

What a Risk Analysis Needs to Have

1. **RISK:** Clear summary of ONE risk
2. **POPULATION:** Description of the population at risk (e.g. location, community, age, gender dynamics)
3. **CONTEXT:** Context summary: e.g. historical background, current events)
4. **RISK ANALYSIS:** summary of the threat, vulnerability and capacity
5. **SCENARIOS:** Description of how the risk might evolve over time
6. **MITIGATION:** Strategies for how the risk can be reduced



What They Look Like

RISK

In one bullet point, identify one prioritized risk (violence, coercion, or deliberate deprivation) that is occurring in this crisis. For example, recruitment of child soldiers, sexual assault at checkpoints). Be as specific as possible.

POPULATION

Describe the key characteristics of the population(s) at risk. Please choose a location and/or a community to focus the discussion.

CONTEXT

What are the 3-5 most important contextual issues for the analysis (previous issues, current events, historical background).

ANALYSIS

THREAT

*Who is the threat?
What are the drivers/motivations/resources of this threat that is creating the risk? If there is more than one threat actor perpetrating this risk, separate these out.*

VULNERABILITY

What makes the population at risk vulnerable to this threat?

CAPACITY

What are the capacities the population at risk have that help them overcome this threat?

Example Risk Analysis

RISK

Indiscriminate attacks on civilians and civilian objects, including unexploded ordnance, IEDs and large-scale military offenses, result in civilian deaths, injuries, and destruction to water towers, medical centers, and roads.

POPULATION

- The population under severe risk includes an ethnic indigenous group that lives on the outskirts of the Capital city.
- The community members in this region are neither members of the Clan of the opposition group nor the governing party. They are a minority indigenous group caught in the fighting.
- The land they reside on is desired by both parties to the conflict because it is rich in minerals, and the river that runs through the community is a direct link to waterways for shipping.
- Most of the community relies on agricultural activities such as farming and raising animals for income. However, a major river runs through several communities, and this is a source of fisheries and transportation of goods for many people.
- Communities have traditional governing systems set up with local religious leaders, although they do participate in state-run political systems.
- They frequently travel into the city to sell their goods.
- While military operations are increasingly getting closer to the city, much of the fighting continues to take place outside. The communities further from the city borders have experienced heavy fighting, with communities closer often experiencing suicidal bombings or the use of IEDs.

Example Risk Analysis

CONTEXT

- This land has been historically disputed due to the significance of the river that serves as a crucial waterway and trade route.
- During the first civil war 35 years ago, this land was controlled by the ethnic Minority Clan, although they were pushed back when the war ended and the current Government came into power.
- While there are factional splits within the indigenous communities, most of the people living on the land do not support either side.

ANALYSIS

THREAT

- Large government military that includes several command units
- Use of artillery, IEDs, missiles, aviation to drop bombs
- The military also uses landmines as a deterrent and form of protection around the outskirts of major cities
- Is backed and militarily supported by neighboring states but not supported by big nation-states including several European nations
- Views other ethnic minority clans favoring the opposition resulting in decisions and attacks in areas harming civilians and infrastructure
- While on its territory, it has taken extraordinary measures to ensure the waterway is blocked off from the Rebel Group. This has meant bombing and conducting military operations in and around these areas.
- Soldiers are trained in IHL; but this is not always adhered to.

VULNERABILITY

- People traveling on the road in unmarked vehicles into the city to sell their goods can be mistaken for enemy vehicles and bombed or fired upon.
- Women and youth that work in the fields, and children that play, are at risk of landmines/UXOs.
- Families and communities that have not put in place early warning systems or shelters during military activities are caught in the crossfire

CAPACITY

- Community leaders able to influence Govt. officials to block the use of landmines within a certain range of towns and farmland
- Some towns have built bomb shelters in schools and religious centers
- In one community there is an underground warning system that activates when Rebel or Govt. forces are near