Risk Mitigation



Agricultural Risks and Plans for Mitigation

Categories	Risks	Plans for Mitigation
Before Planting	A lack of high quality seeds and fertilizers	1. Get high-quality seeds and fertilizers from co-ops, seed companies and
(Agronomy)		government entities.
	2. A shortage of agri-laborers	2. Increase the use of agri-machineries
	3. A lack of technical (crop cycle, etc.) knowledge	3. Get assistance/training from AKCs, agrovets and palika agri-technicians
	4. A lack of irrigation	4. Increase the use of boring; coordinate with AKCs and palikas
	5. A shortage of capital	5. Find ways to get guaranteed buyers; agri-loans from banks and co-ops
	6. Little or non-uses of agri-machinery	6. Make use of custom-hiring system to use agri machinery
	7. Decrease in soil fertility	7. Get assistance/training from AKCs, agrovets and palika agri-technicians
	8. Fluctuation of soil moisture	8. Get assistance/training from AKCs, agrovets and palika agri-technicians
	9. No soil test	9. Get assistance/training from AKCs, agrovets and palika agri-technicians
	10. A shortage of fuel (diesel, etc.) to run machines	10. Plan ahead for fuel needs
	11. Unfavorable weather	11. Get updated weather reports via radio or mobile apps
Planting	12. A shortage of chemical (and organic) fertilizers	12. Get assistance/training from AKCs, agrovets and palika agri-technicians
(Agronomy)	13. Pests and insects	13. Get assistance/training from AKCs, agrovets and palika agri-technicians
	14. Stray animals (rodents, monkeys, cows, etc.)	14. Put up fence around the land; work with other farmers and palika
	15. A lack of micro nutrients in the soil for the plants.	15. Get assistance/training from AKCs, agrovets and palika agri-technicians
	16. Natural calamities (flood, drought, landslide, fire etc.)	16. Buy crop insurance (covers up to 90% of the input costs) ***
Harvest	17. Low yield (production)	17. Use best agricultural production practices
(Commercialization)	18. A lack of transport or high transport costs	18. Sell to traders and aggregators at collection centers
	19. A shortage of market information	19. Make use of mobile apps and mobile phones for information
	20. Price fluctuations	20. Fix minimum support price in coordination with the concerned authority
	21. Unable to compete with imports on prices due to high costs of (domestic) production	21. Push to lower the cost of production at every node of the value chain
	22. A lack of knowledge about costing, margin and pricing	22. Master how to set costing, pricing and margins
	23. Accidents/fire/animals/theft	23. Cover these risks with insurance (theft is not covered by agri-insurance)
	24. Unable to provide high-quality product	24. Take extra care when drying, storing and transporting
	25. A lack of safe, secure and long-term storage	25. Make use of community storage houses at co-ops and other places
External Threats	26. A lack of transport/road infrastructure	26 Pool resources with other producers to reduce transport cost
	27. Open borders	27 Differentiate your crop in terms of quality, value and availability
	28. Political instability (bandhs and shutdowns, etc.)	28 Stay safe and monitor your area's political environment

^{***} Currently Nepal's crop insurance scheme only covers the input costs, and ignores the output loss. It also covers for natural calamities such as flood, landslide, drought, lightning, etc. but does not cover losses due to theft, war, government policies, family feud etc.

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