

Project Title



Nombre del
logotipo

Situational report by geographic area

Name of the organization:

Address of the organization:

Geolocation of the evaluated area:

Report date:

Prepared by:

Confidential, exclusive use of the client, etc.



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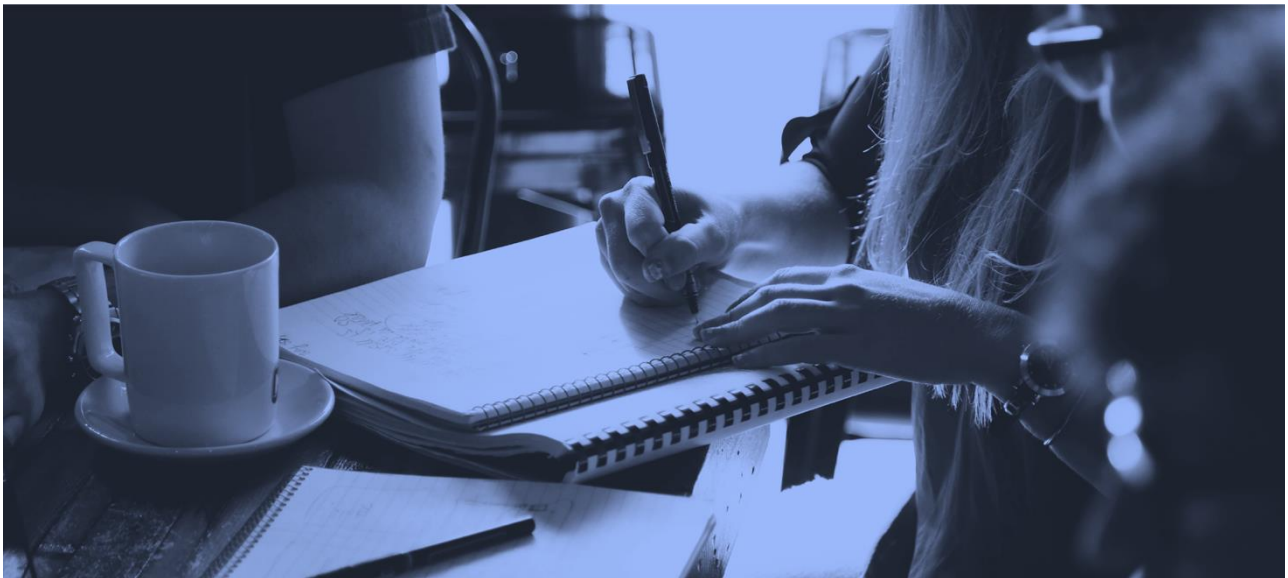
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Executive Summary

The executive summary should provide a quick and effective overview of the key findings and recommendations from the report. Generally 1-2 pages, it is designed to give readers a concise view of the most important points of the report:

- **General Description of the Security Environment:** Summary of the current situation within the evaluated scope.
- **Key Findings:** Critical points requiring immediate attention, with a high-level summary of identified threats and vulnerabilities.
- **Key Actions to Implement:** A list of the most urgent actions the organization must carry out.
- **Next Steps:** Recommendations on future stages of the process, including reevaluations or the implementation of new measures.



Methodology

This section describes how information is collected, analyzed, and presented to evaluate the probability of risk in a country or region. This explanation allows stakeholders to understand the basis on which the assessments were conducted and recommendations were made:

- **Purpose:** Explain that the objective of the methodology is to systematically and objectively assess vulnerabilities and threats affecting security in a country or region over a specific period.

Scope: Detail the scope of the analysis and the mechanisms for evaluating vulnerabilities and identifying and measuring threats.

Evaluation Criteria: Explain the specific criteria used to assess each area of vulnerability and threat.

- **Limitations and Exclusions:** List the assumptions, limitations, and exclusions considered during the preparation of the report, which may affect the scope, interpretations, and findings. This section should be detailed to avoid misunderstandings or unrealistic expectations from the client.
- **References:** Any document, standard, or guideline used as a reference during the evaluation should be cited here, such as the ASIS Security Risk Assessment Standard or other relevant frameworks.
- **Scoring Assignment:** Explain how scores are assigned to each evaluated criterion.
- **Score Averages:** Describe how average scores are calculated for each category (vulnerabilities and threats) and how these averages are used to determine a global score representing the probability of risk in the country or region.
- **Probability Descriptors:** Explain how evaluation results are interpreted to classify the level of risk probability. This classification helps prioritize the most critical areas that require immediate intervention or continuous monitoring.
- **Contextualization:** Detail how results are contextualized within the broader landscape of the country. This includes how scores reflect the current situation and how they might evolve with changes in the political, economic, or social environment.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

The presentation of information on vulnerabilities should be structured and detailed to provide a clear view of the factors affecting the stability and security of the evaluated country or region:

- **Vulnerability Categories:** Present vulnerabilities classified according to the categories used in the methodology, such as PESTEL and LEMCTF.
- **Vulnerability Analysis:** For each category, describe the analysis that led to the main deficiencies identified. This analysis should be clear and concise, highlighting the most critical points affecting stability in that country or region.
- **Response Capability:** Evaluate the ability of the country or region to mitigate and respond to each threat. This includes the preparedness of services, available infrastructure, and societal resilience.
- **Identified Deficiencies:** Highlight any deficiencies in preparation or response to threats, which could increase the region's vulnerability to these risks.
- **Vulnerability Scoring:** Include the score assigned to each vulnerability category based on the evaluation. This score should be accompanied by a brief explanation of how the value was determined, highlighting the key factors influencing the rating.
- **Relationship Between Categories:** Explain how the different vulnerability categories interact. For example, how political instability can exacerbate sociocultural tensions or how economic issues can weaken law enforcement response capabilities.

THREAT ASSESSMENT

The presentation of information about threats should also be structured and detailed, including at least the following:

- **Threat Categories:** Present threats classified according to the categories used in the methodology, such as TOUCHEXI.
- **Threat Analysis:** For each category, provide an analysis describing the capabilities of the identified threats, for example, using the RGV metalanguage. This analysis should include concrete examples of recent events, if any, and highlight the factors that increase the likelihood of these threats materializing.
- **Recurrence:** Analyze the probability of these threats materializing in the near future, based on historical patterns, current trends, and contextual factors.
- **Interrelation Between Threat Resources:** Consider how different threats may be interrelated and how the materialization of one threat could increase the probability or impact of others (e.g., how terrorism could obtain weapons from organized crime or how climate change could exacerbate medical crises).

Violence: Explain the potential damage each threat could cause if materialized, in terms of human, economic, and social losses, as well as impacts on critical infrastructure.

- **Threat Scoring:** Include the score assigned to each threat category based on the evaluation conducted.

PROBABILITY IN GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Describe the potential interrelation between identified threats and vulnerabilities:

- **Probability Calculations:** Use tables to present probability scores. This may include a summary table with the assessment of threats and vulnerabilities.
- **Tables and Charts:** Use tables to visually represent probability scores, matrices to classify threats and vulnerabilities, or graphs to show the evolution of probability and its components over time.
- **Threat Maps:** If threats vary significantly by region within the country, maps can be used to illustrate where the highest risks are concentrated.
- **Areas of Concern:** Identify areas requiring urgent or priority attention to mitigate vulnerabilities and strengthen the capacity to respond to threats in the area.
- **Heat Maps:** When comparing probabilities across countries or regions within a country, a heat map can be helpful to highlight where the highest risk probabilities are concentrated.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The presentation of recommendations in a situational report is crucial, as it provides stakeholders with concrete actions to mitigate risks and improve security in the evaluated country or region. Below is a guide on how to structure and present these recommendations effectively:

- **Specific Recommendations:** For each area, provide specific recommendations directly addressing the identified risks. Each recommendation should be clear and concrete, detailing what action should be taken, who should be responsible, and the resources needed for implementation.
- **Safe and Well-Equipped Hospitals:** Identify hospitals considered safe and with good emergency response capacity. Include contact information, along with details about location, available medical services, and security level.
- **Secure and Operational Airports:** Provide recommendations on airports with safe and reliable operations, highlighting those with fewer disruptions and better security measures.
- **Safe Routes and Roads:** Identify the safest travel routes, specifying those to avoid due to risks such as assaults or landslides.
- **Safe and Well-Located Hotels:** Provide recommendations on hotels offering high levels of security, good location, and adequate services for travelers or residents.
- **Shopping Centers, Offices, and Public Spaces:** Include recommendations for other critical spaces where people may need to spend time, such as shopping centers, offices, and public areas.
- **Prioritization and Timing:** Organize recommendations by urgency or priority. It is also useful to classify them as short-term, medium-term, or long-term, based on the time required for implementation and the impact avoided.
- **Focus Areas:** Categorize recommendations based on the main areas addressed in the report. Determine these based on ongoing developments or potential future events.