

Colour Code	Risk Rating	Rsik Level
Green	1 - 35	Low Risk
Yellow	36 - 65	Medium Risk
Orange	66 - 99	High Risk
Red	100 ≥	Extreme Risk

Risk Assessment Form

Risk No	Risk Areas	Description	Likelihood (A) (1 -5)	Consequence (B) (1-5)	Control Effectiveness (C) (1-6)	Risk Rating (D) = (A)x(B)x(C)	Risk Level (Colour)	Mitigation Action
01	Internal Control Assessment Report for AMC Meetings		2	4	2	16		Streamlining Processes and Timelines <ul style="list-style-type: none">o Develop and disseminate a detailed procedural manual for appointment processes.o Automate nomination and appointment processes using a digital tracking system.o Introduce monthly progress reviews to track appointments against timelines.
1.1	Operational Risks	1. Delays in appointing Treasury representatives due to procedural inefficiencies or lack of clear nomination timelines.						
		2. Errors in collecting Chief Internal Auditors' quarterly assessment reports, such as incomplete data or miscommunication with auditors.						
			3	3	2	18		Enhancing Accuracy and Data Management <ul style="list-style-type: none">o Implement a digital platform for standardized report submissions with built-in validation checks.o Assign a designated focal point to handle report-related queries and communications.

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		3. Outdated internal auditors' database, leading to inaccuracies in monitoring and decision-making processes.	4	2	3	24		o Perform cross-departmental data verification to ensure consistency in the database.
		4. Inefficient coordination with AMC meeting stakeholders, resulting in scheduling conflicts or missed deadlines.	3	4	3	36		Improving Coordination and Communication o Use centralized scheduling tools and integrated reminders for stakeholders. o Maintain updated contact directories to streamline communication. o Assign a dedicated coordination officer to oversee stakeholder communications.
		5. Unavailability of AMC representatives due to unforeseen circumstances, disrupting the meeting process.	3	5	3	45		Building Resilience to Disruptions o Prepare contingency plans for disruption scenarios. o Train alternate representatives to handle responsibilities during emergencies. o Introduce an on-call system for urgent representative replacements.
								Adopt Alternative procedures & process o Develop a centralized meeting calender o Set Clear timelines and deadlines o Regular pre meeting cordination on call.

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1.2	Compliance & Legal Risks	1. Non-compliance with Treasury guidelines during AMC meetings, resulting from inadequate knowledge of standards or procedural lapses.	4	3	3	36		Adherence to Treasury Guidelines and Standards o Provide training sessions to Treasury representatives on AMC guidelines and expectations. o Develop and distribute an AMC compliance handbook. o Establish a compliance monitoring committee to oversee adherence.
		2. Failure to adhere to legal and regulatory requirements, leading to penalties or legal challenges.	3	4	3	36		Monitoring Legal and Regulatory Compliance o Engage legal experts to conduct workshops on compliance. o Introduce a review mechanism for AMC-related documents and actions. o Maintain a compliance tracking dashboard to monitor adherence in real time.
		3. Inaccurate interpretation of AMC guidelines, causing inconsistent decisions or recommendations.	4	3	2	24		Ensuring Consistent Interpretation of Guidelines o Develop an FAQ document for common guideline clarifications. o Establish an online query resolution system for AMC participants. o Incorporate guideline reviews into every AMC meeting agenda.
1.3	Strategic Risks	01. Inadequate representation of Treasury interests at AMC meetings, potentially weakening Treasury's oversight and decision-making.	3	5	3	45		Securing Treasury Representation o Assign experienced officers and provide them with detailed briefing notes.

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		02. Lack of coordination with other Treasury departments on AMC matters, resulting in fragmented decision-making and reduced efficiency.	3	3	2	18		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Develop a strategic AMC representation plan that aligns with Treasury priorities. o Conduct post-meeting evaluations to assess the effectiveness of representation.
		03. Failure to align AMC outcomes with Treasury's long-term objectives, weakening strategic goals.	4	3	3	36		<p>Enhancing Inter-departmental Coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Use project management tools to track inter-departmental AMC matters. o Establish a cross-departmental AMC task force to resolve coordination issues. o Implement regular reporting mechanisms for updates on inter-departmental actions. <p>Aligning AMC Outcomes with Strategic Goals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Incorporate Treasury's strategic goals into AMC decision-making templates. o Use KPIs to measure alignment with long-term objectives. o Review AMC outcomes quarterly against strategic benchmarks.
1.4	Reputational Risks	01. Perceived lack of responsiveness in coordinating AMC matters with other institutions, causing dissatisfaction and reputational damage.	4	4	3	48		<p>Fostering Responsiveness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Develop response timeline policies and monitor adherence through audits. o Conduct feedback surveys for institutions to assess responsiveness.

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		02. Perception of favoritism or bias in appointing Treasury representatives for AMC meetings.	3	4	2	24		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Create an escalation process for unresolved coordination issues.
								<p>Ensuring Transparency in Appointments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Publish appointment criteria publicly to enhance transparency. o Rotate representatives periodically to avoid perceptions of favoritism. o Use a third-party audit to evaluate the fairness of the appointment process.
1.5	Political/Geopolitical Risks	01. Potential political influence affecting AMC decision-making processes, leading to compromised decisions that deviate from Treasury policies.	3	4	3	36		<p>Minimizing Political Influence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Appoint ethics officers to oversee AMC decisions. o Require impartiality declarations for all AMC representatives. o Maintain meeting recordings and minutes for accountability.
		02. Impact of external political changes affecting AMC agenda or meeting outcomes.	4	4	3	48		<p>Adapting to Political Changes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Develop flexible AMC agendas with contingency plans for politically sensitive issues. o Monitor political developments and engage analysts for proactive adjustments. o Strengthen collaboration with international institutions for consistency.
		03. Cross-border implications in AMC matters, especially for projects with international collaboration.	3	4	2	24		<p>Addressing Cross-border Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Appoint specialized advisors for cross-border discussions.

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								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Develop a framework for assessing and addressing international project risks. o Foster partnerships with relevant stakeholders to efficiently manage cross-border challenges.
02	Internal Control Assessment Report for COPA Participation							
2.1	Operational Risks	<p>1. Incomplete or inaccurate Treasury reports due to delayed or incorrect inputs from other departments.</p> <p>2. Delays in preparing Treasury reports due to inefficiencies in internal processes.</p>	3	5	3	45		<p>Data Collection and Validation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Develop standardized templates for data collection. o Conduct preliminary reviews to validate data accuracy. o Set strict timelines for submission and compliance.
			2	5	3	30		<p>Streamlining report preparation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Automate data collation where feasible. o Allocate dedicated personnel to manage deadlines and monitor progress. o Introduce escalation protocols for delays promptly.
2.2	Compliance & Legal Risks	1. Misinterpretation of Parliamentary series, leading to non-compliance with legal requirements	3	5	3	45		<p>Ensuring Compliance with Parliamentary Series</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Assign legal advisors to review and validate interpretations of the series. o Develop a compliance checklist derived from Parliamentary requirements.

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		2. Failure to document meeting proceedings in adherence to Parliamentary standards.	3	4	3	36		Standardizing Documentation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Implement a standardized format for meeting minutes aligned with Parliamentary standards. o Train staff on documentation protocols and conduct refresher sessions periodically. o Schedule internal audits to ensure adherence to documentation standards.
2.3	Reputational Risks	1. Errors in Treasury reports affecting trust in Treasury representation.	3	5	3	45		Enhancing Report Accuracy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Conduct peer reviews of reports before finalizing. o Publish a clear disclaimer for draft versions to manage expectations. o Increase communication with stakeholders to clarify report contexts.
		2. Perceived lack of preparation or clarity during COPA meetings.	3	4	2	24		Improving Meeting Preparation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Prepare detailed briefing notes for attendees. o Rehearse presentations to ensure clarity and professionalism. o Hold pre-meeting briefings to address potential issues and enhance readiness.
2.4	Strategic Risks	1. Misalignment of meeting outcomes with Treasury objectives.	4	5	3	60		Aligning Outcomes with Strategic Goals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Develop a strategic alignment checklist for agendas.

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								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Involve senior management in pre-meeting preparations to ensure objectives are considered. o Review meeting outcomes for consistency with Treasury’s strategic priorities.
2.5	Political / Geopolitical Risks	1. Failure to address politically sensitive issues appropriately during meetings.	3	2	3	18		Handling Politically Sensitive Issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Conduct specialized training for representatives on political sensitivities. o Develop protocols for discussing politically charged topics during meetings. o Escalate politically sensitive issues to senior officials when necessary.
		2. Breach of confidentiality regarding sensitive meeting data.	4	4	3	48		Maintaining Confidentiality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Enforce strict data access controls to limit unauthorized access. o Implement confidentiality agreements for all meeting attendees. o Secure sensitive documents using encryption and monitor access logs o Secure sensitive documents using encryption and monitor access logs
03	Internal Control Assessment Report for Internal Auditors Training							
3.1	Operational Risks	1. Inefficient training logistics and resource allocation.	3	2	2	12		Training Logistics and Resource Allocation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Develop and follow a comprehensive training schedule detailing timelines, resources, and venue arrangements.

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		2. Attendance issues and low engagement during training.	4	5	3	60		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Assign a logistics coordinator to oversee the allocation and readiness of resources. o Maintain a backup plan for critical resources like venues or technology.
		3. Lack of mechanisms to gather and act on feedback.	5	4	3	60		<p>Attendance and Participation Monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Use a digital attendance system to accurately track participant attendance and engagement levels. o Establish a policy for mandatory attendance and send reminders to participants. <p>Feedback and Improvement Mechanisms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Use post-training surveys for participants and instructors to collect feedback. o Analyze feedback and implement improvements before the next session. o Conduct periodic training reviews with stakeholders to ensure alignment with objectives.
3.2	Compliance & Legal Risks	1. Non-compliance with training regulations and standards.	2	3	2	12		<p>Adherence to Training Regulations and Standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Regularly review training materials to ensure compliance with current legal and regulatory standards. o Engage legal experts to validate content compliance.

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		2. Inaccuracies in certification and credential verification.	2	2	3	12		Certification and Credential Verification: <ul style="list-style-type: none">o Implement a verification process for participant qualifications and prerequisites.o Maintain a database of credentials and review it before advanced training enrollment. Internal Compliance Review: <ul style="list-style-type: none">o Schedule periodic compliance audits of training programs.o Document and address compliance gaps in alignment with organizational standards.
		3. Gaps in the internal compliance review of training programs.	3	3	2	18		
3.3	Strategic Risks	1. Misalignment of training content with strategic objectives.	3	4	2	24		Alignment of Training Content with Strategic Goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none">o Involve key stakeholders to review and approve training content in alignment with strategic priorities.o Adjust training content to reflect evolving organizational goals. Training Effectiveness Evaluation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">o Conduct pre-and post-training assessments to measure learning outcomes.o Use evaluation results to refine training modules.
		2. Inadequate evaluation of training effectiveness.	3	5	2	30		

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		3. Failure to support continuous learning and development goals.	3	4	3	36		Continuous Learning and Development Review: o Introduce a professional development framework to support ongoing learning. o Update training programs regularly to address new challenges and opportunities.
3.4	Reputational Risks	1. Inconsistent quality in training delivery.	2	4	2	16		Quality and Consistency of Training Delivery: o Employ experienced and certified trainers with relevant expertise. o Standardize training delivery methods to ensure consistency.
		2. Lack of transparency and accountability in training outcomes.	2	5	1	10		Transparency and Accountability in Training Outcomes: o Share evaluation results and training outcomes with stakeholders. o Establish a transparent process for addressing participant concerns.
		3. Conflicts of interest in training processes.	2	4	2	16		Management of Conflicts of Interest: o Create a conflict-of-interest policy for trainers and participants. o Monitor and address any identified conflicts to maintain program integrity.
3.5	Political/Geopolitical Risks	1. Insensitivity to political or cultural sensitivities in training.	2	3	2	12		Awareness of Political Sensitivities in Training Content: o Ensure training material is neutral and culturally sensitive, avoiding controversial topics.

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		<p>2. Breaches of confidentiality regarding training data.</p> <p>3. Ineffective handling of politically sensitive issues.</p>	2	2	2	8		<p>o Engage subject-matter experts to validate the material's appropriateness.</p> <p>Confidentiality and Information Security for Training Data:</p> <p>o Use secure storage solutions to protect training data from unauthorized access.</p> <p>o Train staff on data privacy best practices and enforce strict access controls.</p>
			2	4	2	16		<p>Escalation Mechanisms for Sensitive Issues:</p> <p>o Establish a clear escalation protocol for handling sensitive issues raised during training.</p> <p>o Designate a trained mediator to resolve politically or culturally sensitive conflicts.</p>
04	Internal Control Assessment Report for Investigation Activities							
4.1	Operational Risks	1. Inefficient investigation planning and resource allocation.	4	4	3	48		<p>Investigation Planning and Resource Allocation:</p> <p>o Develop detailed investigation plans with defined timelines, allocated resources, and clear roles and responsibilities.</p> <p>o Allocate dedicated personnel and resources to ensure timely completion of investigations.</p>

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		2. Inaccurate evidence collection and documentation.	3	4	3	36		Evidence Collection and Documentation: o Implement standardized procedures for evidence collection, handling, and documentation to ensure consistency and legal compliance. o Train investigators on proper evidence handling techniques and documentation practices.
		3. Inadequate follow-up on investigation of Internal Control Assessment Report for Investigation Activities Findings and corrective actions.	3	3	4	36		Follow-up on Findings and Corrective Actions: o Establish a tracking system to monitor corrective actions and ensure timely implementation. o Assign responsibility for implementing corrective actions and regularly review their status.
4.2	Compliance & Legal Risks	1. Non-compliance with investigation standards and regulations.	4	4	3	48		Adherence to Investigation Standards and Regulation: o Regularly review and update investigation processes to ensure adherence to legal and regulatory standards. o Involve legal experts in the design and execution of investigations to ensure compliance.

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		2. Breaches of confidentiality and inadequate data protection.	3	5	3	45		Confidentiality and Data Protection: o Maintain strict confidentiality protocols to protect sensitive information during the investigation process. o Ensure that all personnel involved in investigations are trained on data protection laws and best practices.
		3. Inadequate legal compliance review of investigation outcomes.	3	4	2	24		Legal Compliance Review: o Conduct periodic legal reviews of investigation outcomes to verify compliance with applicable laws. o Ensure that legal advisors are involved in significant decisions related to investigation conclusions.
4.3	Strategic Risks	1. Misalignment of investigation goals with organizational objectives.	3	3	3	27		Alignment of Investigation Goals with Organizational Objectives: o Ensure that investigation goals and objectives are clearly aligned with broader organizational and strategic priorities. o Involve senior management and key stakeholders in setting the direction for investigations.
		2. Insufficient impact analysis of investigation findings.	4	3	4	48		Impact Analysis of Investigation Findings: o Evaluate the impact of findings from investigations on strategic goals and recommend improvements based on these insights.

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		3. Lack of continuous improvement based on investigation results.	3	4	4	48		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Develop a structured process for assessing how investigation findings influence organizational objectives and decision-making.
								Continuous Improvement Based on Investigation Results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Apply lessons learned from each investigation to refine the investigation process and improve future outcomes. o Regularly update investigation protocols based on feedback and evolving organizational needs.
4.4	Reputational Risks	1. Lack of transparency in the investigation process.	2	4	2	16		Transparency in Investigation Process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Establish clear communication protocols to ensure transparency with stakeholders about investigation progress and outcomes. o Regularly provide status updates and invite feedback to demonstrate openness.
		2. Inadequate public disclosure of investigation results (as appropriate).	3	4	3	36		Public Disclosure of Investigation Results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Share investigation outcomes with relevant stakeholders while protecting sensitive information. o Ensure that only the necessary information is disclosed to the public, following applicable laws and policies.

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		3. Conflicts of interest in the investigation process.	2	2	3	12		<p>Conflict of Interest Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Implement a conflict-of-interest policy to ensure impartiality in the investigation process. o Require investigators and stakeholders to disclose potential conflicts before participating in investigations.
4.5	Political/Geopolitical Risks	1. Inability to handle political and cultural sensitivities.	2	3	2	12		<p>Sensitivity to Political and Cultural Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Ensure that all investigation processes respect political and cultural sensitivities where applicable. o Train investigators and staff on cultural awareness and political neutrality.
		2. Breaches of data security related to sensitive investigation information.	2	4	2	16		<p>Data Security for Sensitive Investigation Information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Implement robust data security measures to ensure the protection of sensitive information related to investigations. o Use secure data storage and encryption protocols for all investigation records.
		3. Inadequate escalation procedures for politically sensitive issues.	2	3	3	18		<p>Escalation Procedures for Politically Sensitive Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Establish clear escalation protocols for issues that may be politically or culturally sensitive.

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								o Designate senior leadership or a specialized team to manage and resolve politically sensitive matters.
05	Internal Control Assessment for Accounting, Financial Statement Preparation, Administration, Procurement, and Vehicle Control Activities Actions							
5.1	Operational Risks	1. Inefficient budgeting and financial planning.	3	3	2	18		Budgeting and Financial Planning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Establish a comprehensive budget with detailed line items and align allocations with departmental priorities. o Use financial forecasting tools and regularly review the budget at set intervals to ensure alignment with actual spending.
		2. Inaccurate expense tracking and monitoring.	3	2	1	6		Expense Tracking and Monitoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Implement automated tracking systems with alerts for budget overages and conduct periodic budget reviews. o Use real-time tracking tools for expenses, ensuring accurate reporting and timely adjustments.
		3. Errors in payroll and benefits management.	2	2	2	8		Payroll and Benefits Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Implement automated payroll systems to ensure accurate calculations and timely distribution of salaries and benefits. o Regularly audit payroll to ensure compliance and accuracy.

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		4. Errors in financial statement preparation due to lack of standardized procedures or automation.	3	4	2	24		Standardizing and Automating Financial Statement Preparation o Develop and implement detailed procedures for preparing financial statements. o Use accounting software to automate calculations and reduce errors.
		5. Delays in financial statement preparation and submission due to inadequate planning and accountability.	2	4	2	16		Strengthening Financial Statement Planning: o Establish clear timelines and milestones for the preparation process. o Assign responsibilities and monitor progress regularly.
		6. Procurement planning issues.	4	3	3	36		Procurement Planning: o Develop detailed procurement plans with clear specifications, timelines, and allocated budgets to ensure timely execution. o Align procurement planning with organizational goals and departmental needs.
		7. Challenges in vendor selection and contract management.	2	2	1	4		Vendor Selection and Contract Management: o Implement structured vendor selection processes, including due diligence checks and ensuring contract compliance. o Use vendor management software to track performance and compliance.

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		8. Mismanagement of inventory and assets.	2	1	1	2		Inventory and Asset Management: o Track and monitor inventory regularly to prevent misappropriation, damage, or loss. o Implement an inventory management system for real-time tracking and reporting.
		9. Ineffective vehicle allocation and usage monitoring.	3	3	3	27		Vehicle Allocation and Usage Monitoring: o Implement a vehicle tracking system to monitor usage and ensure vehicles are used only for authorized purposes. o Develop a vehicle allocation policy that aligns with organizational needs and reduces misuse.
		10. Vehicle maintenance scheduling failures.	3	4	2	24		Vehicle Maintenance Scheduling: o Schedule regular maintenance for all vehicles to ensure safety and operational efficiency. o Implement a maintenance tracking system to monitor the completion of scheduled maintenance tasks.
		11. Fuel expense monitoring anomalies.	2	3	2	12		Fuel Expense Monitoring: o Implement a fuel usage tracking system to monitor consumption and compare with expected rates. o Regularly audit fuel expenses to detect anomalies and prevent misuse.

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5.2	Compliance & Legal Risks	1. Non-compliance with financial regulations.	3	3	2	18		Compliance with Financial Regulations: o Regularly review financial regulations and ensure all accounting and procurement practices comply with relevant standards. o Conduct periodic compliance audits to ensure adherence to financial regulations.
		2. Poor document retention and archiving.	3	4	2	24		Document Retention and Archiving: o Implement document retention policies that meet both legal and audit requirements. o Regularly review and update retention procedures to ensure compliance with applicable laws.
		3. Lack of an audit trail for financial transactions.	3	2	1	6		Audit Trail Maintenance: o Maintain secure audit trails for all transactions to enhance traceability and accountability. o Use digital audit systems that log every transaction in real-time for easy review.
		4. Non-compliance with accounting standards or legal requirements due to insufficient training or awareness.	3	4	2	24		Ensuring Compliance with Accounting Standards and Legal Requirements. o Conduct regular staff training on applicable accounting standards and regulations. o Perform periodic compliance reviews.

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		5. Procurement non-compliance.	3	3	2	18		Procurement Compliance:
								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Ensure procurement activities comply with local and international standards and regulations. o Regularly review procurement policies and procedures to stay aligned with regulatory requirements.
		6. Vehicle licensing and insurance non-compliance.	2	3	1	6		Vehicle Licensing and Insurance Compliance:
								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Track vehicle licenses and insurance status to ensure compliance with legal requirements. o Develop a vehicle compliance checklist to ensure all vehicles are properly licensed and insured.
5.3	Strategic Risks	1. Misalignment of financial and procurement goals with organizational objectives.	3	3	3	27		Alignment of Financial and Procurement Goals:
								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Align financial and procurement goals with organizational objectives to ensure the effective allocation of resources. o Ensure regular cross-functional reviews to assess alignment with long-term strategic goals.
		2. Inaccurate financial statements leading to poor decision-making and misalignment with organizational objectives.	2	3	3	18		Ensuring Financial Accuracy and Strategic Alignment
								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Implement a multi-level review process to validate accuracy and alignment with strategic goals. o Engage external auditors for an unbiased review.

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		3. Inadequate financial and procurement performance analysis.	3	4	2	24		Financial and Procurement Performance Analysis: o Analyze financial and procurement performance regularly to identify areas for improvement. o Use performance dashboards and key performance indicators (KPIs) to assess efficiency.
		4. Inefficient strategic resource allocation.	3	4	1	12		Strategic Resource Allocation: o Allocate resources efficiently based on organizational priorities and needs. o Develop a resource allocation model that takes into account both short-term and long-term goals.
5.4	Reputational Risks	1. Lack of transparency in financial and procurement reporting.	3	4	2	24		Transparency in Financial and Procurement Reporting: o Implement transparent reporting practices to ensure the public and stakeholders have accurate, up-to-date information. o Regularly publish financial and procurement reports to maintain stakeholder trust.
		2. Conflicts of interest in financial transactions.	2	3	1	6		Conflict of Interest in Financial Transactions: o Implement a conflict-of-interest policy to prevent unethical practices in financial and procurement activities.

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		3. Publication of inaccurate or non-compliant financial statements damaging the organization's credibility and trust.	2	4	2	16		o Require disclosures from all employees involved in financial transactions or procurement.
								Enhancing Internal Controls and Transparency in Financial Repairing
		4. Insufficient public procurement disclosures.	3	3	2	18		o Strengthen internal controls and review processes.
								o Ensure transparency by adhering to high reporting standards and conducting independent audits.
		5. Negative public perception of vehicle use.	3	2	2	12		Public Procurement Disclosures:
								o Ensure disclosure of procurement information to stakeholders in compliance with transparency guidelines.
								o Publish procurement outcomes and key decisions in a timely manner to maintain public trust.
								Public Perception of Vehicle Use:
								o Develop and enforce a vehicle use policy to ensure proper usage and minimize negative public perception.
								o Regularly review and disclose vehicle allocation reports to stakeholders to ensure accountability.
5.5	Political/ Geopolitical Risks	1. Inability to adapt to changes in government policy.	2	3	2	12		Adaptability to Changes in Government Policy:
								o Continuously monitor government policies and adjust financial and procurement activities accordingly.

Risk No	Risk Areas	Description	Likelihood (A) (1 -5)	Consequence (B) (1-5)	Control Effectiveness (C) (1-6)	Risk Rating (D) = (A)x(B)x(C)	Risk Level (Colour)	Mitigation Action
		2. Changes in international or local accounting standards creating inconsistencies or delays in compliance.	3	4	3	36		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Develop an adaptability strategy to respond quickly to policy changes.
		3. Breaches of sensitive financial and procurement information.	2	2	1	4		<p>Ensuring Compliance with Evolving Accounting Standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Establish a monitoring mechanism for updates to accounting standards. o Collaborate with experts to ensure timely adaptation to new requirements.
		4. Inadequate escalation protocols for politically sensitive issues.	2	3	2	12		<p>Protection of Sensitive Financial and Procurement Information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Implement data protection measures for sensitive financial and procurement information to prevent unauthorized access. o Conduct regular audits to ensure data protection policies are effective. <p>Escalation Protocol for Political Sensitivities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Establish clear escalation procedures for handling politically sensitive financial or procurement issues. o Designate senior leadership to oversee and manage politically sensitive situations.

Risk No	Risk Areas	Description	Likelihood (A) (1 -5)	Consequence (B) (1-5)	Control Effectiveness (C) (1-6)	Risk Rating (D) = (A)x(B)x(C)	Risk Level (Colour)	Mitigation Action
		5. Vehicle use in sensitive areas	2	4	2	16		<div>Vehicle Use in Sensitive Areas</div> <div><div>o Develop protocols for vehicle use in sensitive areas to avoid misinterpretations or potential conflicts.</div><div>o Ensure vehicles are used appropriately and monitored when operating in sensitive regions.</div></div>