Strategic Risk Register Summary - Q4 2022/23

	Strategic Risks - Historic Post Mitigation RAG Ratings												
Ref	Strategic Risks	2020/21	2020/21	2020/21	2020/21	2021/22	2021/22	2021/22	2021/22	2022/23	2022/23	2022/23	2022/23
1101	on atogra misks	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1	Roads	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	R	R
4	Health	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Α	Α	Α
5	Reconciling Policy, Performance & Resources	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
6	Local Economic Growth	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
7	Schools	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	**			
8	Capital Programme	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α
9	Workforce	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	R	R	R	R	R
10	Recruitment	Α	Α	*									
12	Cyber Attack	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
14	Post European Union (EU) Transition	R	R	R	G	G	G	G	G	G	G		
15	Climate	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
16	Covid-19	R	R	R	R	R	R	R					
17	Safeguarding of Children and Young People						Α	Α	R	R	R	R	***
18	Data Breach						Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α
19	Schools and ISEND									R	R	R	R
NEW	Placements for Children and Young People in our Care												R

^{*} Risk 10 (Recruitment) was removed from the Strategic Risk Register as a stand-alone risk and incorporated into Risk 9 (Workforce)

^{***} Risk 17 (Safeguarding of Children and Young People) was removed from the Strategic Risk Register as a stand-alone risk and incorporated into Risk 9 (Workforce)

	Strategic Risks - Pre (■) and Post Mitigation (♦) RAG Ratings (Q4 2022/23)													
Ref	Strategic Risks	High Risk	High Risk ← Low F											
1	Roads		■ ♦											
4	Health					♦								
5	Reconciling Policy, Performance & Resource		•											
6	Local Economic Growth				-			•						
8	Capital Programme					*								
9	Workforce		•											
12	Cyber Attack		•											
15	Climate		•											
18	Data Breach				*									
19	Schools and ISEND		•											
NEW	Placements for Children and Young People in our Care		•											

^{**} Risk 7 (Schools) was removed from the Strategic Risk Register as a stand-alone risk

	Strategi	c Ris	k Register - Q4 2022/23		
Ref	Strategic Risks	Pre-mitigation RAG Rating	Risk Control / Response and Post Mitigation RAG score	Post-mitigation	RAG Rating
Strat-12	CYBER ATTACK The National Cyber Security Centre (NCSC) has highlighted the substantial risk to British web infrastructure, with elevated levels of Cyber Crime being reported against all areas of government, particularly in light of the current Ukrainian situation. Cyber attacks are growing more frequent, sophisticated, and damaging when they succeed. The COVID-19 pandemic has increased the need to carry out many additional functions virtually and remotely. Changes in working practice give rise to more requests to relax security controls, with services more likely to take risks on the technology they procure and how they use it. Controls have been enhanced to manage these requests. The impacts of a cyber attack are far-reaching and it is difficult to put a figure on the cost, but authorities that have been subject to major attacks have calculated the disruption to have cost between £10m and £12m.	R ←	Most attacks leverage software flaws and gaps in boundary defences. IT&D use modern security tools to assure our security posture: Monitoring network activity and identifying security threats; Keeping software up to date with regular patching regimes; Continually monitoring evolving threats and re-evaluating the ability of our toolset to provide adequate defence against them; Ongoing communication with the Security industry to find the most suitable tools and systems to secure our infrastructure. IT&D continues to invest in new tools, which use pre-emptive technology to identify threats and patterns of abnormal behaviour. Enhancing user awareness: Expanding E-Learning and policy delivery mechanisms to cover Cyber threat; educating staff around the techniques and methods used by active threats; and providing General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) training and workshops to cascade vital skills and increase awareness of responsibilities under GDPR legislation. Business Continuity Scenario testing is currently being cascaded through Departmental Management Teams. Services hosted in ISO 27001 accredited Orbis Data Centres.	R	‡

RECONCILING POLICY, PERFORMANCE & RESOURCES

There is ongoing uncertainty in relation to future funding levels, the longer-term local government funding regime and the impact of national reforms, particularly to Adult Social Care. Rising inflation and cost of living are likely to lead to higher demand for Council services and increase the direct cost of providing services. Together these create a risk of insufficient resources being available to sustain service delivery at the agreed Core Offer level to meet the changing needs of the local community.

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We employ a robust Reconciling Policy, Performance and Resources (RPPR) process for business planning, which ensures a strategic corporate response to resource reductions, demographic change and regional and national economic challenges; and directs resources to priority areas. We take a commissioning approach to evaluating need and we consider all methods of service delivery. We work with partner organisations to deliver services and manage demand, making best use of our collective resources. We take a 'One Council' approach to delivering our priorities and set out our targets and objectives in the Council Plan. We monitor our progress and report it quarterly.

Our plans take account of known risks and pressures, including social, economic, policy and demographic changes and financial risks. However, we continue to operate in changing and uncertain contexts. Current and forecast economic conditions continue to shape a very challenging financial outlook both for the Council itself and many of the county's residents and businesses. Alongside this we continue to face ongoing challenges as a result of the conflict in Ukraine, national service reforms and the impact of the Coronavirus pandemic. We will continue to use the latest information available on these challenges to inform our business planning. We will also continually review our performance targets, priorities, service offers and financial plans, and will update these as required.

We lobby, individually and in conjunction with our networks and partners, for a sustainable funding regime for local government in general and for children's social care and adult social care specifically, to meet the needs of the residents of East Sussex.



In September 2022 Cabinet agreed an investment of £270k across

CLIMATE

Failure to limit global warming to below 1.5°C above pre-industrialisation levels, which requires global net human-caused emissions of carbon dioxide (CO2) to be reduced by about 45 percent from 2010 levels by 2030, reaching 'net zero' by 2050 at the latest. The predicted impacts of climate change in East Sussex include more frequent and intense flooding, drought and episodes of extreme heat, as well as impacts from the effects of climate change overseas, such as on food supply. This will lead to an increase in heat-related deaths, particularly amongst the elderly, damage to essential infrastructure, increased cost of food, disruption to supply chains and service provision, and greater coastal erosion.

Climate change mitigation: the science-based target is to reduce scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions by 50% every 5 years. The focus is on buildings, as they made up 79% of carbon emissions in 2020/21. Internal oversight of progress is by the corporate Climate Emergency Board.

Climate change adaptation: we work with partners on flood risk management plans and deliver a Heat Alert service during the summer months.

In Quarter 4:

- 1) **Carbon Reduction Target**: the carbon reduction target for 2022-23 is a 34% reduction compared with the baseline year of 2019-20. Energy usage data for 2022-23 will be collated and analysed by July 2023-24. The initial analysis of Q1-3 data for 2022-23 indicated that we may be close to reaching the 34% cumulative reduction target, subject to the weather during Q4 being mild.
- 2) 10 LED lighting projects: 11 schemes have been completed.
- 3) 10 solar PV projects: 7 sites have been completed. An 8th site is due to complete in March, a 9th site is due to complete in Q1 2023/24 and a 10th site in the pipeline for 2022-23 will now also be picked up for delivery in 2023-24.
 - 4) **2 Decarbonisation of Heat Projects**: Ninfield & Herstmonceux school projects have completed.
 - 5) **Climate Awareness Training**: 140 staff have had carbon literacy training; 82 school and corporate site managers have had energy efficiency training; and 46 School Business Managers have had presentations on how they could best use the Department for Education efficiency funding given to schools in 2022-23.
 - 6) **Electric vehicle (EV) charge points**: £106K of revenue Capability Funding has been awarded by the Department for Transport (DfT) to support the development of an on-street charge point network. Capital funding from DfT is expected, which will support the procurement of the 1st phase of the network, planned in 2023-24.
 - 7) **New corporate Climate Emergency Plan**: the new plan, covering the period up to March 2025, was agreed by full Council in February.

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Strat New	PLACEMENTS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN OUR CAREInability to secure sufficient high quality placements for children in our care, and, suitable accommodation for care experienced young people and respite provision, leading to significant financial pressure	R	‡	Effective management of demand through early intervention and support to families, (delivery of supported families, early help services). Ensuring appropriate thresholds applied through Single Point Of Advice (SPOA) and multi-agency safeguarding hubRobust quality assurances and performance management across locality teamsMonitoring and evaluation of investment in Connected families and Family Safeguarding approach (to be launched January 2024), enabling more children to live safely with their families and supporting reunificationEnsuring Family Group Conferences in place and kinship care are considered for all children entering carePlacement sufficiency assessment and strategy refreshed to inform forecasting in regards to number and type of placements required over the next three-five yearsFostering recruitment and retention strategy refreshedReview of foster carers rates	R	±
Strat-19	SCHOOLS AND ISEND For Children with Special Educational Needs. Inability to secure statutory provision.	R	‡	Effective use of forecasting data to pre-empt issues Work with statutory partners to develop contingency plans Work with the market to increase provision where needed Expanding internal interim offer for children	R	\uparrow

ROADS

Extreme weather events over recent years have caused significant damage to many of the county's roads, adding to the backlog of maintenance in the County Council's Asset Plan: and increasing the risk to the Council's ability to stem the rate of deterioration and maintain road condition.

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Post pandemic and recent events in Ukraine, and the economic impact of these, have had some effects on service delivery during this year, particularly with increased costs, shortages of suitable contractors and materials.

While additional funding over the last few years has helped maintain road condition, the latest condition and funding modelling showed the potential for renewed deterioration over the next 10 years, if further investment was not introduced into road maintenance. This reflects the changing climate with more extreme events such as warmer wetter winters, drier summers (drying and shrinking the substructure of roads) punctuated by unseasonal heavy downpours, all now influencing the rate of road deterioration.

However, further investment was approved by Cabinet in November 2021 and through the Reconciling Policy, Performance & Resources (RPPR) process in February 2022 to maintain condition at current levels; and to help mitigate these factors over the next 10 years by increasing the capital budget for road maintenance by an additional £3.1m per year. In addition, a one-off investment of £5.8million to be spent on highway maintenance (roads, footways, lines and signs) in 2022/23 was also agreed.

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The wettest November on record, followed by one of the coldest starts to December and then further heavy rain, have led to a significant increase in the number of potholes appearing on our roads. This will also likely be reflected in a wider deterioration in road surfaces, which may manifest in our Road Condition Indicator (RCI) scores for this year, when survey works are undertaken later in the summer.

We closely monitor the national economic situation; evaluate all options for service delivery; manage delays to materials with long lead in times; and allow for increased costs within the new Highways contract.

Strat-18	DATA BREACHA breach of security/confidentiality leading to destruction, loss, alteration, unauthorised disclosure of, or access to, personal data. This includes breaches that are the result of both accidental and deliberate causes. A personal data breach is a security incident that has affected the confidentiality, integrity or availability of personal data regardless of whether information has been accessed, altered or disclosed via electronic or manual means. Risks to individuals, reputational damage, fines from the Information Commissioner's Officer (ICO), compensation claims.	R	+	Policy and guidance procedures in place to support practice.Data Protection Officer (DPO), Caldicott Guardians and Information Governance Officers monitor breach reporting and put in place mechanisms to minimise recurrence. Staff training to develop awareness.Technical security measures operated by Information Technology and Digital (IT&D), including access control.	Α	+
Strat-8	CAPITAL PROGRAMME There are risks and uncertainties regarding the capital programme over the current Medium Term Financial Plan period and beyond, which could impact on the ability to deliver the Council's priorities. The volatile national economic situation has increased uncertainties within the construction industry around supply chain issues and high-cost inflation, which are likely to impact project deliverability and affordability. This has been exacerbated by the invasion of Ukraine by Russia and the resultant global sanctions imposed on Russia. Additionally, there is a risk that, due to the complexity of factors and uncertainties impacting them, the level of government grants and other sources of capital programme funding such as developer contributions could be significantly reduced.	R	+	The Council reviews and updates its 20-year Capital Strategy annually as part of the Reconciling Policy, Performance and Resources (RPPR) process, which sets the framework in which the capital programme is planned, and allows the Council to prioritise investment to support its objectives. The development and delivery of the capital programme is overseen by a Capital Strategic Asset Board (CSAB), which is a cross departmental group, who also hear from Departmental Capital Board/Sub Boards who oversee priority areas. The capital programme includes an element of 'normal' level of inflation for ongoing target-based core programmes (as opposed to programmes that have cash limited envelopes). Additionally, a capital risk provision in the form of additional borrowing flexibility is in place to provide the ability to react to emerging risks such as supply chain issues and inflationary pressures. The level of provision is reviewed and approved on an annual basis as part of the RPPR process and is maintained by the CSAB in adherence to financial regulations. The CSAB have oversight of all sources of capital funding, including grants, capital receipts and developer contributions, to ensure that resources are used effectively and to minimise the need to borrow. Funding announcements are actively monitored, and funding targets reviewed to minimise the impact on delivery of the capital programme, ensuring that there is sufficient liquidity to meet funding requirements.	Α	‡

HEALTHFailure to secure maximum value from partnership working with the National Health Service (NHS). If not achieved, there will be impact on social care, public health and health outcomes and increased social care operational and cost pressures. This would add pressures on the Council's budget and/or risks to other Council objectives, as well as shared system objectives in the context of our Integrated Care System across workforce and patients who are medically ready for discharge (MRD) from hospital or community beds.

The additional £500 million Government Social Care Discharge Fund was used to increase capacity across Discharge to Assess (D2A) beds, specialist beds, packages of care, D2A homecare, and equipment provision to help patients be discharged safely from hospital and into onward care as fast as possible. A range of other measures, including recruitment and retention incentives for the independent care sector, were also enhanced to support safe and effective discharge. Working as part of the wider Sussex Integrated Care System (ICS) Winter Rapid Improvement Enhanced Workstream enabled our System to: maintain performance on Medically Ready for Discharge (MRD) at Q1 (2022/23) baseline levels over the winter period; improve the trend in weekend discharges being observed across a number of Sussex acute hospitals: and improve system visibility of data with the development of a system discharge dashboard covering a wide range of key performance indicators. The Sussex ICS has been selected as one of six areas in the country to be a 'Discharge Frontrunner' to find innovative ways to improve how people can be supported to leave hospital quicker and ease the current pressures on the National Health Service (NHS). East Sussex County Council is participating in the programme with NHS and Local Authority partners in the Sussex ICS, which will take the E4above work into a new phase to build on progress and enable the Sussex ICS to further reduce the length of time people wait to be discharged, positively impact on bed occupancy, and maximise reablement and independence after discharge. Delivery will include trialling a new business information tool which aims to give health and care teams full visibility of discharge systems, patient-level information required for effective discharge, and the ability for teams to share intelligence with each other, and creating an effective, empowered and integrated workforce across health and care to support the discharge system effectively. The year 1 (2023/24) delivery priorities were finalised for the Sussex Integrated Care Strategy Shared Delivery Plan (SDP) and were submitted to NHS England (NHSE) by the NHS Sussex Integrated Care Board (ICB). This sets out shared delivery priorities drawn from the East Sussex Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB) Strategy focussed on health outcomes improvement, children and young people, mental health and community health, care and wellbeing. Planning for years 2 – 5 of the SDP is currently taking place and will be shared with the East Sussex HWB in June for endorsement, prior to final approval and submission to NHSE.

LOCAL ECONOMIC GROWTH

Failure to deliver local economic growth, and failure to maximise opportunities afforded by Government proposal to allocate Local Growth Funding to South East Local Enterprise Partnership, creating adverse reputational and financial impacts.

East Sussex County Council (ESCC), working with partners, has been successful in securing significant amounts of growth funding totalling £129m, via both the South East and Coast 2 Capital Local Enterprise Partnerships, to deliver a wide range of infrastructure projects in East Sussex. We have worked with partners on complementary economic development programmes supporting businesses to grow, providing skills, creating employment, and improving our places with funds secured from various Government departments including the Levelling Up Fund (LUF), UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF), UK Community Renewal Fund, Getting Building Fund, Bus Service Improvement Plan, Local Skills Improvement Plan, Active Travel, Stronger Towns Fund and Future High Street Fund etc.

The impacts and effects of Covid 19 led ESCC to officially launch in September 2020 the East Sussex Economy Recovery Plan, called 'East Sussex Reset'. The plan identifies deliverable actions in the short term, alongside more aspirational asks, and has already aligned and secured new monies totalling £220m investment into East Sussex. The County Council is committed to now producing a longer term East Sussex Economic Growth Strategy and significant work will commence on this throughout 2023-24, with the plan to have the strategy approved in 2024.

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Specifically on the major LUF programme, ESCC submitted a transport package for Exceat Bridge of £8m, while four of the local Borough and District Councils (except Hastings) submitted in June 2021 major capital funding bids under this first round for town centre/regeneration and cultural investment. Outcomes were announced on 27 October 2021, with the following awarded monies: Exceat Bridge (£8m), Eastbourne (£19.8m) and Lewes (£12.6m) all to be delivered by March 2024. The other Borough and Districts were unsuccessful but applied under Round 2 in July 2022, with Rother's £19.2m bid awarded in January 2023.

The main prospectus for the UKSPF (the successor to the outgoing EU funding) was released in April 2022 with the award of allocations known to each Borough and District Authority, who are now the responsible accountable bodies for the delivery of the programme. Investment plans were submitted to Government by 1 August 2022. ESCC has made the case with regards to pan East Sussex projects, which can continue to deliver against the main themes of the programmes and the Council's priorities. All 5 bids for circa £1m each over the period April 2022 to March 2025 were approved and allocated their monies in December 2022. In

addition, as part of the UKSPF, the Multiply programme was announced in late March 2022 to help adults to improve their numeracy skills up to Level 2. The responsibility for managing this programme from 2022-2025 has been awarded directly to ESCC, with up to £2.5m available. We prepared an investment plan working with partners and submitted this by 30 June 2022 to the Department for Education and our plan has been approved for the full allocation. Contracts have now been awarded to providers and delivery is underway.

The Government's recent Spring Budget announcements in March 2023 are in part intended to provide a stimulus to growing our businesses, increasing employment opportunities for our residents and improving our economy. The budget indicated the role of Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEP) is proposed to end by April 2024; and that subject to consultation will lead to current LEP powers, responsibilities and functions coming down to local authority level to elected members. At this stage no decision has been made on whether this will come down to County or District/Borough level or a combination of both, and what functions would be undertaken. We will respond to the consultation and work with SELEP and partners on this matter. The Government also announced the rollout of new Levelling Up Partnerships to improve place based regeneration and address the biggest barriers to levelling up in the 20 areas most in need over the period 2023-2025. This included Hastings and Rother, enabling these areas to bid for a share of the new £400m funds.