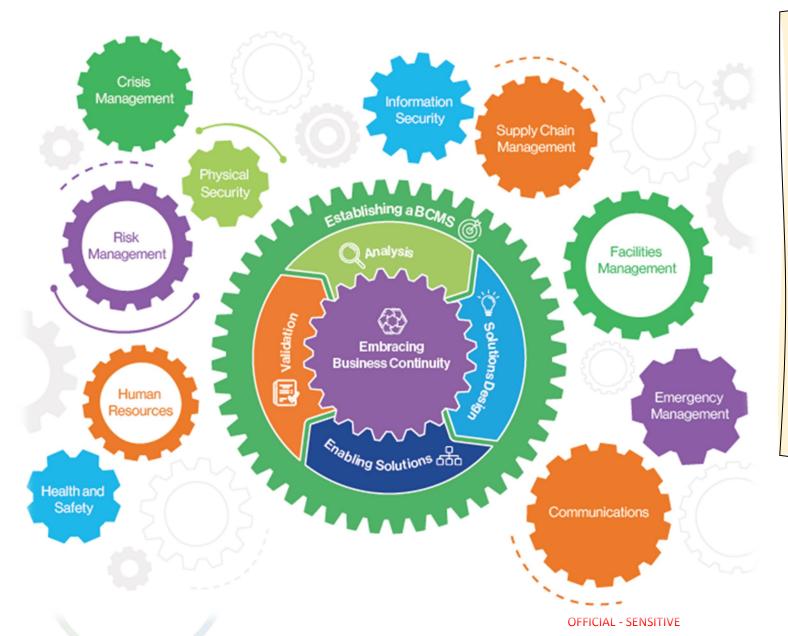


James Harris, Quality Assurance Manager, Quality and Service Continuity Team Health & Adult Services

Outline of this Presentation



- Setting the scene what is business continuity?
- What's critical in your service delivery?
- Your resources
- Risks to your service delivery





■ What is a BCP?







What is business continuity?

Abusiness continuity plan is strategic document that outlines how an organisation will continue operating during and after a disruption

BUSINESS CONTINUITY PLANNING



"The capability of the organisation to continue the delivery of products and services within acceptable time frames at predefined capacity

Source: ISO 22301:
Security and resilience —
Business continuity
management systems —
Requirements

during a disruption"







- What is a BCP?
- Why do we have them?





F

Objectives of the plan

- ✓ Protect people and assets
- ✓ Maintain customer, commissioner, partner trust
- ✓ Meet legal and regulatory requirements
- ✓ Safeguard revenue and market position
- ✓ Support risk management
- ✓ Minimise downtime
- ✓ Enable faster recovery





- What is a BCP?
- Why do we have them?
- When do we use them?

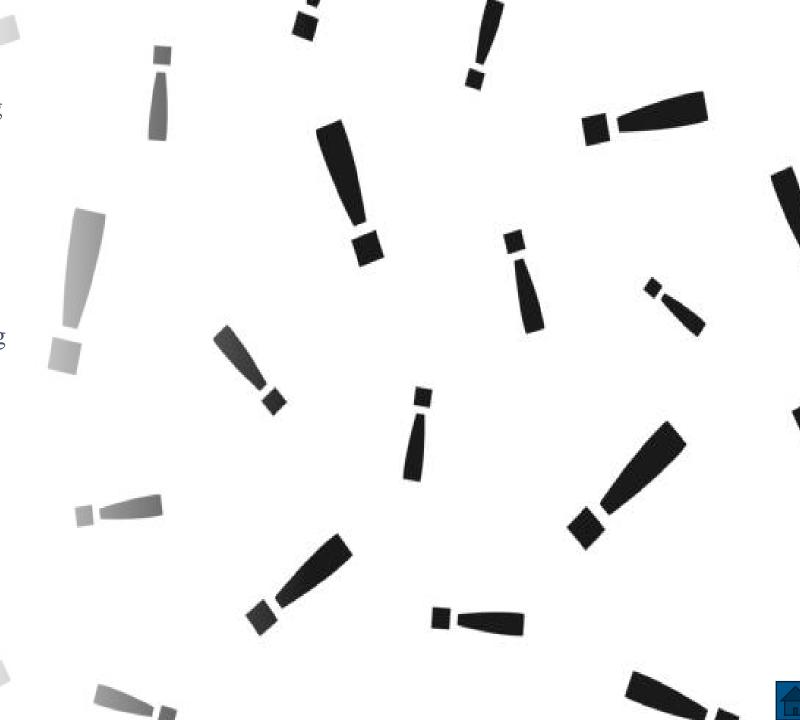




When used?

...whenever there is an issue affecting business as usual functioning...

- Severe weather events
 - Snow, rain, wind, heat, fog
- Power supply disruption/instability
 - Power cuts
 - Fuel dispute
- Systems pressures including staffing
- Human respiratory and infectious diseases
 - Pandemics, emerging disease outbreaks, norovirus, flu, Covid, etc.)
- Malicious action
 - Cyber-attack
 - Terrorism
 - As sault or affray
- Accidents
 - Fire
 - ICT/equipment failure





- What is a BCP?
- Why do we have them?
- When do we use them?
- Plan types







Response to a disruptive event will often rely on the activation of several different phases within the plan:

- Responding
 - Incident management plans, immediate actions
- Resumption
 - Business continuity plans
- Recovery
 - Recovery plans





- What is a BCP?
- Why do we have them?
- When do we use them?
- Plan types
- Business Impact Analysis





Your priorities

Identify key functions and services:

List critical activities that need to continue and ensure these are prioritised

Break down the impacts: 0-24 hours, 24-48 hours, 48-72 hours, up to 1 week, up to 2 weeks...



	Priority	Critical function	Recovery timeframe	See page		
- [1	Name of function or activity e.g. receiving orders	Recovery timeframe e.g.	Insert relevant		
\			restore within 2 hours.	page number		
	2					
	3					
	4					
	5					
	etc.					
L						





What makes something critical?

• Easy start point is to think about how soon you need to bring an activity back online:

Priority Level	Colour	Timeframe	Basic planning assumption
	code		
(Critical)	RED	0 - 24 Hrs	We do it 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, we employ staff on a duty out of hour's system.
(Urgent)	ORANGE	24 - 72 Hrs	We have a problem on a Friday, we would come in
			over the weekend to sort it out.
(Routine)	YELLOW	3 - 7 Days	If we had a problem on a Friday afternoon; we
			would wait till Monday before rectifying it.
(Support)	GREEN	Beyond a	Not an immediate priority but would need to be
		week	reviewed to identify when it would start having a
			negative effect.

Your priorities

Identify key functions and services:

List critical activities that need to continue and ensure these are prioritised

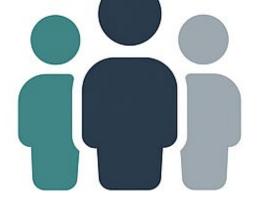
☑ Break down the impacts: 0-24 hours, 24-48 hours, 48-72 hours, up to 1 week, up to 2 weeks...

What resources are needed?



Priority	Critical function	Recovery timeframe	See page	
1	Name of function or activity e.g. receiving orders	Recovery timeframe e.g.	Insert relevant	
		restore within 2 hours.	page number	
2				
3				
4				
5				
etc.				









Resources







- Buildings
- ICT
- Vital records
- Suppliers
- Equipment
- Vehicles
- Telecommunications
- Workstations









Your priorities

Identify key functions and services:

List critical activities that need to continue and ensure these are prioritised

☑ Break down the impacts: 0-24 hours, 24-48 hours, 48 – 72 hours, up to 1 week, up to 2 weeks...

What resources are needed?

What are the risks to these?



	Priority	Critical function	Recovery timeframe	See page
- [1	Name of function or activity e.g. receiving orders	Recovery timeframe e.g.	Insert relevant
\			restore within 2 hours.	page number
	2			
- 1	3			
	4			
	5			
	etc.			

Riskassessment

- Assess the likelihood of it happening
- What do you have in place to prevent or reduce the likelihood of it happening
- What arrangements can you put in place to prevent or reduce the risk
- Assign a likelihood score for each risk (high impact/high Likelihood to low impact/low likelihood
- Rank the risks so you can determine what action you are going to take
 - Reduce disruption by ensuring the function/service continues at, or recovers to an acceptable level and within a reasonable timescale (RTO)
 - Accept the risk as the cost of addressing the issue outweighs the benefits
 - Transfer the risk to others insurance, contractual arrangements, paying a third party (financial risk/risk to assets)
 - Change, suspend or end the function/service. (where no conflict with function/service objectives, statutory compliance and stakeholder expectation, often when time limited)



Your priorities

Identifykey functions and services:

List critical activities that need to continue and ensure these are prioritised

☑ Break down the impacts: 0-24 hours, 24-48 hours, 48-72 hours, up to 1 week, up to 2 weeks...

What resources are needed?

What are the risks to these?

Maintain business continuity:

Focus on critical functions to avoid disruptions

Regularly update the list as priorities change

How will you continue to perform/deliver your critical activities during an incident?

Who will be responsible for specific actions during the incident?

Simultaneous incidents!



- 1	Priority	Critical function	Recovery timeframe	See page
	1	Name of function or activity e.g. receiving orders	Recovery timeframe e.g.	Insert relevant
\			restore within 2 hours.	page number
	2			
	3			
	4			
	5			
	etc.			





Simultaneous incidents!

Recent care home experience:

- Friday
 - Loss of gas supply on Friday
 - Utility company attended and ensured gas supply was back on
- Saturday:
 - Loss of heating
 - Engineer attended and situation resolved
- Sunday
 - Fire alarms sounding repeatedly, area showing on fire panel clear of fire
 - Smoke and steam from tank above the boiler room, not showing on fire panel
 - Engineer refused to return
 - Eventually attended, no access to ladders and concern about building safety
 - Fire service couldn't support with access due to emergency calls
 - Home purchased ladder to get the issue resolved
 - Phones stopped working, no fault identified







- What is a BCP?
- Why do we have them?
- When do we use them?
- Plan types
- Business Impact Analysis
- Risk assessment
- Solutions







Solutions

- Loss of staff:
 - Inventory of staff training
 - Knowledge to support redeployment, processes/procedures so people can step into unfamiliar roles
 - Succession planning
 - Removing single point of failure
 - Understand minimum safe staffing levels
 - RAG ratings of people supported
 - What can be done differently for a specified period of time
- Loss of, or access to, premises:
 - Have somewhere to relocate to, not too close so affected by the same event
 - How long is relocation expected to last staged approach
 - Think about accessing premises
 - Contact information
 - Transport
 - Equipment, medication, other resources





Solutions

- Loss of systems (ICT, telecommunications):
 - Understand the key data required to support the continuation of the function/service
 - Programme of system back-ups and where they are stored for access
 - Regular system updates
 - Forced password change
 - 2 stage authentication
 - Access to a mobile phone/out of hours number
 - How to let others know of system failure
- Loss of key suppliers, including suppliers of spare parts for aging equipment:
 - Alternative suppliers identified
 - Identify specific equipment, supplies, parts which could lead to extended impact

Solutions

- Loss of utilities e.g. water (including private water supplies), gas, electricity:
 - Generators/alternative power supplies readily available
 - Alternative supplies with stock rotation and clear plan for use
 - Consider H&S risks for people supported, ventilation, food/fluids, keeping warm/cool
 - Support people to register with utility companies as vulnerable customers
- Disruption to transport:
 - Is anything else put in place due to incident
 - Can you use/deploy staff differently
 - Are other transport options available,
 - National Fuel plan has high threshold and doesn't guarantee supply/access



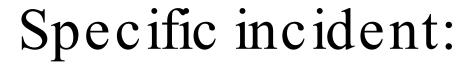


- What is a BCP?
- Why do we have them?
- When do we use them?
- Plan types
- Business Impact Analysis
- Risk assessment
- Solutions
- Notification









• Is a CQC notification required?

Safeguarding:

Commissioners / partners





- What is a BCP?
- Why do we have them?
- When do we use them?
- Plan format
- Business Impact Analysis
- Risk assessment
- Solutions
- Notification
- BC culture







BC culture

- Embed in the organisation:
 - Key information needs to be accessible to staff—it shouldn't be on the shelf, in the manager's office gathering dust
 - Train staff, especially those with service continuity responsibilities
 - Test it to make sure it works (tabletop and exercise), staff can speak with knowledge when asked
 - Updates/briefings for staff
 - Review regularly and after each incident. Look at lessons learned, continuous improvement
 - Ensure robust out of hours contact arrangements are in place and known by partners



Us e ful Links

Business continuity planning - The Care Provider Alliance

Business Continuity Management Toolkit - HM Government

Protect your business in an emergency
- North Yorkshire Council

QUESTIONS





FEEDBACK