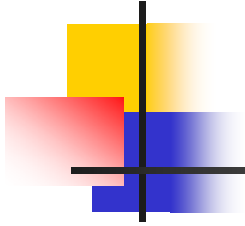




Managing Your Risk



- **Risk**- the potential for an incident, activity or situation where health, safety, security or liability could be adversely affected.
- **Risk Management** - Measures that organizations take to eliminate, avoid, prevent or minimize harm, loss, danger or injury.



Types of Risk

- Property
 - Hazardous materials, equipment, buildings, traffic, water, fire
- Financial
 - Taxes, money not accounted for, loss of income,
- People
 - Sexual assault, alcohol related incidents, health related, injuries
- Goodwill
 - Reputation, public relations



Risk Management Process

1. Identify
2. Analyze
3. Evaluate
4. Decide strategy- frequency & severity
 - Assume
 - Reduce
 - Eliminate
 - Transfer
5. Implement plans
6. Monitor and review



The Realities

- Ongoing activity
- Ignoring it won't make it go away
- Impossible to make organizations absolutely safe
- Don't take the easy, cheapest or least complicated or upsetting way out
- Framework to ensure it is comprehensive and easier to monitor and evaluate
- Does not need to be high tech



Risk Management Chart

Frequency	High	Low severity High frequency	High severity (consequences) High frequency
	Low	Low severity Low frequency	High severity Low frequency
		Low	High
		Severity	

Risks Areas	Identify all potential risks? - from organization's view - from participants' view	Rate the Severity of the risk H-M-L	How often will the activity happen? Frequency H-M-L	Possible actions to minimize each potential risk	What are the best strategies to implement	Dates for review Who is responsible?
<p>List the possible areas of risks that your organization would encounter.- one per row. Consider</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •property •board •members •public •activities •events •programs •projects •food •biosecurity 	<p>Thinking from both the organizer's viewpoint and the participants' viewpoint list all the risks that are possible from the potential areas identified (column 1). Consider the risk to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •People (participants, organizers and observers) •financial •property •reputation •services you offer the public 	<p>How severe is the risk? What is the seriousness of the resulting injury, damage or loss Rank the risk severity as high, medium or low</p>	<p>How frequent will it occur? What is the likelihood of the injury, damage or loss occurring? Rank the risk frequency as high, medium or low</p>	<p>Brainstorm ways to minimize or manage the risks that have been identified for each area. Refer to the Risk Management Grid and identify actions to manage the risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■Assume ■Reduce ■Eliminate ■Transfer 	<p>What are you going to do? List the "best practices" to implement in order to manage the risks. Consider</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cost -effectiveness - ease of putting it into practice - acceptability to volunteers and public - perception - long term or short term fix 	<p>Your risk plans need to be monitored. Record</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - who is going to be in charge of ensuring the action are carried out. - when do you plan to revisit the plan and ensure that the strategies have been done.

Risks Areas	Identify all potential risks? - from organization's view - from participants' view	Rate the Severity of the risk H-M-L	Rate how often? Frequency H-M-L	Possible actions to minimize each potential risk	What are the Best Strategies to implement	Dates for review Who is responsible?
Beer Tent						
Parade through town						
Outdoor dance						

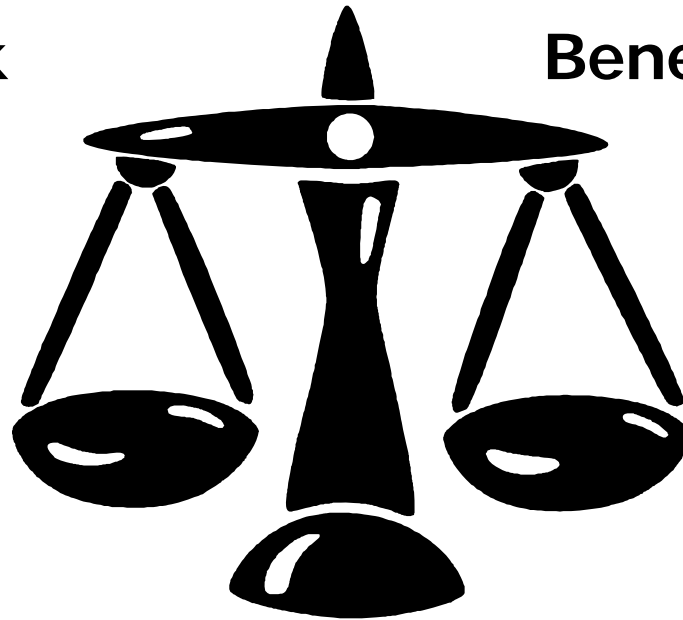


Don't get too caught up in the risk!

- weigh the benefits against the risks involved

Risk

Benefit



Wrap Up



- Risk is inevitable
- Everyone and everything is at risk
- You can't eliminate it, but you can control it
- Reducing risk makes your organization better
- Reducing risk fulfills your obligation to your organization's members, funders and the public

...not all risks are bad!