

WESTERN ISLES HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE PARTNERSHIP

INTEGRATION JOINT BOARD — IJB RISK REGISTER and RISK MANAGEMENT

Report to: Integrated Joint Board **Date** 08 December 2022

Item: 7.1

From: Nick Fayers Chief Officer Integrated Joint Board

Subject: IJB Risk Register and Risk Management

Purpose of paper:

- To redefine the IJB Risk Register
- To highlight the interdependent nature of the key risks
- To propose a methodology for Risk Appetite
- To inform the Integrated Joint Board of the Risk Management process going forwards

Background:

The IJB Risk Register is the mechanism to identify and manage the high level strategic risks facing the Board and the wider Health and Social Care Partnership. The function of the risk register is to identify the overarching risks and define as the parent organisations' have their own individual Corporate Risk Registers.

A risk can best be defined as an uncertain future event that could affect the Board's ability to deliver its strategy and obligations. Risks are evaluated in terms of both likelihood and impact utilising a 5*5 matrix (originally defined by Garvey, P.R. and Lansdowne, Z.F. (1998)).

Using this matrix risks are evaluated on a score of 1 to 5 where 1 is very low likelihood or very low impact and 5 represents very high likelihood or significant impact. A simple matrix is used to classify risks as very low, low, moderate or high. It is important to note that a risk register should contain a narrative that enables the Board to understand what gives rise to the particular strategic risks and how the scoring is derived.

1 - 4	Very Low Risk
5 - 8	Low Risk
9 - 12	Moderate Risk
15 - 25	High Risk







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Current position:

Ahead of the development of the 3 year strategy for the Integrated Joint Board (2022-25) the Chief Officer, at the request of the IJB Audit Committee has agreed to revisit and amalgamate the existing risks in order that the Board and the wider partnership are sighted on the risk profile.

A risk is commonly described as an uncertain future event that could affect the Boards ability to meet its goals, strategic objectives and the directions issued to the parent bodies

It is intended that once complete this will inform a development session in which the Board will explore and develop both its Risk Appetite and a Risk Management Strategy.

The latter is key to help inform the shaping of future Strategy for the Integrated Joint Board and in turn a delivery plan for the Health and Social Care Partnership.

At the time of writing the Chief Officer is sighted on the development of a National Care Service (NCS) and the intention of the Scottish Government to have primary legislation in place by the summer of 2022. However, given the lack of detail around possible structures and the governance arrangements surrounding these, the formation of NCS does not feature as one of the moderated down risks across the activities of the Integrated Joint Board

The current risk register is appended to this report by way of background information. The Chief Officer has reviewed the current risks and the proposed risk register outlined below predicated on a summary of the current risks in order to build a robust Risk Management Strategy going forwards.

As outlined earlier in the report the Board utilizes the 5*5 risk matrix. In arriving at the amalgamated risks the following risk scoring matrix has been applied:







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Severity					
Catastrophic (5)	Low	Moderate	High	High	High
Major (4)	Low	Low	Moderate	High	High
Moderate (3)	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	High
Minor (2)	Very Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium
Negligible (1)	Very Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Likelihood	Rare (1)	Unlikely (2)	Possible (3)	Likely (4)	Almost Certain (5)

When considering the scoring matrix good practice indicates that the likelihood and severity scores should be supported with a richer descriptor which helps inform the risk rating. Therefore it is recommended that the following descriptors will help inform the total risk score:

Likelihood	Rare	Unlikely	Possible	Likely	Almost Certain
Probability	0-15%	16-35%	36-60%	61-80%	81-100%
Chance of	Hard to	Unlikely to	Reasonable	More likely	Hard to
occurrence	imagine	happen	chance of	to occur	imagine not
			occurring	than not	happening
Timeframe	Greater	Between	Likely between 2-	Likely	Likely within
	than 5	3-4 years	3years	between 1-	6-12 months
	years	-		2 years	

Impact	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
Effect on	Minimal	Minor short term	Part failure	Significant	Unable to meet
outcomes	Impact	effect	to achieve	failure to	delegated service
			outcomes	achieve	delivery
				outcomes	
Reputational	None	Minor	Moderate	Major loss	Severe loss of
damage			loss of	of	confidence.
			confidence	confidence	Significant
			locally	nationally/	damaging/adverse
				adverse	public outcry
				publicity	
Regulatory	Verbal	Formal	Improvement	Failure in	Corporate
Impact	guidance	recommendation	notice/	duty of	Homicide
	/advice	from regulator(s)	Findings	care/	(Scotland 2007)
			Audit	Remedial	
			Scotland	order	







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In addition to the risk matrix it is helpful to understand the most common treatments options when reviewing individual risks. The summary is outlined below.

- **Decrease the risk** this option is the most common, and it includes implementation of safeguards (controls)
- Avoid the risk stop performing certain tasks or processes
 if they incur such risks that are simply too big to mitigate with
 any other options. This maybe an option in certain
 circumstances however given the statutory obligations of the
 IJB this may not be possible
- Share the risk this means you transfer the risk to another party. For certain of the delegated services it may be possible to adopt a risk sharing approach
- Retain the risk this is the least desirable option, and it
 means that the board accepts the risk without doing anything
 about it. This option should be used only if the mitigation
 cost would be higher than the damage an incident would
 incur.

Proposal Enterprise Risk Management

The proposal outlined below seeks to amalgamate the Boards current risk register into a ratified set of risks that accurately describe the current risk profile facing the board. In turn this will inform the Boards risk appetite and the development of a risk management framework and strategy going forwards.

Good practice indicates that there are positive advantages to developing a risk management framework. One possible approach is to adopt Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) which is a framework implemented to embed the boards appetite towards risk. ERM allows the Board to respond to issues as they arise.

Given the dynamic operating environment in which the Health and Social Care Partnership delivers service this approach is recommended.







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The IJB currently adopts this approach through management oversight, internal audit and external audit i.e. Audit Scotland. This approach can be described as lines of defense with the 1st line of defense being operational activity through management controls, the 2nd management oversight, 3rd internal audit and 4th external audit.

Alongside the above it is important to allocate ownership of the identified risks and determine the 'inherent' risk score for each of the risks using the matrix outlined earlier.

Risk appetite

No Partnership/Organisation can achieve its strategic objectives without a degree of risk, however it is of fundamental importance to consciously mange the risks.

The Board's risk appetite is about determining:

- What risks are acceptable/desirable
- What risks the Board is not prepared to take

Revised Risk Register Overview

The current risk register has 11 risks (see appendix 2). The Chief Officer has reviewed the current risks in light of the emerging landscape both locally and nationally (notwithstanding the ongoing challenges and impact of COVID-19) in addition to consulting external expert in the field of risk management.

The previous risks have been reviewed and amalgamated into 4 new key risks that face the Board and the Health and Social Care Partnership:







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Risk	Strategic Risk Event	Risk Score
SR1	Failure to plan for strategic change. There are 4 key drivers which impact this risk, namely: capacity, capability, expertise and resource within the H&SCP	20
SR2	Workforce. Inability to attract and retain the workforce to deliver delegated services. Key reference to underpinning requirements as determine in the Health and Care Act and 5 Care Standards	20
SR3	Increase in demand for services. This is drive by increasing in the aging demographic of the island population and the increase in wider community health debt as a result of COVID-19	12
SR4	Insufficient financial resources in order for the partnership to deliver is statutory obligations. Given the different funding mechanisms of the two parent bodies set alongside the National Spending Review and the previous reliance on reserves to deliver financial balance	16
SR5	Organisational, professional and cultural barriers inhibit the ability of the H&SCP and in turn the Board to develop services and deliver on strategic ambition	9

It is of significant importance not to consider the risks in isolation of each other. Notably the interdependent nature of strategic risks 2, 3 and 4 are considerable. Risk treatment actions need to be carefully defined in light of this relationship.

Further information of the individual risks can be found in appendix 1

Recommendations:	The Board is asked to		
	 note the current position and revised risks support the establishment of new risk register agree to a review the new risk register and to support 		
	the development of a risk appetite		







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