

Section 1: Risk Assessment Details

Project Name

edefef

Department

Fake news Social Media Team,Real news SM,Koi

Start Date

08/06/2018

End Date

08/06/2018

Country

Afghanistan

Classification

red

Approving Manager

barack

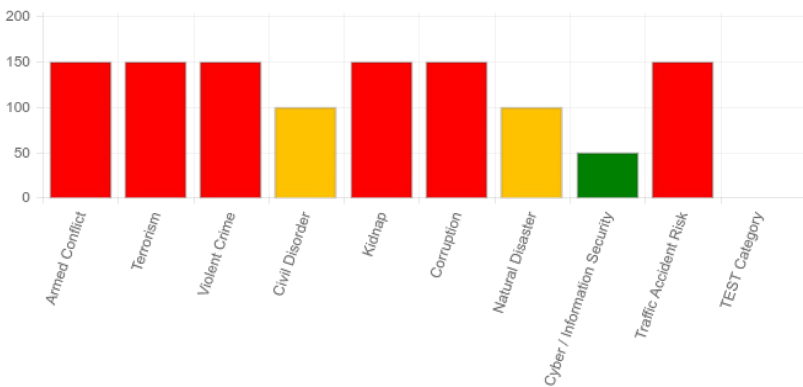
Task Description

evde updated function

Itinerary Description

cerfcwe

Country Risk Overview



Description

The security situation in Afghanistan is considered to be an extremely dangerous and there is a very high threat to personal safety and security. It is advised against all travel to Afghanistan due to the unstable security situation, ongoing insurgency, terrorist attacks, the risk of kidnapping and a high crime rate.Terrorism is a continuous threat throughout Afghanistan. The threat to foreigners, from terrorist and criminal violence, is extremely high. Numerous attacks have occurred in reputable public areas, as well as against Afghan and international institutions. Attacks in Kabul occur often and are completely unpredictable. Terrorists’ targets include hotels, embassies, government buildings, and locations known to employ or be frequented by Westerners. No location in Afghanistan can be considered safe or exempt from the threat of attack. Be particularly vigilant in the lead-up to and on days of national significance.Tactics used by terrorists include Suicide bombs, rockets, improvised explosive devices, armed assaults, and ambushes. Exercise extreme caution at all times, particularly in public areas frequented by foreigners such as hotels, restaurants, shops and marketplaces- and in the vicinity of public buildings, embassies, and foreign companies’ headquarters.There is an extreme risk of kidnapping for foreign nationals throughout Afghanistan. Numerous Westerners, including journalists and non-governmental organization workers, have been kidnapped and in some cases killed. Several organizations are behind these kidnappings, among them terrorists and criminal gangs. Kidnapping for ransom has become a very lucrative market in Afghanistan. Reports indicate that journalists may be lured to Afghanistan with offers of interviews when the real purpose is to kidnap

them. Violent attacks against foreigners occur, including armed robbery and rape. Carjacking and robbery also occur. Weapons are easily available. Demonstrations, including anti-Western demonstrations, and civil unrest sometimes occur throughout Afghanistan. Some demonstrations have become violent, causing deaths and injuries. Political and socio-economic issues usually cause for protests. Avoid all demonstrations and large gatherings, follow the advice of local authorities and monitor local media. Millions of landmines throughout the countryside pose a threat. No area can be considered safe. Overland travel outside of Kabul is extremely dangerous and is restricted by the Afghan government to those who have armed security. Bogus checkpoints may be set up in order to commit attacks. Road travel should be carefully planned and only undertaken with others. Military and police forces are limited in rural areas. Banditry by armed groups is common. Many areas are controlled by warlords. Driving conditions are poor. Traffic is chaotic because traffic laws are non-existent or not enforced.

Security

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Section 2: Traveller Details

Primary Traveller:

Name	Email	Mobile Number
<input type="text" value="barack obama"/>	<input type="text" value="Test4@souqbox.net"/>	<input type="text" value="+919500525457"/>

Emergency Name	Email	Mobile	Relationship
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Email"/>	<input type="text" value="Contact"/>	<input type="text" value="Relationship"/>

Alternative Contact	Email	Mobile	Relationship
<input type="text" value="Name"/>	<input type="text" value="Email"/>	<input type="text" value="Contact"/>	<input type="text" value="Relationship"/>
Nationality	Passport Number	Valid From	Expiry
<input type="text" value="Nationality"/>	<input type="text" value="Passport Number"/>	<input type="text" value="Passport Number"/>	<input type="text"/>

Section 3: Logistics

Supplier Name	Service Provided		
<input type="text" value="undefined"/>	<input type="text" value="Accomodation"/>		
Number	Email		
<input type="text" value="undefined"/>	<input type="text" value="undefined"/>		
Country	City	Cost per day	Currency
<input type="text" value="undefined"/>	<input type="text" value="undefined"/>	<input type="text" value="undefined"/>	<input type="text" value="undefined"/>

Section 4: Communications

Team Contacts

Name	Local Number	IMEI
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Call In Schedule

Number of Check ins	Timezone
<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text" value="-02:00 Mid-Atlantic"/>

Call In Times

<input type="text" value="0"/>
<input type="text" value="6"/>
<input type="text" value="12"/>
<input type="text" value="18"/>

Point of Contact

undefined

Mobile

undefined

Email

undefined

Detail an Overdue Procedure

Null

Emergency Details

Emergency Contact

Role

Number

Email

Section 5: Contingencies

Medical Provision

undefined

Method Of Evacuation

undefined

Detail Nearest Hospital

undefined

Medevac Company

undefined

First Aid Kit:

Personal Protective Equipment :

Satelite Phone

undefined

Tracker id

undefined

Section 6: Risks and Mitigation

Question	Best Practice Advice	Specific Mitigation	Marked as
Is there a risk of long term PTSD?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">After experiencing a traumatic event it is natural to feel upset, tearful, angry, or sad and have difficulty with sleeping.Most people get over such bad experiences with the passage of time, and it is important that you recognise that this is a key part of the thought and emotional process around the incident to allow you to progress to resolution.Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is rare, but can occur when these early symptoms do not resolve and become entrenched. Symptoms usually appear within 6 months of the traumatic event.		Applicable

- People can feel depressed, anxious, grief stricken, guilty and angry after a traumatic experience and have symptoms of intrusive flashbacks to the event and nightmares, avoidance and distraction from the event or being on guard all the time – being jumpy and hyper vigilant.
- If your symptoms do not subside over time, or get worse, then at that point it is very important to get help.
- It is always better to be prepared. For those likely to be involved in situations which present significant psychological risks (e.g. witnessing traumatic events or seeing film footage showing these), consider arranging for your team to have a trauma awareness briefing from a network of TRiM Advisers - they can help your team to recognise the signs and symptoms of trauma, techniques for reducing its effects and explain what support is available.
- Monitor your colleagues for signs that they have been affected by a traumatic event.
- Don't bottle things up in the early stages and, instead, talk to others involved or other colleagues who understand the work that you do.
- You should talk to your manager at the earliest opportunity if you are experiencing problems after a traumatic event or have concerns. As well as you talking to the counselling service (if your company has one) your manager can also refer you to Occupational Health if required.
- Or alternatively talk to your own GP/doctor if you continue to feel symptoms after the event and they aren't resolving.

Section 7: Any Other Information

Additional risks identified

null

Additional information provided

null