

# **SLT Risk Profile: Reconnecting NZ**

Q4 FY 2021/22 – Risk Profile Review



#### SLT Risk Profile: Reconnecting New Zealand

Risk Description: Risk that INZ fails to deliver on reconnecting New Zealand in an effective and efficient manner including managing current and subsequent workflows once open.

DS Lead: DS INZ

Functional Lead: Chief Operating Officer (COO)

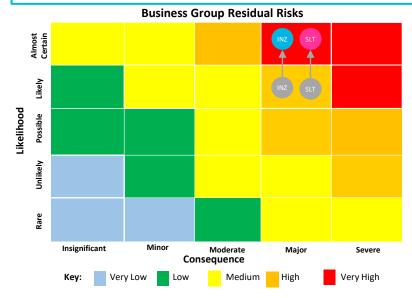
#### Risk Commentary:

This risk is trending upwards with the residual risk rating increasing from High to Very High as INZ continues to manage the reopening alongside some significant work programmes and changes across INZ. These include

- The launch of the new 'Employer Accreditation and Work Visa (AEWV)' a three stage process for those seeking to hire migrants on an Accredited Employer Work Visa
- The bulk of application processing for 2021 Resident Visa received under Phase 2, and with a current commitment to have 80% of all applications decided by 30 November 2022 (although a six month extension
- Delivery of enhancements to Immigration Online (internally branded as ADEPT), which will see paperless visa processing technology phased in for certain visa types - including Phase 2 of 2021RV (March), the Employer Accreditation and Work Visa (May and July) and visitor visas (July/Aug)
- Continued processing of Border Exceptions and other priority visa products
- Supporting the DPMC implementation unit review into readiness for reopening.

Planning is well advanced around the reopening of the last major visa products, namely visitor and student visas. Planning includes the agreed Visa Processing Plan to ensure we have sufficient resourcing for processing applications, training for staff, and more detailed communications and engagement. We are regularly making changes to how we are processing AEWV applications within the new policy settings.

The major areas of uncertainty for this work include the new Enhanced Immigration Online system, what level of applications we can expect when we reopen and how we will manage high risk markets onshore, when these were previously managed in our offshore processing offices. Some of this will not be known until after the products open. All of the above is dependant on an already stretched workforce dealing with the residual impacts of COVID-19. Further the need to move forward at pace has created an ICT bottleneck in July with pressure on internal resources and more importantly scarce vendor capacity.



Inherent Risk			Residual Risk			Target Risk		
Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating
Almost Certain	Severe	Very High	Almost Certain	Major	Very High	Likely	Moderate	Medium

#### Risk Causes:

**SR-12** 

- Quantum and speed of change (historic and in the next 12 months)
- [OR-6] Lack of capacity inability to recruit and/ or retain staff (in a tightening labour
- Lack of presence / capacity offshore R&V network may not be in country ahead of reopening of markets e.g. India
- [OR-7] Lack of capability new / changing visa types while running dual processing systems (AMS and ADEPT)
- · Lack of certainty / changing policy requirements
- Uncertainty of demand (history no indication of future demand) / likely peaks due to categories opening simultaneously
- · Technology limitations / system failures due to speed and quantum of change
- · Ongoing impacts of pandemic especially on existing resource
- Reliance on MBIE partners (also dealing with the ongoing impacts of COVID, resource pressures etc.) for a co-ordinated response
- Reliance on 3<sup>rd</sup> parties (also dealing with the ongoing impacts of COVID, resource pressures etc.) to complete work, for information, etc.
- Lack of reliable intel / data to feed 'demand' forecast which in turn limits the reliability of resource requirements / supply side

#### Risk Consequences:

- Loss of trust and confidence (Minister / Government)
- · Degradation in service leading to customer and / or stakeholder dissatisfaction
- Increased scrutiny from Statutory bodies
- Reduced staff productivity, increased presenteeism / absenteeism – staff engagement reduced due to negative media etc.
- Increased turnover rate
- Reputational damage, loss of preferred employer status, etc.

#### Risk Controls:

IN-CONFIDENCE

- · Governance mechanisms in place to facilitate discussions and ensure decisions are made at the right level.
- Active recruitment within BVO and V&C (surge capacity in place).
- Workforce planning and prioritisation, based on current phasing of workstreams, is undertaken monthly. This ensures the INZ processing workforce is focused on the highest priority products. Alongside this, automation and risk settings are being tested to maximise efficiency of processing as much as appropriate.
- Regular review and prioritisation of activities ('Our Top 3') to focus
   Reconnecting NZ focus groups (including external stakeholders) collective business effort, and compel trade offs
- Strong relationship / clear process for information flows between INZ and MBIE policy (potential to strengthen further) – including provision of advice to the MoI on the risks, options and potential trade-offs around compressing the reconnecting timeframes further
- Relationships with 3<sup>rd</sup> parties National security or defence actively

- managed to understand their capacity constraints and enable INZ planning to match capacity to need (where possible) and / or factor in the flow on effect
- Testing of critical systems (ADEPT) with relevant service providers prior to 'go-live' and provision of Early Life support (ELS)
- MBIE Functional lead (DDI) controls for system and data availability MBIE Functional lead (Ngā Pou o te Tamarau) controls for staff wellbeing [see OR-5]
- MBIE Functional lead (DDI) controls for system and data availability
- meets regularly to help set ongoing agenda for work, provide critical advice on the progress of RCNZ and provides a forum for INZ to test decisions with key stakeholders.
- Draw down facility to cover potential revenue shortfall secured as part of Budget 2022.

Risk Actions	Owner	Target Date
Reconnecting NZ Programme is coordinating various workstreams across INZ required to deliver RCNZ, ensuring resource is directed at the priority tasks, and that specific plans are developed for the reopening of products. Regular (weekly) reporting also provided on progress of key tasks.	Head of Reconnecting NZ / Head of AEWV	31/07/22
Resourcing up the (new) Christchurch 2 site, to provide additional resource capacity	GM BVO	Ongoing / as required
Expansion of workforce planning across the whole of the visa processing system	COO	Ongoing
Work to simplify / streamline processes where possible, as well as focusing on clearing older applications before reopening of products	coo	31/08/22
Frequent reforecasting of BVO workforce allocation across products, to ensure priority is given to those products which are deemed most significant for successful delivery of RCNZ.	coo	Ongoing
Review of immigration (risk) levers to ensure they remain fit for purpose in a changing landscape	GM V&C	Ongoing

## Appendix I

### MBIE Risk Rating, Escalation and Acceptance Criteria

		Likelihood risk rating criteria				
		Description	Probability	Frequency		
	Almost Certain	The event is expected to occur and is almost inevitable	Greater than 95% chance of occurring	< 1 year		
poo	Likely	The event is expected to occur in most circumstances	60% to 95% chance of occurring	1-2 years		
	Possible	The event might occur in some circumstances	30% to 60% chance of occurring	2-3 years		
ž	Unlikely	The event is not expected but could occur in some circumstances	5% to 30% chance of occurring	3-20 years		
	Rare	The event may occur but only in exceptional circumstances	Less than 5% chance of occurring	> 20 years		

		Risk escalation and acceptance			
		Strategic	Operational	Portfolio	
Residual Risk	Very High	Chief Executive	Chief Executive	Chief Executive	
	High	Deputy Secretary	Deputy Secretary	Investment and Change Delivery Committee	
	Medium	General Manager	General Manager	Portfolio Board	
	Low	Not required	Not required	Not required	
	Very Low	Not required	Not required	Not required	

	Consequence risk rating criteria					
	Financial	Service Delivery & Change	Reputation & Trust	People Safety & Security	Legal & Compliance	
Severe	>\$20m Financial impact on business or change related activities, funding, success, shortfalls, costs or savings     Impact cannot be managed or contained without additional funding from Government	->48-hour outage or long-term delays to high volume and/or business critical services     - Failure to achieve more than one Ministry or Business Group outcome or priority, to the extent that multiple targets will not be achieved     - Impact cannot be managed or contained without significant additional resources	review of the Ministry (e.g. Royal Commission, OAG, OPC)	threatening injuries or illnesses with serious permanent effects	<ul> <li>Action, omission, or issue resulting in critical breach of a legal obligation and compliance and/or enforcement action taken against the Ministry</li> </ul>	
Major	\$5m - \$20m Financial impact on business or change related activities, funding, success, shortfalls, costs or savings	24-48-hour outage or sustained delays to high volume and/or business critical services     Failure to achieve one Ministry or Business Group outcome or priority     Ministry impacted by significant slippage in business or change activity or service levels     Impact cannot be managed or contained without re-planning	Temporary adverse impact (widespread) on internal and external stakeholder trust and relationships of significant interest to ministers	a persons ability to return to work in the short-term (< 3 months)		
Moderate	\$1m - \$5m Financial impact on business or change related activities, funding, success, shortfalls, costs or savings	4–24-hour outage or intermittent delays to high volume and/or business critical services     Business Group impacted by significant slippage in business or change activity or service levels     Impact can be managed or contained with resource reallocation and some replanning	stakeholder trust and relationships of interest to minister	requiring in-patient medical treatment	<ul> <li>Action, omission, or issue resulting in serious breach of a legal obligation and Compliance and/or enforcement action taken against the Ministry</li> </ul>	
Minor	\$100k-\$1m Financial impact on business or change related activities, funding, success, shortfalls, costs or savings	A number of brief infrequent service outages or short-term delays Branch impacted by slippage in business or change activity or service levels Impact can be managed or contained within current resources, with some replanning	Limited media interest and/or coverage     Limited impact on internal and external stakeholder trust and relationships     Routine parliamentary questions, ministerial and/or Official Information Act enquiries	or outpatient medical treatment with	<ul> <li>Action, omission, or issue resulting in a non-material breach requiring increased internal monitoring and reporting</li> </ul>	
Insignificant	<ul> <li>&lt;\$100k Financial impact on business or change related activities, funding, success, shortfalls, costs or savings</li> </ul>	One brief isolated service outage or delay Business Team impacted by slippage in business or change activity or service levels Impact can be managed within current resources and does not require replanning	No media interest or visible adverse local or regional impact     Negligible loss of credibility with key internal and external stakeholders	(mental or physical) requiring first aid	<ul> <li>Action, omission, or issue (including nomiss) that constitutes a non-material breach of a legal obligation</li> </ul>	