

**INDUSTRY STANDARD FOR SAFETY TRAINING**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Course Content</b>	<b>Recommendations to Include</b>
<i>Core Concepts</i>		
1.1	Risk assessment	Physical and digital
1.2	The Legal Framework	Legal questions that guide journalists' work. Duty of care
1.3	Psycho-social care	Resilience, self care, trauma, warning signs, strategies
1.4	Gender, identity, and risk	Issues of gender and risk pertain to all decision-making
1.5	Responsibilities to sources and collaborators	Identify who (and what) we are protecting
<i>Threats, Hazards and Risk (Physical)</i>		
2.1	Travel safety basics	Situational awareness, personal safety equipment, hotel safety
2.2	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Body armor, respirators and helmets
2.3	Civil Unrest	Crowd dynamics, police tactics, protest coverage planning
2.4	Vehicles and Road Traffic	Vehicle safety, managing a traffic accident scene
2.5	Weapons awareness	Weapon types, ranges, cover and concealment
2.6	Routine Detainment	Checkpoints, border crossings
2.7	Extraordinary Detainment	Arrest, abduction and survival
2.8	Managing high-threat scenarios	Responding to aggression, stress management, working as a team
<i>Threats, Hazards and Risk (Digital)</i>		
3.1	Account safety	2FA, passwords, phishing
3.2	Device safety	Encryption, device protocols (e.g. no flash drives, keep OS up-to-date)
3.3	Privacy	Safer web browsing, network safety, social media privacy
3.4	Communications	Pros/cons of various methods of communications; source protection
<i>Medical</i>		
4.1	Scene and casualty assessment	Danger, response, catastrophic bleed, airway, breathing, circulation
4.2	CPR	
4.3	Wounds and bleeding	Tourniquets, bandages, woundpacking, pressure
4.4	Fractures, dislocations, strains	
4.5	Burns care	
4.6	Casualty transport	Carrying casualties, evacuation, removing casualties from a vehicle
4.7	Primary healthcare	Gastrointestinal issues, bites and stings, heat and cold, dehydration, anaphylaxis, mosquito-born illnesses
<i>Supplemental Topics (Optional)</i>		

5.1	Ethics: covering conflict and natural disasters	
5.2	Undercover reporting	
5.3	Chemical, biological, and nuclear threats	
5.4	Working with a security advisor	
5.5	Anti- and counter-surveillance	
5.6	Building security	
5.7	Awareness of mines, UXOs, boobytraps	
5.8	Basic navigation	
<i>Training Methodology</i>		
<b>Trainer Profile - Lead</b>		
Lead trainers should have experience working and/or living in a challenging environment or relevant regional and local settings; experience in dealing with emergencies; an understanding threats and risks facing journalists and media workers. ISO certification preferred by not requisite.		
<b>Trainer Profile - Medical</b>		
Medical trainer should be a certified paramedic or hold equivalent experience and training		
<b>Methods</b>		
Training should focus on practical scenarios and tabletop exercises, supported by handout and video materials. Subject matter experts likely necessary for some subjects (e.g. digital security and psychosocial)		
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Preparation: circulate training schedule and trainer's bios along with relevant materials prior to the opportunity for participants to opt-out of specifying; provide detailed overview of training curriculum; create oppoc scenarios; state training expectations; learn about participant backgrounds and expectations to adapt the course as necessary		
Language: Trainers are fluent in the same language as participants. Translators should be vetted where needed.		
Venue: Should be identified with participants' safety and access in-mind		
Confidentiality: Safe spaces should be created for sharing sensitive information		
Teaching Ratios: 60/40 (practical/theory) for non-medical and 80/20 (practical/theory) for medical		
Medical Trainer/Student Ratio: 1/6		
Course length: Minimum 3 days		
Training follow-up: Provide information on relevant resources and materials that support the training. Where possible, refer to online teaching, videos, podcasts and webinars that complement the course. Allow for anonymous course feedback		