
“Einkorn – Ancient Innovation”
Project No 2013-1-BG1-LEO05-08705

RISK IDENTIFICATION TABLE

Project No 2013-1-BG1-LEO05-08705

“Application of malted einkorn in food industry - Ancient Innovation”
Project acronym: **“Einkorn - Ancient Innovation”**



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Introduction

The Risk Management Plan (RMP) aims at the reduction of risk and problematic situations. This RMP is about identification and description of the potential risks and proposing the appropriate measures to overcome them.

The risk management plan gives recommendations and exact steps regarding the risk management, including:

- risk identification measures;
- risk assessment measures;
- Selection of the risk response and mitigation activities.
- Implementing of a risk mitigation measures
- Monitoring and reporting

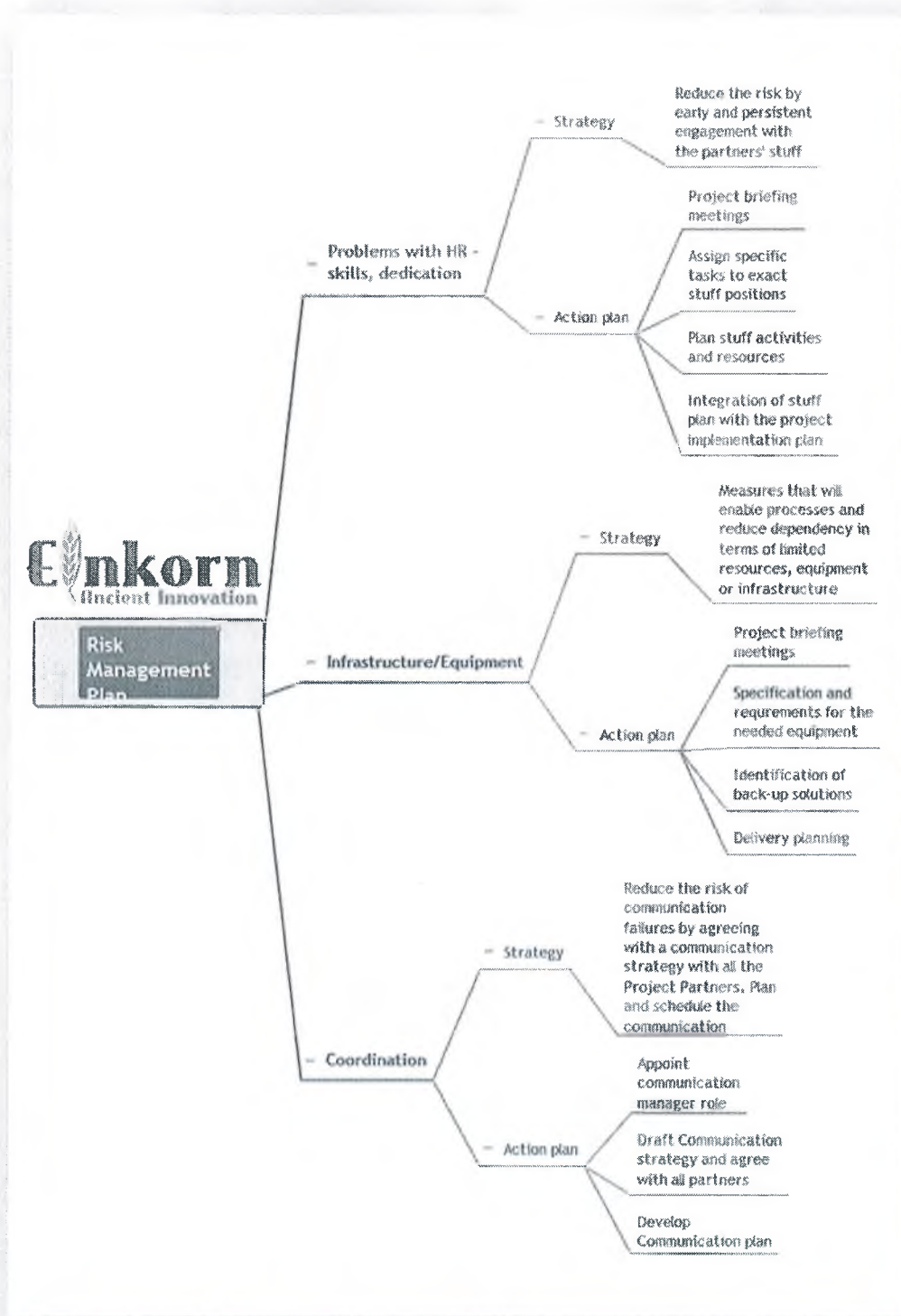
The RMP has three main pillars – fields where risks may occur:

- Problems or risks with the people engaged – the staff of the Project Partners and people executing specific activities under the project (even subcontractors)
- Problems or risks concerning the available infrastructure or equipment;
- Problems or risks concerning the coordination and communication within the project environment.

In the next scheme you can see the division of the pillars and short notes about the strategies and the actions that should be undertaken in order the smooth and successful implementation of the project to be ensured.



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The Risk management is a part of the WPI – Project management and coordination.

In order this Risk management to be ensured a constant monitoring of the processes and relationships under the Project must be maintained. This will prevent in time the occurrence of risks or problematic situation which may harm the smooth and successful implementation of the activities and the sustainable results. This monitoring must be executed continuously in order to be able “read” the signals.

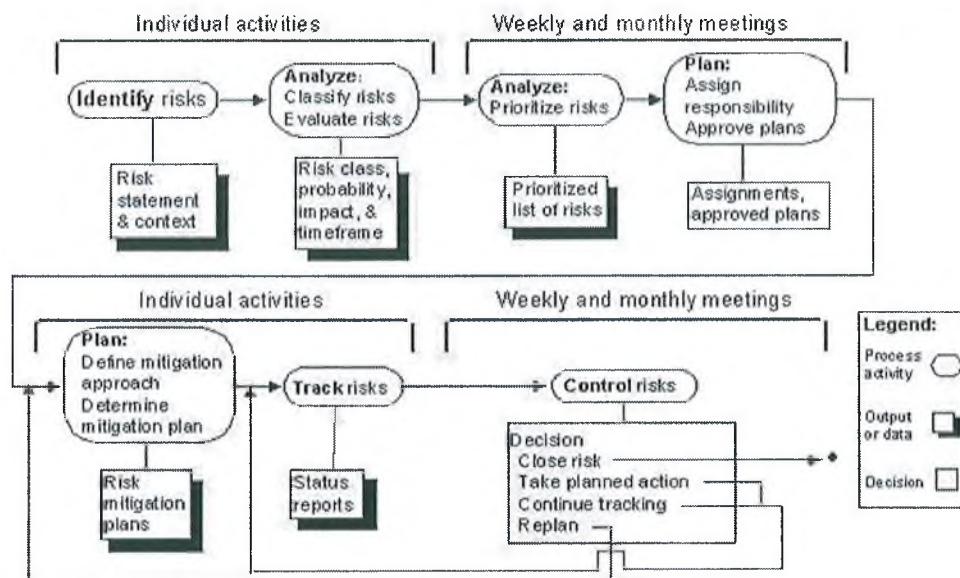
There is certain sequence of the activities and the data flow in order to ensure the correct implementation of the activities. There are individual activities and activities that must be performed weekly and monthly (figure on the next page). The main steps that should be performed will include:

1. Establishing the context (Project and Program aims and objectives);
2. Identifying the risks;
3. Analyzing and Evaluating the risks – risk class, probability, impact and timeframe;
4. Prioritize risks;
5. Assign responsibilities and approve plans for action;
6. Determining appropriate control measures (this could be accepting the risk, but also making financial arrangements to cover negative effects, transferring the risk or reducing the risk through changed work practices);
7. Define mitigation approach and plan;
8. Implement, monitor & review;
9. Control;
10. Communicating with all related parties.



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PROJECT RISK MANAGEMENT AND DATA FLOW



Important part of this risk management is the internal reporting and observation of financial and accounting issues and their relation to the planned activities. There will be 4 reporting periods – 2 internal and 2 that are in line with the interim and final report of the project. These internal interim reports will help and ensure the correct implementation of the activities and application of specific correction measures if needed.

There will be a representative of each partner which will be in charge of the communication regarding risk identification and management. P1 will be also in close communication with P3 (Institute of Brewing and Malting, Czech Republic, P3, in charge for



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WP 4) which is responsible for the quality assurance of the scientific activities performed mostly by P0 and P2.

Identified risks and proposed measures

During the first phase of the implementation of the Plan, a list of potential risks and possible measures to avoid them is prepared.

Potential risks which are the subject of the Risk management plan are described in the table below. Measures to prevent them are considered as well.

№	TYPES OF RISK	PREVENTIVE AND MITIGATION MEASURES
1.	Problems with the HR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce the risk by early and persistent engagement with the partners' stuff; - Project briefing meetings; - Assign specific tasks to exact stuff positions; - Plan stuff activities and resources; - Integration of stuff plan with the project implementation plan.
2	Insufficient Infrastructure or Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measures that will enable processes and reduce dependency in terms of limited resources, equipment or infrastructure; - Project briefing meetings; - Specification and requirements for the needed equipment; - Identification of back-up solutions; - Delivery planning.
3	Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce the risk of communication failures by agreeing with a communication strategy with all the Project Partners. Plan and schedule the communication; - Appoint communication manager role; - Draft Communication strategy and agree

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		with all partners; - Develop Communication plan.
4	Insufficiency of funds for pre-financing of the project activities	- Resource planning and distribution in time.
5	Lack of interest by the target groups	- Targeted dissemination measures; - Better publicity by presence in different channels: online media, traditional media, TV, radio, social networks etc.; - Use of the communication channels of the partners.
6	Bad selection of trainees for training on malting einkorn.	- Criteria for selection.
5	<i>Force majeure</i> risks (as defined by the programme)	- Activities can be affected only by natural disasters. Probability of occurrence of this type of risks can't be measured and prevented.
6	Time-planning related risks	- Following the project timetable according the Project implementation plan and keeping the track towards deadlines and the Application form.
7	Poor quality of deliverables	- Following the methodology and procedures indicated in the Quality Assurance Strategy.



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