

Section 1: Risk Assessment Details

Project Name

travel to indonesia

Department

Fake news Social Media Team,Real news SM,KOI

Start Date

07/04/2018

End Date

07/06/2018

Country

Indonesia

Classification

red

Approving Manager

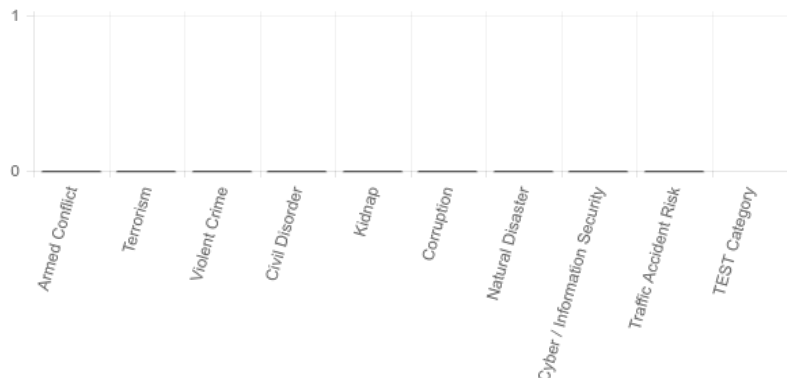
barack

Task Description

test

Itinerary Description

iygwyeviwb

Country Risk Overview**Description**

There is a high level of risk in Indonesia which could physically impact individuals and organizations due to political and social tensions and the threat of terrorism throughout the country. Avoid non-essential travel to Lombok, due to damage from earthquakes. Avoid non-essential travel to the province of Papua due to the regular occurrence of violent incidents. There has been ongoing political tension and regular violent occurrences since October 2011. In some cases, foreigners and foreign businesses have been targeted by local militants. There is a heightened police and military presence in Papua. Labour disputes at the Freeport-McMoRan mine near Timika have led to demonstrations, transportation disruptions and violence. Fatal attacks have occurred on roads near the mine. There is a threat of terrorism in Indonesia. While effective counterterrorism measures by Indonesian authorities are in place, terrorist cells are active and have the capacity to carry out attacks anywhere in the country. On May 13, 2018, police in Surabaya (Indonesia's second largest city) responded to 3 bomb explosions at the following churches: Gereja Santa Maria (GKSM) Tak Bercela di Ngagel, Gubeng Gereja Kristen Indonesia (GKI), Jalan Raya Diponegoro Gereja Pantekosta Pusat Surabaya (GPPS), Jalan Raya Arjuna. The explosions caused extensive casualties. On May 14, 2018, Police Headquarters in Surabaya was also attacked. Further attacks are likely. Targets could include: government buildings, including schools-places of worship-airports and other transportation hubs and networks-public areas such as tourist attractions, restaurants, bars, coffee shops, shopping centres, markets, hotels, and other sites frequented by foreigners. Stay at hotels that have robust security measures, including metal detectors,

guards and security cameras. Keep in mind, however, that even the most secure locations cannot be considered completely free of risk. Be particularly vigilant during religious holidays and other public celebrations, as terrorists have used such occasions to mount attacks. Always be aware of your surroundings when in public places. Monitor local media. Follow the instructions of the local authorities. Armed robberies occur regularly. Petty crime, including pickpocketing, bag snatching and forced cash withdrawals from ATMs, is a serious concern. There is a high risk of street crime, pick-pocketing and bag-snatching in tourist areas, such as Bali and Lombok, and foreign tourists are targeted. Tourists travelling alone, women and those travelling at night are at particular risk. Keep car doors locked and windows rolled up at all times. Use reputable taxis from major hotels or book in advance by phone. Standards of police and legal services differ considerably from those in Canada. Merchants do not always honour pricing agreements. Use good judgment in engaging services of tourist guides, especially in places that tourists rarely visit. Large protests have taken place in many parts of the country over a wide range of issues, causing significant disruptions to traffic and public transportation. Sporadic ethnic and religious tensions in areas of Indonesia have resulted in violence and civil unrest. Avoid all demonstrations, rallies and gatherings, as they can turn violent with little notice. There are long-standing sectarian and social tensions throughout Indonesia, particularly in the provinces of Central Sulawesi (especially in Palu, Poso and Tentena), Maluku (especially in Ambon) and West Papua. Sectarian violence targeting civilians has occurred. While there are ongoing security operations by Indonesian authorities, the potential for violence remains. Exercise a high degree of personal security awareness at all times, maintain a heightened level of vigilance and be aware of your surroundings. Foreigners have been kidnapped and killed in the past, particularly in the province of Aceh. Avoid travelling alone and travelling at night throughout Indonesia. The Philippines-based Abu Sayyaf terrorist group has kidnapped tourists from Sabah, Malaysia, and the Philippines. Abu Sayyaf has not extended its activities into neighbouring coastal areas of Indonesia, including East Kalimantan, but may be capable of doing so. Never leave food or drinks unattended or in the care of strangers. People have died after consuming drinks contaminated with methanol. Be wary of accepting snacks, beverages, gum or cigarettes from new acquaintances. These items may contain drugs that could put you at risk of sexual assault and robbery. There is a very high rate of credit and debit card fraud in Indonesia, including online fraud. Keep your card information (number, name, expiry date) private. Keep all receipts and bills bearing a credit or debit card number secure or destroy them completely. Be cautious when using debit or credit cards:- pay careful attention when your card is handled by others; use ATMs located in well-lit public areas or inside a bank or business; avoid using card readers with an irregular or unusual feature; cover the keypad with one hand when entering your PIN; check for any unauthorized transactions on your account statements. Many remote parts of Indonesia have poor transportation networks. It may be difficult or impossible to leave these areas in a crisis. Road conditions, particularly outside major centres, are poor. Road travel in Indonesia can be very challenging, as drivers are not disciplined and do not consistently obey traffic rules. Streets are generally congested. Driving at night in rural areas is dangerous, as most rural roads are unlit and some drivers do not use lights. If you plan to rent a car, consider hiring a driver. Be particularly cautious on the road from Banda Aceh to Medan, where armed robberies have occurred. There is a possibility of mob anger if an accident has caused serious injury. In such cases, remain in your vehicle and drive to the nearest police station to report the accident. Motorcycle and scooter accidents are the main cause of death and serious injury among foreigners visiting many parts of Indonesia, including Bali. Be aware of scams involving motorcycles rentals. Rental motorcycles are targeted and stolen and the renters are left to pay the replacement cost for a new motorcycle. Transport by bus and rail can be crowded and safety standards are poor. Avoid travelling by ferry. Maritime accidents are common and are often caused by poor safety practices or extreme weather conditions. Do not board vessels that appear overloaded or unseaworthy. If you choose to travel by ferry, ensure that the vessel you are boarding is carrying appropriate safety equipment, that life jackets are provided for all passengers and that they are accessible at all times. Verify the safety standards of ferries with your tour operator. Rough seas and strong currents have led to drownings. Respect local warnings and consult hotel management about potential water hazards. Ensure that your personal belongings, including your passport and other travel documents, are secure at all times. Exercise caution at all times and in all places.

Security

There is an ongoing high threat of terrorism in Indonesia. While effective counterterrorism measures by Indonesian authorities are in place, terrorist cells are active and have the capacity to carry out attacks

anywhere in the country. High-profile Western facilities or businesses and places frequented by foreigners may be considered potential terrorist targets. Exercise caution in choosing accommodations, places of worship, shopping venues, restaurants, clubs and tourist facilities. Opt for accommodation facilities with adequate security arrangements. Take bomb threats seriously. On January 14, 2016, explosions and gunfire occurred in the area around the Sari Pan Pacific Hotel and Sarinah Plaza on Jalan Sudirman Thamrin, in downtown Jakarta. Avoid this area, remain vigilant, monitor local media and follow the advice of local authorities. On September 21, 2014, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) released a statement threatening retaliation for the American-led coalition campaign against ISIL in Iraq and Syria. The statement encouraged opportunistic and indiscriminate attacks against citizens and interests of countries supporting the coalition. Individuals and terrorist groups in the region may be inspired to carry out attacks in a show of solidarity with ISIL. Foreigners could also be targeted by a terrorist attack and be considered kidnapping targets. Exercise a high degree of personal security awareness, maintain a heightened level of vigilance and be aware of your surroundings at all times. Following the release of a video on social media, on the weekend of November 21, 2015, calling for attacks on Indonesian police and other targets, Indonesian authorities have increased security measures at certain locations, such as airports, the presidential palace, foreign embassies and shopping centres. Exercise a high degree of caution, remain vigilant, monitor local media and follow the advice of local authorities. Armed robberies are reported regularly and criminals are increasingly using weapons. Petty crime, including pickpocketing, bag snatching, and forced cash withdrawals from automated banking machines (ABMs), remains a serious concern. Keep car doors locked and windows rolled up at all times. Use reputable taxis from major hotels or book in advance by phone. Standards of police and legal services differ considerably from those in Canada. Be aware that, in some cases, police who stop motorists or others may request the immediate payment of fines. Never leave food or drinks unattended or in the care of strangers. Be wary of accepting snacks, beverages, gum, or cigarettes from new acquaintances, as they may contain drugs that could put you at risk of sexual assault and robbery. Large and occasionally violent protests have taken place in many parts of the country over a wide range of issues. Sporadic ethnic and religious tensions in areas of Indonesia have resulted in violence and civil unrest. Travellers should take all possible security precautions and exercise extreme caution when visiting commercial and public establishments (hotels, clubs, restaurants, bars, schools, places of worship, outdoor recreation events) and tourist areas frequented by foreigners, some of which have been targets in the past. Attacks have occurred in tourist areas in Bali and Jakarta, causing deaths and injuries. While Bali is a popular tourist destination, attacks targeting foreigners have occurred. These include a series of explosions in October 2005 at Kuta Square and at Jimbaran Bay on the resort island, and the October 2002 bombings in Bali, all of which resulted in deaths and injuries. Travellers should be aware that scores of people, including several foreigners, have died in Bali due to methanol poisoning. These deaths have been linked to the consumption of "Arak" (a locally brewed alcoholic beverage) that had been made with methanol. The Philippines-based Abu Sayyaf group has kidnapped tourists from Sabah, Malaysia, and the Philippines. They have not extended their activities into neighbouring coastal areas of Indonesia, including East Kalimantan and North Sulawesi, but are capable of doing so. Travellers visiting or residing in these areas should be aware of this potential risk. Political tensions have resulted in violent incidents in Papua, more specifically in the provinces of Papua and West Papua. In some cases, foreigners and foreign businesses have been targeted. Several climbers of the Carstensz Pyramid (also known as Puncak Jaya or Jaya Kesuma) and surrounding areas in Papua have encountered significant difficulties travelling overland out of the area, resulting in unforeseen costs, delays, and inconvenience to the traveller. The Indonesian government regulates and approves permits to the Lorentz National Park, including Carstensz Pyramid. Those planning to visit the area should ensure that proper permits and arrangements for reliable and reputable guides are in place prior to their arrival. The only approved overland access is via a hiking trail from Illaga. Visitors travelling to Aceh should do so only in conjunction with well-established and reputable organizations. Travel at night should be avoided. Travelling alone should also be avoided. Travellers should also be vigilant in the capital, Banda Aceh, where there were sporadic attacks targeting foreigners in late 2009. Travellers should be cautious of unfamiliar vehicles parked near residences. Unattended packages should be treated with caution and reported to authorities. Bomb threats should be taken seriously. There has been a series of incidents in Jakarta, Bali, and Surabaya where males have had strong tranquilizers slipped into their drinks by female companions and then been robbed. There have also been past incidents of females being victimized with "date rape" drugs. Drinks should never be left unattended. Extreme caution should also be observed when drinks are prepared and served. Occasional rough seas and strong currents have led to numerous drownings in

and around Bali. Respect local warnings and consult hotel management about potential water hazards. Pirate attacks and armed robbery against ships occur in coastal waters. Mariners should take appropriate precautions. Travellers planning on renting a car should be aware that driving in Indonesia can be very challenging. Driver discipline is poor, traffic drives on the left, and streets are generally congested. Road conditions, particularly outside major centres, are substandard. Night driving in rural areas is dangerous, as most rural roads are unlit and some drivers do not use lights. Travellers who rent a car should consider hiring the services of a driver for a nominal additional fee. Helmets are required when using motorcycles. Motorcycle accidents are the main cause of death and serious injury among foreigners visiting many parts of Indonesia. An International Driving Permit (IDP) is required. Motorcycle and scooter accidents are the leading cause of death and injury among foreigners visiting Bali. Significant delays on arrival are being reported since the introduction, in March 2010, of a new border control management system at major airports. The Indonesian Directorate General of Civil Aviation releases to the public the results of an operational performance assessment of Indonesian commercial airlines on a regular basis. Travellers should be aware that such reports have indicated that some local airlines do not maintain their aircraft to international maintenance and safety standards. In the past several years, a number of commercial aircraft have crashed in various parts of Indonesia, often as a result of failing to meet such aviation standards. In light of these sometimes fatal crashes and substandard practices, travellers should carefully evaluate implications for their safety before deciding to undertake domestic air travel. Maritime accidents are common and are often caused by poor safety practices or extreme weather conditions. Travellers are advised not to board vessels that appear overloaded or unseaworthy. Safety standards differ from those in most countries. Many remote parts of Indonesia have poor transport links, and departure from these areas may prove difficult or impossible in times of crisis. Inter-island travel by boat or ferry can be dangerous as storms can appear quickly and vessels can be crowded. Safety standards vary between providers and a number of passenger boats have been involved in accidents, resulting in injuries and deaths. Make sure you're satisfied with safety standards before travelling, including safety equipment and life-jackets. Life-jackets suitable for children aren't always available and you should consider bringing your own. Ensure that your personal belongings, passports and other travel documents are secure at all times. Carry adequate identification, such as a passport and your stay permit, at all times. You may be detained and/or fined if you do not carry the original. Carry a copy of that identification, in case of loss or seizure.

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"/>

Other Traveller:

Name	Email	Mobile Number
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Emergency Name**Email****Mobile****Relationship****Alternative Contact****Email****Mobile****Relationship**Other Traveller:**Name****Email****Mobile Number****Emergency Name****Email****Mobile****Relationship****Alternative Contact****Email****Mobile****Relationship**Other Traveller:**Name****Email****Mobile Number****Emergency Name****Email****Mobile****Relationship****Alternative Contact****Email****Mobile****Relationship**Other Traveller:**Name****Email****Mobile Number****Emergency Name****Email****Mobile****Relationship****Alternative Contact****Email****Mobile****Relationship****Nationality****Passport Number****Valid From****Expiry**

Nationality	Passport Number	Passport Number	
Nationality	Passport Number	Valid From	Expiry
Korea, Democratic	123456	2018-02-13	2018-07-24
Nationality	Passport Number	Valid From	Expiry
Nationality	Passport Number	Passport Number	
Nationality	Passport Number	Valid From	Expiry
Nationality	Passport Number	Passport Number	

Section 3: Logistics

Supplier Name	Service Provided		
undefined	undefined		
Number	Email		
undefined	undefined		
Country	City	Cost per day	Currency
undefined	undefined	undefined	undefined

Section 4: Communications

Team Contacts

Name	Local Number	IMEI

Call In Schedule

Number of Check ins	Timezone
undefined	undefined

Call In Times

Point of Contact	Mobile	Email
undefined	undefined	undefined

Detail an Overdue Procedure

Null

Emergency Details

Emergency Contact	Role	Number	Email
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Section 5: Contingencies

Medical Provision	Method Of Evacuation
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Detail Nearest Hospital	Medevac Company
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
First Aid Kit:	Personal Protective Equipment :
Satelite Phone <input type="text"/>	Tracker id <input type="text"/>

Section 6: Risks and Mitigation

Question	Best Practice Advice	Specific Mitigation	Marked as
Que for Ind	No advice for kid		Applicable

Section 7: Any Other Information

Additional risks identified

null

Additional information provided

null