

Risk Analysis Grid



#	Indicate threat	General description	Vulnerability	Is it a risk? Yes or No	Probability of occurrence	Anticipated impacts	Risk Level	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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Capacity-Building & Knowledge Sharing for Small and Medium Organizations (SMO)



NOTES: Describe vulnerability by taking into account gender, age, sexual identity, experience, abilities, knowledge, origins, religion, time of day, etc. For threats identified as risks, keep completing the grid to determine the level of risk and the mitigation measure to put in place. Take into account season cycles, statistics, history, etc. Indicate if the risk is physical, psychological, financial, operational, reputational, etc. Describe the impacts while ensuring full comprehension of consequences. Result obtained by multiplying the impact by the probability (use the risk assessment matrix) or the probability of a risk occurring. Indicate the measures to be implemented (guidelines, regulations, training, equipment, etc.) in order to reduce the impact or the probability of a risk occurring. 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

		<u>RISK LEVEL</u>			
PROBABILITY	4. CERTAIN	4	8	12	16
	3. VERY LIKELY	3	6	9	12
	2. POSSIBLE	2	4	6	8
	1. UNLIKELY	1	2	3	4
		1- MINOR	2- MODERATE	3- HIGH	4- VERY HIGH
		IMPACT			

<u>RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGY</u>		
VERY HIGH	16	<i>To be completed</i>
HIGH	9 to 12	<i>To be completed</i>
MODERATE	6 to 8	<i>To be completed</i>
LOW	1 to 5	<i>To be completed</i>

<u>PROBABILITY</u>		
	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

<u>IMPACT</u>	
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. 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 approx. every month or is seasonal.
	There is certainly capacity to execute.	There is certainly capacity to execute.	
3. LIKELY	There is intention.	Is naturally inclined to do.	Occurs approx. every 6 months.
	The capacity to execute is limited or dubious.	The capacity to execute is limited or dubious.	
2. POSSIBLE	There is no intention .	Is not naturally inclined to do.	Occurs approx. once a year.
	There is a capacity to execute.	There is a capacity to execute.	
1. UNLIKELY	There is no intention.	Is not naturally inclined to do.	Occurs approx. every 5 years.
	There is no capacity to execute.	There is no capacity to execute.	

* 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.

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 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

CIVIL

Ethnic conflicts
Social conflicts
Economical conflicts
War
Coup
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 sea 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 barbwire, 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