

Public Document Pack

Argyll and Bute Council
Comhairle Earra Ghaidheal agus Bhoid

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17 June 2013

SUPPLEMENTARY PACK 2

PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE - COUNCIL CHAMBERS, KILMORY, LOCHGILPHEAD on THURSDAY, 20 JUNE 2013 at 10:30 AM

I enclose herewith item 14 (**STRATEGIC RISK REGISTER**) which was marked copy to follow on the Agenda for the above Meeting.

Douglas Hendry
Executive Director – Customer Services

ITEMS TO FOLLOW

- 14. STRATEGIC RISK REGISTER**
Report by Head of Strategic Finance (Pages 1 - 14)

PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Councillor Gordon Blair	Councillor Iain MacDonald
Councillor Duncan MacIntyre	Councillor John McAlpine
Councillor Ellen Morton	Councillor Gary Mulvaney
Councillor Dick Walsh	Ian M M Ross
Paul Connelly	Derek Leslie
Douglas Cowan	

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REVIEW OF STRATEGIC REGISTER

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report sets out the updated Strategic Risk Register (SRR). The SRR should be viewed as a starting point for managing strategic risks and kept under review on a regular basis.

2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 The Performance Review and Scrutiny Committee note the updated SRR and provide any comments for consideration at the Council meeting on 27 June.

3 DETAIL**Background**

- 3.1 Officers have recently undertaken a review of the SRR. Appendix 1 to this report sets out the revised SRR for the Council. The updated SRR is the start of a process rather than the end. The updated SRR should be viewed as a starting point from which to consider how the Council monitors and manages strategic risks on an ongoing basis. It is not a definitive final statement of strategic risks. To ensure the Council actively monitors and manages its strategic risks it is proposed the SRR is reviewed and reported on each quarter.

- 3.2 Strategic risks are those which are fundamental to the success of an organisation. They tend to be organisation wide and significant representing key threats and opportunities to achievement of objectives. Strategic risks are those with the greatest consequences to an organisation and may have a material impact on its survival. They are not every high scoring risk. It is possible that there may be higher scoring risks on the operational risk registers that do not appear on the SRR.

- 3.3 The SRR focusses on the key risks facing the Council. It does not need to be a list of all risks. In considering the strategic risks a framework based around the following categories has been used:

- Finance – Income and funding.
- Finance – Expenditure.
- Infrastructure – Leadership and management.
- Infrastructure – Management of services and resources.
- Infrastructure – Conditional and suitability of overall infrastructure and asset base.
- Infrastructure – Civil contingencies and business continuity.

- Operating Environment – Demographic change.
- Operating Environment – Population and economic decline.
- Operating Environment – Partnership governance.
- Reputation.
- Engagement – Alignment of service delivery.
- Topical – Welfare reform.
- Topical – Health and social care integration.

- 3.4 Strategic risks have been assessed based on likelihood and impact. A gross risk score has been calculated and the effect of any mitigation has been considered and resulting residual risk arrived at. The risk assessment has been carried out based on a risk assessment matrix of 1-5 for likelihood and 1-5 for impact. A copy of the risk assessment matrix is attached as Appendix 2. Appendix 1 sets out the proposed SRR. A combined score of 15 or more is classed as a red risk, a combined score of between 6 and 14 is classed as an amber risk and a combined score of 5 or less is classed as a green risk.
- 3.5 The proposed SRR is set out in Appendix 1. The SRR will be kept under review. There may be changes to the risks, the likelihood and impact of risks and the effect of mitigating actions. A report will be prepared on a quarterly basis to review the SRR.

Summary Of SRR

- 3.6 The risks set out in the updated SRR are summarised below. There are a total of 13 strategic risks identified. The gross risk classes 7 as red and 6 as amber. After mitigation 1 is classed as red and 12 are classed as amber.

Risk	Description	Score/ Assessment
Finance – Income and funding.	A major reduction in income /funding as result of a reduction in grant funding, reduced collection of council tax or fees and charges This may arise from global or local economic circumstances, government policy on public sector budgets and funding or data that determines grant funding formula.	12 Amber
Finance – Expenditure.	Major unforeseen expenditure creates significant overspend or a need to make significant and unplanned reductions in expenditure or redirection of budgets.	8 Amber
Infrastructure – Leadership and management.	A lack of Strategic Leadership and Direction will have a negative impact on the ability of the Council to set out strategic objectives and then align service delivery and resources to ensure these objectives are achieved. May also the impact on development of	12 Amber

	<p>the community planning partnership.</p> <p>Risk that organisation is not focussed on outcomes /objectives resulting in poor decision making and inadequate governance arrangements.</p>	
Infrastructure – Management of services and resources.	<p>Services and resources are not effectively managed.</p> <p>Services fail to achieve agreed performance levels and as a result are not contributing fully to Council objectives</p> <p>Resources are poorly managed with result that agreed outcomes and objectives are not fully achieved.</p> <p>Unable to achieve continuous improvement and improve effectiveness and efficiency.</p>	6 Amber
Infrastructure – Conditional and suitability of overall infrastructure and asset base.	<p>Infrastructure and asset base does not meet current and future requirements.</p> <p>Infrastructure and asset base is not being used or managed efficiently or effectively.</p>	12 Amber
Infrastructure – Civil contingencies and business continuity.	The arrangements in place for civil contingencies and business continuity are not effective.	8 Amber
Operating Environment – Demographic change.	The Council fails to recognise, plan and deliver services in a way that takes account of demographic trends.	12 Amber
Operating Environment – Population and economic decline.	Projected population decline and potential economic decline and failure to identify factor causing the decline and then develop and action strategies to address that decline.	16 Red
Operating Environment – Partnership governance.	<p>Inadequate Partnership Governance Arrangements.</p> <p>Risk that partnership arrangements are poorly defined and constituted leading to an inability to deliver outcomes and objectives or being democratically deficient.</p>	9 Amber
Reputation.	<p>Poor image and reputation including negative external scrutiny.</p> <p>The Council fails to maintain its general reputation with residents, the Community and the wider Local Government Community.</p> <p>Poor performance and poor audit and</p>	12 Amber

	inspection results.	
Engagement – Alignment of service delivery.	The Council fails to understand community needs and align service delivery to meet these.	8 Amber
Topical – Welfare reform.	Implementation of welfare reform is not managed with resulting in increased poverty and deprivation or short term crisis.	12 Amber
Topical – Health and social care integration	Implementation of health and social care integration is not managed effectively.	12 Amber

Operational Risks

- 3.7 Operational risks are managed through service operational risk registers (ORRs). The ORRs contain the most significant risks facing services. The ORRs are a split into demand risks which cover the risks around the demand/requirements for a service and supply risks. Supply risks relate to the matters that may become obstacles or issues in terms of a service achieving the commitments contained in the service plan. Demand risks are specific to each service but supply risks are categorised under the following headings:
- Finance,
 - Human Resources,
 - Assets,
 - Supply Chain,
 - Operating Processes,
 - Information & IT,
 - Projects,
 - Partnerships.
- 3.8 Operational risks are assessed on the same 1-5 likelihood and impact risk assessment matrix as set out at Appendix 2. ORRs are reviewed on a quarterly basis and considered at service management teams with a summary of the position reported through performance scorecards and in Pyramid. Reporting on ORRs as well as summarising the overall ORR will also identify significant matters which may be high scoring risks, risks that are above the risk appetite, sudden changes in risk score or long term trends in risk score.

4 CONCLUSION

- 4.1 This report sets out the background to the updated SRR attached as Appendix 1.

5 IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 Policy – Strategic risks should be considered as part of policy development.
 5.2 Legal – None.
 5.3 Human Resources – None.
 5.4 Finance – None.
 5.5 Risk Management – Sets out key risks to be monitored and managed by the Council.

- 5.6 Equalities – None.
- 5.7 Customer Service – None.

For further information contact Bruce West Head of Strategic Finance 01546-604220

Bruce West
Head of Strategic Finance
17 June 2013

DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGIC RISK REGISTER – APPENDIX 1											
Risk No	Description Of Risk	Example Consequences	Gross Risk	Desired Outcome			Control Processes/ Mitigation	Residual Risk		Risk Owner	
				Li	Im	Sc		Li	Im	Sc	
Finance – Income and funding	A major reduction in income /funding as result of a reduction in grant funding, reduced collection of council tax or fees and charges This may arise from global or local economic circumstances, government policy on public sector budgets and funding or data that determines grant funding formula.	Lack of income /funding to support Council objectives. Requirement to reduce service provision or budget allocations. Reduced income impacts on performance levels.	4	4	16	The Councils finances are managed effectively.	Effective framework for longer term financial planning that takes account of longer term funding projections. Monitoring of grant funding formula.	3	4	12	Head of Strategic Finance and Head of Customer and Support Services
Finance - Expenditure	Major unforeseen expenditure creates significant overspend or a need to make significant and unplanned reductions in expenditure or redirection of budgets.	Resources need to be diverted. Reduced levels of performance.	2	4	12	The Councils finances are managed effectively.	Revenue and capital budget preparation including review of base budget, inflation, cost and demand pressures. Revenue and capital budget monitoring.	2	4	8	Head of Strategic Finance

	Maintaining an adequate contingency within General Fund reserve.	Adequate insurance coverage.	Corporate Plan sets out overall Council objectives.	3	4	Chief Executive
			The Council has a clear strategic direction and service and resources are aligned to ensure Council objectives are achieved.	12	12	
Infrastructure – Leadership and management	No clear strategic direction/set of objectives.	Objectives not achieved as services and resources are not fully aligned to objectives.	Community Plan/SOA sets out CPP objectives with clear links to Council contributions (being developed).	Corporate Improvement Plan.	PPMF and service planning and performance monitoring to ensure service outcomes and activity is in line with Council objectives and performance is meeting targets.	Community
	A lack of Strategic Leadership and Direction will have a negative impact on the ability of the Council to set out strategic objectives and then align service delivery and resources to ensure these objectives are achieved.	Opportunities missed to demonstrate community leadership.	Confidence in, and reputation of, the Council harmed.		Fail to adapt to changing environmental, social and economic conditions.	

	and inadequate governance arrangements	Fail to meet service needs of citizens.		engagement and consultation to understand activity local needs.	Development of a corporate plan	Regular performance monitoring and review.	Executive Directors Heads of Service
Infrastructure - Management of services and resources	Services and resources are not effectively managed.	Poor performance.	3	9	Performance targets achieved. Performance improves over time and compared to others.	PPMF and service planning.	6
	Services fail to achieve agreed performance levels and as a result are not contributing fully to Council objectives	Increased costs. Negative publicity. Unable to demonstrate best value.			Improved use of resources.	Corporate Improvement Plan and monitoring of progress.	
		Resources are poorly managed with result that agreed outcomes and objectives are not fully achieved.			Unable to achieve continuous improvement and improve effectiveness and efficiency.		

Infrastructure - Condition and suitability of overall infrastructure and asset base.	Infrastructure and asset base does not meet current and future requirements.	Infrastructure and asset base do not support overall Council objectives.	4	4	16	The Council has an infrastructure and asset base that is maintained, safe, efficient and fit for purpose and which supports development of the area and achievement of objectives.	Corporate Plan.	3	4	12	Executive Director of Development and Infrastructure	
	Infrastructure and asset base is not being used or managed efficiently or effectively.	Infrastructure and asset base do not support delivery of service outcomes.	4	4	16	Asset Management planning process.	Capital planning process.				Head of Facility Services.	
		Infrastructure and asset base is allowed to deteriorate resulting in cost, lost opportunities and wasted resource.	4	4	16							
Infrastructure - Civil Contingencies and Business Continuity	The arrangements in place for civil contingencies and business continuity are not effective.	Ineffective management of major emergencies affecting Council services and communities in Argyll and Bute in response to a major emergency.	3	4	12	On-going training programme in place and continual update of Emergency Plans and procedures.	Effective plans and procedures in place to respond to a major event affecting Council services and/or the general public.	2	4	8	Head of Improvement and HR	
		Incident and recovery phase of an emergency lead to greater inconvenience and hardship and a longer timescale for return to normal.				Recent review of business continuity arrangements in 2012. All critical activities identified.					Head of Governance and Law	

	Council unable to effectively deliver its own services as a result of an emergency.	Mismatch of resources and service requirements. Services not configured to meet user/citizen requirements.	4 16	Performance of key priority services and other key areas identified by the public maintained or improved	Monitoring of population trends. Corporate and service planning process. Performance monitoring process (PPMF).	3 4	4 12	Head of Improvement and HR
Operating - Demographic Change	The Council fails to recognise, plan and deliver services in a way that takes account of demographic trends.				Community Engagement Strategy.			
Operating Market - Population and economic decline	Projected population decline and potential economic decline and failure to identify factor causing the decline and then develop and action strategies to address that decline.	Economic decline results in a vicious circle of decline with reduced employment, lower earnings, failing businesses and poor perception of the area. Population decline reduces funding and reduces scope for efficiencies and economies of scale in service delivery.	5 4	20	Sustainable economic growth and population growth in Argyll and Bute.	Single outcome agreement targets population and economic recovery. Plans will need to be developed to action commitments in SOA.	4 4	16 Economic Development Action Plan.

	Combined population and economic decline may increase need and costs for some services.	Lack of Accountability. Lack of democratic input to key decisions.	4 3 12	SOA outcomes achieved. Clear line of sight from SOA to individual partner contributions (being developed). CPP governance arrangements and partnership agreement.	3 3 9	Head of Improvement and HR Head of Governance and Law
Operating Environment - Partnership Governance	Inadequate Partnership Governance Arrangements. Risk that partnership arrangements are poorly defined and constituted leading to an inability to deliver outcomes and objectives or being democratically deficient	Partnership viewed as having failed and not achieving objectives. Wasted resources and effort. Reputational damage.	4 4 4	The reputation of the Council is protected and enhanced. Community Engagement Strategy. Communications Strategy.	3 4 16	Head of Improvement and HR
Reputation	Poor image and reputation including negative external scrutiny. The Council fails to maintain its general reputation with residents, the Community and the wider Local Government Community.	Negative impact on morale. Poor reputation undermines action being taken to target population and economic growth. Increased risk of		Action plans to improve customer services. Planning and performance management	4 12	

	Poor performance and poor audit and inspection results.	audit and inspection activity.			framework to ensure services properly planned and managed and performance targets achieved.			
Engagement - Alignment of service delivery.	The Council fails to understand community needs and align service delivery to meet these.	Gaps between community needs and Council services. Also impacts on reputation.	3 4	12	The Council understands local needs and aligns service delivery accordingly. Operation & development of: Panels & Forums - Young Peoples Panel - Youth Website - Citizens Panel etc	Community Engagement Strategy. Panels & Forums - Young Peoples Panel - Youth Website - Citizens Panel etc	2 4	8 Head of Improvement and HR
Topical – Welfare Reform	Implementation of welfare reform is not managed with resulting in increased poverty and deprivation or short term crisis.	Increase in demand or costs for Council services. Financial crisis and hardship for individuals. Adverse impact on local economic development. Adverse impact on communities. Potential widening of inequalities gap.	5 4	20	Well managed implementation of welfare reform in a way that minimise impact on individuals and communities but does not create a financial burden for the Council. Joint working with DWP, CPP and other Agencies to plan response to potential impact. Discussions on-going at national level re local services support framework.	Separate project established to manage welfare reform with clear plans, resources and risks identified.	3 4	12 Head of Customer and Support Services

Topical – Health and Social Care integration	Implementation of health and social care integration is not managed effectively.	Unable to proceed with health and social care integration on a managed basis and/or in accordance with timescales.	4	4	16	Planned and managed implementation of health and social care.	Establish a separate project to focus on implementation and identifying and addressing the issues arising.	3	4	12	Executive Director – Community Services
			Integration has a negative impact on health and social care service delivery.								

Li = Likelihood

Im = Impact

Sc = Score

Risk Assessment Matrix – Appendix 2			
Likelihood		Impact	
Score	Description	Score	Description
1	Remote – Very unlikely to ever happen.	1	None – minimal impact on objectives, budget, people and time
2	Unlikely – Not expected but possible.	2	Minor – 1%/10% budget, first aid, minor impact objectives, 1wk/3 months delay.
3	Moderate – May happen occasionally.	3	Moderate – 10%/30% budget, medical treatment required, objectives partially achievable, 3/12 months delay.
4	Likely – Will probably occur at some time.	4	Major – 30%/70% budget, permanent harm, significant impact on service delivery, 1/2 years delay.
5	Almost certain – Will undoubtedly happen and possibly frequently	5	Catastrophic – Over 70% budget, death, unable to fulfil obligations, over 2 years delay.

A combined score of 15 or more is classed as a red risk.

A combined score of between 6 and 14 is classed as an amber risk.

A combined score of less than 5 or less is classed as a green risk.