	Risk Analysis Grid				জ A	léas			
<u>#</u>	Indicate threat	General description	<u>Vulnerability</u>	Is it a risk? Yes or No	Probability of occurrence	Anticipated impacts	<u>Risk Level</u>	Mitigation Measures	Residual Risk
Ex.	Home theft	Criminal intrusion at the traveller's home and theft of personal effects /administrative documents (passport, identity cards , etc.)	Our western-looking travellers are targets. Our travellers also have more wealth, which makes them an excellent target. Our travellers have little experience in the field and are Canadians so unaccustomed to this type of crime.	Yes	90% of home invasions take place in cities X, Y and Z. In recent years, at least 2 travellers per year have been robbed at home. This is a fairly widespread crime against expatriates.	Psychological shock if the travellers are at home. Loss of administrative document requiring logistics and replacement fees. May slow down project operations due to absence.	9	Do not display your belongings, avoid accommodation in certain neighbourhoods , contract the services of security guards.	3
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NOTES: Describe vulnerability by taking For threats identified as risks, Take into account season into account gender, age, sexual keep completing the grid to cycles, statistics, history, etc. identity, experience, abilities, determine the level of risk and knowledge, origins, religion, the mitigation measure to put time of day, etc. in place.

Indicate if the risk is physical, Result psychological, financial, while ensuring full comprenhension of

consequences.

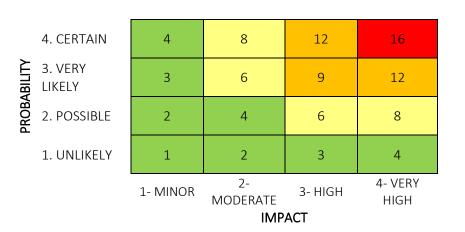
Indicate the measures to be obtained by implemented (guidelines, oeprational, reputational, multiplying regulations, training, equipment, etc. Describe the impacts the impact by etc.) in order to reduce the impact the probability or the probability of a risk occurring. (use the risk assessment

matrix)

Calculate the new level of risk following the implementation of mitigation measures. Refer to the risk management strategy to determine whether or not to continue managing.



RISK LEVEL MATRIX



RISK LEVEL

RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

VERY HIGH	16	To be completed
HIGH	9 to 12	To be completed
MODERATE	6 to 8	To be completed
LOW	1 to 5	To be completed

	PROBABILITY	
	STEMMING FROM HUMAN ACTIONS AND FAUNA	OTHERS
1. UNLIKELY	0 intention and 0 capacity	Approx. every 5 years
2. POSSIBLE	0 intention and capacity to execute	Approx. once a year
3. VERY LIKELY	Intention and +/- capacity to execute	Approx. every 6 months
4. CERTAIN	Intention and capacity to execute	Approx. every month

IMPACT

1. MINOR	No hospitalization required, first aid, psychological follow-up, 1 or 2 victims, very little financial and reputational impacts.	
2. MODERATE	Hospitalization, victim is stable, psychological intervention, 3 to 5 victims, moderate financial impacts and concrete	
2. WODENATE	reputational risks.	
3. HIGH	Seriously injured victims, hospitalization, psychological intervention performed by a professional, more than 5 victims,	
5. ПОП	substantial financial impacts and important reputational impacts.	
4. VERY HIGH Death, high number of victims, very important financial and reputational impacts.		





		THREAT		
PROBABILITY	FROM HUMAN ACTIVITY	FROM FAUNA	FROM ENVIRONMENTAL EVENTS OR NATURAL DISASTERS	
4. VERY LIKELY	There is intention.	Is naturally inclined to do.	Occurs approve over month or is seasons	
4. VERT LINELT	There is certainly capacity to execute.	There is certainly capacity to execute.	Occurs approx. every month or is seasonal.	
	There is intention.	Is naturally inclined to do.		
3. LIKELY	The capacity to execute is limited or dubious.	The capacity to execute is limited or dubious.	Occurs approx. every 6 months.	
	There is no intention .	Is not naturally inclined to do.	0	
2. POSSIBLE	There is a capacity to execute.	There is a capacity to execute.	Occurs approx. once a year.	
	There is no intention.	Is not naturally inclined to do.		
1. UNLIKELY	There is no capacity to execute.	There is no capacity to execute.	Occurs approx. every 5 years.	

* When the vectors of transmissible diseases are animals or insects, those vectors should be viewed as threats.

** The probability of occurrence of a threat from environmental events or natural disasters is assessed according to its statistical recurrences.

ΙΜΡΑCΤ			
1. MINOR	No hospitalization required, first aid, psychological follow-up, 1 or 2 victims, very little financial and reputational impacts.		
2. MODERATE	Hospitalization, victim is stable, psychological intervention, 3 to 5 victims, moderate financial impacts and concrete reputational risks.		
3. HIGH	Seriously injured victims, hospitalization, psychological intervention performed by a professional, more than 5 victims, substantial financial impacts and important reputational impacts.		
4. CRITICAL	Death, high number of victims, very important financial and reputational impacts.		



2. Examples of threats

War Coup

CIVIL Ethnic conflicts Social conflicts **Economical conflicts** Civil unrest Local religious norms Cultural intolerance

AUTHORITIES AND LOCAL FORCES

Systemic corruption Arbitrary arrest and detention Surveillance Repression Law enforcement's incompetence and nonchalance Extortion "Taxing" or payment of a right of way Links with criminal or terrorist groups

CRIMINALITY

Abduction and hostage taking Imprisonment Harassment Discrimination Sexual assault Physical assault Theft (money, important documents, objects, etc.) Plane hijacking Piracy Fraud

TERRORISM

Presence of terrorist groups Terrorism activities in the country, region **Biological attack**

Chemical attack

TRANSPORTATION

Road accident

Air or see disaster

Road robbery/hold-up

Train derailment

Structural defects (bridges, roads)

SANITARY

Minor injuries Cardio-respiratory arrest Sexually transmissible and blood-borne infections (STBBI) Critical illness (malaria, dengue fever, hepatitis, etc.) Pandemic Epidemic Bites Access to care issue Psychological disorder Death Hospitalization Water contamination

ENVIRONMENT (natural, territory, anthropogenic)

Mass movement (landslide, rockfall, collapse) Drinking water shortage Flood Earthquake Tropical storm-hurricane-typhoon Tornado Volcanic eruption-Cloud of ash Altitude Air pollution Tsunamis or tidal wave Heavy rains, important snowfalls

Drought

LODGING

Safety of premises (trustworthy guards, dissuasive measures such as barbwires, etc.) Safety of neighbourhood Safety of roads to get there (using car or walking) Lighting of premises The sleeping spaces are safe (doors lock)

Structure will resist to natural disasters or bad weather

OTHER THREATS

Party gone wrong (ex. memory loss due to alcohol abuse)

Loss of luggage

Workplace accidents (specify accidents that may occur depending on the context)

False accusation

Lost person

Family emergency in Canada

Major industrial accident

Dangerous material transportation

Gas leak

Telecommunication outage

Building fire

Explosive devices, anti-personnel landmines

Extended power outage