



I N T E R N A T I O N A L
ISLAND GAMES
A S S O C I A T I O N

RISK MANAGEMENT & RISK ASSESSMENT POLICY

The IIGA has considered and agreed the need for a risk management framework to identify and minimise the impact of any adverse circumstances which could impact on the Association and its participating and Host Islands.

This work is ongoing and includes many and varied risks, examples include operational risk, reputational risk, games cancellation risk, epidemic risk, etc.

In support of this work it is essential that the IIGA has policies and guidelines in place to facilitate a common approach across all its Members. These Policies are set out below and will be subject to ongoing development.

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1 Environment & Carbon Emissions Policy

The IIGA recognises the increased awareness and impact of climate change. Consequently, IIGA's Association policy is to encourage our Island Members during their involvement with the Games to manage their consumption of natural resources and energy carbon emissions through actions which promote the use of sustainable resources, reduce energy consumption and associated carbon emissions. This can be achieved by minimising the consumption of natural resources and energy, whilst consuming material goods in moderation.

The Executive recognise that the major impact is that of travel to and from Games; however, it is possible to significantly and beneficially reduce this impact. Islands should assess and measure the carbon emissions from the various forms of travel and look to utilise the more energy efficient forms. For example, if air travel is the chosen option there are standard emission ratings for different types of aircraft for takeoff, cruising and landing, often these are also the lowest cost options. In addition, by looking to offset carbon savings through say, sponsored self travel initiatives, it is possible to raise funds and be emission offset neutral. For example, an Island could calculate the amount of CO² it uses for its charter flight to the Games and then arrange targeted cycling, walking or car sharing (which could be sponsored) prior to the Games.

2 Data Protection Policy

Data Protection legislation seeks to strike a balance between the rights of individuals and the sometimes competing interests of those with legitimate reasons for using personal information.

Legislation differs between the Islands however it is expected that all Member Island Associations will adhere to the commonly held principles of good information handling practice. Namely, that personal information held is fairly and lawfully processed, processed for limited purposes, adequate, relevant and not excessive, accurate and up to date, not kept longer than necessary, processed in accordance with the individual's rights, secure and not transferred to countries or Islands that do not have adequate protection for the individual.

3 International Anti Doping Policy and Standards

The International Island Games Association strongly supports the fight against the use of drugs in sport and the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) as the international independent organisation that promotes, coordinates, and monitors the fight against doping in sport in all its forms. WADA has coordinated the development and implementation of the World Anti-Doping Code (Code), the document harmonises anti-doping policies in all sports.

4 Equal Opportunities and Non Discriminatory Policy

For all Island Games and generally in respect of all activities of the Association and its Members there shall be no discrimination against any Island or person on any grounds whatsoever, including race, colour, gender, religion or politics.

5 Code of Conduct

The International Island Games Association and its Members shall promote and support the following Code of Conduct:-

1. **Selflessness:** Members shall take decisions solely in the Association's interest. They shall not do so in order to gain benefits for themselves or their sport.
2. **Integrity:** Members shall not place themselves under any financial or other obligation to individuals or organisations that might influence them in the performance of their duties.
3. **Objectivity:** In carrying out the business of the Association, including appointing or electing officials, awarding contracts or recommending individuals for rewards or benefits, Members shall make their choices on merit.
4. **Accountability:** All Officers are accountable for their decisions and actions and shall submit themselves to whatever scrutiny is appropriate.
5. **Openness:** Members shall be as open as possible about all the decisions and actions taken and shall give reasons for their decisions restricting information only when the wider interest clearly demands it.
6. **Honesty:** Members have a duty to declare any private interests relating to their duties and to take all steps to resolve any conflicts arising in a way that protects the interest of the Association and sport in general.

6 Risk Management Policies

Sport and recreation have changed rapidly in recent years and together with the perception of risk. Risk will always be part of our existence and is certainly an integral part of sport and sport administration.

The primary outcome sought from this guideline is a safer operating environment for everyone involved in the Games. Safer in terms of reduced exposure to injury, litigation, discrimination, vilification, failure, loss, or damage; and correspondingly better in terms of increased participation, more viable organisations, and more assured and confident managers and Association Members.

Most sporting activities where strength, speed or skill is involved will increase the level of risk to competitors, participants and spectators. Generally, all willingly accept this increased risk to gain the rewards derived from participating, winning or attending, however it is important that it is seen to be managed.

Although there are these inherent physical risks that will remain as long as the activity is pursued, there are often other risks, such as business risks, which can be reduced or avoided with good risk management. For example through insurance, spectator safety, etc.

Accordingly Host Islands and Member Islands should promote risk management as part of their normal operations and in particular for Games organisation and attendance.

7 Child Protection

The International Island Games Association supports child protection in sport and urges each Member Island to develop such policies ensuring it also meets the participating and Host Island standards.

8 Risk Management Framework

Host and Participating Islands in applying the recommended IIGA's Risk Management Policy would ideally follow a framework that provides for a process that identifies risks and allows the impact of that risk to be assessed.

It is suggested that Islands, as part of their preparations for hosting or attending the games should identify and classify the risks that they envisage exist and assess the impact should the risk materialise. The controls or alternative courses of action that are in place can be considered and if deemed insufficient then agree what action if any should be taken.

Risk Assessment and Actions

Such risks can be listed and grouped together in a risk log and the probability of occurrence estimated along with the impact. Consideration can then be given to actions starting or prioritising those with the greatest impact.

Examples of types of risks-

Internal:

Funding, Financial Crime, Resources, IT, Loss of Key Staff, Outsourced Arrangements, Fire, etc

External:

Participating Island Late Cancellation, Failure of Suppliers, Flood Damage, Financial Support, Reputation, Pandemic, Environmental, Climate, etc

It should be noted that within the last 15 years we have experienced some near misses with foot and mouth disease, hurricane damage, environmental spills, adverse weather and loss of key staff.

Examples

Risk Type	Risk Description	Probability (H/M/L)	Impact (H/M/L)	Score	Control/Mitigation
Internal					
Staff	Loss of Key Staff	Medium (5)	Medium (5)	25	Appoint Deputies
Network	Loss of Network	Low (1)	Medium (5)	5	Tested Alternative
External					
Island	No Show	Low (1)	High (10)	10	Island IGA does not act as Agent

It helps with prioritisation if a value is given to High (10) Medium (5) Low (1) - the score is probability multiplied by impact and helps where to focus the effort. Also if a risk cannot be mitigated consider options to minimise the impact e.g. Insurance.

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