

St Helena Resilience Forum Island Risk Register Rating

IMPACT	Catastrophic (5)	E2 S1 S3 U4	E1 E7	E5	U5 B1 P1 U3	G1 H1
	Significant (4)		S2 U2	U6	N1 E4 E9	E6 N2
	Moderate (3)			U1	E3	
	Minor (2)			E8		
	Insignificant (1)			S4		
		Negligible (1)	Rare (2)	Unlikely (3)	Possible (4)	Probable (5)
		LIKELIHOOD				

Red--- Very High
 Amber--- High
 Yellow--- Medium
 Green--- Low

Risk Assessment Methodology

Within each category the individual risks are identified, with a credible **worst-case scenario** outcome description of the effect each would have if it occurred. This information is provided by the Risk Register Sub Group, which forms best practice guidance. Each risk is then assessed for potential impact. The risk assessments only provide details on non-malicious events (**i.e. Hazards**) rather than threats (**i.e. Terrorist Incidents**). This does not mean that the relevant authorities are not considering threats within their risk assessment work, however, given the sensitivity of the information supporting these risk assessments, and the potential for its use by adversaries, specific details will not be made available.

Impact Categories

The impact of an event occurring in each of the areas has been mapped against the impact on the **Health, Social, Economic and Environmental** dimensions of the Island.

- **Health** – encompassing direct health impacts (numbers of people affected, fatalities, injuries, human illness or injury, health damage) and indirect health impacts that arise because of strain on the health service
- **Social** – encompassing the social consequences of an event, including availability of social welfare provision; disruption to facilities for transport; damage to property; disruption of a supply of money, food, water, energy or fuel; disruption of an electronic or other system of communication; homelessness, evacuation and avoidance behaviour; and public disorder due to anger, fear, and/or lack of trust in the authorities
- **Economic** – encompassing the net economic cost, including both direct (e.g. loss of goods, buildings, infrastructure) and indirect (e.g. loss of business, increased demand for public services)
- **Environment** – encompassing contamination or pollution of land, water or air with harmful biological/chemical/radioactive matter or oil, flooding, or disruption or destruction of plant or animal life

The impact for each category is measured on a score of **1 (insignificant impact) to 5(catastrophic impact)**.

The average score from the 4 categories then becomes the overall impact score for each individual risk. Along with the assessment of impact, the **likelihood** of the risks occurrence in St Helena is then assessed.

- 1 Insignificant (Limited) Impact**
- 2 Minor Impacts**
- 3 Moderate Impacts**
- 4 Significant Impacts**
- 5 Catastrophic Impacts**

Risk Ratings

The likelihood and impact scores are combined to provide an overall risk score or value.

Low (Green) Risks – these risks are both unlikely to occur and not significant in their impact. They should be managed using normal or generic planning arrangements and require minimal monitoring and control unless subsequent risk assessments show a substantial change, prompting a move to another risk category.

E8, S4

Medium (Yellow) Risks – these risks could cause disruption and / or inconvenience in the short term. The risks should be monitored to ensure that they are being appropriately managed within emergency planning arrangements.

U4, E2, S1, S3

High (Orange) Risks – these are classified significant risks. They may have a high or low likelihood of occurrence, and their potential consequences are sufficiently serious to need consideration after those risks classes as ‘very high’. Consideration should be given to the development of ways to reduce or eliminate the risk where possible. Multi-agency planning and training should be in place and the risk should be regularly monitored.

U1, U2, E1, E3, E7, S2

Very High (Red) Risks – these are classed as major risks requiring immediate attention. They may have a high or low likelihood of occurrence, but their potential consequences are such that they must be treated as a high priority. This may mean that ways should be developed to reduce or eliminate the risk where possible and also that mitigation (in the form of multi-agency planning and training for these hazards) should be put in place and the risk monitored regularly. Consideration should be given to planning specifically for the risk rather than generic planning.

G1, U3, U5, U6, N1, N2, E4, E5, E6, E9, P1, H1, B1