

FOOD-SECURITY CONTINGENCY PLAN

Czech Republic

Operational response and resilience programme for drought, forage shortages, and climate-linked market disruptions

Prepared for policy actors, implementing institutions, producer organisations, and food-chain decision makers

Region: Czech Republic

Planning horizon: immediate activation to five-year resilience transition

Basis: ECO-READY report, “Contingency planning arguments - the case of the Czech republic”, June 2025

USE OF THIS PLAN

This plan converts the source report’s planning arguments into an operational structure. Quantitative values are planning estimates from the source report. They should be validated by the competent Czech authorities and updated with current monitoring data before formal activation.

Decision-ready edition

Version 1.0 | June 2026

Executive decision summary

The Czech Republic faces a compound food-security risk: repeated drought can reduce clover and alfalfa yields, weaken domestic livestock production, and force emergency feed purchases; at the same time, extreme weather and energy disruptions can interrupt transport and cold chains. The contingency plan therefore combines rapid crisis response with targeted investments that reduce exposure before the next event.

~9,180 animal-dependent farms	€80-105M drought emergency package	€48.5M five-year forage resilience programme	€155M three-year logistics and cold-chain programme
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Decisions requested from national and regional policy actors

Decision	Required action	Responsible lead	Timing
1. Approve activation architecture	Mandate a National Feed Adaptation Council (NFAC) and an Agricultural Logistics Coordination Council (ALCC), with a joint crisis cell for compound events.	Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	Within 90 days
2. Establish emergency reserves	Create a climate-resilience reserve for feed access, reseeding, crisis loans, and targeted market stabilisation.	MoA + SZIF	Before next high-risk season
3. Fund the priority adaptation package	Prioritise forage diversification, advisory support, monitoring tools, basic storage, and community feed banks when resources are limited.	MoA + SZIF + regions	Launch within 12 months
4. Protect logistics and cold chains	Map critical routes, establish emergency logistics hubs, and expand backup refrigeration and power continuity.	MoA + Ministry of Transport + energy actors	Phased over 1-3 years
5. Adopt measurable triggers	Use drought indicators, verified forage losses, feed-price movements, route closures, and refrigeration outages to activate proportional measures.	CHMI + SZIF + MoA	Protocol within 6 months

Core planning message

The immediate priority is not to replace long-term adaptation with emergency aid. The priority is to operate both tracks together: stabilise feed access and food supply during crises, while accelerating drought-resilient forage systems, storage, route resilience, and cold-chain protection.

Plan architecture

Pillar	Purpose	Primary risks addressed	Main budget envelope
Pillar A - Drought and feed security	Protect forage availability, livestock herds, farm income, and domestic animal-product supply.	Severe drought; clover and alfalfa yield losses; feed-price spikes; destocking.	€80-105M emergency package; €48.5M five-year adaptation programme.
Pillar B - Logistics and market continuity	Maintain transport, refrigeration, input delivery, processing capacity, and access to markets.	Extreme-weather route closures; cold-chain failure; input delays; processing bottlenecks; labor shocks.	Approx. €155M over three years for logistics, cold chain, and cross-cutting actions.
Pillar C - Coordination and intelligence	Create clear command structures, data flows, early warning, accountability, and learning.	Fragmented responsibilities; delayed activation; poor communication; weak monitoring.	NFAC coordination envelope: €12M over five years; ALCC coordination budget: €9.2M over three years.

1. Purpose, scope, and operating principles

This plan is designed for submission to ministries, regional authorities, implementing agencies, producer organisations, processors, logistics providers, research bodies, financial institutions, and EU programme actors. It translates the report into an operational contingency framework for the Czech Republic.

1.1 Scope of the contingency plan

- Primary production risk: climate-change-linked drought affecting clover, alfalfa, and the wider forage base used by animal-producing farms.
- Food-chain risk: shortages of feed, reduced milk and meat output, distress sales, rising prices, and increased import dependence.
- Market continuity risk: transport disruption, refrigeration breakdown, input delays, processing bottlenecks, trade disturbances, and labor shortages.
- Planning horizon: 0-72 hours for activation, 4-30 days for stabilisation, 2-12 months for recovery, and 1-5 years for resilience investment.

1.2 Operating principles

Principle	Operational meaning
Protect essential food flows first	Prioritise feed access, animal welfare, milk and meat continuity, and perishable-food logistics.
Activate proportionately	Link support to verified triggers and affected zones; scale support as severity increases.
Use existing institutions	Build on MoA, SZIF, CHMI, regions, CAP structures, cooperatives, and research bodies.
Combine public and private action	Use grants for public-good functions and risk reduction; require manageable co-financing for farm-level assets where feasible.
Monitor outcomes, not only expenditure	Track forage losses, feed gaps, herd stability, food-flow continuity, prices, and recovery indicators.

2. Regional risk profile

Animal production is economically significant and exposed to forage instability. The source report estimates approximately 26,530 agricultural holdings, of which around 9,180 are specialist grazing-livestock farms. These farms manage approximately 833,000 hectares, or around 23.8% of agricultural land. Animal output is estimated at CZK 70.5 billion in 2024, approximately 41% of total agricultural output.

26,530 agricultural holdings	~9,180 specialist grazing-livestock farms	~833,000 ha land under animal-dependent farms	41% animal share of agricultural output
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2.1 Hazard chain

Hazard	Immediate production effect	Food-chain consequence	Food-security implication
Severe drought and water scarcity	Lower clover and alfalfa yields; weak regrowth; lower protein content.	Emergency feed purchases; higher production costs; reduced livestock productivity.	Reduced availability and affordability of animal products; stronger import dependence.
Heatwaves	Reduced forage quality; stress on nitrogen fixation; livestock heat stress.	Milk and meat output decline; refrigeration demand increases.	Higher consumer prices and greater spoilage risk.
Erratic rain and floods	Soil erosion, root damage, delayed harvesting, road closures.	Feed losses, blocked transport routes, delayed deliveries.	Local shortages and unstable prices.
Energy and logistics disruption	Cold-chain breakdown, processing bottlenecks, delayed inputs.	Spoilage of milk, meat, vegetables, berries, and other perishables.	Waste, local scarcity, and market instability.

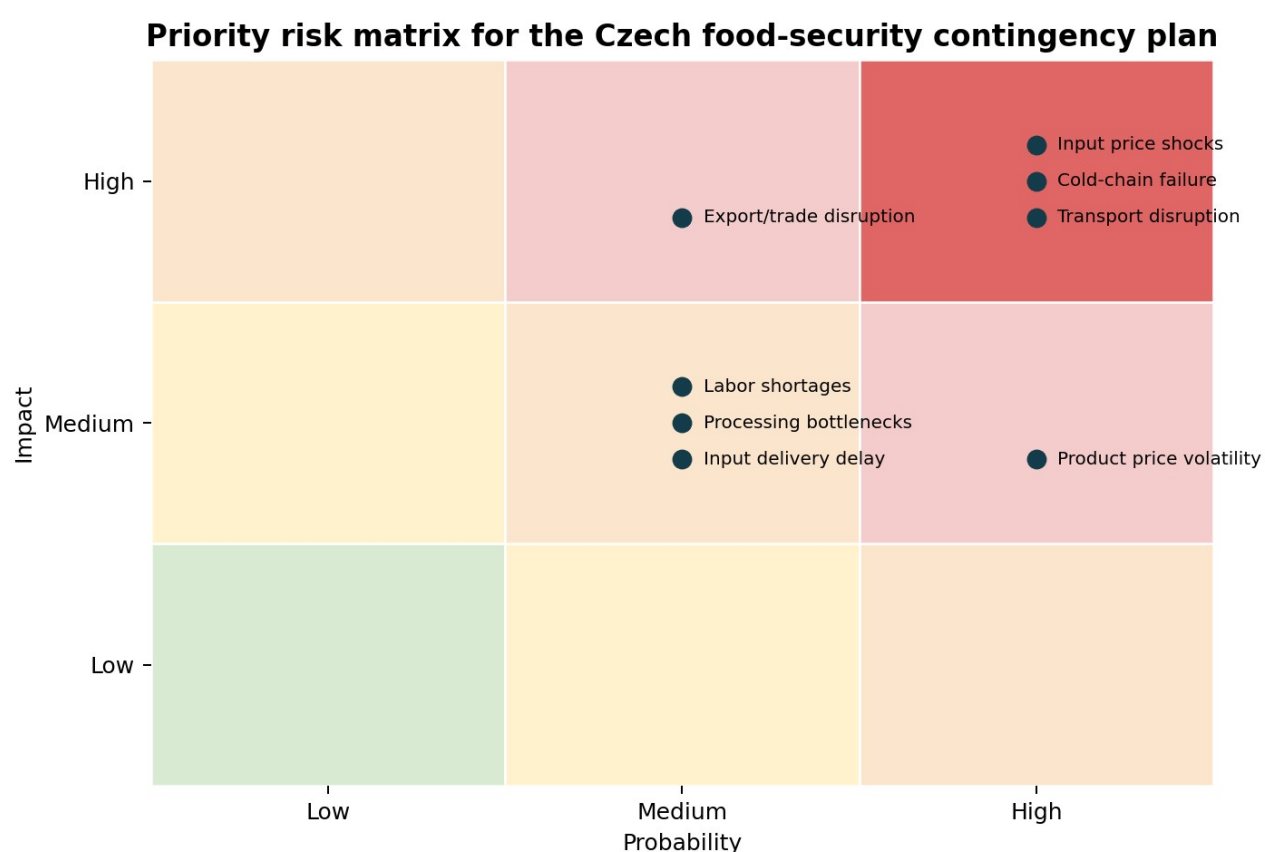


Figure 1. Priority risk matrix synthesised from the source report. The upper-right quadrant requires urgent and systemic policy action.

3. Activation framework and response levels

The plan should be activated through a graduated system. The competent authorities should define final thresholds after validation with CHMI, SZIF, regional authorities, producer organisations, processors, and logistics operators. The following trigger set is an operational starting point based on the source report.

Level	Trigger examples	Command status	Primary measures
Level 0 - Preparedness	Seasonal risk monitoring; no severe operational disruption.	NFAC and ALCC routine operation.	Update risk maps; conduct exercises; maintain contact lists; pre-position contracts and reserve mechanisms.
Level 1 - Alert	Severe drought indicators emerge, including SPI at or below -1.5; verified soil-moisture stress; growing forage deficit; heatwave warning; increasing route or power risk.	Climate Intelligence Cell issues alert; regional focal points validate local exposure.	Farmer advisories; early harvest and storage measures; voluntary feed redistribution; cold-chain checks; readiness of emergency logistics.
Level 2 - Partial activation	Forage yield loss likely to exceed 30% in affected zones; emergency feed prices rise sharply; routes are closed; refrigeration outages threaten perishables.	MoA activates joint crisis cell; SZIF prepares rapid support windows.	Targeted feed support; crisis loans; import facilitation; route diversion; mobile cold storage; priority power measures.
Level 3 - National emergency	Forage losses approach 30-60%; feed-price spikes of 50-100%; milk or meat output threatened; widespread transport or cold-chain disruption.	MoA leads national response with SZIF, CHMI, Ministry of Transport, energy actors, reserves, regions, and producer organisations.	Full emergency package; market stabilisation; major logistics mobilisation; public communication; recovery financing.

Activation discipline

A crisis measure should state: the trigger, the affected zone, the eligible actors, the funding ceiling, the start and end date, the responsible institution, and the exit condition. This prevents open-ended support and makes the response auditable.

4. Pillar A - drought and feed-security response

The source report models a sudden drought scenario with clover and alfalfa yield losses of 30-60%, emergency feed-price increases of 50-100%, and reduced milk and meat output of 10-25% in affected herds. The operational objective is to prevent herd liquidation, stabilise animal-product supply, and create time for recovery and adaptation.

4.1 First 72 hours

Action	Lead	Supporting actors	Output
Activate the MoA-led joint crisis cell	MoA	SZIF, CHMI, regions, farmer organisations, processors	National situation report and activated response level.

Action	Lead	Supporting actors	Output
Validate affected zones and feed gaps	CHMI + regional focal points	Advisory services, coops, research bodies	Map of drought severity, forage losses, and priority farms.
Issue farmer and food-chain guidance	MoA communications unit	Advisors, veterinary services, processors	Emergency ration, harvest, storage, animal-welfare, and logistics guidance.
Open feed-redistribution coordination	Farmer cooperatives	SZIF, regional authorities, feed suppliers	Inventory of available hay, silage, concentrates, and transport capacity.
Prepare rapid finance window	SZIF	MoA, EIB-linked banks	Simplified application channel for emergency feed and liquidity support.

4.2 Emergency package for drought and forage shortages

Measure	Design	Indicative budget	Expected effect
Targeted feed subsidies	Short-term grants covering up to 60-70% of verified emergency purchases of hay, alfalfa, or protein concentrates.	€35-50M	Reduces forced destocking and stabilises milk and meat output.
Crisis loan guarantees	Fast-track zero- or low-interest liquidity for feed, water, veterinary costs, and continuity expenses.	€20M credit line	Prevents insolvency and gives farms time to recover.
Temporary import facilitation	Simplify emergency fodder imports and logistics from neighbouring markets; use bilateral arrangements where necessary.	Primarily regulatory	Increases availability and limits price escalation.
Market stabilisation	Use targeted public procurement and, where legally appropriate, market intervention instruments for animal products.	€5-10M	Limits price collapse from distress sales and supports food-aid channels.
Emergency reseeding grants	Support 70-80% of pasture and forage reseeding costs after the drought.	€20-25M	Restores the forage base for the following season.

€80-105M total drought emergency package	30-60% modelled forage yield loss	50-100% possible emergency feed-price rise	10-25% possible milk and meat decline in affected herds
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5. Pillar A - long-term forage resilience programme

Emergency support should be paired with a five-year resilience programme. The source report proposes a €48.5 million investment package for drought-resilient forage systems. This programme is designed to improve feed autonomy, reduce emergency purchases, stabilise farm income, and protect domestic animal-product supply.

Programme component	Content	Budget	Share
Forage diversification	Drought-tolerant seeds and pasture renovation on 25,000 ha.	€9.5M	20%

Programme component	Content	Budget	Share
Water and soil systems	Small-scale irrigation, composting, soil conditioners, and water-retention measures.	€12.0M	25%
Adaptive varieties and scheduling	Drought-resistant cultivars, reseeding tools, and adapted sowing and harvest windows.	€7.5M	15%
Monitoring and forecasting	Soil sensors, weather applications, and extension services.	€4.5M	10%
Feed-storage resilience	Haylage bunkers, mobile balers, and community feed banks.	€9.5M	20%
Training and coordination	Farmer networks, advisory services, and pilot plots.	€5.5M	10%

5.1 Priority package when public funds are limited

Priority	Activity	Budget	Why it comes first
1	Forage diversification with drought-tolerant species	€6.5M	High return per hectare; improves yield stability during drought.
2	Advisory and training services	€2.0M	Enables correct implementation of low-cost changes.
3	Basic weather and soil monitoring tools	€1.5M	Creates early warning and improves farm decisions.
4	Basic feed-storage improvement	€4.0M	Reduces avoidable storage loss and protects quality.
5	Community-level forage banks	€2.5M	Protects against sudden local feed shortfalls.

Limited-budget decision

The priority adaptation package totals €16.5 million over five years. According to the source report, it could support around 500 farms, improve resilience on approximately 15,000 hectares, and reduce emergency feed costs by 30-50%.

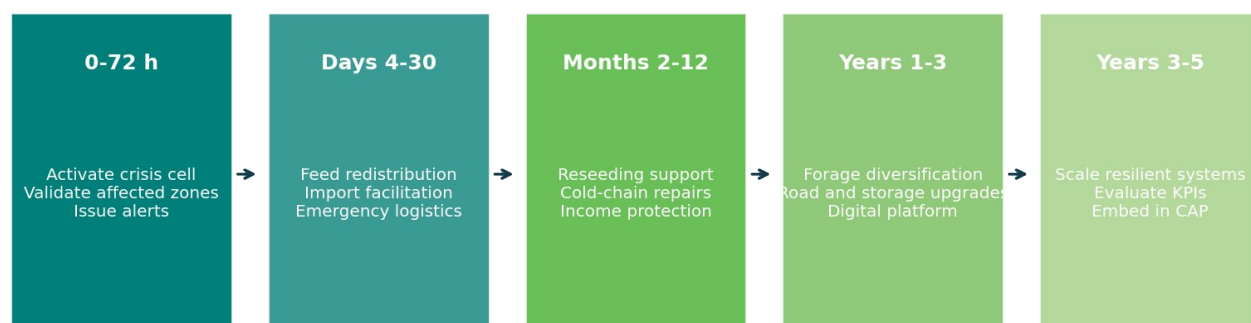


Figure 2. Integrated activation, recovery, and resilience roadmap.

6. Pillar B - logistics, cold-chain, and market continuity

The source report identifies transport disruption and cold-chain failure as the two very-high-risk supply-chain hazards. Other important risks include input price shocks, export and trade disruption, product-price volatility, processing bottlenecks, and labor shortages. The plan should give immediate priority to the continuity of perishable products, including milk, meat, vegetables, berries, herbs, and leafy greens.

6.1 Transport-disruption contingency actions

Phase	Action	Lead	Timing
Preparedness	Map vulnerable farm-market routes and critical bridges; identify alternate routes and backup hubs.	Ministry of Transport + MoA + regions	Year-round
Preparedness	Upgrade priority roads and bridges; prepare regional emergency transport hubs and on-farm buffer storage.	Regions + road authorities + EU funding actors	1-3 years
Response	Activate emergency farm-logistics task force; coordinate rerouting, bulk pickups, and temporary routes.	Emergency Agri-Logistics Task Force	During disruption
Response	Publish live disruption maps and alerts through a web and mobile channel.	Agri Supply Chain Monitoring Unit	Continuous
Recovery	Fast-track repairs in food-supply-relevant areas; compensate verified perishable-product losses where justified.	Ministry of Transport + competent state-aid body	Post-event

6.2 Cold-chain failure contingency actions

Phase	Action	Lead	Timing
Preparedness	Install solar-backed cold rooms at farm or village level; expand refrigerated transport and backup cooling.	MoA + CAP/Rural Development actors	1-2 years
Preparedness	Conduct annual cold-chain risk audits for processors and major farms.	Food Safety Authority	Annual
Response	Deploy mobile cold-storage units in affected zones.	State Material Reserves + Fire Rescue logistics	During disruption
Response	Prioritise processors and depots for emergency electricity; redirect perishables to functioning facilities or food-aid channels.	Energy authorities + utilities + food-chain operators	During disruption
Recovery	Compensate eligible losses and require post-event resilience audits.	Insurance and competent aid bodies	Post-event

6.3 Three-year logistics and cold-chain investment matrix

Action group	Indicative budget	Key investments
Transport-disruption measures	CZK 2.98B / approx. €119M	Risk mapping; priority road and bridge upgrades; mobile hubs; on-farm storage; emergency transport task force and application.
Cold-chain measures	CZK 825M / approx. €33M	Solar-backed cold rooms; audits; refrigerated transport grants; mobile cold storage; emergency electricity plan.
Cross-cutting actions	CZK 65M / approx. €2.6M	Integrated forecasts; farmer training; post-event audits and resilience monitoring.
Total	CZK 3.87B / approx. €155M	Three-year resilience programme.

7. Governance and coordination

The source report notes that the Czech Republic has important institutional building blocks but lacks a single integrated mechanism specifically dedicated to drought-related livestock feed resilience. It separately proposes a logistics coordination scheme. This plan recommends linked structures with one joint crisis cell for compound events.

7.1 National Feed Adaptation Council (NFAC)

Role	Institution	Responsibilities
Chair	Ministry of Agriculture	Strategic direction, crisis activation, inter-agency coordination, EU representation, public communication.
Vice-Chair and financial delivery	SZIF	Administer CAP, national, and emergency measures; execute payments; monitor outputs and compliance.
Climate intelligence	CHMI with Ministry of Environment and HAMR support	Drought monitoring, seasonal forecasts, alerts, and risk mapping.
Scientific advisory board	CZU, Mendel University, VÚRV, VÚŽV	Validate seed mixes, soil-water strategies, trials, and evidence-based adaptation designs.
Regional delivery	Regions, advisory services, farmer cooperatives, AK ČR, Zemědělský svaz ČR	Enroll farms, coordinate shared assets, deliver training, and report local conditions.

7.2 Agricultural Logistics Coordination Council (ALCC)

Component	Lead or host	Function
Council chair	Ministry of Agriculture	Permanent inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder oversight.
Co-chairs	Ministry of Transport; Ministry of Industry and Trade	Transport, energy, and commercial coordination.
Resilient Logistics Planning Unit	MoA + Czech Technical University	Technical planning, modelling, GIS, and infrastructure-needs assessment.
Emergency Agri-Logistics Task Force	State Material Reserves + Fire Rescue	Crisis deployment, rerouting, and cold-storage mobilisation.
Agri Supply Chain Monitoring Unit	Agricultural Chamber + private logistics platforms	Live data, forecasts, and bottleneck early warning.
Farmer Support Coordination Cell	SZIF + regional advisory offices	Single point for farmers to report problems and receive support information.

Joint crisis-cell rule

For a compound event - for example drought combined with transport disruption or power outages - the NFAC and ALCC should activate a single joint crisis cell. One consolidated situation report, one public-information channel, and one prioritisation list should guide operational decisions.

7.3 Coordination cadence

Mechanism	Frequency	Purpose
Council coordination meeting	Quarterly	Review risk status, investments, preparedness gaps, and KPI trends.
Risk simulation exercise	Twice per year	Test feed-shortage, route-closure, and cold-chain-failure scenarios.
Real-time alert platform	Continuous	Share alerts with authorities, farms, suppliers, processors, and logistics actors.
Annual resilience report	Yearly	Evaluate preparedness, expenditure, outcomes, and lessons learned.

8. Actor action matrix

The following matrix identifies the actors that should receive an implementation mandate. It can be used as the basis for a ministerial decision, memorandum of understanding, or regional operational protocol.

Actor	Before crisis	During crisis	Recovery and adaptation
Ministry of Agriculture	Approve protocols, reserve mechanisms, and investment priorities.	Lead crisis cell; activate aid and market-continuity measures.	Review outcomes; integrate measures into CAP and national planning.
SZIF	Prepare simplified application channels and audit rules.	Deliver emergency grants and liquidity instruments.	Monitor results; administer reseeding and investment support.
CHMI / HAMR / Ministry of Environment	Maintain drought and weather intelligence.	Issue alerts and affected-zone maps.	Improve thresholds and forecast integration.
Ministry of Transport and regional road bodies	Map critical routes; prepare alternate routes and repair priorities.	Coordinate rerouting and access restoration.	Climate-proof high-priority infrastructure.
Energy authorities and utilities	Identify protected food-chain loads and backup arrangements.	Prioritise critical processors, depots, and refrigeration nodes.	Invest in continuity and decentralized backup systems.
State Material Reserves and Fire Rescue logistics	Prepare mobile logistics and cold-storage assets.	Deploy mobile units and support emergency distribution.	Evaluate asset gaps and replenish readiness.
Farmer cooperatives and producer bodies	Maintain feed inventories and local support networks.	Redistribute feed; identify most affected members; coordinate pickups.	Manage shared feed banks, equipment, and training.
Processors, retailers, and logistics providers	Maintain continuity plans and share critical data.	Support rerouting, emergency procurement, and food redirection.	Upgrade resilience and participate in audits.
Research and advisory bodies	Develop guidance, trials, and farm decision tools.	Provide emergency ration and recovery advice.	Validate drought-resilient practices and train advisors.
Banks and EIB-linked finance actors	Prepare bridge-loan products.	Deploy liquidity with guarantees.	Finance shared infrastructure and on-farm upgrades.

9. Budget framework and financing

The source report contains several complementary budget envelopes. They should be treated as distinct but coordinated: emergency response, five-year forage resilience, three-year logistics and cold-chain investment, and coordination capacity.

Envelope	Purpose	Budget	Primary financing options
Drought emergency package	Feed support, liquidity, import facilitation, market stabilisation, and reseeding.	€80-105M	National climate-resilience reserve; CAP emergency instruments; SZIF delivery; EIB-linked liquidity.
Five-year forage resilience programme	Diversification, soil-water systems, varieties, monitoring, storage, and training.	€48.5M	EU CAP via SZIF; MoA co-financing; LIFE/Horizon for trials; EIB loans; farmer and cooperative co-financing.
Limited-budget forage priority package	High-return measures when public funds are constrained.	€16.5M	Prioritised public support and cooperative delivery.
Three-year logistics and cold-chain programme	Transport resilience, refrigeration, energy continuity, and cross-cutting measures.	Approx. €155M	EU CAP Pillar II; Cohesion and Recovery Funds; state infrastructure and energy-security funds; Modernisation Fund; Civil Protection Mechanism; private co-financing.
NFAC coordination envelope	Feed resilience secretariat, forecasting, advisory and training.	€12M over five years	CAP technical assistance and MoA climate funds.
ALCC coordination budget	Council, technical planning, emergency training, monitoring platform, helpdesk, and exercises.	€9.2M over three years	CAP technical assistance; national budget; RRF; Civil Protection; private in-kind contributions.

9.1 Public-private structure for the five-year forage programme

Actor	Indicative contribution	Role
EU CAP via SZIF	€25.0M / 52%	Direct farm support through eco-schemes and rural-development measures.
Ministry of Agriculture	€10.0M / 21%	Co-financing and national training schemes.
LIFE and Horizon Europe	€3.5M / 7%	Research, trials, and digital tools.
EIB loan facility	€3.0M / 6%	Low-interest finance for cooperative infrastructure.
Farmers and cooperatives	€7.0M / 14%	Co-financing, in-kind labour, and upkeep.

10. Implementation roadmap

Period	Priority actions	Deliverables
First 90 days	Issue government mandate; establish NFAC and ALCC; appoint regional focal points; validate triggers; prepare contact lists; identify finance windows.	Approved governance order; emergency protocol; initial dashboard; contact directory.
Months 4-12	Map forage and logistics vulnerabilities; launch farmer helpdesk; design feed inventory mechanism; conduct first simulation; open priority adaptation calls.	Risk maps; pilot feed inventory; simulation report; funded pilot farms.
Years 1-2	Enroll around 200 pilot farms; renovate 5,000 ha; build cooperative feed banks; begin route, cold-chain, and storage upgrades; deploy platform.	Pilot system operational; trained advisors; working alert platform.
Years 3-4	Scale to 500+ farms and 20,000 ha; deploy monitoring tools; expand equipment pools; continue infrastructure upgrades and exercises.	Scaled resilience network; routine KPI reporting.
Year 5	Reach 25,000+ ha; formalise cooperatives; evaluate yield, feed-import, farm-income, and continuity outcomes; embed successful measures in mainstream policy.	Independent evaluation; replication guide; continuity financing plan.

11. Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting

The councils should monitor a compact set of operational indicators. A dashboard should be updated at least monthly during the high-risk season and daily during activation.

Dimension	Indicator	Target or alert use
Hazard intelligence	SPI, soil-moisture status, heatwave warnings, precipitation deficit, affected area.	Trigger alert and escalation decisions.
Forage security	Estimated yield loss; feed-gap volume; emergency-feed price; available cooperative stocks.	Prioritise farms and support instruments.
Animal production	Herd destocking; milk and meat output; animal-welfare incidents.	Detect pressure on domestic supply.

Dimension	Indicator	Target or alert use
Market continuity	Route closures; delivery delays; cold-storage outages; processor downtime; spoilage volumes.	Deploy logistics and refrigeration measures.
Farm resilience	Farms enrolled; hectares improved; feed purchases avoided; income stability; pasture-failure reduction.	Evaluate programme effectiveness.
Governance quality	Time from trigger to decision; time to disbursement; helpdesk response; exercise performance.	Improve operational readiness.

Source targets for 2030

The source report proposes: 500-600 farms engaged, 25,000+ hectares of drought-resilient forage, dry-year yield gains of 15-25%, annual avoided emergency feed purchases of €8-10 million, pasture-failure reduction of 40%, and improved farm-income stability.

12. Communication protocol and first-response checklist

12.1 Communication protocol

Audience	Message content	Channel	Owner
Farmers and cooperatives	Risk level, affected zones, feed inventory, eligible support, ration and storage advice, reporting channel.	SMS, app, web dashboard, advisory network, hotline.	MoA + SZIF + regional focal points
Processors, retailers, and logistics providers	Priority products, route restrictions, power-continuity measures, cold-storage options, rerouting instructions.	Dashboard, industry channels, direct operational briefings.	ALCC operational units
Regional and local authorities	Local priorities, vulnerable farms, route status, storage capacity, public-information messages.	Regional situation reports and coordination calls.	Joint crisis cell
Public and media	Clear description of the risk, actions underway, availability of food, and avoidance of panic purchasing.	Press releases, website, scheduled briefings.	MoA communications lead

12.2 First 72-hour checklist

Time	Checklist
0-6 hours	Confirm event; designate incident lead; issue internal alert; open joint situation room; request CHMI and regional assessments.
6-24 hours	Map affected zones; verify feed and cold-chain risks; contact cooperatives, processors, logistics providers, regions, and reserves; issue first farmer guidance.
24-48 hours	Activate feed redistribution; prepare targeted financial support; mobilise route diversion and mobile cold storage where necessary; publish dashboard.
48-72 hours	Approve support; start disbursement and imports where required; issue public update; begin daily reporting.

Annex A - consolidated risk register

Risk	Probability	Impact	Overall priority	Primary control measures
Input price shocks	High	High	Very high	Monitoring, procurement planning, diversified inputs, liquidity tools.
Supply-chain and logistics failures	Medium-high	High	Very high	Route resilience, hubs, alternative routes, live data, emergency task force.
Cold-chain failure	Medium-high	High	Very high	Decentralised storage, backup power, mobile cold storage, audits.
Export-market loss or trade shifts	Medium	High	Very high for affected sectors	Market diversification, procurement, monitoring, trade contingency.
Product-price volatility	High	Moderate-high	High	Income stabilisation tools, forward contracts, cooperative marketing.
Retail buyer-power pressure	High	Moderate	High	Enforce fair trading rules and improve short-chain options.
Labor availability disruptions	Medium	Moderate	Medium-high	Training, mechanisation support, contingency staffing.
Severe drought affecting forage	Increasing risk	High	Very high	Feed reserves, targeted support, reseeded, diversified forage, soil-water measures.

Annex B - assumptions and validation needs

- The plan is a policy-ready synthesis of the attached ECO-READY report, not a substitute for a legally binding government decision or updated official statistics.
- Budget figures, farm counts, affected hectares, income effects, and impact estimates are planning values from the source report. Authorities should validate them with current data before funding decisions.
- The cited CAP, national, EU, and financial instruments require legal and eligibility review at the time of activation.
- Activation thresholds should be validated through simulations and updated after each event.
- Contact details, named units, and operational procedures should be maintained in a restricted implementation annex.

Annex C - source and document basis

Primary source: ECO-READY report, “Contingency planning arguments - the case of the Czech republic”, Gerhard Schiefer, proQuantis, June 2025, grant agreement no. 101084201. This plan reorganises the report into a decision-ready operational format. EU disclaimer: responsibility for use remains with users, not the European Commission or REA.