

EXPLANATIONS RISK ASSESSMENT TOOL

What is a risk?

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$$\text{Risk} = \frac{\text{Threat} * \text{Vulnerability}}{\text{Strength}}$$

Risk is the combination of a threat, associated vulnerability and strength.
Vulnerability is the combination of the likelihood and consequences of a threat.

Number

The number allows you to put the number in the appropriate cell of the Risk Assessment Chart.

What is vulnerability?

Vulnerabilities are all the lack of procedure, equipment, staff which could reinforce or maintain the exposure of Tdh to an existing threat. Vulnerabilities could be the location, exposure to staff & property, value of property, impact of programs, adoption of appropriate measures, compliance with security measures, staff interpersonal skills, image of staff & programs

What is the strength?

What are the measures, standard operating procedure, equipment, etc put in place by Tdh to reduce or remove the probability of Tdh (staff and activities) to be exposed to this threat. It could be the same, to try to reduce or remove the threat's consequences on Tdh staff or activities.
All the measure already in place to mitigate the threat
All the capacity Tdh delegation has to mitigate the threat.
For example a light armored vehicle in a delegation where a threat is mines or UXO is strength

Likelihood

Is how probable threat will occur in the location where Tdh is working, living....

Likelihood is rating by:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 = Unlikely | 3 = Likely |
| 2 = Moderate Likely | 4 = likely Certain |

Consequences

Is how the threat will damage, impact Tdh.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 = Minor | 3 = Severe |
| 2 = Moderate | 4 = Critical |

Risk rating

Is the multiplication of the Likelihood by Consequences.

We consider 3 category of Risk: Low, Medium and High.

Low rate from 1 to 7

Medium from 8 to 11

High rate from 12 to 16



Likelihood						
		1	2	3	4	
4			Medium	High	High	
3	Low	21	Medium	High		
2	Low	low	33	Medium		
1	Low	Low	Low			
		1	2	3	4	Consequence

To put the risk in the chart you adjust the consequences rate and the likelihood rate.

For example, in the chart just beyond you will find in place the Threat number 21.

The threat 21 has consequence 2 and likelihood is 3 and a risk rating 6.

Threat 33 has consequence 3 and likelihood 2 and a risk rating 6, but is not at the same place in the chart.

Mitigation measures to implement:

All the measures to put in place after the risk assessment to try to mitigate the risk of the staff and asset in the Tdh Delegation.

Risk Threshold

Everything under this line are acceptable risk for Tdh.

If you have some risk in the red part, the security team should put in place mitigations measure to reduce the consequences or the probability of threat occurring.

If it is not possible, the delegation and the zone decide together if some threat in the red zone are acceptable and if Tdh can continue to work in this area.

If incident related to threat which are in the red zone appear a risk assessment should be made again and see if the situation is changing badly, and if the proportionality to work there is still good. It will be to know if the team are not under high risk and volatile environment.

LIKELIHOOD and CONSEQUENCES DEFINITION

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LIKELIHOOD: How likely is that the threat will affect Tdh?

scale from 1 to 4

CONSEQUENCES: How would the threat affect Tdh, if an event would occur?

scale from 1 to 4

If THREAT is not Present = 0

Unlikely = 1

Frequency occurrence is very low
INGO are rarely targeted
UN (not military one) are rarely targeted
Threat is isolated and can easily be avoided
Existing risk reduction measures (security plan, SOPs..) are very effective or unnecessary
Chance of future occurrence is low

Minor = 1

The manifest threat and any outcome would result in:
+ Slight injury to staff
+ Minor loss to Tdh
+ Little or no impact on operations/image of organisation
+ Situation easily resolved by existing staff within normal operating parameters

Moderate Likely = 2

Frequency of occurrence is moderate
Sometimes INGO (UN?) are targeted
Threat is prevalent only in certain areas and/or can be avoided
Existing risk reduction (security plan, SOP...) measures are reasonably effective
Chance of future occurrence is thought to be moderate to very low

Moderate = 2

The manifest threat and any outcome would result in:
+ Reasonable but not major injury to staff
+ Limited loss to Tdh
+ A noticeable impact on operations/image of Tdh
+ Situation manageable by existing staff with possible support from HQ/external actors within normal operating parameters

Very likely = 3

Frequency of occurrence/incidents is high
INGO (UN?) are often targeted
Threat is prevalent and difficult to avoid
Existing risk reduction measures are only partly effective and/or poorly developed
Chance of future occurrence is very high

Severe = 3

The manifest threat and any outcome would result in:
+ Major but not life threatening injury to staff
+ significant loss for Tdh and/or serious harm to programme continuity/ image of Tdh
+ Relocation, suspension of activities or activities reduction (more than 1 day)
+ Situation not manageable by existing staff without additional support from HQ and other external actors

Virtually certain = 4

Frequency of occurrence is very high
INGO (UN?) are regularly targeted
Threat is widespread and/or unavoidable
Existing risk reduction measures are totally ineffective or not present
Chance of future occurrence is thought to be high

Critical = 4

The manifest threat and any outcome would result in:
+ Life-threatening or fatal injury to staff
+ Major loss to Tdh
+ Long-term interruption activities and/or Evacuation of staff
+ Situation requiring considerable external support/intervention

Things to take in consideration to evaluate Likelihood/Consequences in Tdh:

Staff is not prepared to face security incident
Staff is not knowing the security plan and security measures in place
Security plan is not up to date
Security measures are too strict
Passive security measures are not enough (car, house, GH...)
means of communication are not sufficient

CLASSIFICATION THREAT/NUMBER

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CATEGORY	THREAT	NUMBER
SECURITY:		
1. Danger or arms & explosive Devices		
	Bombing Attacks against building Tdh	1
	Bombing Attacks against building UN	2
	Bombing Attacks against building Government	3
	Road/Field bomb	4
	Arms Fire	5
	Bombardment	6
	Others	7
2. Criminal acts & banditry		
	Petty Crime	8
	Intimidation harassment	9
	physical aggression	10
	sexually related force	11
	sexually harassment	12
	kidnapping, abduction, hostage taking	13
	Express kidnapping	14
	Assault/Burglary of INGO GH and/or office	15
	Assault/Burglary of UN GH and/or office	16
	Assault of government building	17
	government Fraud	18
	Cash	19
	Office - GH robberies	20
	Phising	21
	Others	22
3. Civil disorder & violent actions		
	Civil unrest, mob violence, riots	23
	Demos	24
	Strikes	25
	Tdh strike	26
	Looting, pillage	27
	Others	28
4. Weakness of state & bad governance		
	Non-reliable law system	29
	Corruption	30
	Fraud	31
	Extortion	32
	Others	33
5. Political social & cultural instability		
	Conflict	34
	Threat against NGO community	35
	Threat against tdh	36
	Political Crisis	37
	Militants	38
	Others	39

CATEGORY	THREAT	NUMBER
SAFETY:		
1. Health		
	Epidemics, pandemics	70
	Illness of expat	71
	Illness of national staff	72
	hygien condition	73
	MEDEVAC for expatriate	74
	MEDEVAC in the country	75
	Animal bite	76
	Animal Charge	77
	Insect bite	78
	Dengua, Malaria	79
	Others	80
2. Stress		
	Exhaustion, fatigue, stress	81
	Others	82
3. Travel Risks		
	Road traffic accident	83
	Flight accident	84
	car-jacking	85
	car theft	86
	car break-in	87
	checkpoint roadblocks	88
	Bus public transportation accident	89
	Walking in the street at night	90
	Boat	91
	Walking in the street during the day	92
	Bicycle	93
	female walking in the street	94
	movement between field location	95
	Others	96
4. GH/Office accident		
	fire hazard	97
	power supply	98
	Water supply	99
	Telecoms	100
	IT-system	101
	Others	102
6. Natural hazards		
	Earthquake	103
	Volcanoes	104
	Floods	105
	Tidal waves, tsunami	106
	Tropical storm	107
	Lanslides, mudslides	108
	Ligthening	109
	Others	110

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LEXICON

IED:

An **improvised explosive device (IED)**, also known as a **roadside bomb**, is a homemade [bomb](#) constructed and deployed in ways other than in [conventional military](#) action. It may be constructed of conventional military explosives, such as an artillery round, attached to a detonating mechanism.

UXO

Unexploded ordnance (or **UXOs/UXBs**, sometimes acronymized as **UO**) are explosive weapons ([bombs](#), [bullets](#), [shells](#), [grenades](#), [land mines](#), [naval mines](#), etc.) that did not explode when they were employed and still pose a risk of [detonation](#), potentially many decades after they were used or discarded. While "UXO" is widely and informally used, munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) is the current preferred terminology within the remediation community.

Stray bullet

bullet that have been shot accidentally or randomly. Bullet which is falling down during happy fire, wedding fire,...

Land mine

A land mine is an explosive device, concealed under or on the ground and designed to destroy or disable enemy targets as they pass over or near the device. Such devices are typically detonated automatically by way of pressure from the target stepping or driving on it, though other detonation mechanisms may be possible.[1] The device may cause damage either by a direct blast or by fragments that are thrown by the blast.

Bombardment

A bombardment is an attack by artillery fire directed against fortifications, troops or towns and buildings.

Aerial Bombardment

Short-term air-to-ground attacks known as air raids or air strikes

Longer-term strategic bombing campaigns

Artillery

engines of war that operate by projection of munitions far beyond the effective range of personal weapons. These engines comprise specialised devices which use some form of stored energy to operate, whether mechanical, chemical, or electromagnetic. Originally designed to breach fortifications, they have evolved from nearly static installations intended to reduce a single obstacle to highly mobile weapons of great flexibility in which now reposes the greater portion of a modern army's offensive capabilities

Suicide Attack

A suicide attack is a type of attack in which the attacker expects or intends to die in the process.

Shells

bullet that have been shot accidentally or randomly. Bullet which is falling down during happy fire, wedding fire,...

Tsunami or tidal waves

Tsunami is a series of water waves caused by the displacement of a large volume of a body of water, typically an ocean or a large lake