Aléas

Risk Analysis Grid

#	INDICATE THREAT	GENERAL DESCRIPTION	CAUSES AND TRIGGERS	LOCATION	VULNERABILITY	IS IT A RISK? YES/NO	ANTICIPATED IMPACTS	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE	RISK LEVEL	MITIGATION MEASURES	RESIDUAL RISK	INFORMATION SOURCE AND FOLLOW UP METHOD
INSTRUCTIONS (add or subtract lines below depending on needs)	Identify the threats present in the country, region(s) and/or the different sites of your activity	Describe with more details the threat identified, expanding on what this threat means in terms of events when it happens in reality.	Indentify what can be the source(s) of the threat, it could be because of social context (ex: crime caused by poverty), infrastructure (ex: dangerous road conditions), health (ex: presence of epidemic deseases), geographical (ex: history of natural disaster occurences), etc.	Add precision of the location of threat and its potential spread. Attach a map when possible.	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 implement.	Indicate if the risk is physical, psychological, financial, operational, reputational, etc. Describe the impacts while ensuring full comprenhension of consequences.	Take into account season cycles, statistics, history, etc.	Indicate the result obtained by multiplying the impact by the probability (use the risk assessment matrix)	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.	Explain how the information is gathered by the organization and how an up-to-date description of threat will be assured. Identify who is responsible of keeping the information to date.
EXAMPLE	*Home theft*	*Criminal intrusion at the traveller's home and theft of personal effects /administrative documents (passport, identity cards , etc.)*	*Poverty in the country causes people to commit this type of crime. The traveller is perceived as possessing a certain wealth and attracts wrongdoers.*	*This type of crime is present everywhere in the country but more in major cities including X, Y, Z, and particularly in the A and B areas of city X.*	*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*	*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.*	*Most 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.*	*9*	*Do not display your belongings, avoid accommodation in certain neighbourhoods , contract the services of security guards.*	*4*	*Local newspapers. Other local organizations. Local authorities. Country Director is responsible.*
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