**Risk Analysis Matrix - Food Africa**

**Empowering Youth and Promoting Innovative PPPs through More Efficient Agro-Food Value Chains in Nigeria**

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| **Risk** | **Associated to output #** | **Rating** | | | **How the risk will be measured?** | **How the risk will be mitigated?** |
| **Impact** | **Likelihood** | **Final rating** |
| State Government does not provides suitable land/site for establishment and operation of processing facility | Output 1.1: Improved access to agro processing, value chain integration and development and post-harvest losses |  |  |  | Land /site identified and secured for the processing facility. | State Government secures the land/site before start of the project. |
| The ownership model may be inefficient and/or unsustainable in the medium to long run |  |  |  | Profit and loss sheets of the facility, routine monitoring by interim Board of Trustees and NSC | Feasibility and market studies and scoping of best practice, i.e. facilities with similar ownership models and in the region, with the purpose of determining the most appropriate model |
| Skills/technology/ knowledge acquired not put into practice due to lack of resources. | Output 1.2: Improved capacities of farmers, agricultural practices and yields in agricultural production and business management |  |  |  | Change in production levels per hectare. | Resources provided to farmers to facilitate implementation of new technologies.  Provide regular extension services and technical support. |
| Infrastructure particularly rural roads network not in good condition to enable easy access to processing facility/other markets | Output 1.3: Improved agricultural yields and strengthened capacity of farmers in financial management |  |  |  | Frequency and regularity in delivering agricultural products from farms to processing facility and markets. | Maintenance of rural roads and other pertinent infrastructure by responsible authorities. |
| Competition between sectors obstructs coordination to support agriculture. | Output 1.4: Improved policy and inter-sectorial coordination |  |  |  | Consistency in joint planning and monitoring of activities. | Coordination structure put in place and supported by all relevant sectors. |
| The economy in Nigeria does not recover from the recession in the next 12 to 18 months to make investments in agricultural enterprises economically viable**.** | Output 2.1: Local economic development and sources of new livelihoods created in Kaduna through a hub promoting petty trade in agro-produce and other local goods and services |  |  |  | National Bureau of Statistics monthly and quarterly reports on the economy. | The project takes a long term approach and the focus on diversification in livelihoods and a holistic approach to local economic development and a focus on market segments will allow for profit maximization for entrepreneurs and MSEs. |
| Implementation delayed by unpredictable funding from partners. | Output 3.1 Effective management, oversight and communications |  |  |  | Timing of disbursements to implementing partners | Timely budgeting and allocation of funds. |

