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| PPRACKIF |



The quality of your risk assessment makes a critical different to the success of your strategy or project. The PPRACKIF tool helps you to understand risks emerging from your internal context.

This tool will make it easier to:

* identify and analyse risks in a way that is consistent and thorough
* compare risks in the same terms, so you can decide what risk management to give priority to
* communicate risks to other decision makers, whether in your organisation or outside it giving you a common language for talking about risk.

You may like to combine it with other analytical tools, for example, the Sustainable Development Goals, or influence and stakeholder mapping.

Also, don’t forget to assess risks emerging in your external context too. A useful tool to help you analyse external risks is the PESTLE tool.

## When do you use this tool?

* before making a final decision or commencing a project or other significant expenditure of organisational resources
* when new information comes to light
* when project milestones are reached.

## What do you get out of it?

If you’ve used this tool in a formal risk assessment, you’ll have a document capturing the results of the analysis. We recommend sharing it with stakeholders and peers for review or input into their own decision making, whether that risk is shared within the organisation or with other organisations.

## The analysis

In your analysis, you should aim to understand how what is going on in your internal context could make a difference to how you carry out functions and activities.

### People

What are the strengths and weaknesses of the people involved in the success of the organisation’s objectives? What are our core competencies? What skills do we have available and what gaps are there?

Look at employees, directors, the responsible body of your organisation, and the consultants and suppliers you have engaged to deliver products and services to your clients and stakeholders.

### Partnerships

What are the strengths and weaknesses of our relationships with other organisations in the Victorian Public Sector? How good are we at collaborating on shared and state-significant risk? How do we work with communities? With organisations in the private sector? What are the strengths and weaknesses of our relationships with contractors and our supply chain?

### Reputation

What is your reputation with stakeholders and clients? Analyse your culture, communications, relationships, and service delivery to understand what your reputation is based on.

### Agility

Are we agile enough to seize new opportunities? Do we actively look for ways to create value for the people whose interests we look after? Do we have the frameworks and relationships in place to be innovative?

### Culture

What are our values? How do we respond to change? What is our appetite for change? What do we say and is that different from what we do? What do our leaders say and do? How connected are the responsible body and the rest of the organisation?

### Knowledge

Do we really understand the people, places and systems in our care? What information do we have about Victoria’s demographics, both now and in the future? What do we know about the specific needs of people we provide services to? What do we know about the economic, ecological and social systems we are interacting with and trying to influence and shape?

### Information and document management

What public data, records and documents do we have? How is it protected? How can we use it, or make it available to others, to create value for Victoria? How can it be made available to the public as part of our legislative obligations?

### Finances

Are your budgets equal to the real cost of carrying out your functions and activities, and to meet your strategic objectives? Does your cost benefit analysis produce reliable evaluations? Have you transferred your financial risk appropriately?

## Instructions

1. Briefly present on the need to analyse your internal context and this tool.
2. Ask participants to form groups.
3. Allocate the letters PPRACKIF to each table group.
4. Using Post-it notes, ask participants to write down up to three factors they can see for the organisation for the allocated PPRACKIF area (2 mins - individual activity, no discussion).
5. Participants share their ideas with the group – are they the same ideas, or different?
6. Participants to highlight the most significant factors within each aspect of the context.