this as an introduction to some of these risks. I'll be exploring several of these risks in more detail in later articles. After all, the essence of travel security is really just understanding risks and then mitigating those risks. It's not much more complicated than that.

I'll start with one of the more serious risks you'll face when travelling - driving.

Poor Roads and Driving Conditions

If you ask me what risks I worry about the most while travelling, a vehicle accident is first on the list. If you've travelled to developing countries—heck, even quite a few developed countries—you'll know that road conditions and driving habits can be highly variable.

In higher-risk locations, even a relatively routine incident such as a vehicle breakdown can expose you to a range of unpredictable risks. You may be isolated and could be vulnerable to threat groups operating in the area. A vehicle accident could be equally problematic, even in a scenario where you aren't seriously injured. Local reactions could place your safety at risk.

Road safety is a combination of the following factors:

- The quality of roads and infrastructure.
- The roadworthiness of your vehicle.
- The competence of your driver.
- Local driving habits (e.g., speeding, erratic driving, driving without headlights, etc.).
- Prevailing weather conditions (e.g., local flooding, ice on roads, etc.).

Some of these factors you'll have control over. Others you won't.

Add poor standards of medical care and unreliable communications, both of which I'll touch on below, and you have a potential recipe for disaster.

You can mitigate some aspects of driving risks by doing the following:

- Using appropriate vehicles for the environment.
- Using vehicles that have been well maintained.

- Hiring a professional driver (i.e., someone who drives for a living).
- Wearing a seat belt.
- Proactively managing your driver so they don't speed or drive erratically.
- Ensuring your vehicle has recovery equipment.
- Carefully planning your routes to avoid higher-risk areas.
- Assessing weather conditions before setting off.

I'm sure wearing a seat belt will seem like an obvious piece of advice, but I'm always amazed by the fact that many people don't bother wearing seat belts when they're in a country where seat belts may not be required. Seat belts will, literally, save your life.

Lack of Clean Drinking Water

If you're a frequent traveller, I'm sure at some point you will have gotten yourself sick by drinking contaminated tap water. The last time for me was during a short project in Jakarta. I got up in the middle of the night to use the bathroom and, without thinking, took a sip of water from the tap. Within an hour I was vomiting and had seriously bad diarrhoea. Within a few hours, I could barely walk. I was unable to work the next day, which is not great when you're on a client project.

You can mitigate the risks associated with a lack of clean drinking water by doing the following:

- Drinking bottled water.
- Carrying equipment to filter and sterilise water (this equipment is essential if you're going to be in more remote areas).

- Carrying a first aid kit with medication for traveller's diarrhoea.

Poor Food Hygiene Standards

Similar to a lack of clean drinking water, poor food hygiene is another significant risk factor for travellers. Again, I'm sure it's something you have probably experienced during your travels.

Some years ago, I was on a project in Pakistan. The project started in Karachi. From there, I travelled up to Quetta, which was a hotbed of Taliban activity at the time. From Quetta, I drove along the border through Dalbandin and Nok Kundi, and then on to Taftan (located on the border with Iran). The entire trip was fraught with risks. But it wasn't the Taliban or local drug smugglers that got me. It was the very last take-out meal I had in the team house in Karachi. I spent almost the entire flight home in the toilet and was sick for the next few weeks.

You can mitigate the risks associated with poor food hygiene by doing the following:

- Eating in more popular restaurants.
- Eating cooked food that's been recently prepared.
- Washing your hands before eating.
- Carrying a first aid kit with medication for traveller's diarrhoea.

Disease

As a traveller, you can be faced with a long list of diseases at your destination. Let's look at Malaysia, which I'd consider to be a low-risk destination. The following diseases are present in the country: dengue fever, malaria, filariasis, chikungunya, hepatitis (A, B and C), Japanese encephalitis, leptospirosis, rabies,

schistosomiasis, scrub typhus, tuberculosis, typhoid fever and Zika virus (amongst others, probably). At first glance, this list looks more than a little worrisome. However, in practice, you'd be very unlikely to come across these diseases on a trip to Kuala Lumpur, Malacca or other cities in the country.

If you typically stay in larger cities when you travel, the reality is that you'll be less impacted by the risk of disease. However, if you're travelling to more remote and rural areas, you'll need to be more careful.

You can mitigate some aspects of disease by doing the following:

- Understanding what diseases are prevalent and how to avoid them.
- Purchasing travel insurance with adequate medical coverage.
- Ensuring you're appropriately vaccinated for your destination.
- Taking appropriate precautions, including wearing insect repellent, wearing long pants and long sleeve shirts, wearing covered shoes etc.

Air Pollution

Air pollution is a major problem in the parts of the world where I typically work. From my own travel experiences, air quality in cities like New Delhi, Dhaka, Kathmandu and Lahore can be particularly bad. Even Singapore experiences poor air quality at times as a result of fires in nearby Sumatra.

Air quality is measured using PM2.5 concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). The World Health Organisation has a guideline for 'safe' levels of PM2.5 concentration.

As a traveller, you can monitor the Air Quality Index (AQI) of your destination. An AQI rating of over 151 is unhealthy. A score of over 201 is very unhealthy, and a rating of over 301 is hazardous.

One the day I wrote this post, 1 January 2023, the worst pollution was in Karachi, with an AQI of 360. Other locations with poor levels of air quality that day were Wuhan in China with an AQI rating of 238, Accra in Ghana with an AQI rating of 232, Lahore in Pakistan with an AQI rating of 203, and Kabul Afghanistan with an AQI rating of 194.

According to IQAir, the five most polluted countries in the world in 2021 were Bangladesh, Chad, Pakistan, Tajikistan and India. The five most polluted cities in 2021 were Bhiwadi in India, Ghaziabad in India, Hotan in China, Delhi in India, and Jaunpur in India.

Air quality is often a result of high levels of industrial output. Other factors, such as forest fires and dust storms can also impact air quality. Pollution can also be a seasonal problem in some countries. For example, it may be worse in some locations in colder months or it could correlate with agricultural cycles (e.g., the burning of crops to clear land).

You can mitigate some aspects of poor air quality by doing the following:

- Checking levels of air pollution before you finalise your travel plans.
- Avoiding travel during periods where the AQI is at hazardous levels.
- Minimising the time you spend in a polluted city.
- Ensuring your accommodation has appropriate air conditioning and filtration.
- Limiting the time you spend outside.

- Travelling in air conditioned vehicles with recirculation.
- Wearing an N95 face mask when outside.

Extreme Weather

Extreme weather driven by climate change is an increasing concern for travellers (and, of course, for the people living in those locations).

2022 saw temperatures in many parts of the world reach new and dangerous levels. Temperatures in parts of India and Pakistan, for example, hit record levels. In India, Ganganagar in Rajasthan and Bramhapuri in Vidarbha recorded their highest maximum temperatures at 46.2°C.

Climate change can have other impacts beyond extreme heat. For example, in 2022, flooding in Pakistan destroyed the homes of 1.7 million people and caused 32 million people to be internally displaced.

You can mitigate some aspects of extreme weather by doing the following:

- Planning your travel dates to avoid periods of extreme weather.
- Monitor weather forecasts while travelling.
- Select appropriate accommodation.
- Minimise levels of activity during the daytime.

Natural Disasters

Natural disasters are typically a known risk. The question is more when they may occur while you are actually in a location and how bad the impacts will be. In some locations, natural disasters can be relatively predictable. For example, some cities

are more likely to experience flooding at certain times of the year (during the annual monsoon, for example). In Asia, there's also a typhoon season, and typhoons typically follow the same broad track through the region.

Other disasters, such as earthquakes, may be known risks; however, it's impossible to predict when they may occur. Japan experiences earthquakes with relative regularity, but it would not be possible to plan your travel in such a way to avoid them. For context, in 2022, Japan was shaken by 1 quake of magnitude 7.3, 6 quakes between 6.0 and 7.0, 157 quakes between 5.0 and 6.0, 1075 quakes between 4.0 and 5.0, 2887 quakes between 3.0 and 4.0, and 5150 quakes between 2.0 and 3.0. That's a lot of earthquakes. Even still, statistically it would be unlikely for you to be there at a time when there was a major earthquake.

You can mitigate some aspects of natural disasters by doing the following:

- Planning your travel dates to avoid wet seasons or typhoon seasons.
- Select accommodation away from more vulnerable locations (e.g., low lying areas vulnerable to flooding).
- Being familiar with local alert and response protocols for specific disasters.
- Being additionally cautious if travelling to remote localities, particularly areas that could be cut off by heavy rain or landslides.

Unreliable Power Supply

Unreliable power is a problem in many developing countries. While in Damascus a few years ago, the power in my accommodation would cut out almost every 15 minutes. When it

did, the internet was also cut. I've experienced similar problems in many other countries.

Without a reliable power supply, you may not be able to charge your devices. If you can't charge your devices, it may affect your ability to communicate and get support.

An unreliable power supply can also impact other aspects of your safety and wellbeing. Your hotel may not be able to refrigerate food. Hospitals and other public infrastructure may also be affected.

You can mitigate some aspects of an unreliable power supply by doing the following:

- Select accommodation with backup generators.
- Carrying a power bank (consider a high capacity power bank).
- Carrying solar panels.
- Carrying power adapters for vehicles.
- Establishing a contingency plan for loss of communications.

Unreliable Cellular Network

You're likely to come across issues with the reliability of the cellular network in many developing countries. Even in cases where the cellular network is relatively reliable, you may still find yourself travelling through dead spots where you'll be unable to get a signal. When travelling to the restive provinces of southern Thailand, I found that the government blocks foreign mobile phones from connecting to the local cellular network in some areas.

While being off-grid may be a welcome respite for some, it does come with real risks. Most importantly, unreliable

communications can impact your ability to communicate and request support. If things do hit the fan, it's going to be difficult to do anything without an operable phone and a stable cellular connection. You'll be on your own.

You can mitigate some aspects of an unreliable cellular network by doing the following:

- Researching network restrictions before you travel.
- Carrying a satellite phone and/or a satellite messenger.
- Establishing a contingency plan for loss of communications.

Poor Standard of Medical Care

Depending on where you're from, the medical infrastructure in the location you're travelling to may not meet the same standards you're accustomed to in your own country. That said, I'd be careful about making assumptions. The standard of medical care in the larger hospitals in developing countries may surprise you (in a positive way).

When considering the standard of medical care, it's useful to break the problem down into different factors:

- Availability of medical facilities. If you're operating in a more remote area, you could be hours or even days away from a hospital.
- Standard of hospitals. The standard of hospitals is a function of the equipment available at the facility and the level of competence of the medical staff. The availability of qualified medical staff can be another factor.
- Availability and quality of blood supplies.
- Availability of medication.
- The risk of counterfeit medication in the supply chain.

- Language difficulties (you may not be able to speak the same language as the medical staff).

The challenge is that it's difficult for you, as a traveller, to actually determine the standard of medical care unless you're unlucky enough to experience that care first hand. You can get a basic understanding of the standard of care from some organisations, such as International SOS. Even then, you'll need to make some assumptions during your planning to ensure you're fully prepared.

You may find there's a difference between government hospitals and private hospitals. In some locations, you may be lucky enough to find specialist clinics set up specifically for foreigners.

The standard of medical care can vary in response to events. If you're in a location after a major natural disaster, the medical system may be overwhelmed and it may be impossible to get the necessary level of medical support. If you're in such a situation, the best option may be to leave the country and get yourself to a location where good quality medical support is available.

I witnessed exactly this situation in Nepal in April 2015, following a massive earthquake. I flew into Kathmandu immediately after the earthquake to support several clients. The hospitals in Kathmandu were struggling to deal with the number of casualties from the earthquake. Even if you were not impacted by the earthquake itself, if you were injured and required urgent medical attention, it would have been difficult to get local support. Similarly, in China right now, quite a number of hospitals are overwhelmed with patients as a result of their reopening from COVID-19 restrictions.

You can mitigate some aspects of poor medical care by doing the following:

- Deferring travel if you're unwell.

- Purchasing travel insurance with adequate medical coverage.
- Undertaking training in first aid.
- Packing a well-stocked first aid kit.
- Ensuring you're appropriately vaccinated for your destination.
- Identifying hospitals and clinics that provide a good standard of care.
- Being conservative with your activities while away.

Wrap Up

We're not done with the risks that may make a location dangerous.

In part 2 of this article, I'll cover risks from weak rule of law and corruption, civil unrest, and people trying to kill you. I'll also try to contextualise these risks in a way that will make sense for you as a traveller.

One point to note for now is that, when combined, these factors can add up to a relatively complex operating environment. During some projects in Pakistan, for example, I've had to contend with almost all of the risks listed above (plus the ones I'll cover in the next article). Such a scenario is not necessarily unmanageable, but it certainly requires some proactive planning and additional diligence once on the ground to mitigate risk.

Risks are also interrelated, which can have the effect of exacerbating the risk. For example, if there are road hazards AND poor medical support AND unreliable communications, the risks associated with driving are higher than they would be if you had good medical support and reliable communications. If you plan to spend a lot of time on the road, you'll need to spend

additional effort to mitigate these risks. If you're not willing to make the effort, you're almost asking for trouble.

What Makes a Location Dangerous? (Part 2)

Part 2 of a two-part article that defines the risk factors that make a location dangerous, and describes different options to mitigate some of these risks.

Originally published on 9 January, 2023

This is part 2 of a two-part series that sets the foundation for future discussions on travel security. In this series, I'm describing the various factors that make a location dangerous.

In part 1, I covered the following factors that could make a location dangerous:

- Poor roads and driving conditions
- Lack of clean drinking water
- Poor food hygiene standards
- Disease
- Air pollution
- Extreme weather
- Natural disasters
- Unreliable power supply
- Unreliable cellular network
- Poor standard of medical care

In this post, I'm going to cover a few additional factors, including weak rule of law and corruption, civil unrest, and the generic 'catch-all' threat of people trying to kill you (or otherwise trying to harm you in some way).

Weak Rule of Law and Corruption

Most developing countries remain in the developing country category for one reason: systemic and often rampant corruption. Countries without significant levels of corruption are, in comparison, relatively safe.

One of the reasons for corruption increasing the level of risk for travellers is that corruption in government will almost always extend to the military and police. A corrupt and incompetent police force will focus their efforts on lining their pockets rather than reducing crime. The incompetence demonstrated by Russian forces during their invasion of Ukraine highlights the impact such corruption can have on the capabilities of what should have been, at least on paper, a capable fighting force.

As a traveller, the combination of a weak rule of law and endemic corruption can result in demands for bribes, arbitrary detention, and warrantless search or arrest. Rampant political corruption, bribery and cronyism can also cause broad societal impacts, including unreliable or failing public services and utilities.

Of course, weak rule of law and corruption can also work in your favour in some contexts, helping you get things done. You might consider it to be a neutral factor.

You can mitigate some aspects of weak rule of law and corruption by doing the following:

- Research the situation before you travel and go in with your eyes open.
- Engaging a trusted local fixer.
- Carrying appropriate amounts of cash to deal with situations where you're asked for bribes or payments.

Civil Unrest

Civil unrest can occur in both developed and developing countries. In fact, protests are more likely to occur in developed democracies than countries ruled by dictators and oppressive regimes.

Incidents of civil unrest can range from peaceful protests to violent riots. While it's generally good advice to avoid protests as a traveller, you may not always be at risk if you approach a protest. I've been inside major protests in Hong Kong, Bangkok, and Tripoli (Lebanon) and didn't feel that concerned for my personal safety at the time. Of course, I was mindful of my surroundings and was ready to leave should the situation escalate. As we've recently seen in Iran, protests can be deadly, with civilians being shot by security services, detained and, in some cases, executed.

Civil unrest can present physical risks to you as a traveller in cases where local people are protesting against your country, or in situations where there is a strong anti-foreign sentiment. Some governments will blame foreigners for stirring the unrest, often as a cover for their own incompetence. The response of the security forces can also present a significant threat, particularly if they use live rounds against protestors.

There may be other impacts associated with civil unrest, including disruptions to communications (the government may block access to specific applications or even to the internet), public transport, and blocked roads.

You can mitigate some aspects of civil unrest by doing the following:

- Planning your travel dates to avoid ongoing protests or dates when protests are likely.
- Selecting accommodation away from locations where protests are known to occur.

- Maintaining awareness of current and potential protests when on the ground.
- Planning your movements to avoid protest areas.
- Staying away from protests should they occur.
- If your work requires you to be close to protests, wearing appropriate protective equipment.

People Trying To Kill You

As if all these risk factors aren't enough, the final risk to consider is people in the location who may try to kill you (or steal from you, kidnap you or harm you in some way).

This is the risk that's top of mind for many travellers to higher-risk locations.

However, the reality is that this risk probably gets too much attention. In most locations, simple actions like drinking bottled water and wearing your seatbelt while driving around town will have more impact on assuring your ongoing safety than any action you could take to avoid a threat group.

It's also difficult to fully quantify the risk from people because the risk is typically not observable. You might be aware that there's a kidnap risk, but you won't be able to observe that risk when you're out on the street. You'll be able to see potholes in the road, a flood, or a protest. But you're probably not going to notice the spotter for a local kidnap gang. Because you can't observe the risk, it's more difficult to associate the need to mitigate that risk.

The situation appears safe, based on your casual observations.

Not only are these types of risks not observable, but they're also difficult to quantify. If you walk down a street in a higher-risk location, will there be someone on that specific street at that

specific time intent on harming you? How would you know for sure? If you decide to walk down that street, what percentage of probability that someone may harm you are you willing to accept? A 1 in 10 chance that someone could harm you? Or 1 in 100? How would you even measure this?

The reality is you can't objectively measure this type of risk. Instead, you need to apply some very basic heuristics to your approach to assessing the risk from people trying to harm you.

Start with determining whether there are groups in your location that have an expressed intent to target people like you. Has there been a documented history of terrorist attacks targeting foreigners? Has there been a spate of kidnapping targeting foreigners? Or perhaps muggings or scams targeting foreigners? If these risks exist, then you'll need to implement risk mitigation measures appropriate to those risks.

The approach is relatively Boolean. If the risk doesn't exist, you can safely ignore it. If the risk does exist, you'll need to implement risk mitigation measures. Finding a point in between these two extremes is difficult and probably not worth the additional effort.

Another interesting consideration is that many places have inherent risks that exist whether there are foreigners present or not. Crime is a good example of a risk that will exist in almost all locations. Some threat groups may choose to avoid foreigners. For example, some kidnap gangs may deliberately avoid targeting foreigners, because doing so will bring them too many problems. Kidnapping a successful local business person will probably have more of a predictable outcome than kidnapping some backpacker from Scotland.

A key lesson here is that the risks for foreign travellers are often different than those for locals. The risk categories may be the same (crime, kidnap etc) but the likelihood of being targeted and the methods used may be different.

That said, by inserting yourself into an environment, you can create a risk that may not have been apparent before. For example, when I was in Dalbandin in Pakistan in 2004, there was no history of targeted attacks against foreigners. Why? Because there were no foreigners in town (at least, none that I was aware of at the time). If suddenly a group of five foreigners turned up and rented a house in Dalbandin, I'd expect the risk dynamic to change and it's entirely possible these people could be targeted (as happened in 2018, when three Chinese nationals were injured in Dalbandin after being targeted by a suicide attack). The fact that your presence can modify the risk environment is an interesting dynamic that is worth considering as you plan your travels.

Of course, there's always the residual risk of simply being at the wrong place at the wrong time. While travelling in Syria, a vehicle bomb exploded in Damascus at a location where I had spent time the previous day. Had my itinerary been slightly different, I could have been impacted by that incident. If I had been at that place at that time, could it be inferred that the bomb was targeting me? Or would I have just been unlucky? Of course, there's limited value in over analysing 'near misses'. But this example serves to highlight that, even if you're being careful, you can't mitigate risks to zero.

You can mitigate some aspects of people trying to kill you (or harm you) by doing the following:

- Researching your location and gathering specific data regarding the targeting of foreigners (or people who look like you).
- Arranging meet and greet services to move you from the airport to your accommodation.
- Carefully selecting accommodation based on known threats and risks.
- Identify no-go areas in town that you'll need to avoid,

- Minimising the time you spend in vulnerable locations.
- Applying sound operational security principles, particularly in relation to your planned activities.

Mitigating the risk of people trying to kill you is not necessarily a straightforward process. It requires the disciplined application of several techniques to make it difficult to identify and target you. I'll expand on these techniques in later articles.

Wrap Up

In this two-part series, I've detailed the main risk factors that make a location 'dangerous'. These factors exist to different degrees in all countries. In some locations, you'll need to deal with a few of these risks. In other locations, you may have to deal with all of them.

When you consider these risk factors, you're really looking at two broad categories. The first category is just how things are - the roads, medical facilities, utilities, communications etc. These risks exist to different degrees in many countries. Sure, they can make a location dangerous but they're relatively easy to mitigate (that's not to say people always make the effort to mitigate these risks - plenty don't).

What makes a country especially dangerous is the second category of risks, which is people who are actively trying to steal from you, kidnap you or kill you. Mitigating these risks requires a different approach and a different mindset.

I expect I'll be digging deeper into some of these risks in later posts.

From an organisational perspective, you'll need to consider how your travel safety and security programmes mitigate these risks. How much of this mitigation is mandated vs up to the traveller

to work out for themselves? This is an important aspect of travel safety and security programmes that I'll be getting into later.

End Notes

Other Titles

If you're interested in travel security, we have published several books on the topic:

- The Guide to Travelling in Higher-Risk Environments
- Under the Radar
- The Field Guide to Deployment Planning
- The Field Guide to Personal Security
- The Field Guide to Accommodation Security
- The Field Guide to Transport Security
- The Security Evacuation Handbook (Volumes I & II)
- The Quick Reference Guide to Packing for Higher-Risk Destinations
- The Quick Reference Guide to Planning for Higher-Risk Destinations
- The Field Checklist for Hotel Security Assessments

You can purchase these books from our [website](#).

Feedback

If you identify any errors or broken links, or have thoughts to add on the topics in this book, please [get in touch](#).

