Introduction to Risk Management



Learning Objectives

- 1. What is risk?
- 2. Why is risk important?
- 3. What is risk management?
- 4. Who does what?
- 5. Keys to success



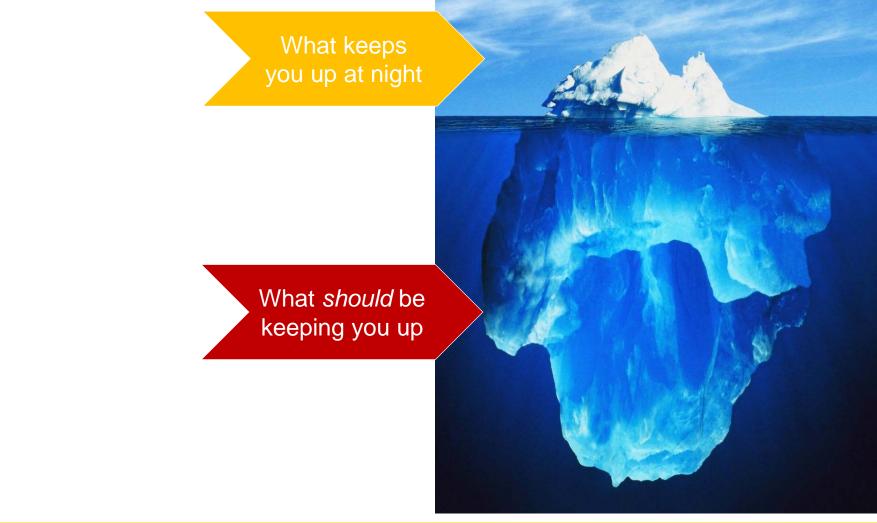
1. What is risk?

- The possibility that a negative event will happen
- This negative event may prevent your First Nation from achieving its objectives

Reality Check

- Bad things happen
- We tend not to prepare for them
- We *can* anticipate them
- We *can* be prepared
- We *can* minimize their impact

2. Why is risk important?



2. Why is risk important?

 Because managing risks can help your First Nation achieve its strategic objectives

Reality Check

- Risks can be opportunities
- Managing risks =
 - Better results
 - Better decision-making
 - Better use of resources

• The framework to manage risks:

- Which risks does my First Nation face?
- What impact can they have?
- What can be done about it?

Reality Check

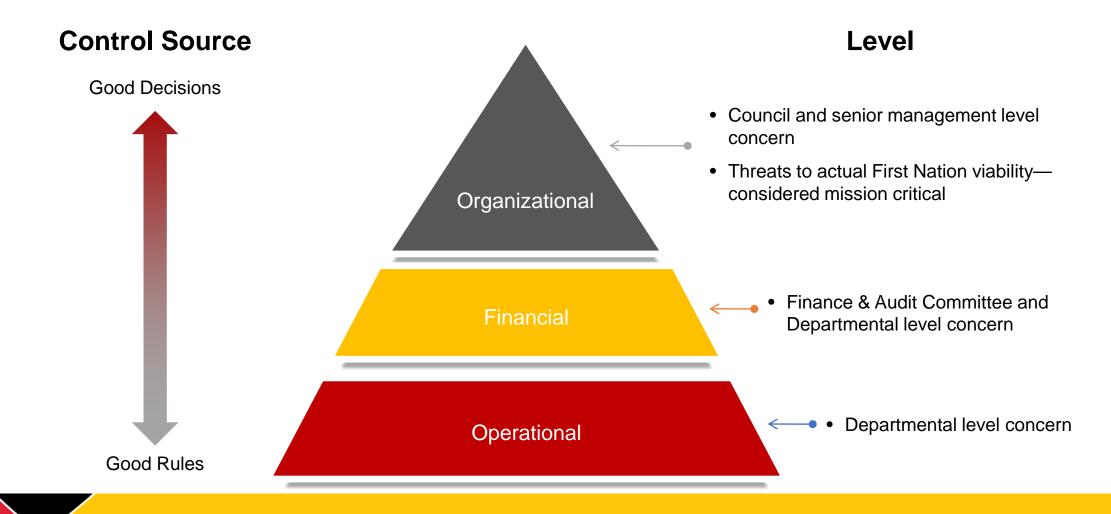
• Not all risks are equal

 Different risks at different levels in your First Nation

 The process of increasing the chance that your First Nation achieves its strategic vision, priorities and objectives.



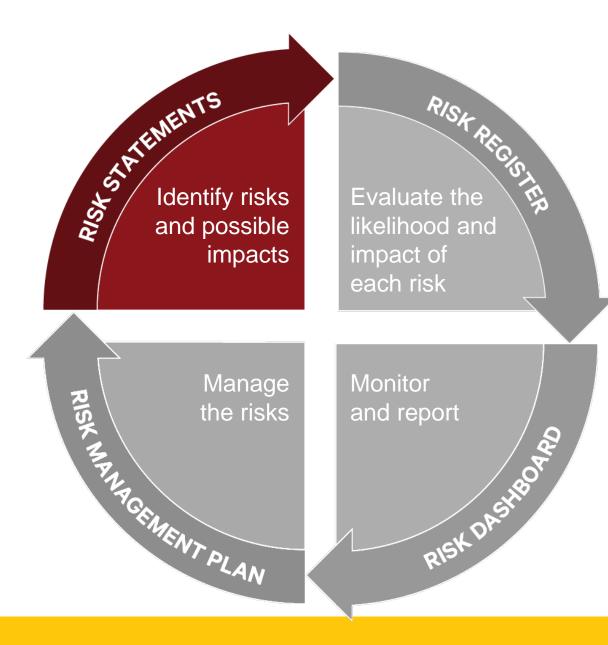




 The identification, evaluation, monitoring and management of risks.



• The identification of risks



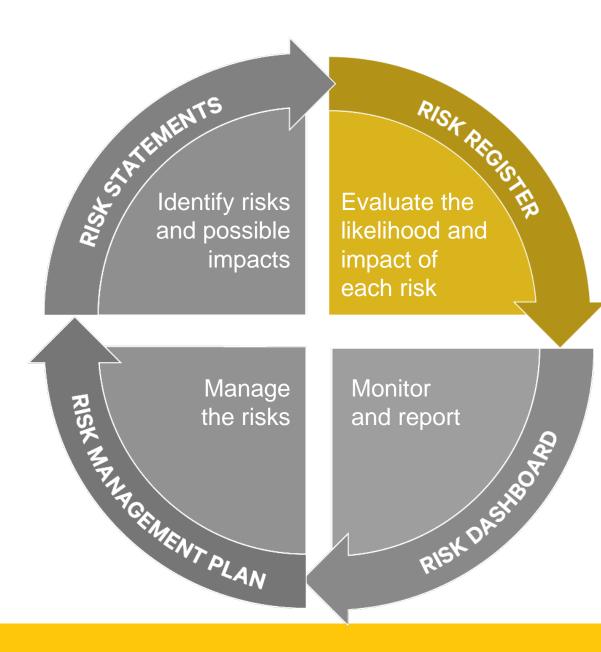
Phase 1 – Risk Statements

Identify which negative events can happen and what impact they can have.

Event	Impact
Not recording our stories and language	Loss of our culture
Lack of succession plans	Loss of 'corporate knowledge'
Delaying infrastructure/asset maintenance	Infrastructure failure; Increased costs
Funding shortfall due to discontinuation of grants	Reduced or cut services to members
Not linking cultural values to economic development activities	Lack of community support for invest



• The evaluation of risks.



Phase 2 – Risk Register

List all of the Risk Statements and their potential impacts in a table called the Risk Register.

Event	Impact
Funding shortfall due to discontinuation of grants	Reduced or cut services to members



Phase 2 – Risk Register

Evaluate the Risk Statements according to likelihood and impact.

Define: Risk Statement		Evaluate	
Event	Impact	Likelihood Score	Impact Score
Funding shortfall due to discontinuation of grants	Reduced or cut services to members	3	4

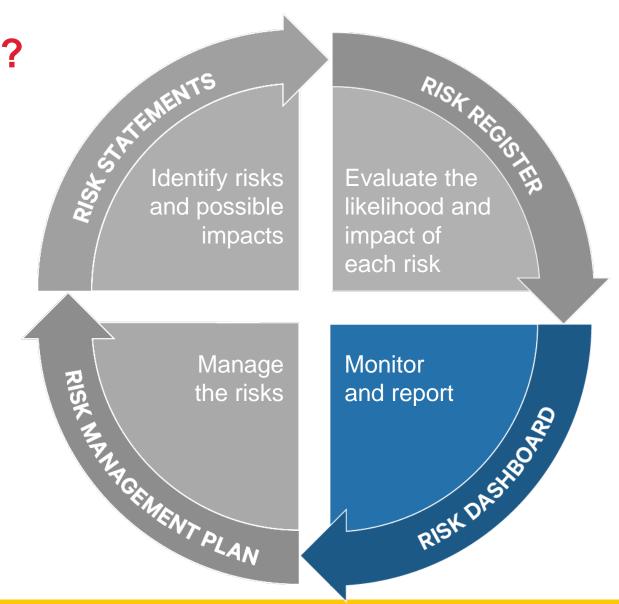


Phase 2 – Risk Register

Evaluate the Risk Statements according to **likelihood** and **impact**.

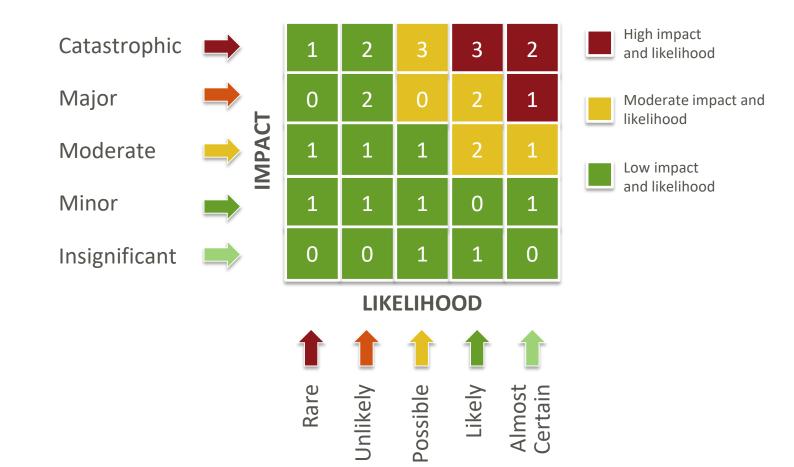


• The monitoring of risks.

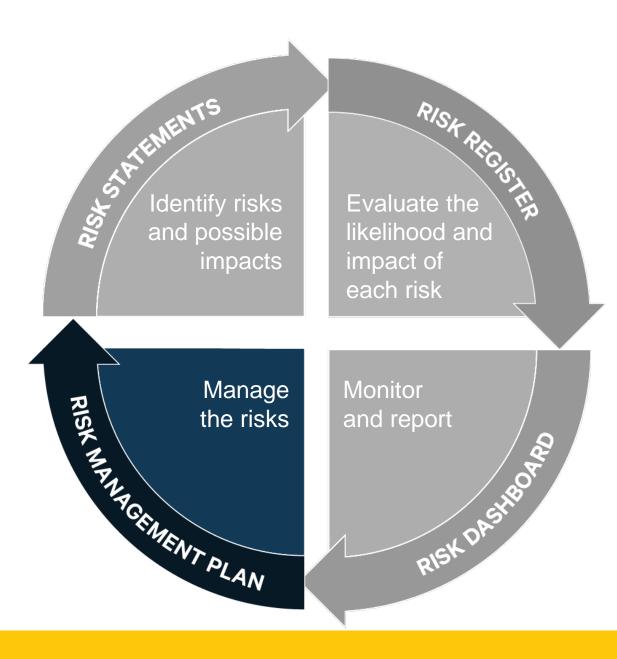


Phase 3 – Risk Dashboard

Assess the Risk Dashboard (the self-populating table that consolidates the risk register from high to low impact and likelihood.)



• The management of risks.



Phase 4 – Risk Management Plan

Create a Risk Management Plan for only the prioritized risks (Orange and Red on the Risk Dashboard).

Define: Risk Stat	ement	Evaluate		Monitor and Manage	
Event	Impact	Likelihood Score	Impact Score	Risk Management Plan	
Funding shortfall due to discontinuation of grants	Reduced or cut services to members	3	4	Reduce/ Mitigate: Develop other ways to fund the programs and use a portion of own source revenues for core cultural programs	



Phase 4 – Risk Management Plan

Risk Management strategies involve:



• Different levels within the organization have different risk management responsibilities:

Chief and Council

- Establish policies and procedures that manage risks of: fraud, financial reporting, for-profit business activities, investments, insurance, loans, guarantees & indemnities, emergencies and technology.
- Provide input into the risk assessment process and review and approve Risk Management Plan annually.



 Different levels within the organization have different risk management responsibilities:

Finance & Audit Committee

- Provide input into risk assessment process that includes monitoring of financial reporting and fraud risks and effectiveness of mitigating controls while considering costs.
- Recommend Risk Management Plan to Chief and Council annually and review Risk Management Plan on a quarterly basis to ensure risks are adequately identified and monitored.



Different levels within the organization have different risk management responsibilities:

Senior Manager

- Manage the annual risk assessment process that includes the identification, assessment, monitoring and reporting on risks, including financial reporting and fraud risks, and effectiveness of mitigating controls while considering costs.
- Prepare Risk Management Plan and update on quarterly basis; present Risk Management Plan to Finance & Audit Committee and provide progress updates on quarterly basis.

Different levels within the organization have different risk management responsibilities:

Senior Financial Officer

- Develop and recommend procedures for identifying and managing risks, including fraud and financial reporting risks, as part of annual Risk Management Plan.
- Ensure approved procedures and activities are in place to manage risks and report on these to Senior Manager on quarterly basis.

5. Keys to success





6. Questions

Contact First Nations Financial Management Board

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