



AUDA-NEPAD Food Systems Programme Design Workshop

Opening Remarks



Food Systems Programme Design Workshop Objectives

The Food Systems Programme Design workshop is in line with the implementation of the recommendations of the 2021 Common Africa Position on Food Systems and the AADP framework. This workshop is the first in a series of planned workshops on this topic.



Objective

To outline **key elements of a continental programme** to support AU member states in implementing their **priority programmes and pathways** expressed in submissions to the UN Food Systems Summit in 2021

5-Year Continental Programme Phases

2022-2023

**Inception Phase
Program Document**

Finalized and
Submitted by
November 2023

2024-2028

**Implementation
Phase 1**

Estimated Budget
\$50 M USD

2029-2034

**Implementation
Phase 2**

Following a robust
review period
between phases

Workshop 1. Transformative Food Systems Theory of Systems Change (June 13-16)

Design and Development of
Level Systems Change
Theory for Transformative Food
Systems in Africa

Output: High-level Theory of
Systems Change

Virtual Food
Systems Expert
Consultation

Virtual
Round
Table on
Game
Changers

Workshop 2. Transformative Pathways (4 days, End of July)

Elaborating the Transformative
Food System Outcome Pathway
Activities (“the hows”) including
catalyzing the use of successes,
game changers and positive
disruptors.

Output: Robust outcome pathway
activities for continental and
regional use.

National and
Regional
Thought
Leaders Review

Drafting Team

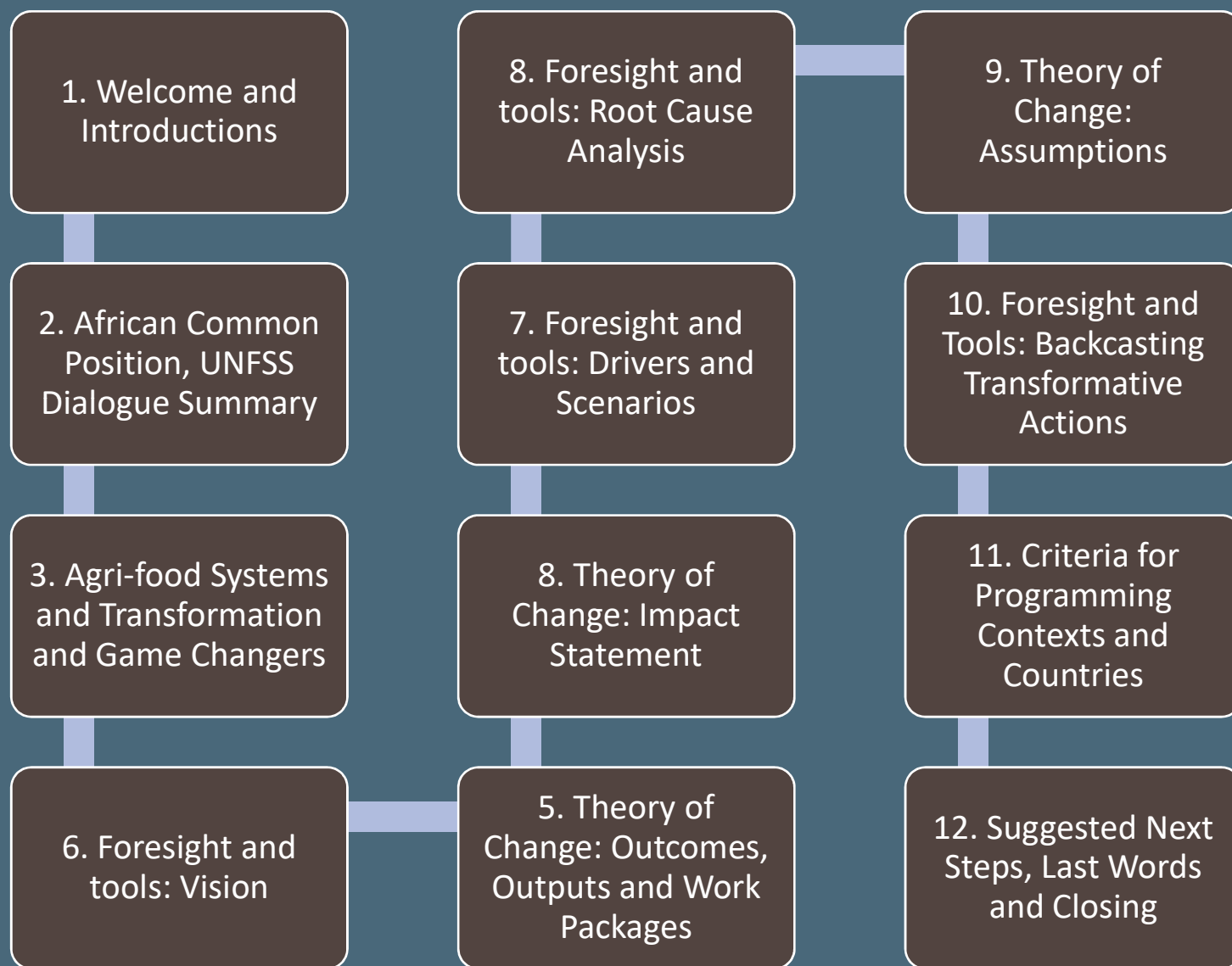
Donor
Roundtable

Workshop 3. Continental Program Validation (3 days, End of September)

Review, revise and validate the
post-summit continental
programme to Sustainable Food
Systems.

Output: Continental Program for
Transforming Food Systems

Workshop Flow





Overview of Africa Common Position and Food Systems Summit Dialogues

Overview of Africa Common Position

Background



- The Africa Common Position was presented to the United Nations Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) in 2021
- It includes views on key issues that will shape Africa's agricultural food systems over the next decade
- It is informed by:
 - Existing continental and regional policy frameworks
 - UNFSS national dialogues
 - Independent dialogues organised by farmer organisations, civil society, academic and research organisations, private sector, etc.
- It is anchored in the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

Overview of Africa Common Position

Challenges and Opportunities



Ensuring resilient food systems and safety nets

- Policies and practices need to focus on:
 - **local-level investments and interventions**
 - **climate-adapted technology and practices**
 - **increased productivity and value-addition**
- **Smallholder farmers** are constrained by **insecure tenure rights and production resources** e.g., credit, improved technology, information
- Covid-19 highlighted the need for **livelihood and food security safety nets**
- **Smallholder farmers require targeted social, health and nutrition programmes**

Overview of Africa Common Position

Challenges and opportunities

Improved production technologies and securing access

- Improve **production technologies and accessibility** and intensity of input use
- Improve **land tenure and access** rights
- Improve **technological and organizational innovation**
- Invest in **irrigation and sustainable water use**
- Invest in **alternative energy sources**

Innovation, biotechnology and integration

- Embrace **biotechnology** and integrate it into food-production policy frameworks
- Increase **biofortification and industrial food fortification**
- Promote and protect **aquatic foods**
- Increase **economic integration and trade**

Overview of Africa Common Position



Drivers of
transformation
and levers of
change

- **Agricultural commercialization** is attracting private investments and expanding
- **Broad-based development policies** to create opportunities for all rural people, including growing youth population
- **Globalization** is changing dietary patterns and associated health conditions
- **Growing demand for animal products** - significant investments in the livestock value chain requiring targeted policies
- **Digitalization** and the growing **agri-tech** industry

Overview of Africa Common Position

Game-changing solutions



- **Safe and nutritious food** for all through biofortification, industrial fortification, and school feeding programmes
- **Sustainable consumption patterns** e.g., traditional and indigenous food crops
- **Nature-positive production at scale** e.g., climate smart breeds and varieties
- **Equitable livelihoods and value distribution** e.g., land tenure and resource access
- **Access to production and productivity enhancing technologies and resources** e.g., land, finance, data and information

Overview of Food Systems Summit Dialogues

Background



The **UNFSS dialogues** were convened for open debate, collaboration, consensus-building and commitment to shaping pathways to equitable and sustainable agri-food systems by 2030

Multi-stakeholder dialogues allowed multiple actors to congregate and apply their combined knowledge and experiences

The dialogues informed the **Africa Common Position**

Overview of Food Systems Summit Dialogues

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dings



Climate change is adversely affecting regional and national agri-food systems contributing to low agricultural productivity and food insecurity



Countries are adopting **diverse approaches** to move towards environmentally **sustainable production and consumption** but require capacity building and financial resources for implementation



Improved trade and market access requires:

- **better infrastructure**
- **harmonisation of trade standards**
- **monitoring and dissemination of market information**

Overview of Food Systems Summit Dialogues



Value chain development is constrained by a lack of access to:

- **processing equipment**
- **financial resources**
- **technical knowledge**
- **disconnected value chain actors**



Overview of Food Systems Summit Dialogues



High levels of food waste are attributed to:

- poor handling
- lack of food processing
- inadequate storage facilities (especially cold chains)
- poor road and rail infrastructure
- limited access to markets



Health challenges include:

- poor nutritional education and awareness
- lack of dietary diversity
- inadequate food safety standards and policies
- unaffordable nutritious whole foods
- low levels of consumption of local/indigenous food products

Overview of Food Systems Summit Dialogues



Gender and social inclusion is recognised as essential to sustainable agri-food systems but requires land tenure reform and improved access to inputs, including finance



Public-private partnerships are needed for investment, training and knowledge sharing

Overview of Food Systems Summit Dialogues



Improvements in agri-food system governance are needed through:

- maintenance/development of supporting infrastructure
- improved alignment of policy
- revised land use policy
- better coordination and collaboration between and amongst government departments/ ministries and other stakeholders



Overview of Food Systems Summit Dialogues



**Need for investment in demand-driven and
food systems research, achievable through
private and public sector partnerships**



Technology and innovation are critical for

- sharing knowledge
- enhancing agricultural productivity
- generating agricultural data for evidence-based decision making



**Credit and loan facilities are largely
inaccessible**



Agri-food systems and transformatio n

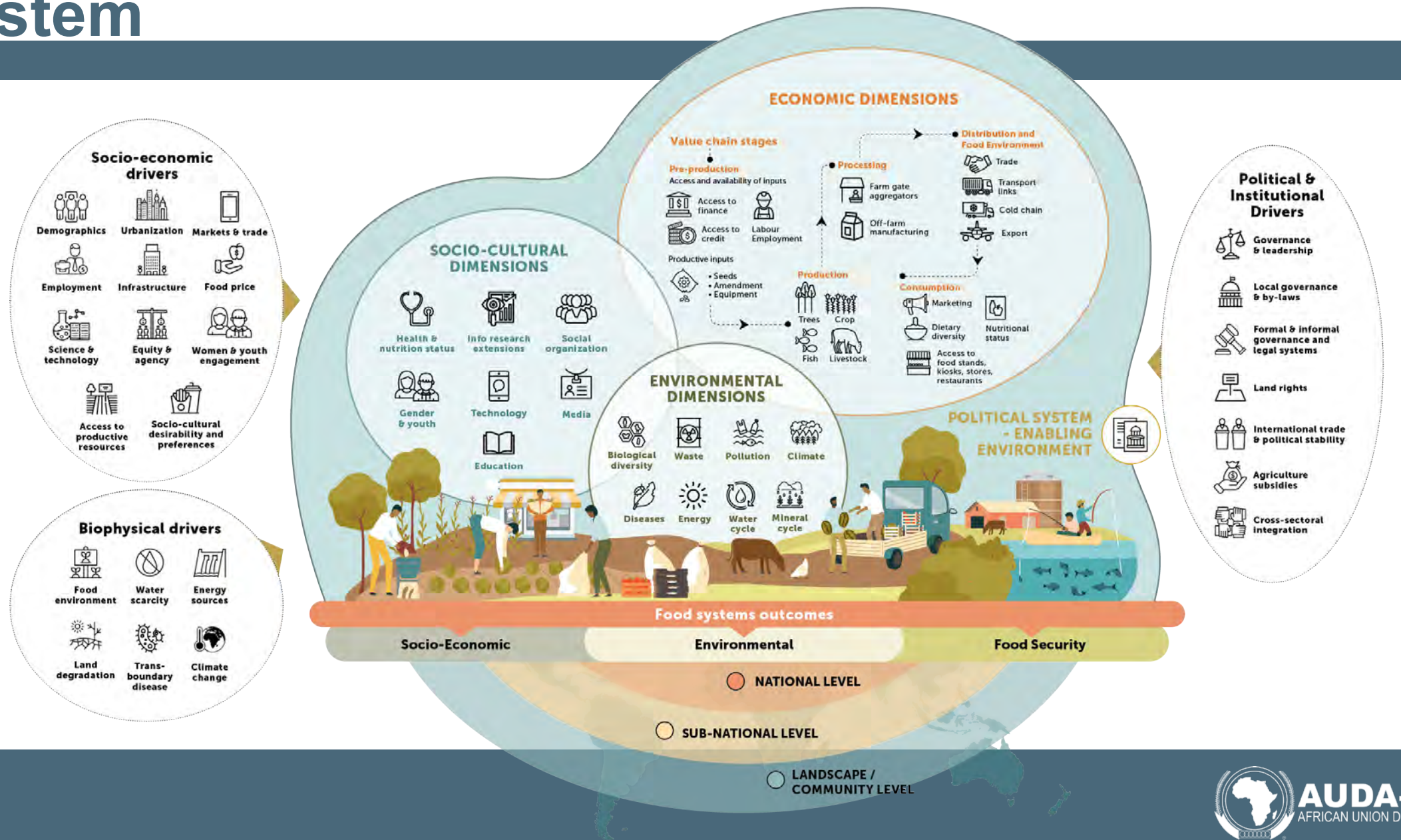


“An **Agri-food system** is a complex web of activities involving the production, processing, transportation and consumption of all connecting people to their food.”

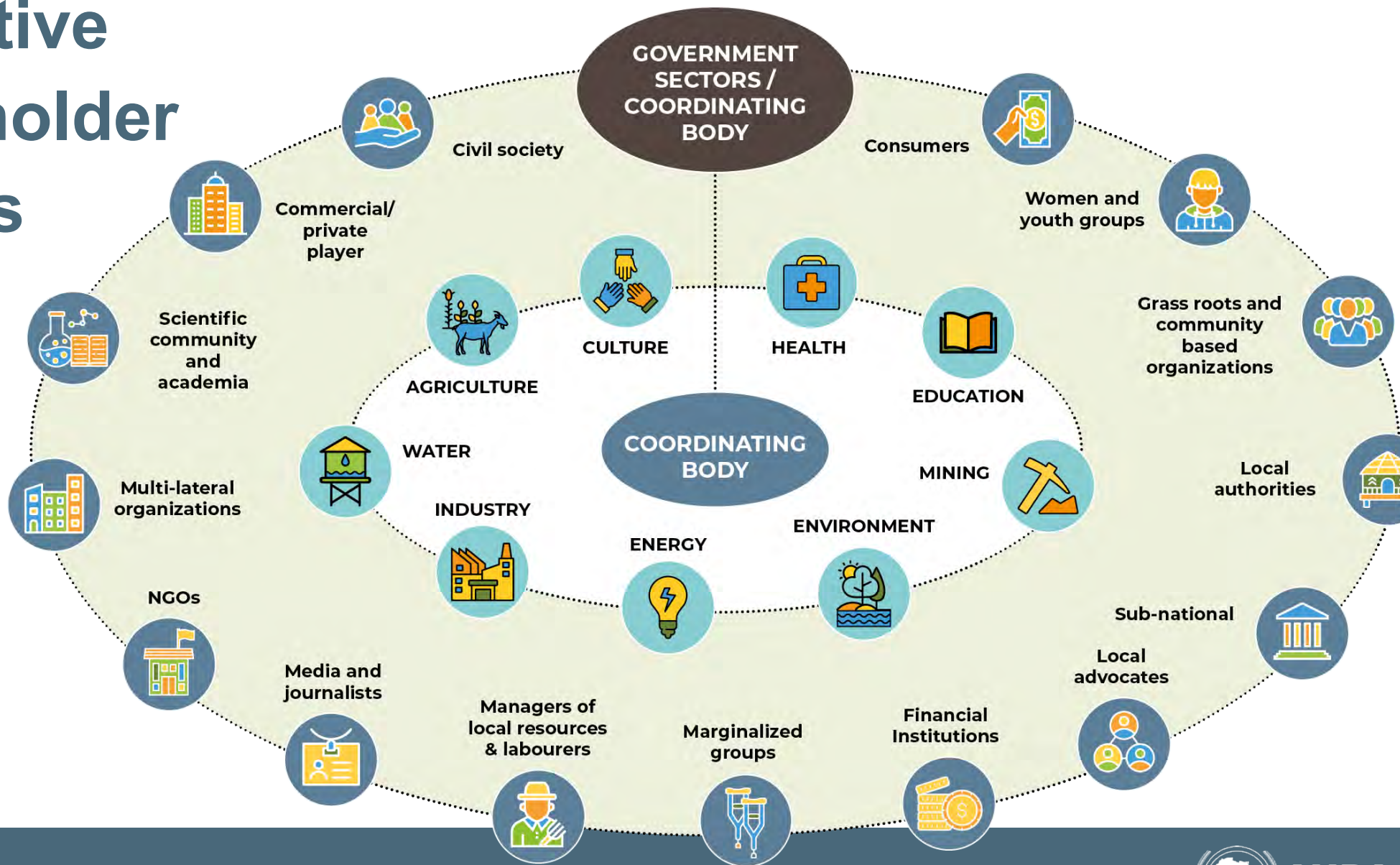


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Integrated elements, drivers and outcomes of a food system



Participative Stakeholder Groups



re the vision and objectives
intentionally **linked, nested**
and supportive of other
national and subnational
plans for coherency and to
minimize trade-offs

Apply a **systems**
perspective

Consider **multi-level**
interactions and
feedback loops

Catalyse and nurture
supportive and sustained
relationships between
key stakeholders and
partners working across
the value chain and
decision makers

Articulate and
commit to core values
including equity, social
inclusion, mutual
respect, community and
participative stakeholder
engagement

Integrate regular **joint**
reflection and learning
events based on evidence
and experience to stimulate
ongoing adaptive action

Acknowledge, sequence
and manage relationships
and tensions between
short-term results, longer-
term systems changes
and the collective and
overarching vision of food
systems transformation

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rships and alliances
Authentic inclusion of
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Principles for applying transformative framework to food systems efforts

Neely C, Chesterman S, Getz Escudero A, Thornton P, Chevallier R, Mut 2022. Framing food systems transformation: A diagnostic framework and checklist for integrating transformative action in African food systems. AICCRA Report. Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR Research for Africa (AICCRA).

(adapted from GAFF and Beacon of Hope, 2019)

Food system governance and policies

Alignment with
other national
international
commitments

Integrating data and evidence for food system strategies and decisions

Identifying the data and
evidence for decision
making

Building capacity for
ongoing adaptive
management and
resilience

Social inclusion and equity

Defining roles, responsibilities
and relationships

Women

Youth

Innovative or novel partnerships

Equitable livelihoods and justice

Finance, investments and allocations

- Investment streams
- Incentives and direct payments
- True cost accounting
- Public sector support

Pre-emptive resilience building to reduce vulnerabilities to shocks and stresses

- Reducing disaster risk
- Enhancing local sourcing

Processes, approaches and critical questions for catalysing transformational change

- Pursuing more holistic and inclusive partnerships
- Exploring scenarios and pathways

Sustainable consumption and nature positive production

- Agroecosystem and ecosystem services
- Food environment
- Nutrition sensitive and healthy diet approaches and access to safe and nutritious food
- Food chains and Value chains
- Energy and transport

Enhancing reach, communications, and capacity development

- Extension and advisory services
- Capacity development

Developing and scaling innovations

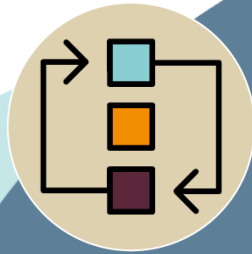
- Building on existing innovations to scale
- Digital innovations



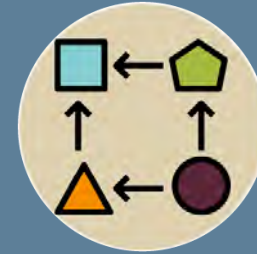
Diagnostic framework indicators

Neely C, Chesterman S, Getz Escudero A, Thornton P, Chevallier R. 2022. Framing food systems transformation: A diagnostic framework and checklist for integrating transformational change into African food systems. AICCRA Report. Accelerating Impacts of Climate Change Research for Africa (AICCRA).

Key terms



Transformational change – includes **major long-term changes** in the way we operate and may shift us between or into **new 'systems' and processes**.



Incremental change - refers to change that occurs **slowly** and **without necessarily modifying** the essence of **social structures or organizational practices**.

A close-up photograph of a person's hands holding a woven basket filled with several ripe apples. The apples have a mix of red and yellow skin. The person is wearing a blue patterned garment. The background is a soft-focus green, suggesting an outdoor setting.

Agriculture and food systems transformation can be defined as “multifaceted, multi-dimensional, multi-sectoral, multi-scale change resulting in new systems and processes incorporating a range of transitional, diverse innovations and interventions that intersect to create momentum and critical mass”.



Transformative change

The future that is coming often **requires significant change**

Transformative change requires sometimes **radically new interventions, policies and partnerships**

It requires **disruptive technology** which can be defined as any innovation that dramatically changes the way consumers, businesses and industries operate

Moves us **beyond incremental change and results in major long-term changes** in the way systems operate



Transformational Shifts

Markets to networks

Transactions to Flows

Ownership to Access

Sellers and Buyers in negotiation- to producers
and users in networks

Gross Domestic Product to Quality of Life

Productivity to Regenerativity



2021

Resilience Society 3.0 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qma2P7EW8Ew>



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What might transform?

The next industrial
revolution will emphasize:

Communications

Power/energy

Transportation, mobility and
logistics

Education



What might transform?

The next industrial revolution will emphasize:

Communications

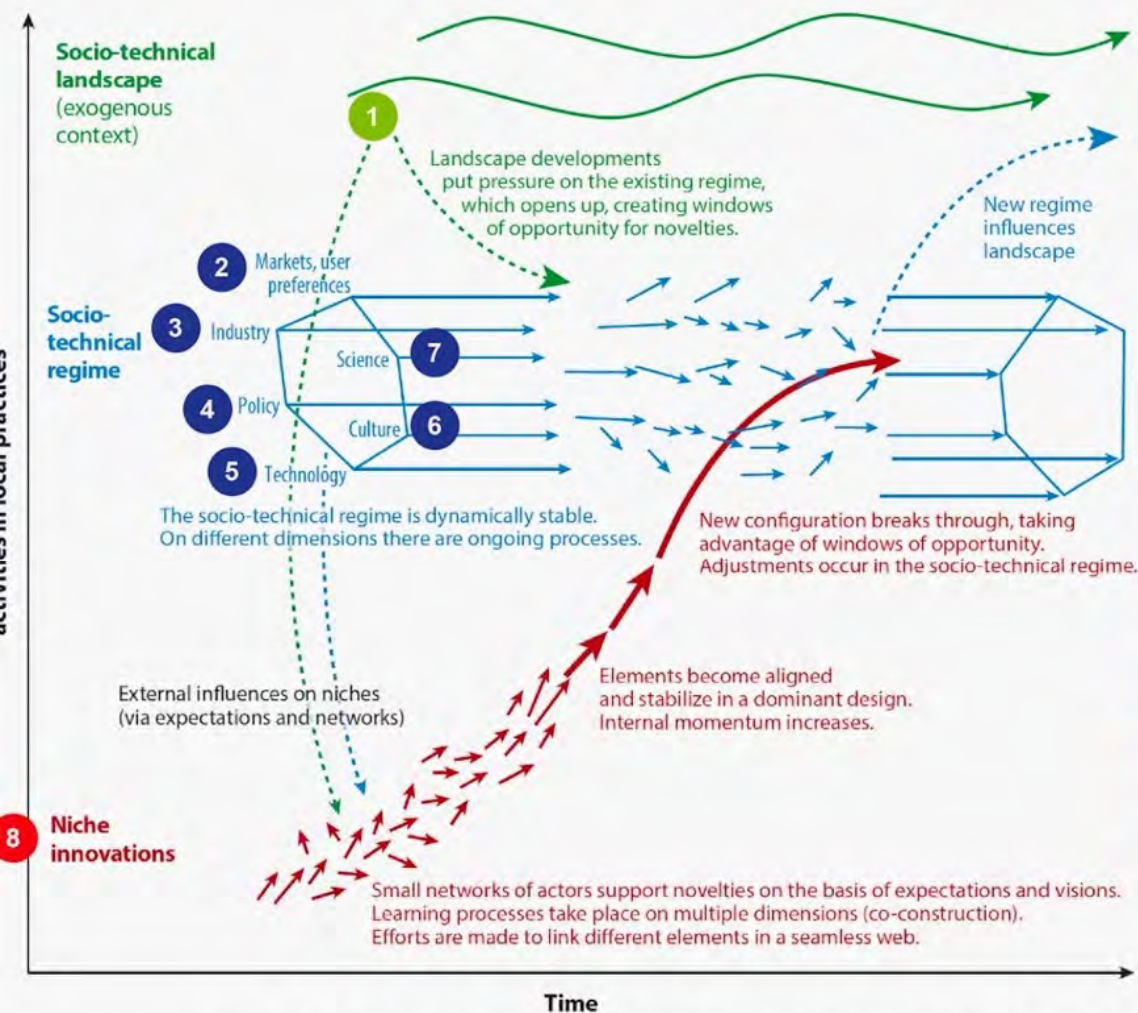
Power/energy

Transportation, mobility and logistics

Education

2021
Resilience Society 3.0 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qma2P7EW8Ew>

AICCR
Accelerating the Impact
Climate Research for Africa



01 Climate change / Increase of oil price / Risk of natural disasters / Renewable energy landscape.

02 Ready to eat food & Imported food consumption.

03 Production, processing, packaging, transport, marketing and disposal of food.

04 Urban planning and food production policies.

05 Energy / Internet / Road / Waste management / Water, Logistics.

06 Convenient Lifestyle.

07 Innovative and sustainable food production solutions.

08 Vertical Farming, Greenhouses, Rooftop farms, Backyard gardens, Green walls, Street Landscaping

Multi-level perspective on transitions

Figure 2.3 Multi-level perspective on transitions (adapted from Geels, 2002, p. 1263).

Categories of transformative interventions



Integrated and adaptive interventions

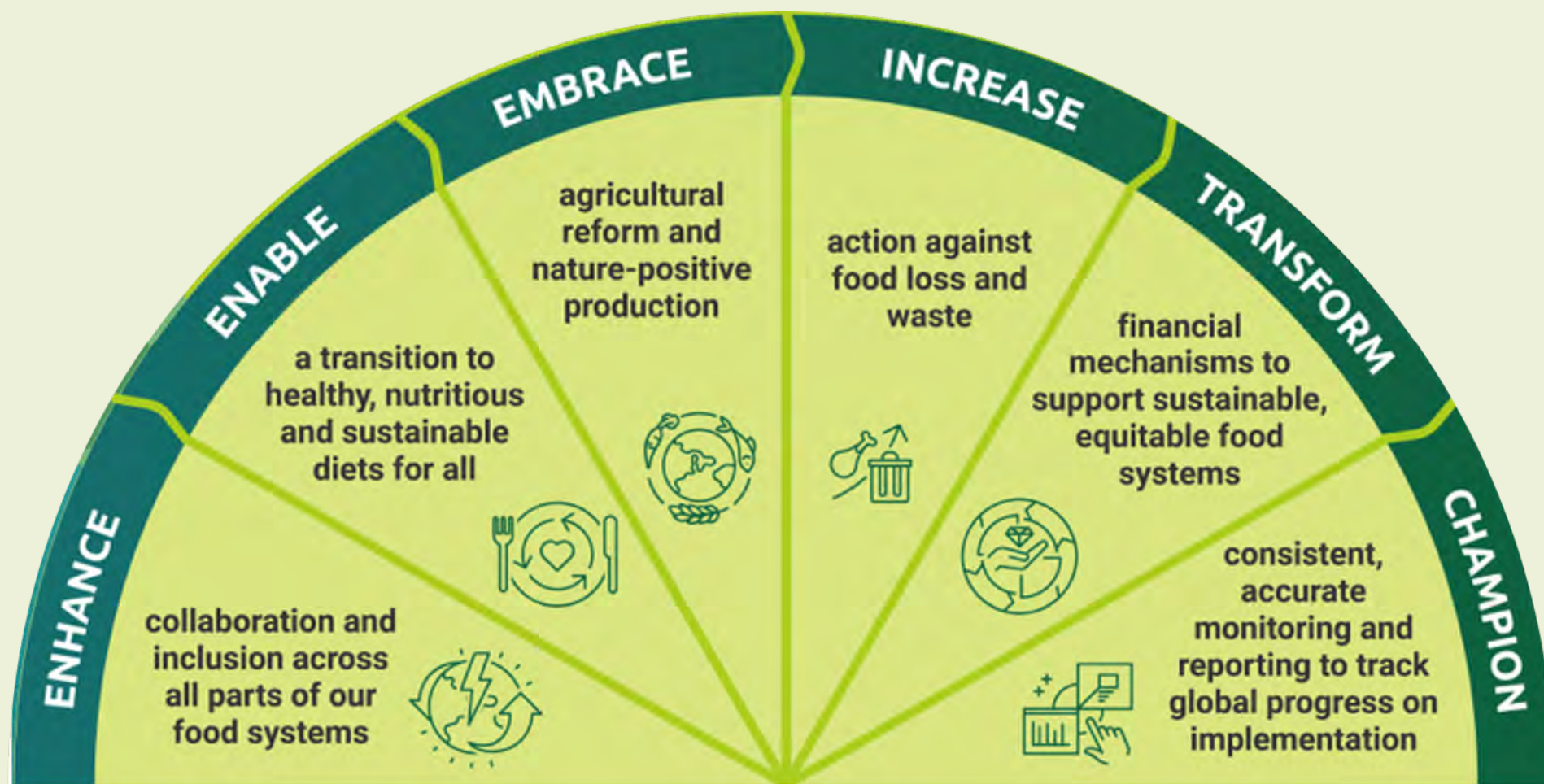


Flexible, robust and synergistic institutions and policies that drive implementation



Novel partnerships cross sectoral or multi-stakeholder relationships

Key critical pathways to food systems transformation



Categories of transformative interventions



Integrated and adaptive interventions

- A monitoring, reporting, and verification system
- New design/infrastructure
- **Scaling** existing innovations
- Awareness, knowledge, skills, **empowerment development**
- Knowledge/data platforms
- New technology
- A lifestyle or **behaviour change**
- Finance/incentives/subsidies (Financial technology to get private sector to directly pay farmers for restoring land health)
- **New businesses and business models** (loan facility for smaller holder farmers that can geo-stamp)

Categories of transformative policies



Flexible, robust and synergistic policies and institutions that drive implementation

- Changes in decision making processes (Develop formalized office in financial planning for cross sectoral coordination, joint planning and joint budgetary allocations)
- A form of decentralization or **distributed decision making**
- Nested scale policy design
- Time bound reflections on policies
- **Cross sectoral policy development** and financing frameworks

Categories of transformative partnerships



Novel **partnerships**, cross sectoral or multi-stakeholder relationships

- New set of actors working together in an informal or formal setting
- **New cross sectoral, multi-stakeholder relationships**
- Pooling resources, money or labour for synergy
- **Trans-generational** and thematic partnerships



Game Changers

Game Changers



Increasing agricultural productivity with integrated and regenerative agricultural systems



Technological innovation: precision agriculture, block chain and biotechnology



Improving infrastructure related to food production, distribution and storage



Improving value chains: digital connections for farmer-market, reducing post harvest losses, product traceability



Food safety training, regulations and standards; monitoring with block chain, sensing, AI



Dietary diversification with indigenous and traditional crops, animal sourced protein, and fortified foods



Empowering women and youth with access to productive inputs, education and decision making and rights and equality



Digital innovations to provide real time information on markets and weather; precision agriculture; food safety

Game Changers from the Food Systems Game Change



- 1 Empowering Women and Youth
- 2 Elevating Indigenous Food Systems
- 3 Feeding Children Nutritiously
- 4 Upcycling Food and Materials
- 5 Reducing Food Loss and Waste
- 6 Developing Food Systems Leaders
- 7 Innovating Protein
- 8 Innovating Packaging
- 9 Innovating at the Ag-Energy Nexus
- 10 Building Soil Health
- 11 Mainstreaming Regenerative and Agroecological Approaches
- 12 Scaling Agroforestry
- 13 Unlocking Data for Food System Governance
- 14 Upskilling Farmers through Technology
- 15 Democratizing Food Systems
- 16 Scaling Controlled-Environment Agriculture
- 17 Empowering Community Farmers
- 18 Building Resilient Local Food Systems
- 19 Enabling Affordable and Accessible Nutrition
- 20 Incentivizing Dietary Shifts
- 21 Building Food Literacy Through Education
- 22 Mainstreaming True Cost Accounting
- 23 Making Markets for Farmers
- 24 Promoting Food Safety and Quality

<https://thoughtforfood.org/gamechangerslab/>



Tea Break



Framing a Theory of Change

Elements of a Theory of Change

Problem Statement and Root Causes

Impact statement or Desired End Goal

What changes do we want to see?



What resources will we need to provide?

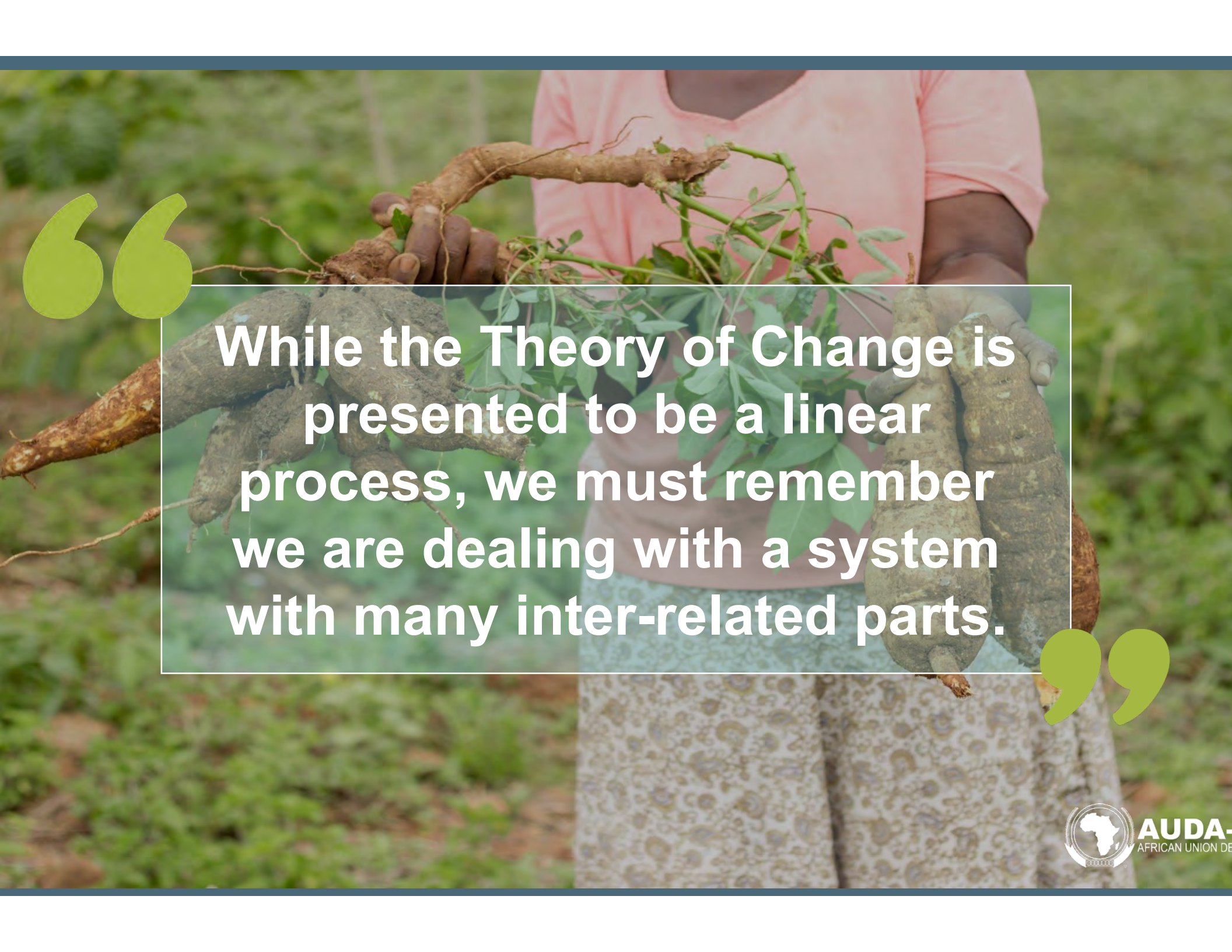


What will we do and how long?



What assumptions are we making about the changing conditions?





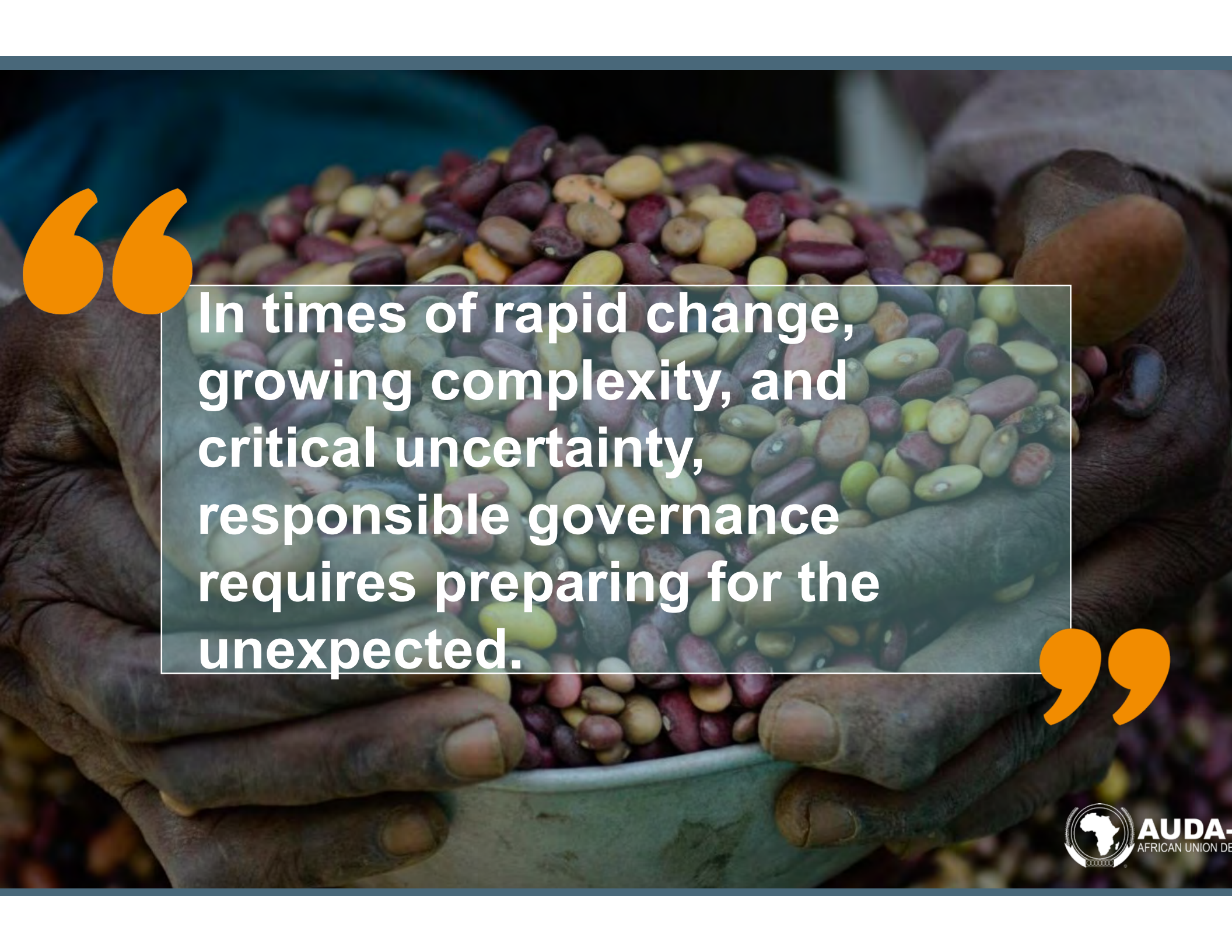
“While the Theory of Change is presented to be a linear process, we must remember we are dealing with a system with many inter-related parts.”



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Foresight and Foresight Tools



**“In times of rapid change,
growing complexity, and
critical uncertainty,
responsible governance
requires preparing for the
unexpected.”**



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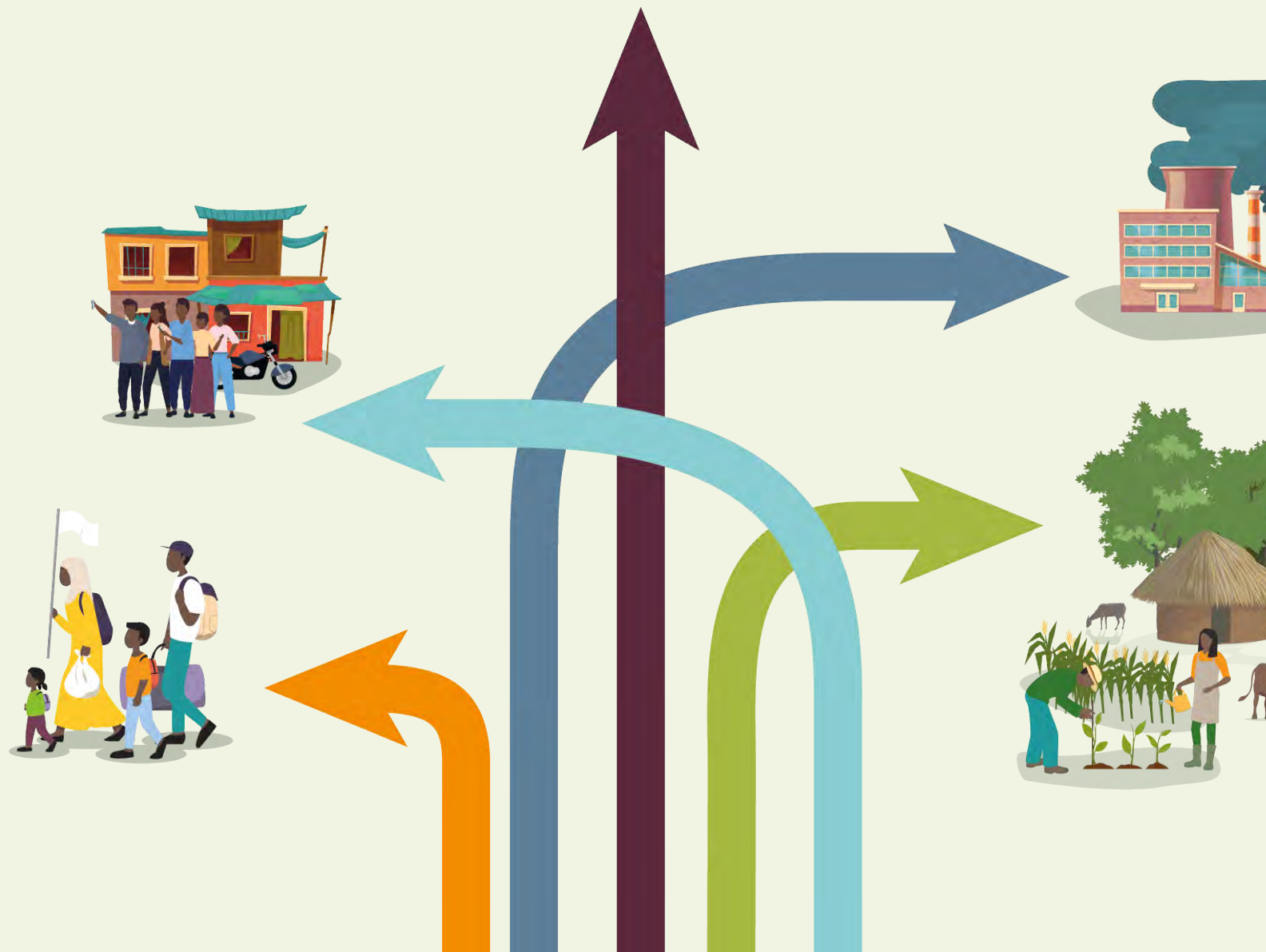
Foresight

Foresight is a set of tools and methods to practically help us to move toward the future we want

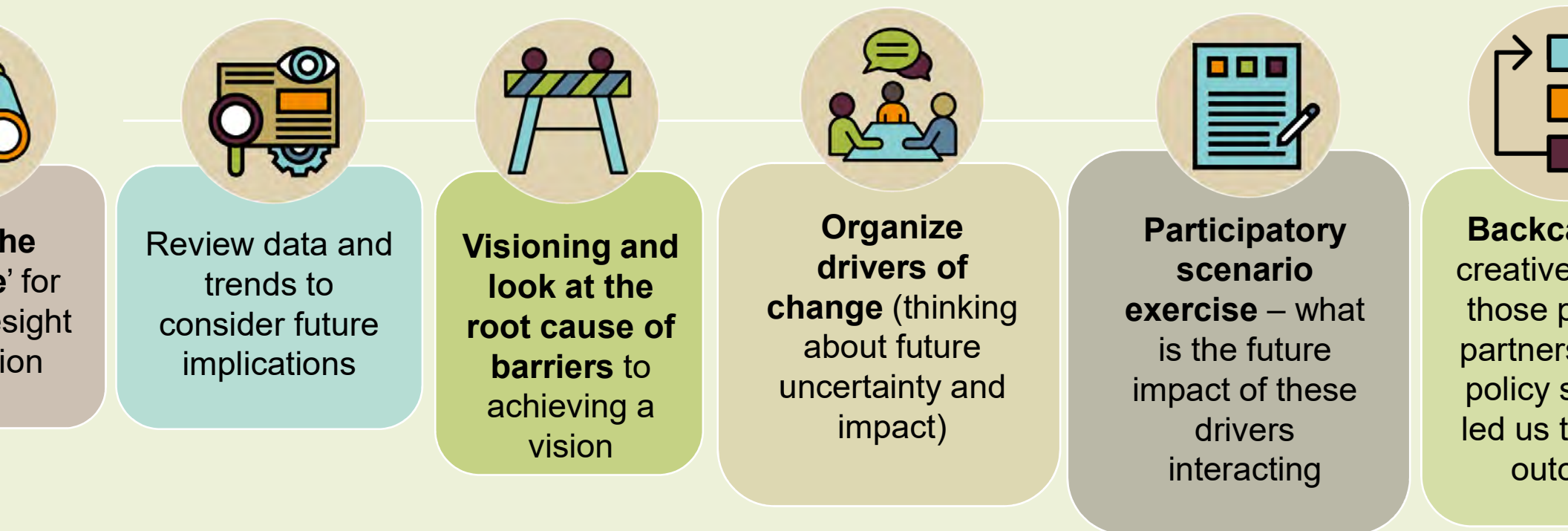
Foresight is not a prediction of **THE FUTURE**, but rather a process of imagining many different possible futures



The premise
of foresight is
that the future
is still in the
making and
can be
positively
influenced or
even created



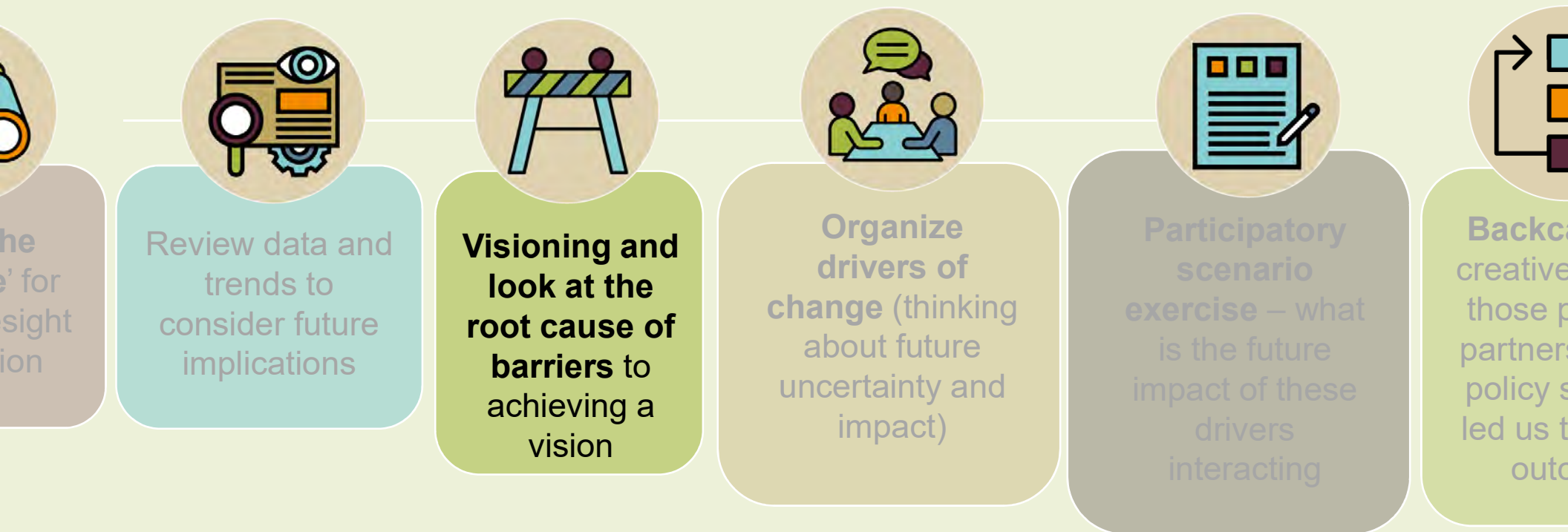
resight tools and flow





Visionin g

resight tools and flow



Visioning

What is it?

Visioning is method for collaboratively outlining a compelling vision of a preferred future.

Why do we use it?

Visioning a desirable future is a critical step in creating a powerful strategy and provides the basis for developing interventions, services, policies and partnerships that will be required to achieve that future.



Vision is critical to initiating a transformative shift

- Brings to light what individuals aspire to and diminish competing objectives.
- When tied to the different dimensions of the system in which you are working, visions can support deeper engagement of actors who may have diverse objectives.
- Foster relationships and shift values among stakeholders
- The communication and creation of a shared vision builds ownership and ensures the necessary buy in to carry out the actions necessary to achieve the vision.

Robust vision has three parts

- 1 Defining the high level aspirations or outcomes
- 2 Describing what would have to be in place to support these outcomes
- 3 Describing what has to be in place to sustain the outcomes and supporting mechanisms

Define the theme and timeline

Theme: Agri-food Systems in Africa

Timeline 2030

Define the dimensions of the vision:



Economic



Socio-cultural



Agricultural
Productivity



Environment and
Natural Resource
Management



Institutional and
Political



Technology
Information



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Describe high level desired outcomes & aspirations associated with agri-food systems



Economic

The sector and government invest in green value chains and entrepreneurship focus on women, youth and marginalized groups



Socio-cultural

Nationally appropriate social protection systems (health, nutrition and livelihoods) cover needs of poor, marginalized and vulnerable groups



Agricultural Productivity

Market-oriented diversified small farms using agroecology-dominant agriculture



Environment

Energy sources are increasingly based in renewable resources



Institutional

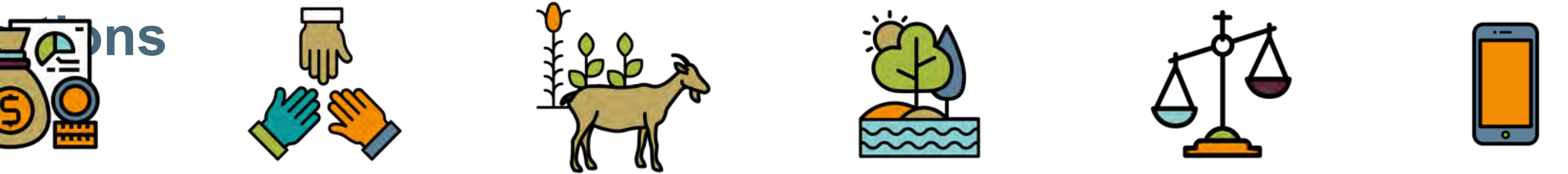
Climate change measures are built into all national policies, strategies and planning. Sectoral plans adequately integrate climate risks and resilience and are clearly linked across sectors



Technology and Information

Rural and urban farmers have access to connectivity and market products to shorten supply chains and increase transparency

Describe what has to be in place to support or achieve the



Economic Socio-cultural Agricultural Productivity Environment Institutional Technology Informat

Supporting



Mechanisms for private sector to invest in value chains and entrepreneurship



Green jobs and entrepreneurship of youth



Mechanisms to enhance farmers organizations' capacities in agroecological and nutrition smart practices



Mechanisms to incentivize coordinate multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral efforts

Enabling



Thriving local, resilient livelihoods



Society respects and values the equity, education and prosperity of all of its members



Resilient ecosystem, functioning water cycles, high biodiversity, healthy land



Responsive, effective and trusted government



Political commitment adaptive

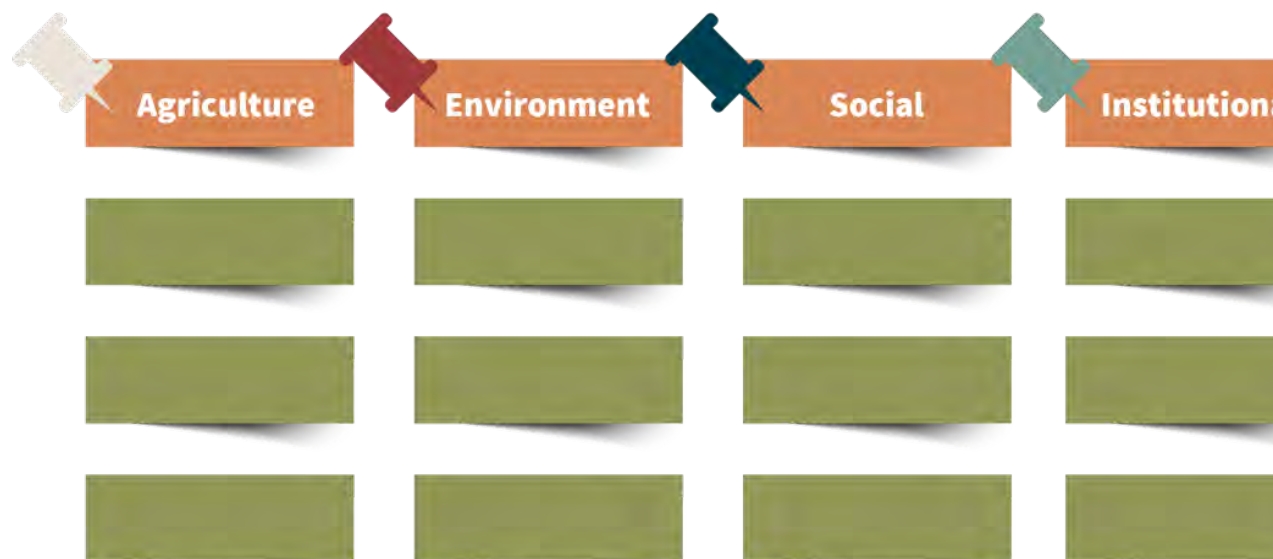
Positioning Working Groups



Define the best high level
aspiration/outcomes for
resilient agri-food systems in
Africa (2030) in terms of
agriculture, environment, social,
institutional & political and
technological elements

Describe what would have to be
in place to support these
outcomes

What would have to be in place
to sustain these outcomes





30

Instructions



- Break into the **small groups** for each of the following dimensions: agriculture, environment, social, institutional/political and technological
- Use a **flipchart paper** and put the dimension you are working on at the top
- Define the **best high-level outcome/aspiration for resilient food systems in your given dimension.**
- Below that **describe what must be in place to support that outcome**
- Below that **describe what fundamental elements would be need to be in place sustain the outcome and supporting elements**

Working Groups Report Back





**Lunch
Break**



Constraints and Drivers

Constraints and Drivers



Constraints and Drivers: Political-Institutional Examples



Political/Institutional

- weak organizational structures, lack of transparency and coordination among institutions, sectors (agriculture, environment and development), and science, practice, market and policy stakeholders
- lack of consistent finance, inclusive governance and coherent information flows
- lack of high-level political will and support
- political instability
- lack of a regulatory frameworks
- lack of a consistent decision-making framework based on core values and evidence
- lack of a cross-learning impact monitoring, learning and accountability-based approach
- lack of robust urban rural linkages, mutual support and integrated policy frameworks

Each of the issues, a more refined approach will include foresight and root cause analyses using localized evidence (knowns) and successful experience, lessons learned and game changers.

Constraints and Drivers: Agriculture/Natural Resources Examples



Agriculture/ Natural Resources

- technical barriers and lack of knowledge and techniques for climate resilient and regenerative and agroecological agriculture and natural resources management
- lack of systems approaches for reducing GHG emissions across the food systems (agricultural productivity, transport, processing, investments in climate proof infrastructure, consumption, etc.) and enhancing productivity and nutrition across the food system
- lack of clarity on climate change impacts and attention to risks
- lack of gender sensitive value chains

Each of the issues, a more refined approach will include foresight and root cause analyses using analyzed evidence (knowns) and successful experience, lessons learned and game changers.

Constraints and Drivers: Socio-Cultural Example



Socio-cultural

- insufficient capacity of and access to productive inputs among stakeholders across the food system
- marginalization and lack of equity across gender, age, ethnicity and ability
- insufficient nutrient dense and healthy and sustainable diets
- lack of attention to overall physical and mental wellbeing
- lack of understanding of consumer preferences
- lack of trust and dialogue across scales, stakeholders and sectors
- Lack of access to land rights and tenure

Constraints and Drivers: Financial/Economic



Financial/Economic

- lack of coordinated financial investments (and donors/investors/private sector) at multiple levels
- competition among different actors and institutions
- financial disparities among stakeholders
- lack of true cost accounting of system wide change

Constraints and Drivers: Technological/Digital Examples



Technological/Digital

- the lack of coherent and equitable information flows and knowledge sharing
- lack of access to digital and technological solutions and platforms
- the need for pre-emptive approach to AI to create solutions while protecting societal equity

Each of the issues, a more refined approach will include foresight and root cause analyses using analyzed evidence (knowns) and successful experience, lessons learned and game changers.

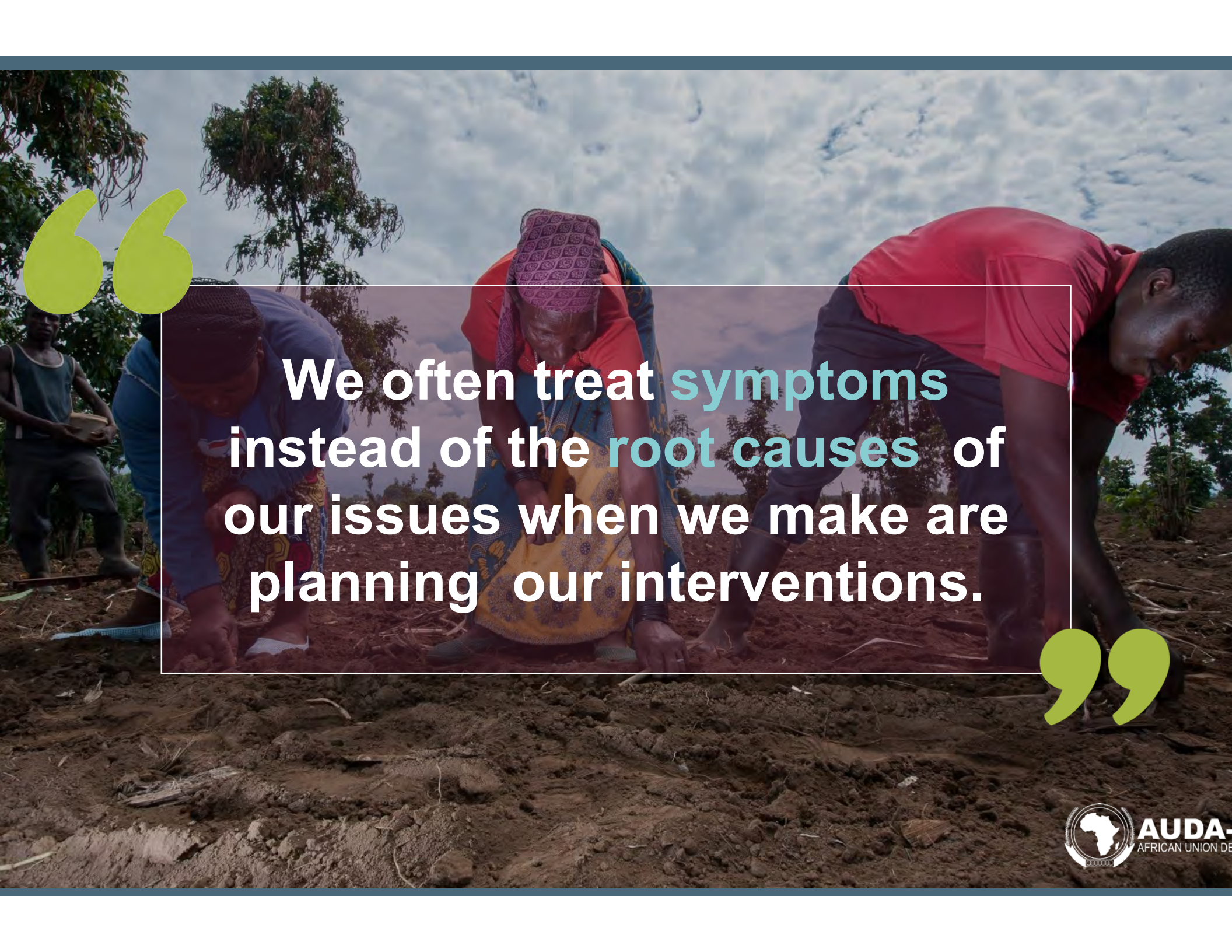
Constraints and Drivers: Behavioral Examples



Behavioural

- predominance of interest in short-term and financial gains;
- lack of long term, critical thinking;
- mis-alignment of world-views and mental models;
- lack of deep ownership in vision
- unwillingness to commit to everyone's best outcome

Each of the issues, a more refined approach will include foresight and root cause analyses using localized evidence (knowns) and successful experience, lessons learned and game changers.

A photograph of a group of people, including a woman in a colorful patterned dress and a man in a red shirt, working in a field. They are bent over, working with the soil. The background shows trees and a cloudy sky. A large green quote mark is on the left, and a large green closing quote mark is on the right. The text is overlaid on a semi-transparent dark rectangle.

**We often treat symptoms
instead of the root causes of
our issues when we make are
planning our interventions.**



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Causal analysis

What is it?

Root cause analysis or simple causal analysis is used to understand **what issues underpin identified barriers** to achieving a desired outcome.

Why do we use it?

When a critical look at identified barriers is undertaken, there are often underpinning or root causes that reflect deeper economic, social, cultural, environmental, institutional, and political reasons as well as different world views or behavioral drivers.

To **raise awareness on the systems nature** of any identified problem.

To understand the **symptoms versus the causes**

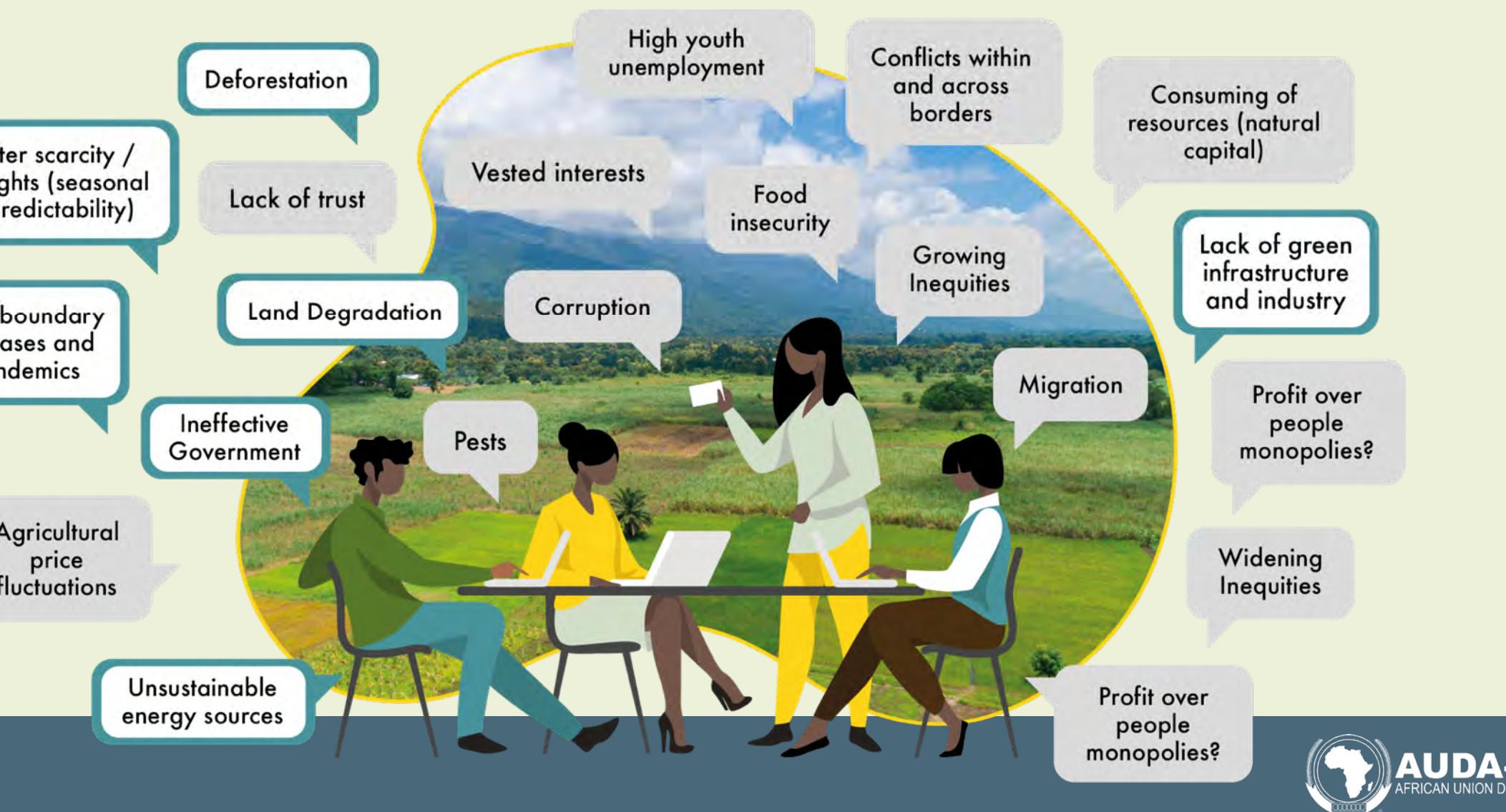


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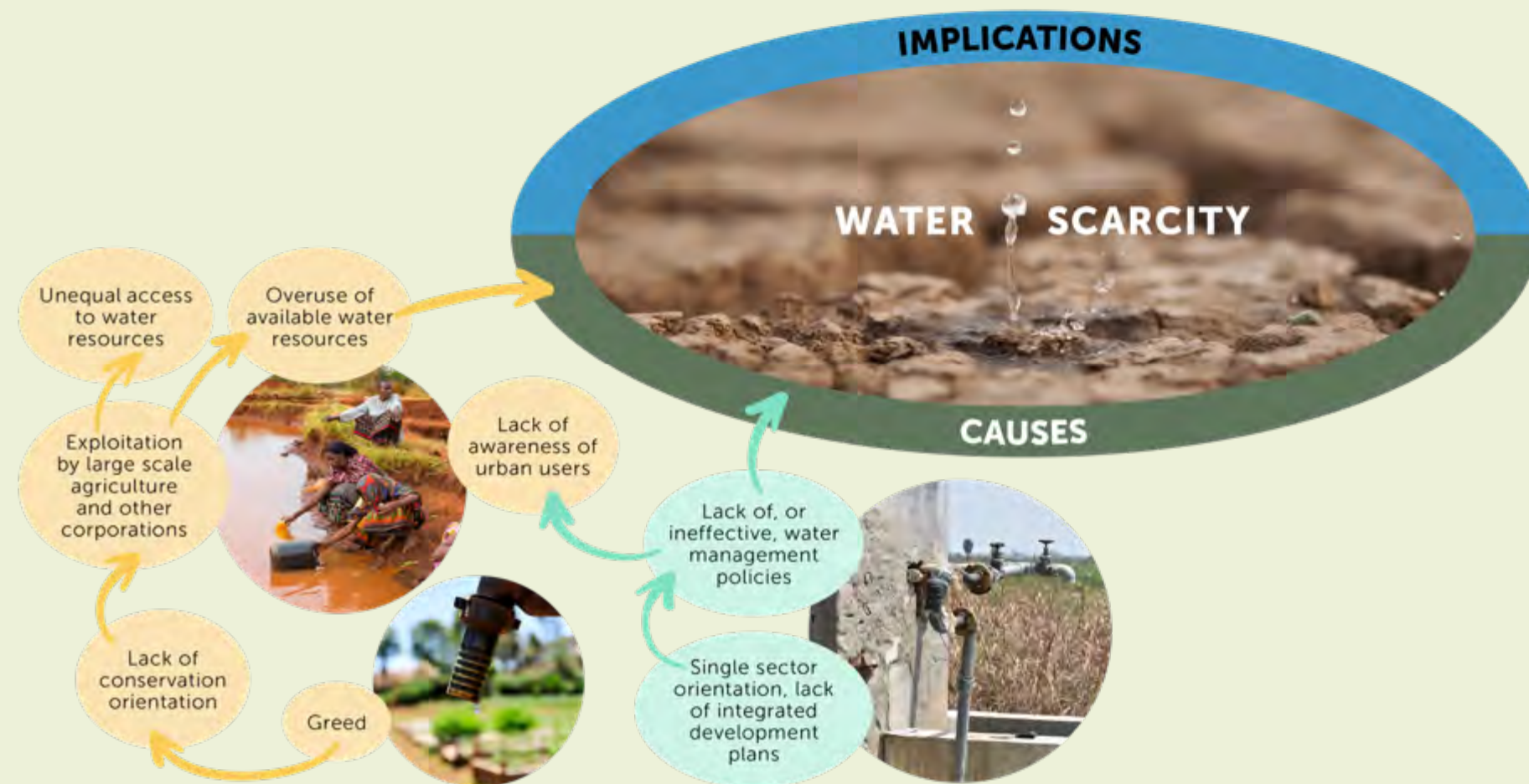
What is involved?

- 1 **Brainstorm** the different barriers and prioritize and choose a critical barrier.
- 2
- 3 **Identify** initial causes in a chain of levels to identify the root cause.
- 4 **Consider** the implications of this barrier if it is not addressed.
- 5 **Look across** the root causes and implications, categorize those that are social, economic, institutional, political, cultural, environmental, etc
- 5 **Look across** the root causes and categorise the types of stakeholders that would have to be involved to solve the underlying causes of the barrier.

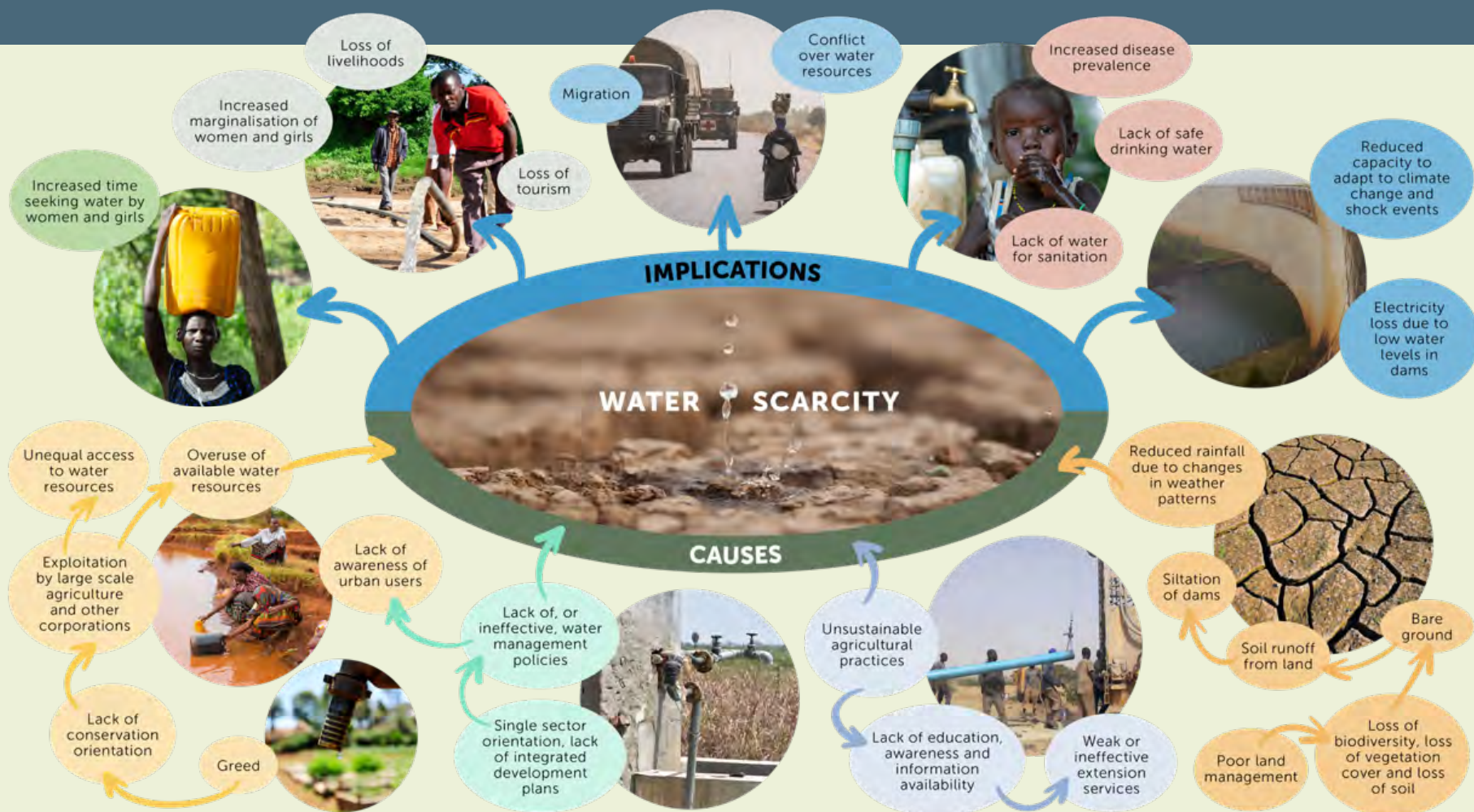
Example of a causal analysis – brainstorm critical issues



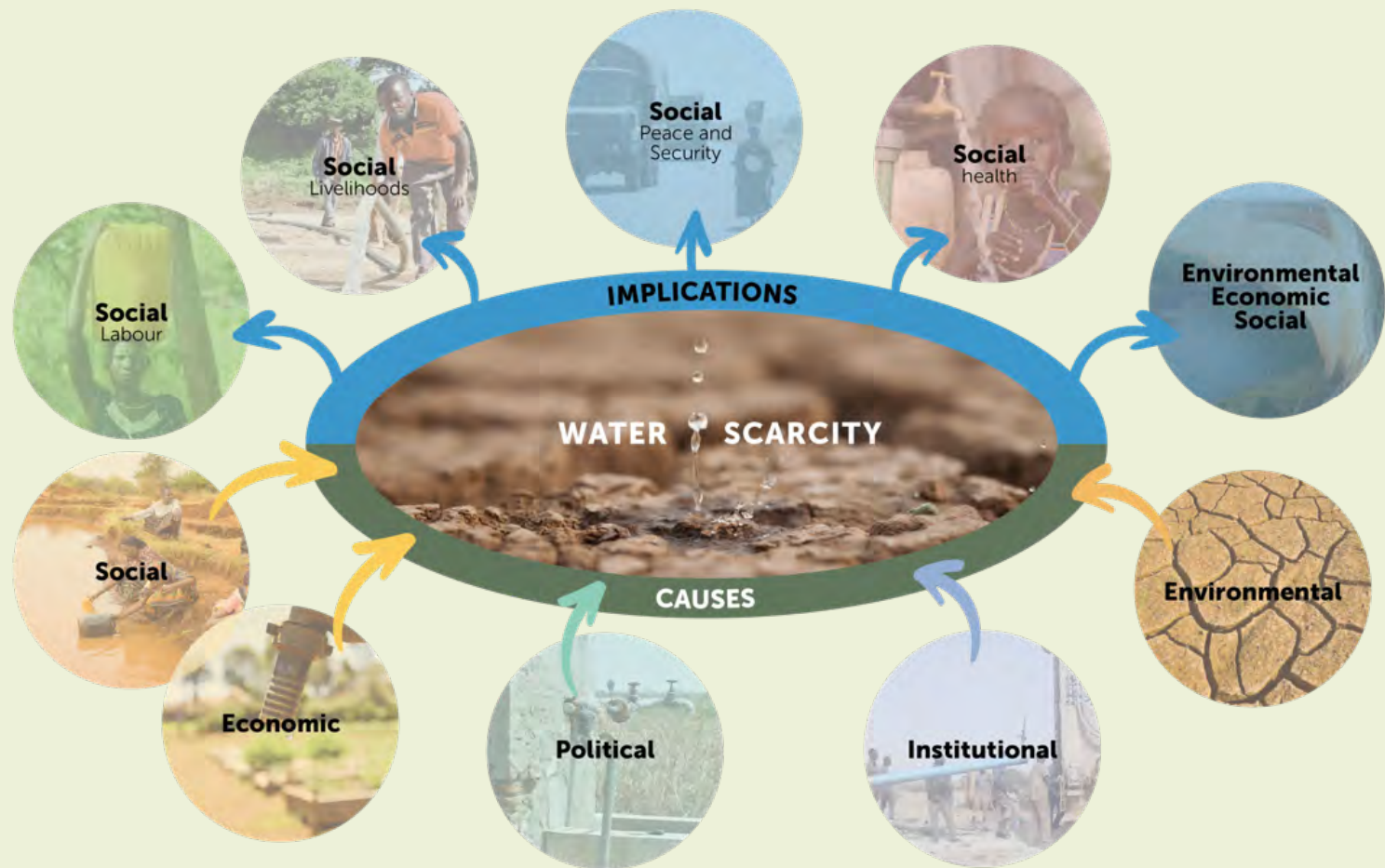
Example: Choose a key issue and identify what causes it



Example: Focus on causes and causes of causes



ample take note of what types of causes you are
ding



Causal Analysis Working Groups



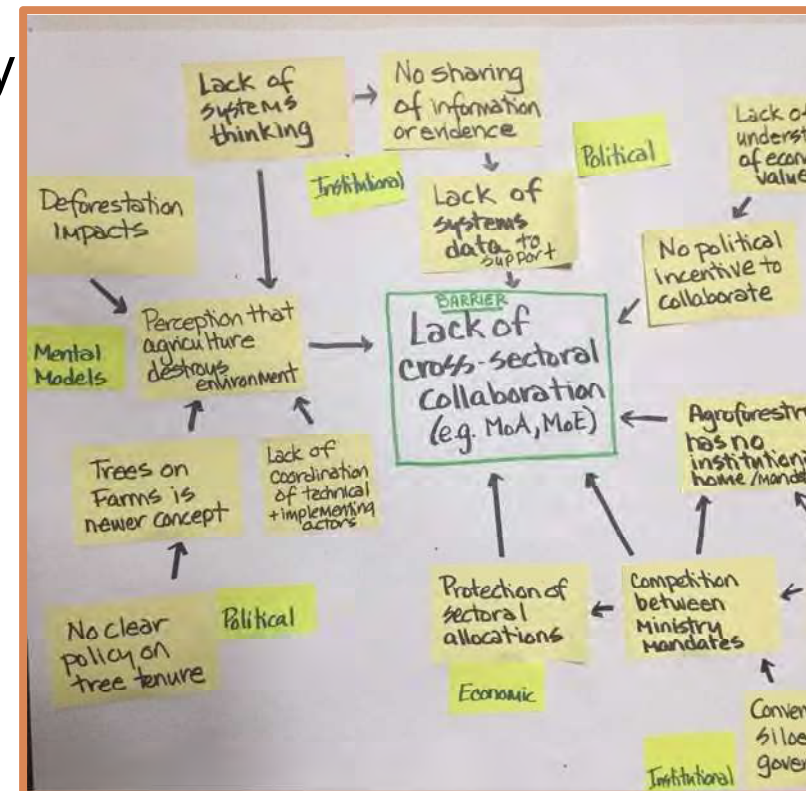
Brainstorm the different barriers and choose a barrier.

Identify initial causes in a chain of levels to identify the root cause.

Consider the implications of this barrier if it is not addressed.

Look across the root causes and implications, categorize those that are social, economic, institutional, political, cultural, environmental, etc.

Look across the root causes and categorise the types of stakeholders that would have to be involved to solve the underlying causes of the barrier.



Instructions



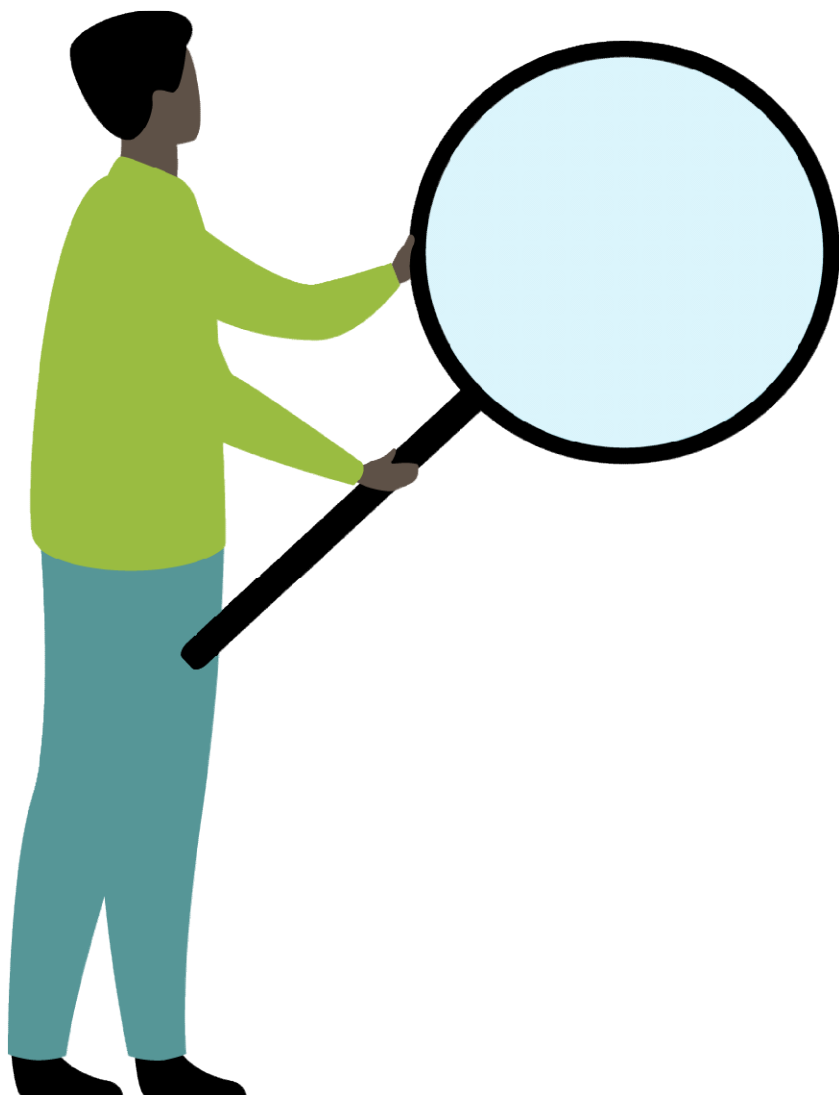
40



- In the working group, identify a rapporteur and facilitator.
- Place the challenge in the center of your page.
- Thinking across social, cultural, environmental, economic and political/institutional causes, ask **what is the cause of this challenge?** (capture these ideas in the boxes surrounding the challenge).
- For each cause you have placed in a box surrounding the strategic issue, ask yourselves **why is that? and capture those causes in the connected box.**
- Continue to ask, **why is that?** capturing those causes until you reach what appears to be the root cause (e.g. you can no longer find a deeper cause).
- Looking across the causal analysis you have done, what are some mental models, world views or perspectives that may need attention in achieving the vision of the platform?

Working Groups Report Back





PLENARY REFLECTIONS

What are some of the critical root causes that we need to address when developing resilient agrifood systems?

Which kinds of stakeholders would you think might have to be engaged to tackle that root cause?

Initial Stakeholder Identification

Looking across the different root cause analyses, which stakeholders would need to be involved in order to overcome the barriers?

Organize by different types of stakeholders (Government sectors, civil society partners, private sector, research and academic, UN agencies, etc.)

Engaging a wider network of stakeholders



Government

Water Department
and Department
gricultural Department
vestock, aquaculture,
op production,
xtension)
nvironment/NRM
epartment
ealth Department
nance and Planning
ade Department
ducation Department
epartment of Culture,
outh, Gender



Civil Society

- Large, medium and small scale farmers' organisations
- Health, education, agricultural,
- environmental International and local NGOs
- Youth groups and entrepreneurs
- Women's Organizations
- Community Based Organizations



Private Sector

- Agricultural and Tree Product Companies
- Aggregators and Processors
- Local Farmers' Markets
- Sustainable Charcoal and Woodfuel Vendors
- Transportation companies
- Forestry, Wildlife, Tourism operators



Others

- Research Institutions
- UN: FAO, UNEP, UNICEF
- Media
- Bilateral Donors

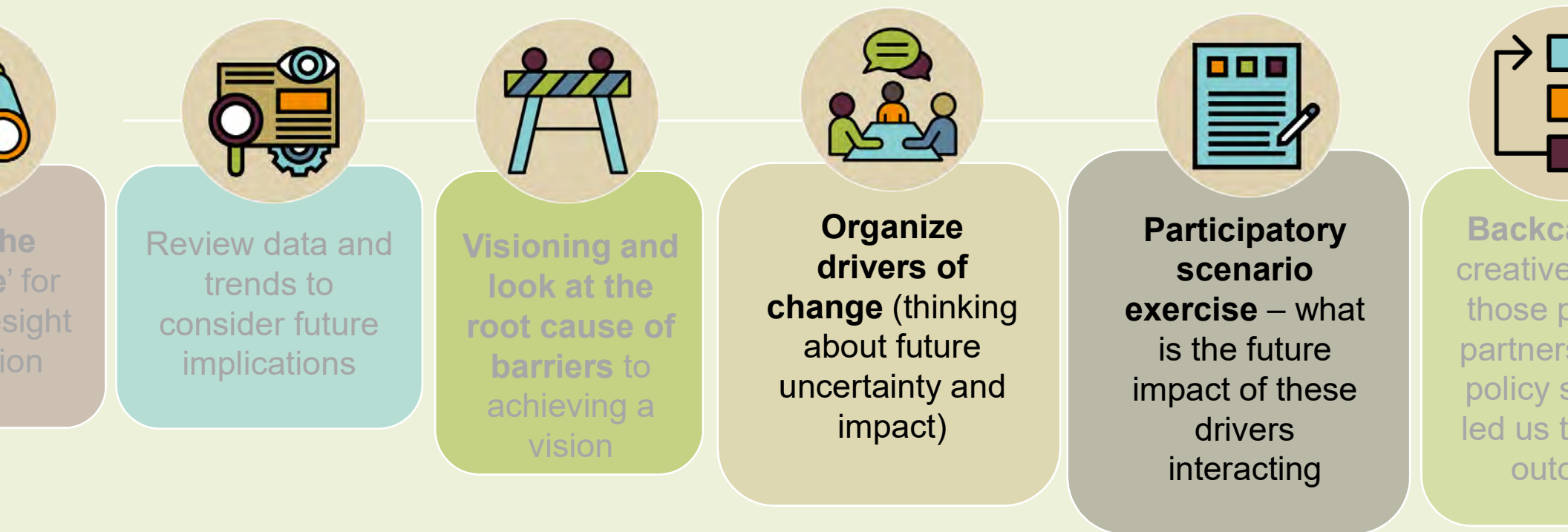


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Unpacking Drivers to Develop Scenarios

resight tools and flow



Scenario Planning

Scenario planning involves telling a story with many possible endings.

It allows decision-makers to identify a range of possible outcomes and impacts (*what could happen?*), evaluate responses and plan for the future.

This enables a level of control in an uncertain world.

By visualizing potential risks and opportunities, decision-makers can be proactive.

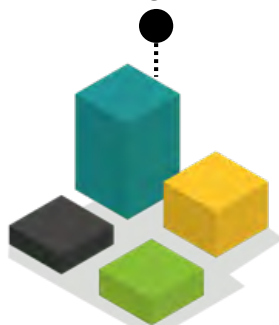
Building a scenario process

Define focal issue and relevant time frame



1

Group drivers into categories



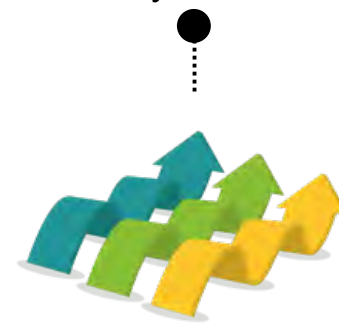
3

Select high impact & high uncertainty drivers



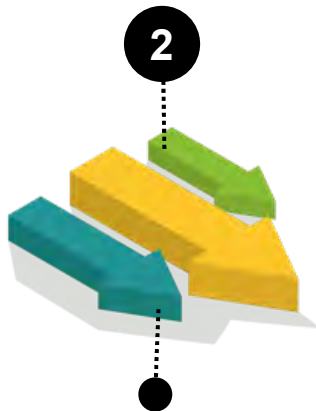
5

Build scenario storylines



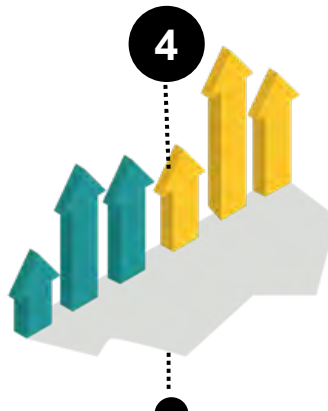
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Identify and brainstorm drivers of change



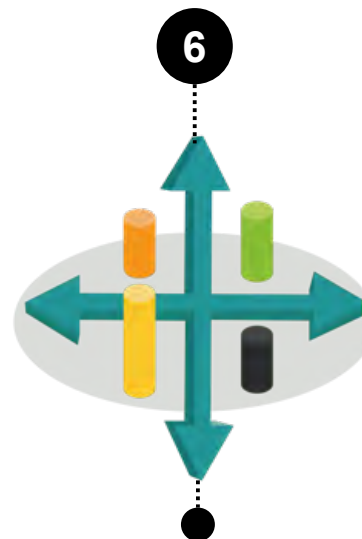
2

Identify high impact & high uncertainty drivers



4

Set up scenario axis



6

What do we mean by drivers?



Drivers – are factors, issues or trends that cause change thereby affecting or shaping the future



Internal driver – internal force of change for example social drivers within a farm or community and directing decision making of a farmer



External driver – external force of change, for example political or market drivers

e will sort our drivers by impact and uncertainty



Impact - refers to the potential scale of impacts of the driver on your scenario theme



Uncertainty – in scenarios refers to how much or how clear we are on how a driver will emerge or play out in the future. High uncertainty does not mean ‘high improbability’, high uncertainty can mean having little knowledge of how something may pan out.



Critical uncertainties - are drivers that are both high impact and highly uncertain.

Categories for organising drivers



Socio-cultural



Economic



Agriculture Productivity



**Governance /
Political/
Institutional**



**Natural
Resources and
Environment**



We identify our drivers and then rate them as to how **impactful** they are and how **uncertain** we are on how they will actually behave or play out

Let's look at examples drivers of change we may consider

Category

Driver

Impact - how impactful they are (Low, High)

Uncertainty - how well we know how they will play out (Low, High)

e.g. Governance, Political-Institutional

e.g. Lack of coordination and high level political support food systems enabling policies for land restoration

High

High

e.g. Natural Resources and Environment

e.g. Climate change

High

High

Small Working Groups or Plenary



Identifying drivers of change, impact and uncertainty

What are 1-2 examples of drivers of change that influence the success of resilient agri-food systems in the following categories?

Governance, Political, Institutional Drivers

Economic Drivers

Natural Resources and Environmental Drivers

Agricultural Productivity Drivers

Socio-Cultural Drivers



15 mi

Instructions



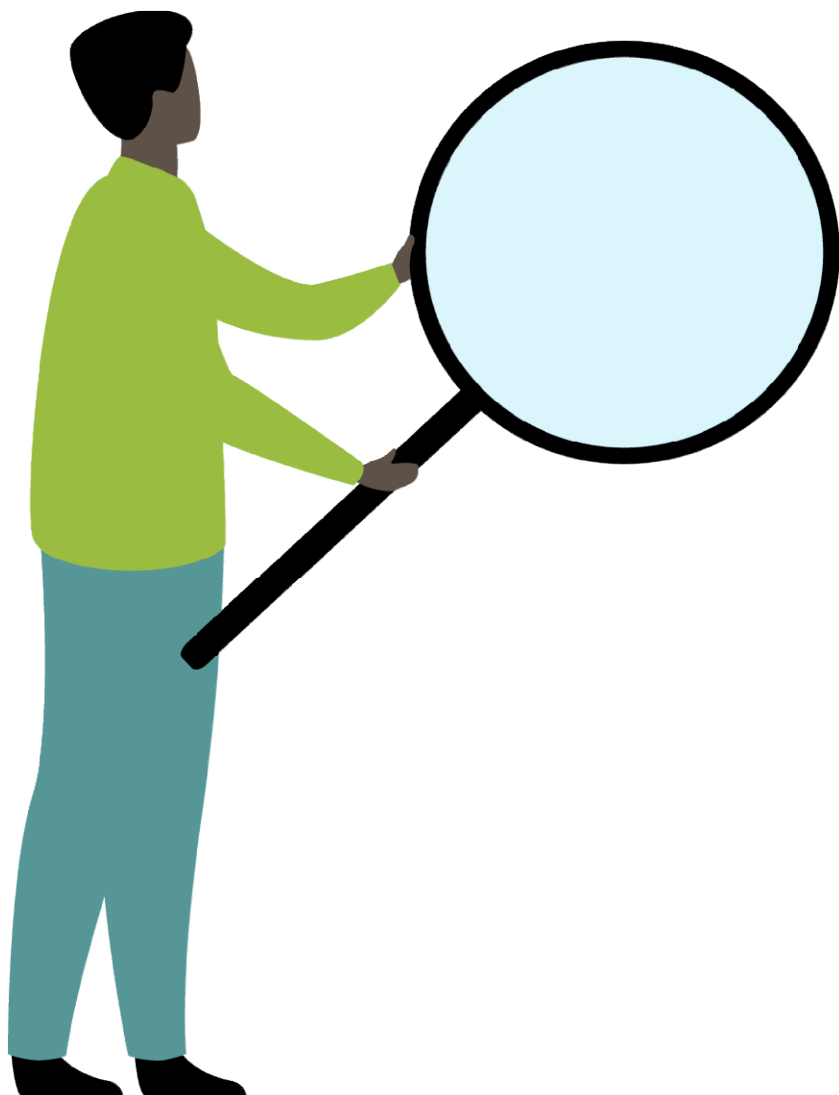
Identifying drivers of change, impact and uncertainty

In small groups working on assigned drivers:

- place driver(s) on the left of a flipchart page
- rate the level of impact associated with that driver (low, medium, high)
- rate the level of uncertainty associated with that driver (low, medium, high)

Working Groups Report Back





REFLECTIONS

Was it challenging to identify the drivers?

Was it difficult to rate the impact uncertainty?

Category	Driver	Impact - how impactful they are (Low, Medium, High)	Uncertainty -how well we know how they will play out (Low, Medium, High)
Political Institutional	Weak organizational structures. Lack of coordination among agencies, institutions, sectors, stakeholders; lack of coherent food systems governance, information flows	High	Medium to High
Political - Institutional	Lack of high level political support for climate change and food systems and enabling policies for supporting resilience	High	High
Political Institutional	Nationalism, Lack of Regional Integration	High	High
Political-Institutional	Political Instability	High	High
Natural Resource-Environment	Technical barriers – lack of knowledge and techniques to implement regenerative agriculture	High	High
Natural Resource-Env	Climate Change	High	High
Economic/Agricultural Productivity	Investment in equitable and green value chains	High	Medium
Socio-Cultural	Youth unemployment	High	High

A person wearing a vibrant, multi-colored patterned dress is shown from the waist up, holding a small piece of paper. The background is a blurred natural setting with dry leaves and soil. A large green quote mark is on the left, and a smaller one is on the right. A semi-transparent white box with a thin black border contains the main text.

What does it mean to be future-fit in such a challenging context? Attempting to predict or forecast the future is of limited benefit in a world of high uncertainty. What is highly valuable, however, is to identify a number of different plausible future scenarios, explore what impacts they could have and identify potential implications for policies



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enarios

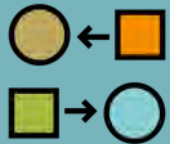
enarios are used as a method to **think about possible future states** and how uncertainties might play out.

Answering **'what if'** questions that describe multiple alternative futures spanning a key set of critical uncertainties.

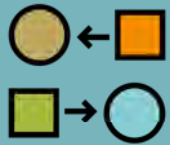
A group of scenarios are alternative dynamic stories that **capture key ingredients of uncertainties of the future**. They reveal the implications of current trajectories, thus illuminating options for action



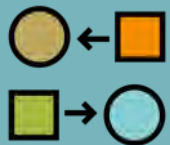
Scenarios must be....



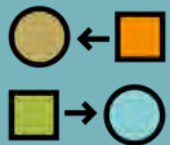
Plausible – it is reasonable to assume the scenario could happen.
Plausibility does not mean that a future situation will happen



Viable – able to be done or could occur.



Feasible – possible and practical



Not predictive – participatory with multiple viewpoints, bringing in quantitative and qualitative evidence but not predictive

Dimensions for building storylines



Socio-cultural,
education,
gender, youth



Economic,
investment
and trade



Environmental
state, ecosystem
function, forest
cover, soil health



Political/
Institutional



Agriculture
Productivity –
livestock,
crops and
aquaculture

Sample of developing a scenario and storylines

SCENARIO 1



Building storylines

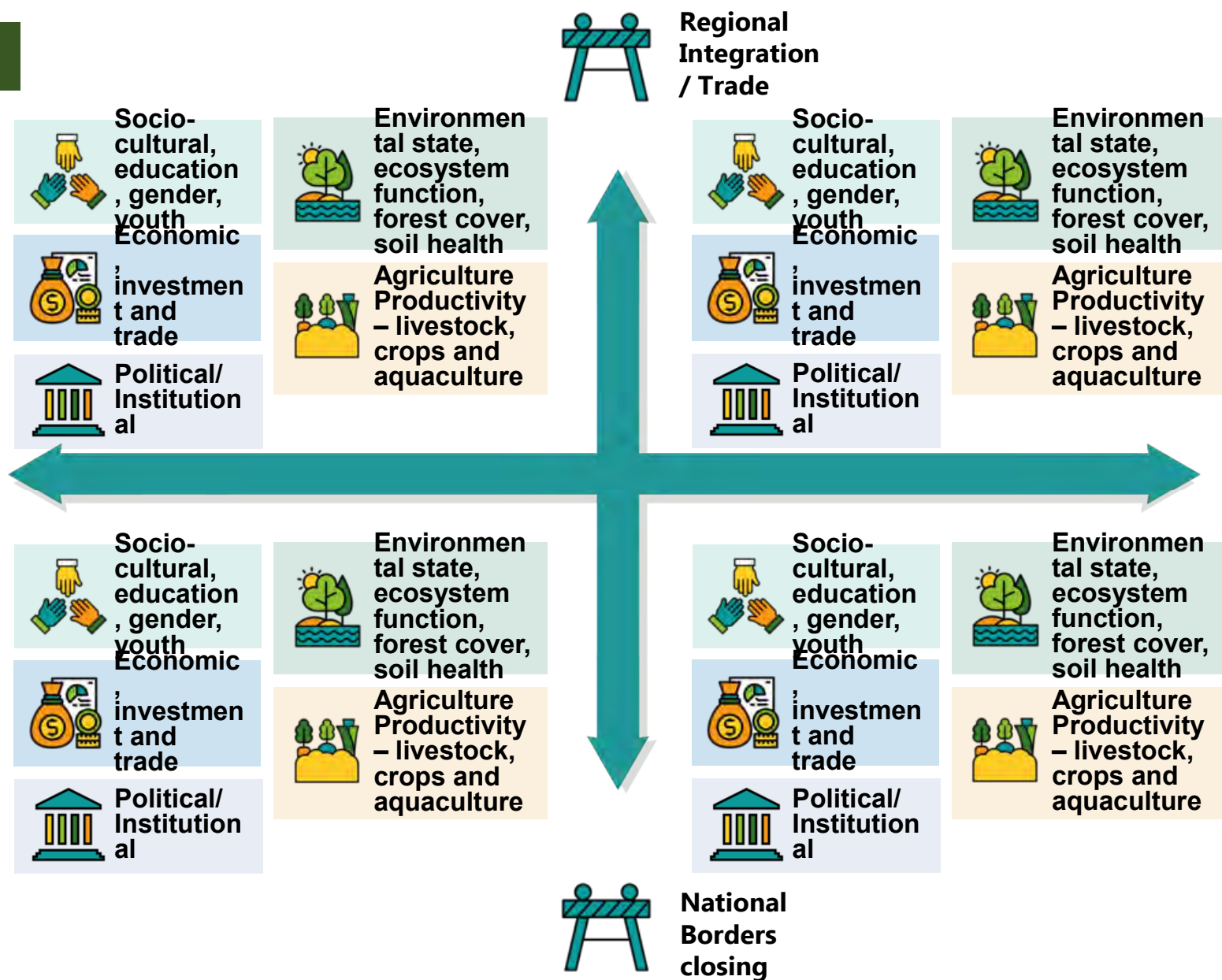
Let's assume we are trying to write a storyline that describes our **future** climate resilient agri-food system in the region.

Consider the quadrant where we have:

- **high youth unemployment**
- **high nationalism** (not well regionally integrated)

SCENARIO 1

LOW
youth
employment



We re
the fo
section
quadr

HIGH
youth
unemploy

SCENARIO 1

HIGH
youth
unemployment



Socio-cultural, education, gender, youth

Potential loss of nutritional diversity, increased crime, reduced investment in education and youth, increased “competition” across society.



Economic, investment and trade

Dramatic reduction of food and agricultural inputs being imported, reduced forex.



Environmental state, ecosystem function, forest cover, soil health

Unemployment leads to feed families, increases in deforestation, degradation of resources, increased hunting for bushmeat, potential conflict over transboundary waters?



Agriculture Productivity – livestock, crops and aquaculture

Need for productivity increases but based on inputs within national border.



Political/Institutional

Increased nationalism, reduced types of institutions addressing food system, competition for leadership.



**National
Borders
closing**

Small Working Groups



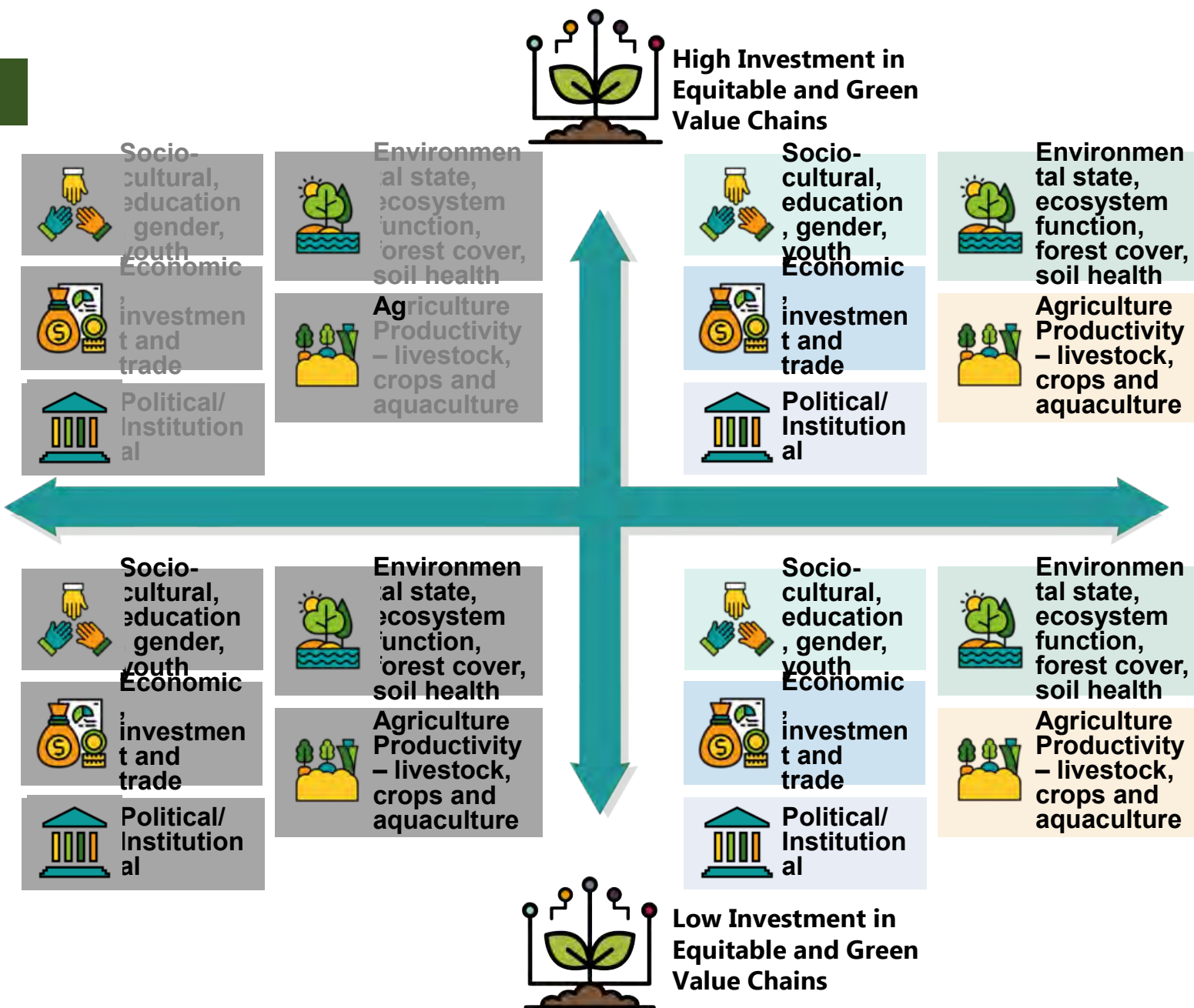
Developing Scenario Narratives

We are going to break into groups to work on scenario narratives that emerge when we experience high climate impact with:

- low investment in green and equitable value chains (lower right)
- high investments in green and equitable value chains (upper right)

ENARIO

LOW
CLIMATE
IMPACT



Instructions



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Building scenario story lines

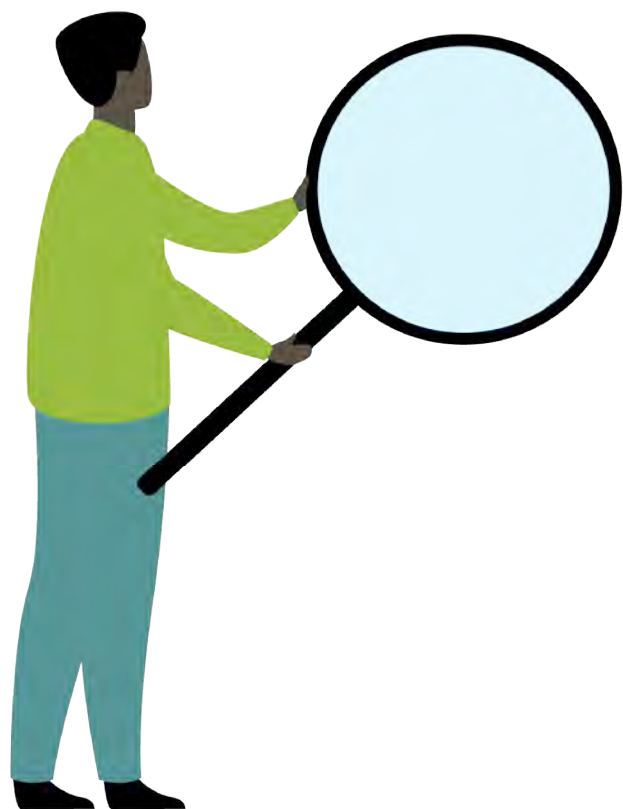
In your group, on Flipchart paper, put headers for the 'quadrant' with which you are working (high investment in green and equitable value chains with high climate change impact OR low investment in green and equitable value chains with high climate change impact).

Write a few words describing what would be the result of these drivers on each dimension:

1. Socio-cultural, education, youth and gender
2. Economic investments and trade
3. Environmental state and ecosystem function
4. Agricultural productivity, livestock, crops, aquaculture
5. Political and institutional

Working Groups Report Back





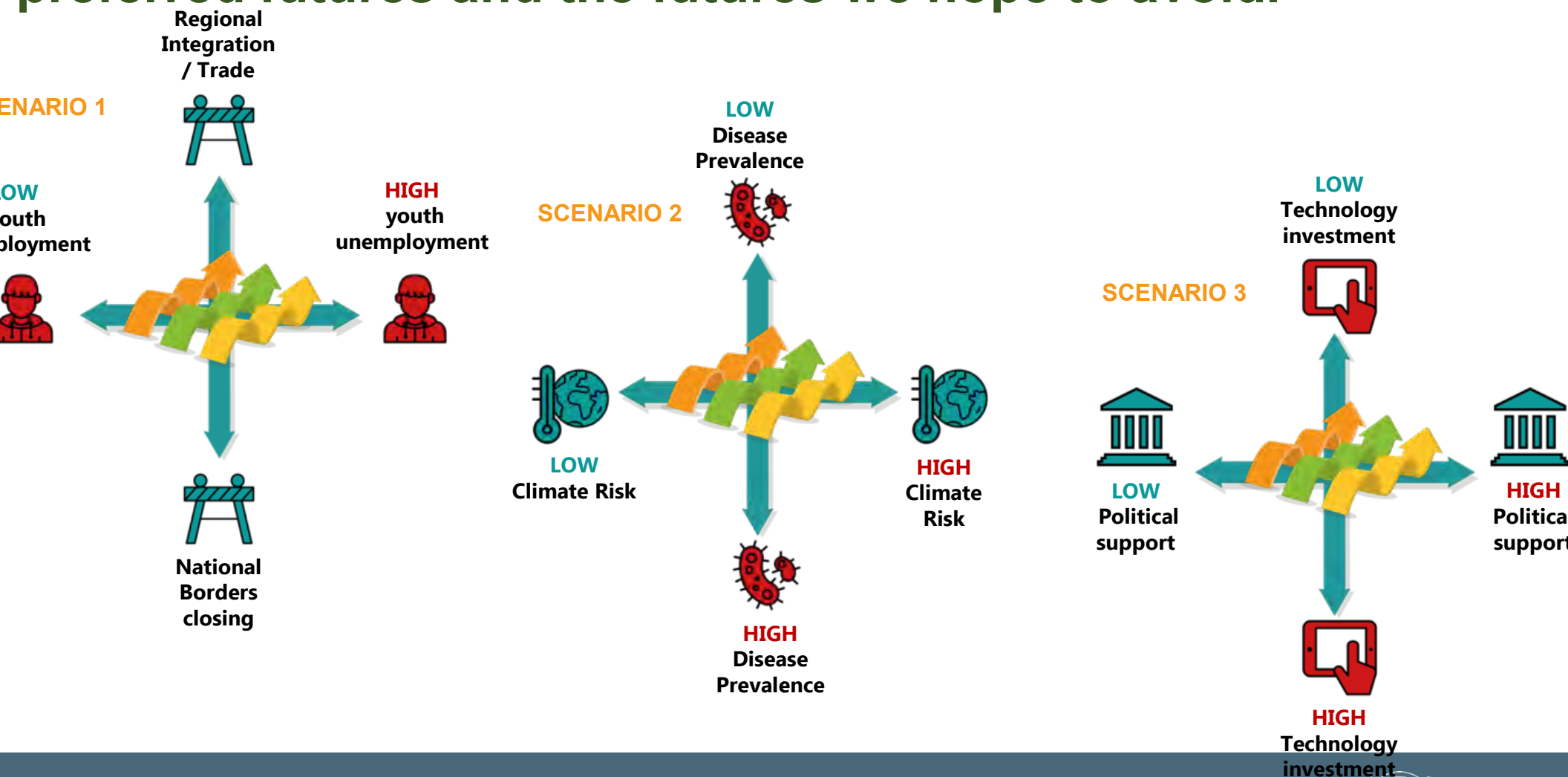
PLENARY REFLECTIONS

What implications for future efforts do you see from these descriptions?

What does it mean for achieving our vision?

What might be a policy, practice, or partnership change to ensure the more resilient outcome?

In a full scenario work up, we would look across multiple scenarios and highlight those storylines that represent preferred futures and the futures we hope to avoid.



Mocktaking Tour de Table: Where are we?

Now that we have reviewed our earlier work, looked into a vision, discussed examples of key issues and their root causes, and characterized drivers and some examples of scenarios to better grasp uncertainty....

What are your perspectives and take-home messages as we shift our attention to the High-Level Theory of Change?



Theory of Change

Problem Statement and Root Causes

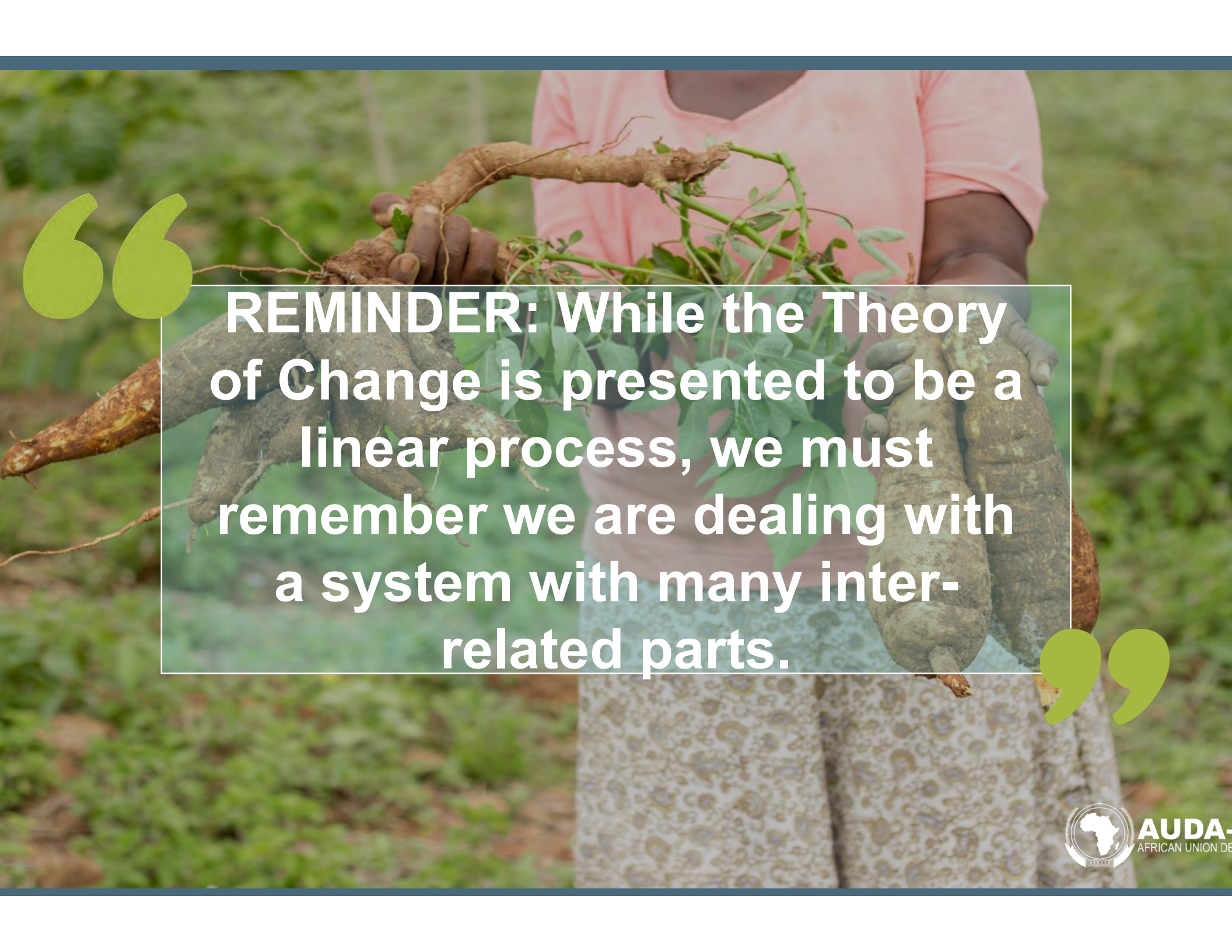
Problem statement or Desired End Goal

What changes do we want to see?

What resources will we need to make this happen?

What actions will we do to achieve this?

What are the conditions that will support this change?

A person wearing a pink shirt and a patterned skirt is holding a large, knobby root vegetable, likely a cassava, in a field. The background is a blurred green field. The text is overlaid on a semi-transparent white box.

“ REMINDER: While the Theory of Change is presented to be a linear process, we must remember we are dealing with a system with many inter-related parts. ”



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Problem Statement and Root Causes: *(Don't worry, we will come back to this, but it is time to look at solutions!)*

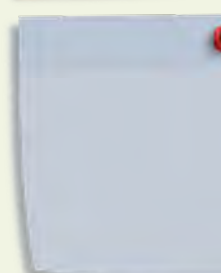
Problem Statement or Desired End Goal

Changes

What changes do we want to see?



Solutions
What solutions will we implement or provide?



Timeline
How long will we do this for?



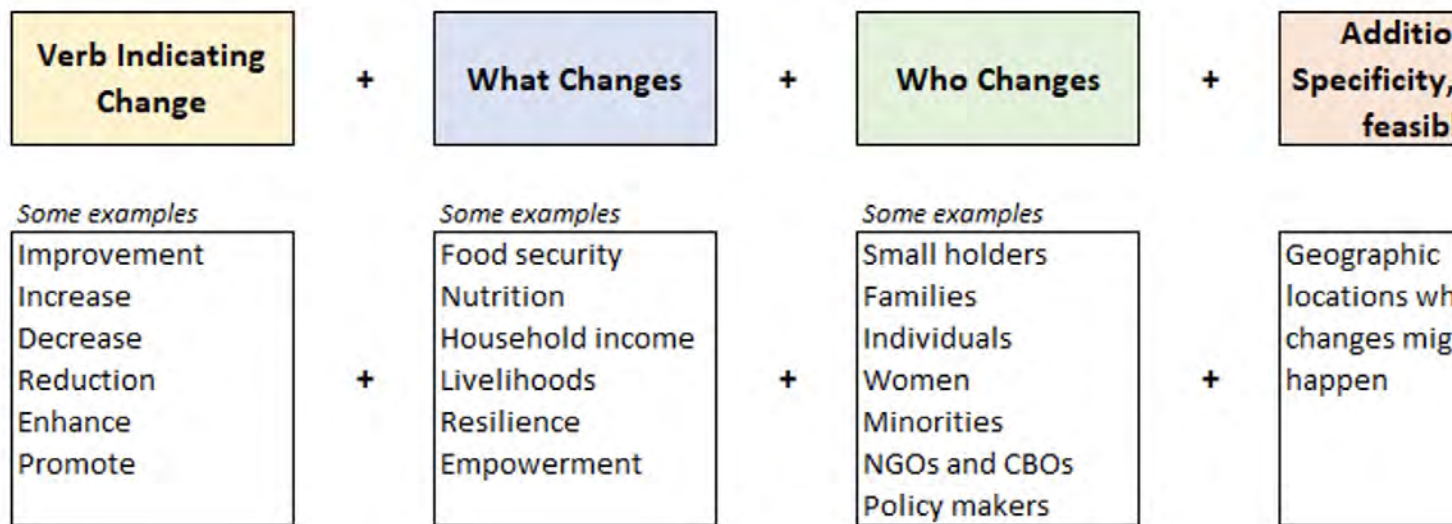
Assumptions
What assumptions are we making about the current conditions?



's start close to the top: How might we craft our high-level impact statement?



What is the end goal to which the programme will be contributing?



You can also take a look back at the vision aspirations/outcomes that we came up with earlier.

Sample of an Impact statement

Problem Statement and Root Causes

Impact statement or Desired End Goal (Example):
Increase climate and food systems resilience and coordination across market, government, and civil sectors. Enable stakeholders to jointly enhance food security, nutrition, livelihoods, and social equity and creating mechanisms for climate change adaptation and mitigation stemming from regenerative and circular economic actions in Africa.

rafting our Impact Statement

Impact statement or Desired End Goal:

Increase climate and food systems resilience and coordination across market, government, and civil sectors stakeholders to jointly enhance food security, nutrition, livelihoods, and social equity and creating mechanisms for climate change adaptation and mitigation stemming from regenerative and circular economic actions in Africa.



Instructions

In pairs or threes, take the opportunity to craft an impact statement or build on this example on a flip chart sheet that you feel describes the high-level impact that the agri-food systems program must achieve.

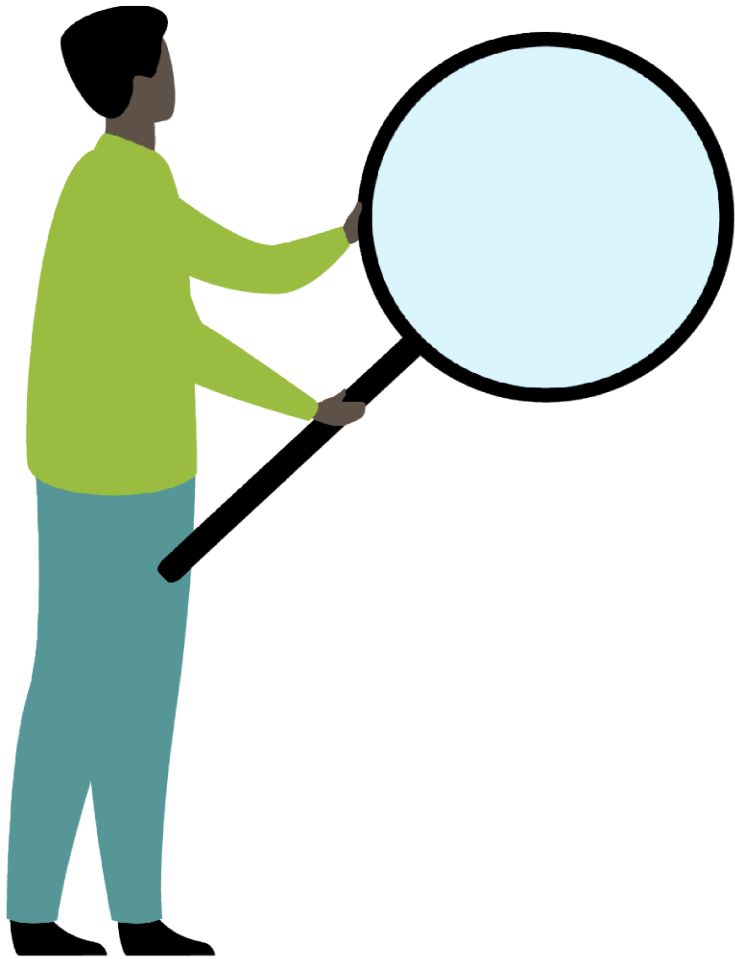


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Impact statement Report Back



PLENARY REFLECTIONS



What are the commonalities across the statements?

What are the main differences?

Who are two volunteers to try to bring them together into one robust impact statement and put that on a flipchart?

Next up are the high level outcomes that will achieve the impact statement



Outcomes

What change do we want? What do we need to achieve before we can achieve our impact?

The outcomes contribute to the impact statement and they also help us organize the later steps in the Theory of Change (e.g. outputs and activities)

Problem Statement and Root Causes

Problem statement or Desired End Goal (Example):

Enhance climate and food systems resilience and coordination across market, government, and civil sectors stakeholders to jointly enhance food security, nutrition, livelihoods, and social equity and creating mechanisms for climate change adaptation and mitigation stemming from regenerative and circular economic actions in Africa.

Questions

What change do we want? What do we need to achieve before we achieve our goal?



Sample of Outcomes

Problem Statement and Root Causes

Object statement or Desired End Goal (Example):

Enhance climate and food systems resilience and coordination across market, government, and civil sectors stakeholders to enhance food security, nutrition, livelihoods, and social equity and creating mechanisms for climate change adaptation and mitigation stemming from regenerative and circular economic actions in Africa.

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Nature based and climate resilient
(reduced emissions and adaptive processes) production, transport, processing and distribution (integrated and jointly planned and implemented value chain elements) across the food system

Enhanced resilience to
climate and conflict associated shocks, vulnerabilities and stresses (e.g. climate related migration; human, plant and animal diseases; etc.)

Citizen inclusion, well-being, and equity - nutrition, emotional and physical health; formal and vocational education, skills and capacities, equitable access to inputs and productive climate resilient livelihoods

A cross-sectoral and stakeholder (public science, civil, inv partnerships and co transparent, evidence and equitable approach term policy making, implementation monitoring, reflection learning and m accountability to transition to successful resilient food systems

Shaping our High-Level Outcomes

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Nature based and climate resilient
(reduced emissions and adaptive processes) production, transport, processing and distribution (integrated and jointly planned and implemented value chain elements) across the food system

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A cross-sectoral stakeholder (public science, civil, in partnerships and co transparent, evidence and equitable approach term policy making implementation monitoring, reflection learning and re accountability to transition to successful resilient food system

Instructions

In a first review, buzz with a fellow participant to:

1. look across these example outcomes, and identify what you think may be missing?
2. Can you see a better way of organizing the outcomes or categorizing the outcomes? What would you change?
3. Bring your ideas back to plenary for discussion.

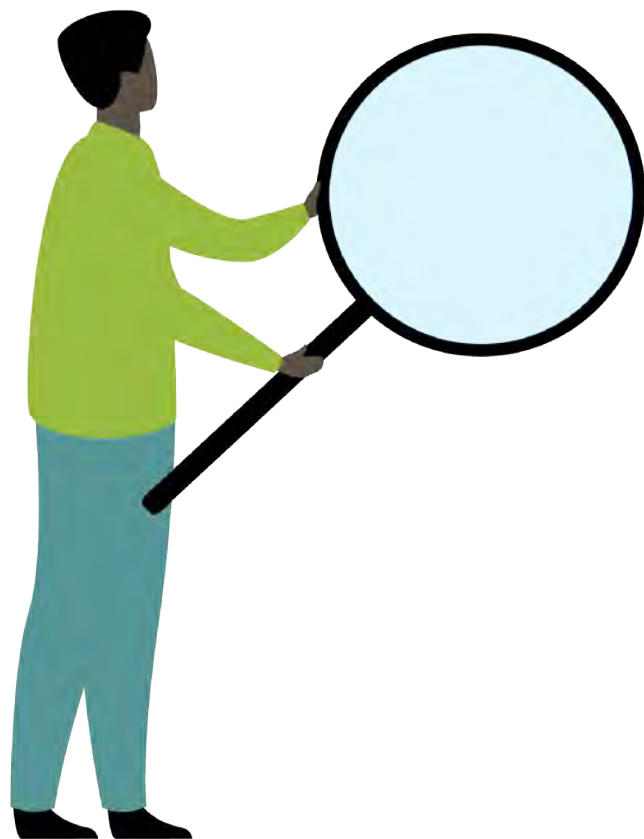


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REFLECTIONS



Do we need to change the language in the outcomes?

Based on the ideas shared, what do we need to change?

Capture the newly agreed (or semi-agreed) outcomes on separate flipchart paper sheets for further

Now comes the next level of detail: Major Outputs



Outputs

What output results do we need to achieve to contribute to the outcome?

Problem Statement and Root Causes

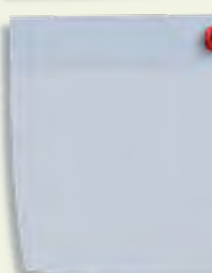
Problem statement or Desired End Goal

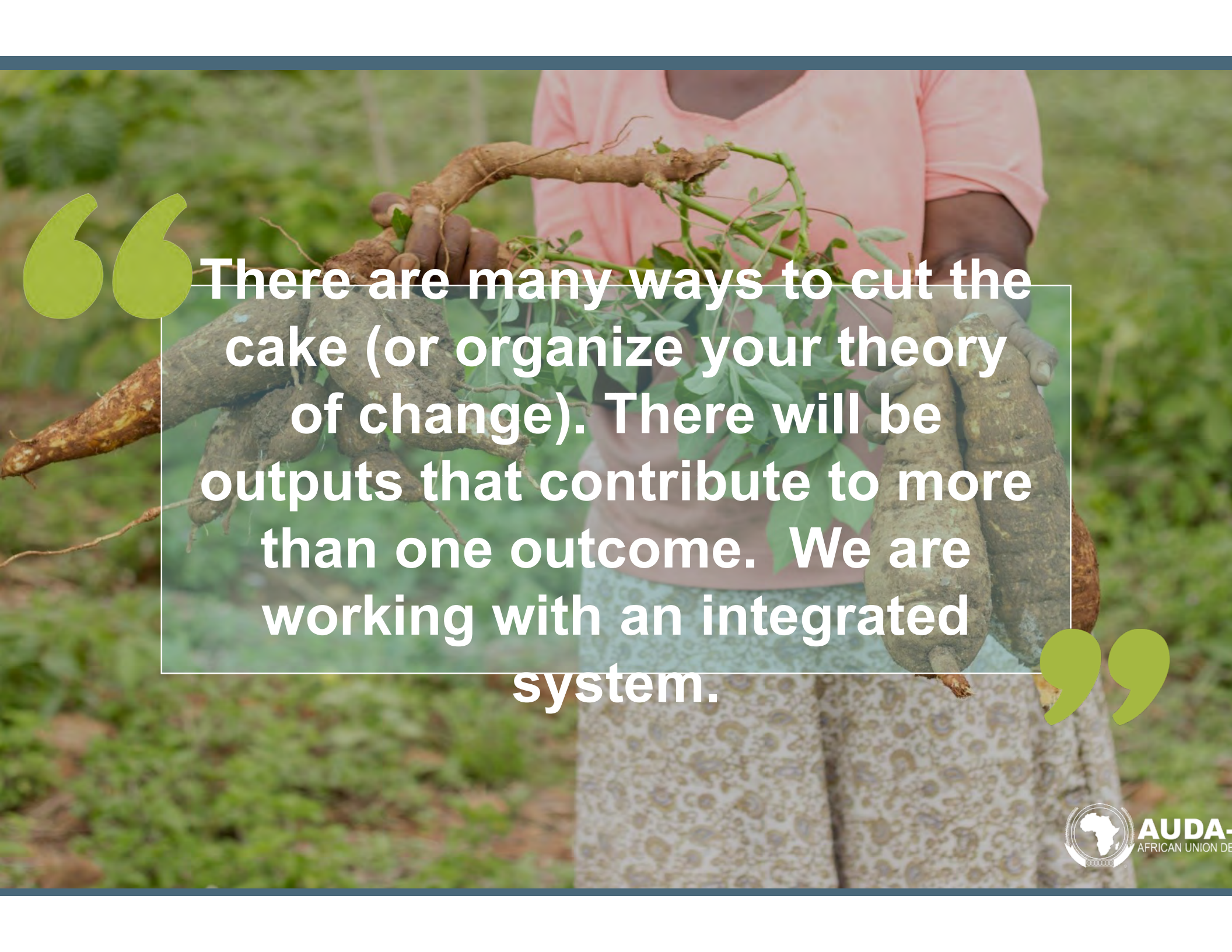
What changes do we want?

What will we do to achieve or provide?

What will we do to sustain and long?

What options are there to change the existing conditions?



A person wearing a pink shirt and a patterned skirt is holding a large, brown, knobby sweet potato root vegetable. The background is a green field with other plants. The text is overlaid on the image, enclosed in a white rectangular box with a thin border. Large green quotation marks are on the left and right sides of the text box.

There are many ways to cut the cake (or organize your theory of change). There will be outputs that contribute to more than one outcome. We are working with an integrated system.



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Example continued...

Increase climate and food systems resilience and coordination across market, government, and civil sectors stakeholders to jointly enhance food security, nutrition, livelihoods, and social equity and creating mechanisms for climate change adaptation and mitigation stemming from regenerative and circular economic actions.

A circular economy of integrated and healthy production and consumption across scales

Nature based and climate resilient (reduced emissions and adaptive processes) production, transport, processing and distribution (integrated and jointly planned and implemented value chain elements) across the food system

Enhanced resilience to climate and conflict associated shocks, vulnerabilities and stresses (e.g. climate related migration; human, plant and animal diseases; etc.)

Citizen inclusion, well-being, and equity - nutrition, emotional and physical health; formal and vocational education, skills and capacities, equitable access to inputs and productive climate resilient livelihoods

A cross-sector multi-stakeholder (market, science, investor) **partnership** that is **coordinated, evidence based, equitable** and **long term** for **policy planning, implementation and monitoring** and **accountability** in the transition to a **climate resilient** system

Sustainable consumption: Nutritional, diverse, healthy, safe diets

Nature positive production in commercial and local scale

Green energy and transport Infrastructure across the food system

Identified strategies for **pre-emptive resilience building** to reduce vulnerabilities to shocks and stresses

Strategies to overcome bottlenecks and prompt catalysts for equitable livelihoods and value distribution e.g., land tenure and resource access

Enhanced reach, communications and capacity development: advisory services

Data and evidence integrated to support food system strategies and decisions

Brokered participatory dialogues, defining inclusive roles and responsibilities and relationships

Food systems policy coherence promoted: Alignment of continental and national commitments

Equitable and sustainable value chains: Food, Fiber, Biofuel

Development and Scaling of Innovations

Access to production and productivity enhancing technologies and resources e.g., land, finance, data,

Revitalized financial investments and allocations

Measurement of progress through **approaches** that **reflect critical quality** and **management** of the **transformation** across the system



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AFRICAN UNION

Output to Outcome Working Groups



Now that we have agreed high-level outcomes, let's break into groups by high-level outcome and draft some of the high-level outputs that would have to be attained to achieve the outcome.



45 mi

structions



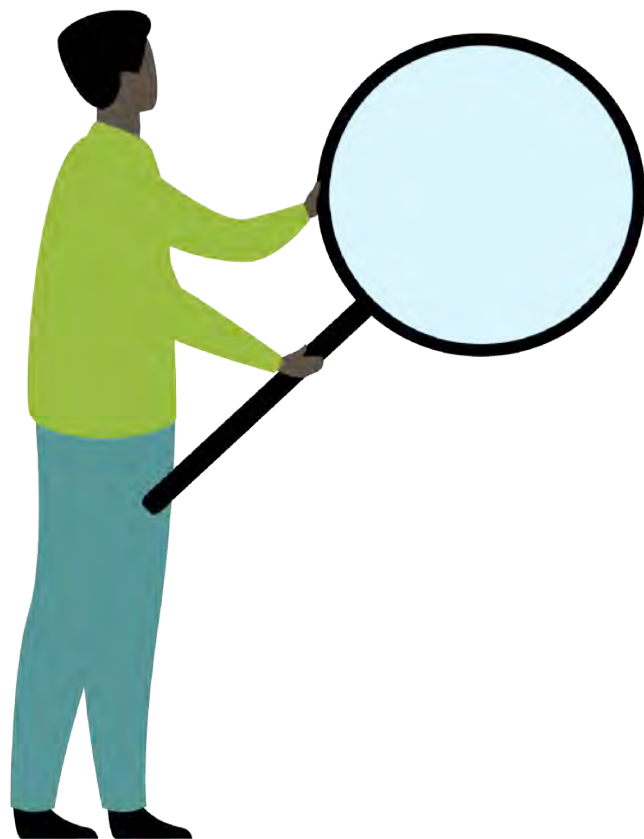
Drafting outputs to contribute to the outcomes

1. Break into working groups by outcome
2. Review the outcome among the group members
3. For the outcome you are working on, draft 3-5 major outputs that will contribute to that outcome.
4. Capture these as a list on a flipchart

Output to Outcome Groups Report Back



PLENARY REFLECTIONS



Where are the overlaps in outputs that are contributed to more than one outcome? (make a note of this)

At this stage do you see anything that is missing? Where needs to be added and where would it go?

While activities are next on the TOC agenda, let's take a moment to talk about Assumptions



Assumptions are the necessary conditions for change, or the “underlying conditions or resources that need to exist for planned change to occur”.

The assumptions can reflect on what necessary conditions are needed at the AU level, the Regional level, as well as the national level.

..., what are some of our Assumptions? Example

System Statement and Root Causes

Object statement or Desired End Goal

Assumptions

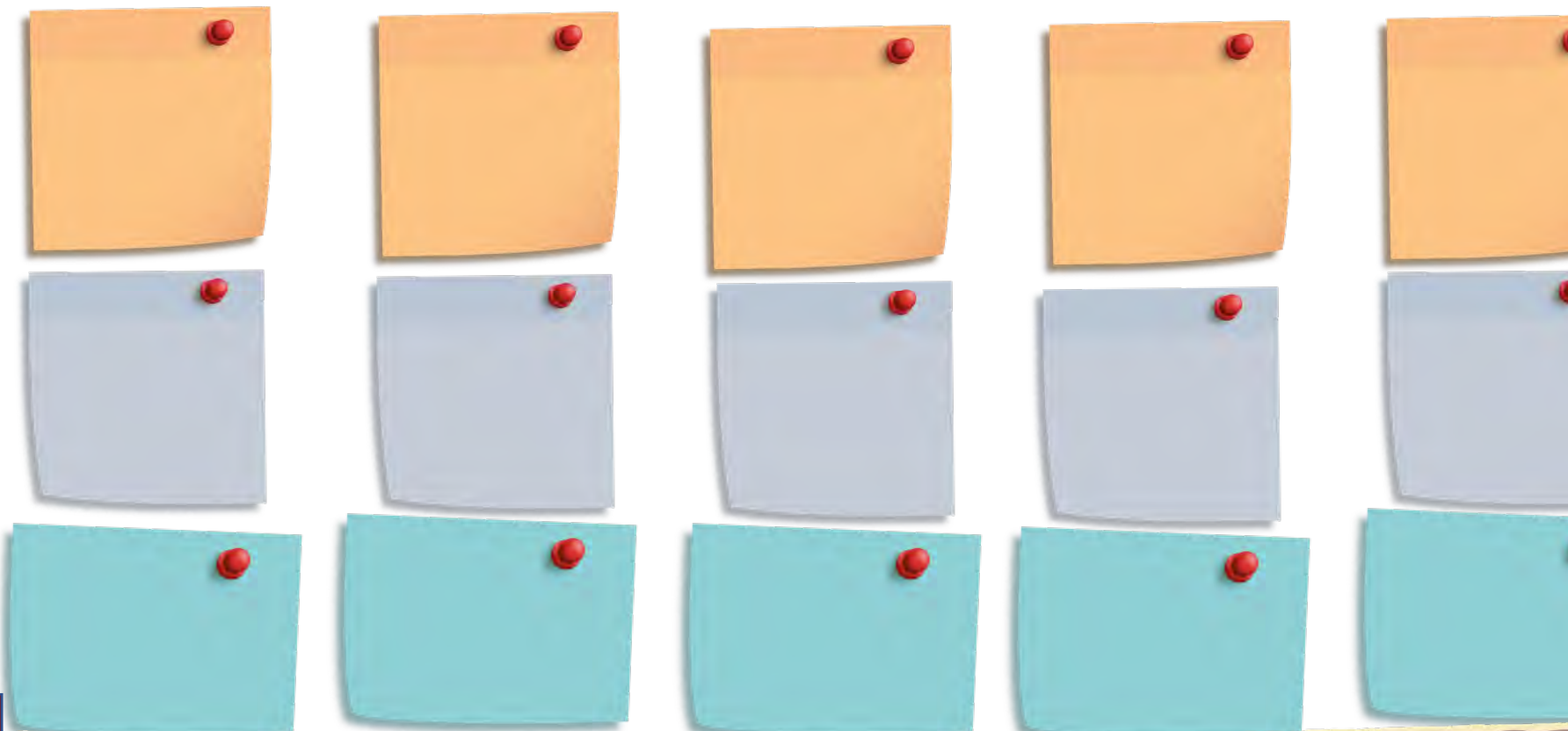
What changes do we need to make?

What resources will we need to provide?

What resources will we need to do this and how long?

Assumptions

What are the existing conditions?



A continental cross learning and adaptive management approach is agreed, operationalized and the budget is committed over the life of the project

Assumption Working Groups



's articulate the assumptions – the underlying conditions for the changes we want to see to happen.

We can also look back at the work we did on the vision (those underlying and sustaining elements in part 3 of the vision report).



30 mi

Instructions



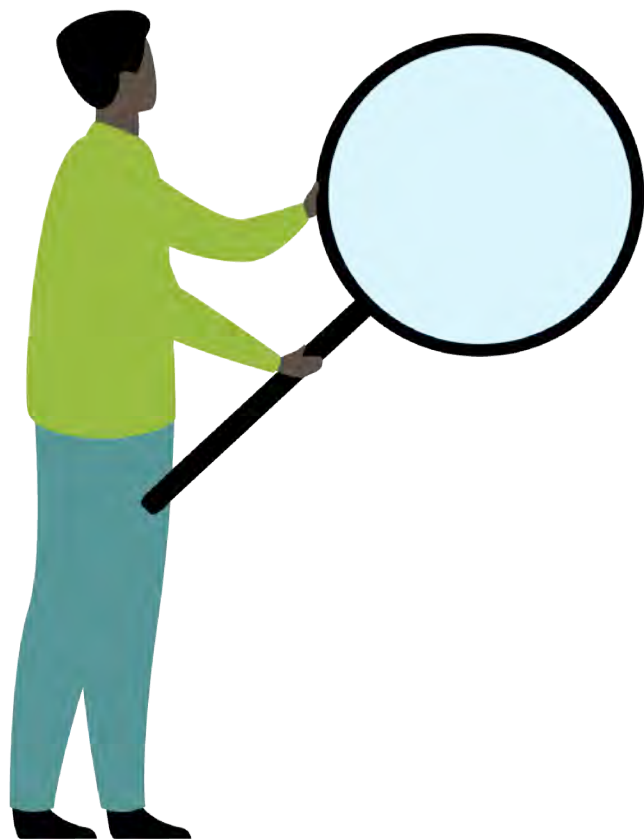
Assumptions

1. Break into working groups
2. Review all we have done so far on our vision, our issues and drivers, our scenarios, and our theory of change.
3. Draft 3 assumptions that must capture the underlying conditions for us to achieve the impact we require.
4. Are there levels/scales associated with these assumptions? If so, identify the scale.
5. Capture this information on a flipchart

Assumption Groups Report Back



PLENARY REFLECTIONS



What do we think about these assumptions?

Are there similar ones that we may wish to combine?

Do we have agreement on this set of assumptions?

enary Discussion: Distilling component work packages

operationalize the high level work we intend to carry out, we will need to designate some work packages.

What should those be?

Are they aligned with the outcomes in the theory of change? Are they different – fewer, more?

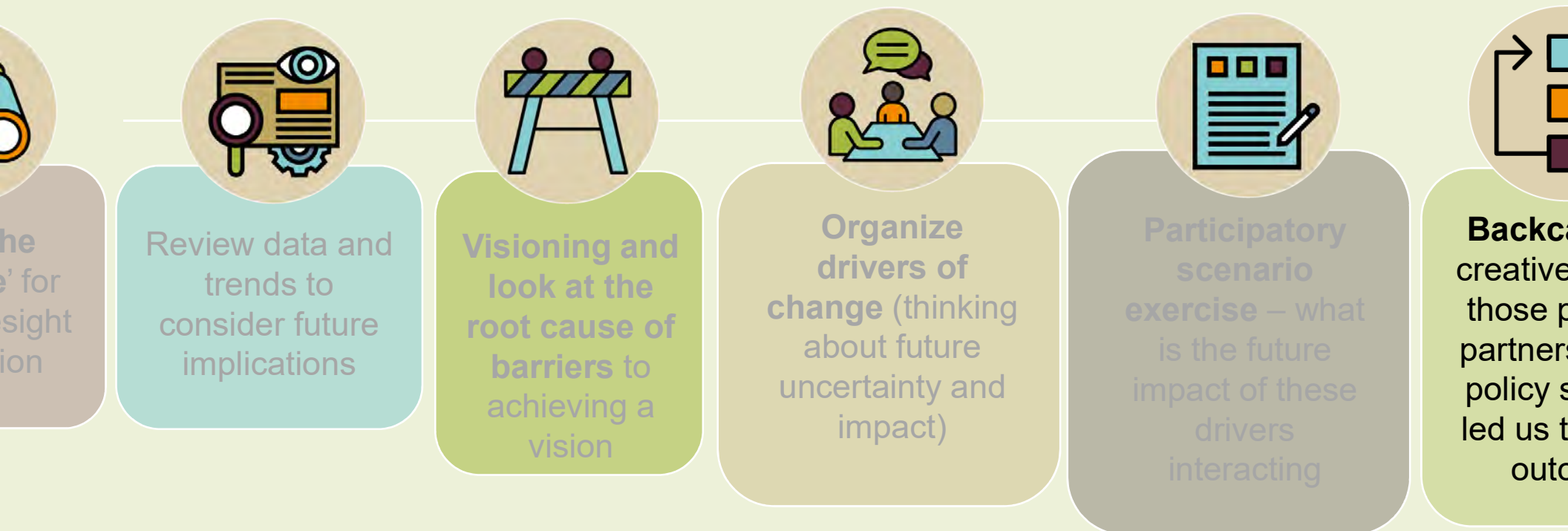
Together let's define how best to split the 'systems work' we've been discussing into work packages with titles.





Backcasting Transformational Activities

resight tools and flow



Problem Statement and Root Causes

Problem statement or Desired End Goal

What changes

do we need to make?

What resources will we need to provide?

What resources will we need to do this and how long?

What options do we have to change the existing conditions?



Categories of transformative interventions



Integrated and adaptive interventions



Flexible, robust and synergistic institutions and policies that drive implementation



Novel partnerships cross sectoral or multi-stakeholder relationships

Backcasting is an approach that starts with defining a vision of a desirable future and then works backwards to identify key actions, partnerships, policy changes that will connect that future to the present.



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“Backcasting asks the question, **“how did we get here?”** and contributes to shifting mindsets to be creative in our planning process.”



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Working Groups by Work Package



Step into 2035 and **position yourself in the successfully achieved vision** such that the future becomes the present.



Look back at 2023 and ask "**what do we remember about how we got to here?**" "what actions, partnerships, policy changes, etc. did we carry out" to get to the 2035 success/impact?



Remember **which barriers we overcame** and how we addressed them.



By work package, identify transformative actions - **when key activities, partnerships, institutional linkages, policies etc. took place.**



Example: What did we do to get here?

Brainstorm transformative interventions, partners policies by year

1. What interventions did we make to achieve our success
2. We had to overcome barriers. What and how did we do that?
3. How did we address the implications of our scenarios?
4. What were some of the surprising new partnerships we formed?
5. How did we change institutions or influence policies?

Example: I remember in 2025, price and supply shocks increased the accountability pressure on grain merchants on fertilizer suppliers and the Regional Economic Commissions and the African Union convened stakeholders (from farmers to consumers) to formulate clear guidelines for gender sensitive, equitable resilient value chains with mandated accountability protocols.

2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2334	2034	2035
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Instructions



60 mi

Backcasting transformative actions

- Get out your most creative mindset.
- As a group, you are now firmly standing in 2035 and you and partners have **successfully achieved the vision and impact desired**. Your new present is 2030.
- As a group, brainstorm - thinking back to 2023 and ask **”what do we remember about how we got to here?”** “what actions, partnerships, policy changes, etc. did we carry out” to get to the 2035 success/impact? Start every sentence with **I remember....**
- Remember **which barriers we overcame (think back to root causes and drivers)** and how we addressed them.
- By work package, identify transformative actions - write down **when key activities, partnerships, institutional linkages, policies etc. you have identified took place.**

2024

2025

2026

2027

2028

2029

2030

2031

2032

2033

2034

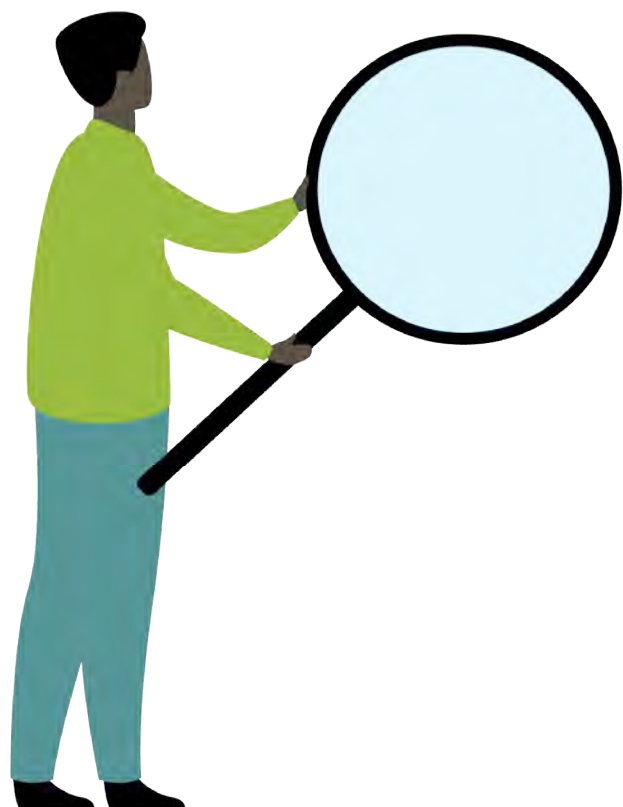
2035



AUDA-
AFRICAN UNION DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Working Groups Report Back





PLENARY REFLECTIONS

Was it hard to get in the groove of making the future the present?

How do our actions, partnerships and policy shifts look ?

Did we identify some innovative and disruptive actions?



Criteria for selecting contexts and countries

A photograph of two women in traditional African clothing cooking outdoors. The woman on the left wears a yellow headwrap and a black top with gold embroidery. The woman on the right wears a colorful headwrap and a patterned top. They are surrounded by cooking pots, a large metal pot on a stand, and various kitchen items. A semi-transparent blue box with white text is overlaid on the image.

As we continue to consider the high-level elements for our continental resilient agri-food systems programming, what are the different contexts and countries within which we can tailor and refine the efforts to achieve the desired impact?



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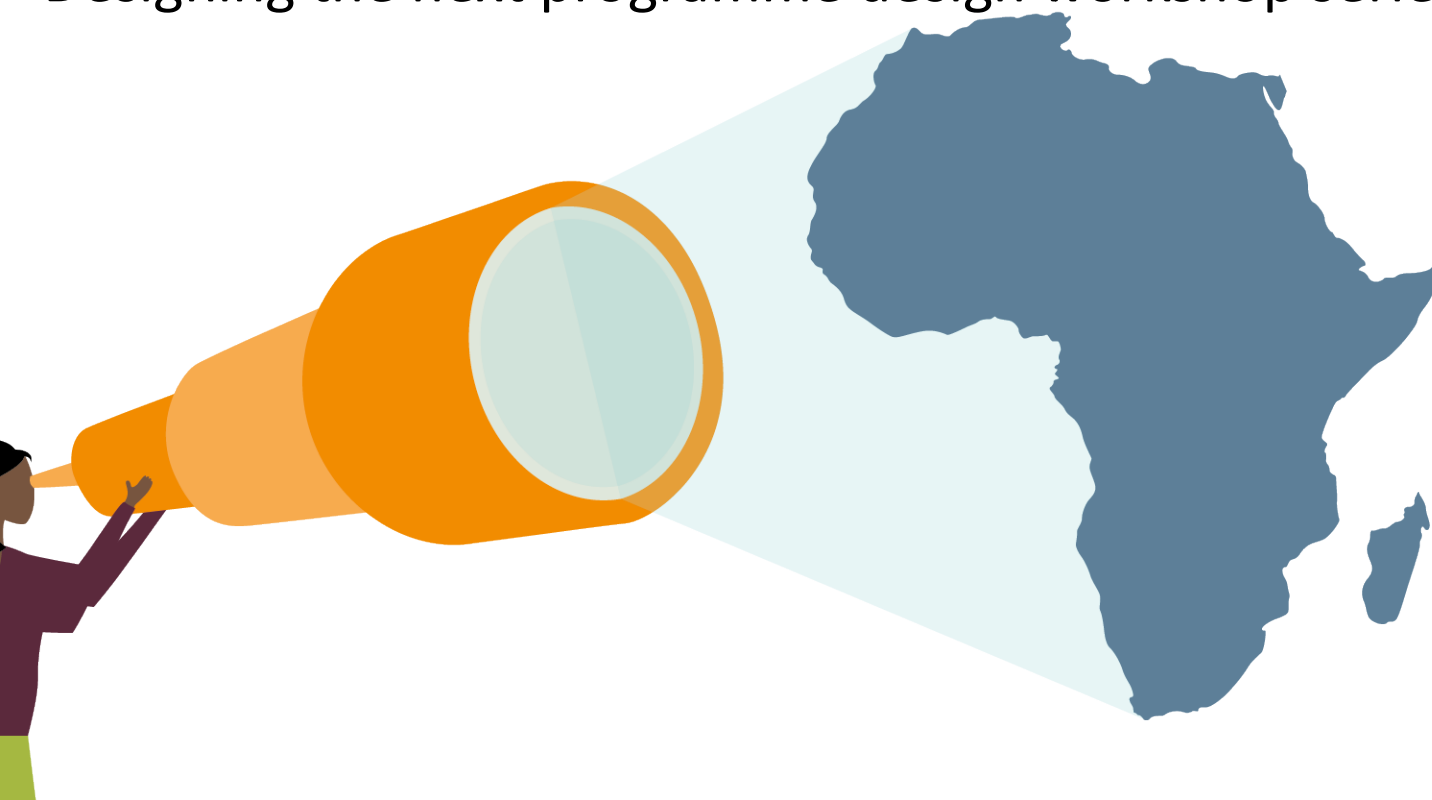


Next Steps and Closing

Next Steps

Clearly documenting the workshop outputs in a narrative and graphic theory of change format

Designing the next programme design workshop series event

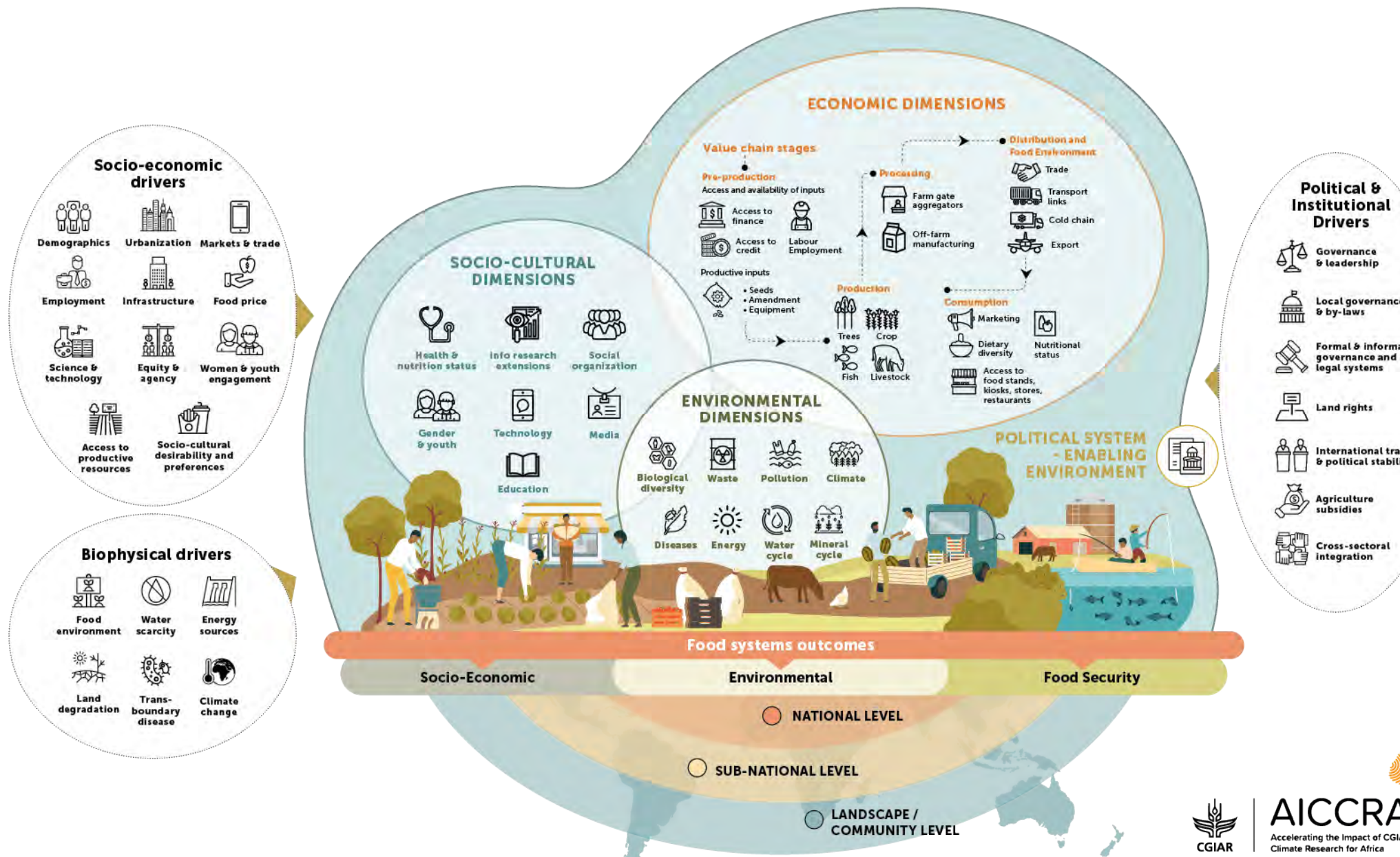


osing Remarks





Resources for Market Influence Model Food Systems Transformation



Food Systems Impact



Increase climate and food systems resilience and coordination across market, government, and civil sectors stakeholders to jointly enhance food security, nutrition, livelihoods, and social equity and creating mechanisms for climate change adaptation and mitigation stemming from regenerative and circular economic actions in Africa.

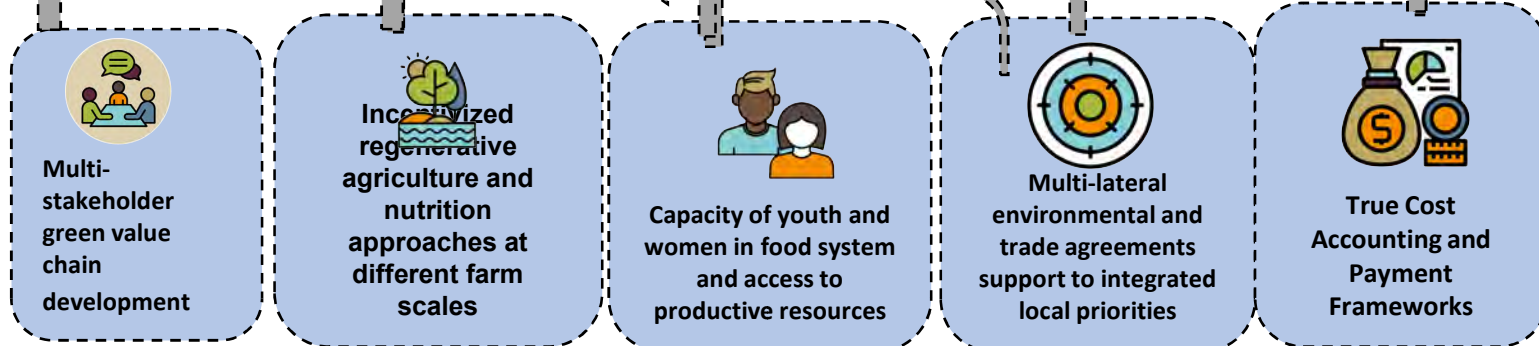
Programme Outcome

Climate-resilient livelihoods and sustainable production and consumption are enhanced through policy-linkages with market-based approaches and incentives aimed at different scales.

Contributing Outcomes

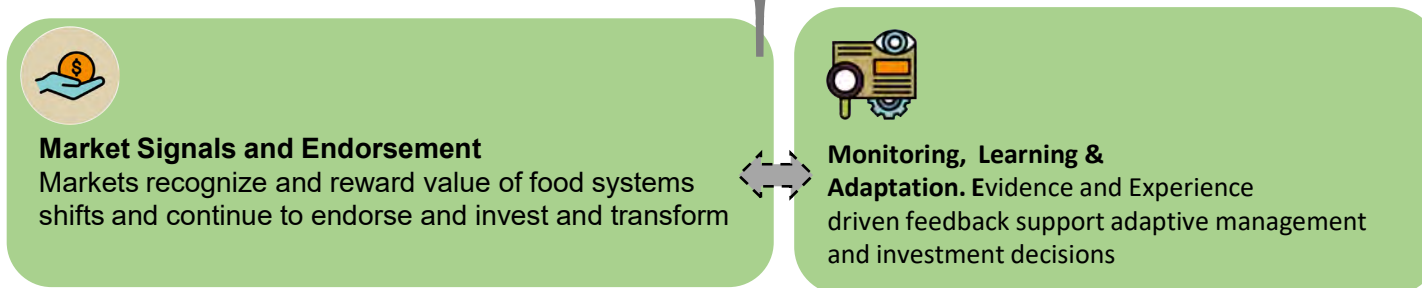


Policy linked market-based interventions to transform food systems



Feedback contributing to outcomes

Feedback



**Food
Systems
Impact**

Increase climate and food systems resilience and coordination across market, government, and civil sectors stakeholders to jointly enhance food security, nutrition, livelihoods, and social equity and creating mechanisms for climate change adaptation and mitigation stemming from regenerative and circular economic actions in Africa

**Programme
Outcome**

Climate-resilient livelihoods and sustainable production and consumption are enhanced through policy-linkages with market-based approaches and incentives aimed at different scales.

**Contributing
Outcomes**

Incentivized inclusive, equitable, and climate-resilient value chains contribute to a circular economy and wealth creation at local and national scales

Men, women and youth farmers and Pastoralists experience greater **food security, nutrition and income** based within **regenerative, production landscapes**

New forms of **partnerships and governance** between urban and rural actors and public and private sectors **transform food system priorities and decision making**

Capacities are developed to reframe, adaptively manage and resource information, finance and markets

Green infrastructure investment commitments are mobilized and aligned with needs on the ground

Multi-stakeholder green value chain development. Commodity input suppliers and other value chain actors are convened to understand how to balance profitable futures and protection of public goods with equitable and sustainable value chains.

Enhanced regenerative agriculture and nutrition approaches at different farm scales supported by communications, research, advisory, and capacity development and incentives

Capacity of youth and women in food system are developed so they can play roles as actors, catalysts, entrepreneurs and beneficiaries with access to productive inputs

Differing goals of multi-lateral and trade agreements converge with integrated local priorities into projects on the ground

Frameworks, methodologies, and data sets integrated into triple bottom line business decisions
Tools such true cost accounting (TCA) and PES

**Policy linked
market-based
interventions
to transform
food systems**

**Feedback
contributing
to outcomes**

Feedback

Signals and Endorsement

Markets recognize and reward value of food systems shifts and continue to endorse and invest and transform

Monitoring, Learning & Adaptation.

Evidence and Experience driven feedback support adaptive management and investment decisions



Shea Value Chain Element



Land, water, nutrient and biodiversity management



Small holder and Commercial Farm Production



Post-Collection Aggregation (Nut and Butter quality / quantity)



Shea Nut & Butter Processing



Local to National Shea nut & butter marketing



International Shea Nut & Butter Marketing: Export

Indicative Value Chain Actors



Women groups (raw nuts pickers and processed butter)



Shea Nuts Collectors



Aggregators/ Cooperatives



Local Transporters



Warehouse Managers and Workers



Processors (exports)



Product manufacturers



NGO's & Govt (factories / processing centres)



Packaging Manufacturers



Shea Nuts / Butter Traders



Brokers



Big Transporters



LBAs & Major off-takers



Consumers: Cosmetic, Food and Pharmaceuticals



Research



Support Services Providers



Rural banks (payments, credits)



Firewood collectors



State agencies regulating and disputing



Ministries of Forestry and Finance

After Carsa



DRIVERS

Demographics & development

Consumption

Technology

Markets

Climate & environment



SYSTEMS

Natural systems

Human systems

Food system

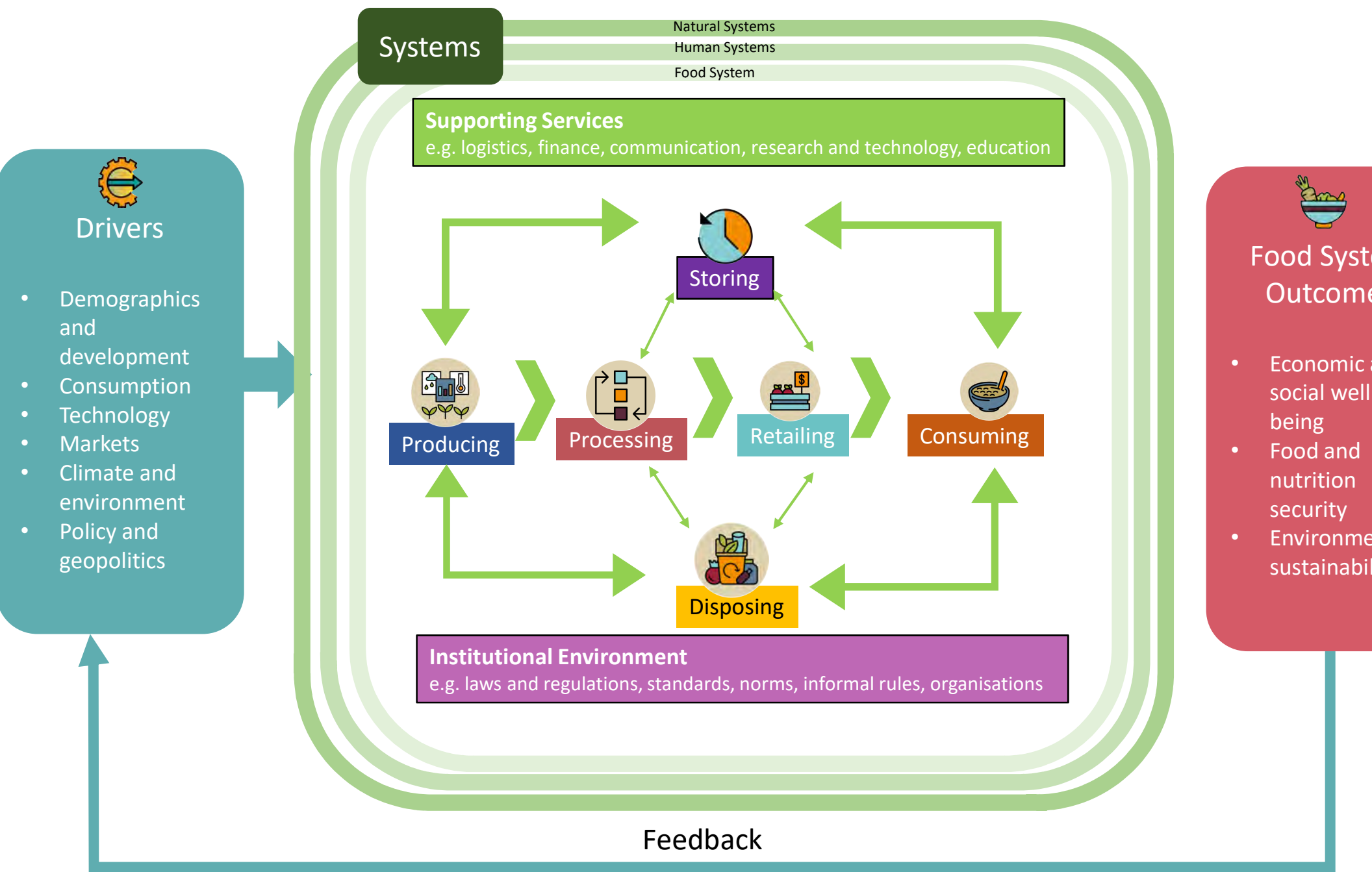


SUPPORTING SERVICES

e.g. logistics, finance, communication, research and technology, etc.



<https://foresight4food.net/food-systems-model/>



Editable version adapted from <https://foresight4food.net/food-systems-m>

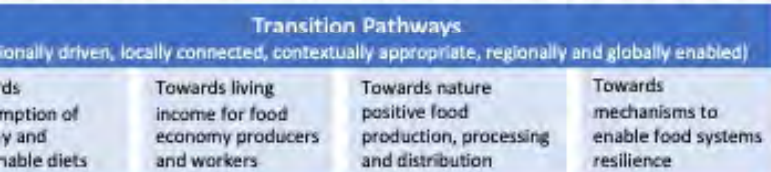
Framework for Food Systems Transformation

Emerging food related issues, environment and climate issues leading to various social, economic and political consequences and risks	Food is central to the climate and biodiversity crises	Realizing the SDGs depends on changing food production and consumption	Tackling emerging food related issues and risks requires a systems approach working across sectors
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Highlight and scenarios to understand future risks, opportunities and implications for stakeholder interests

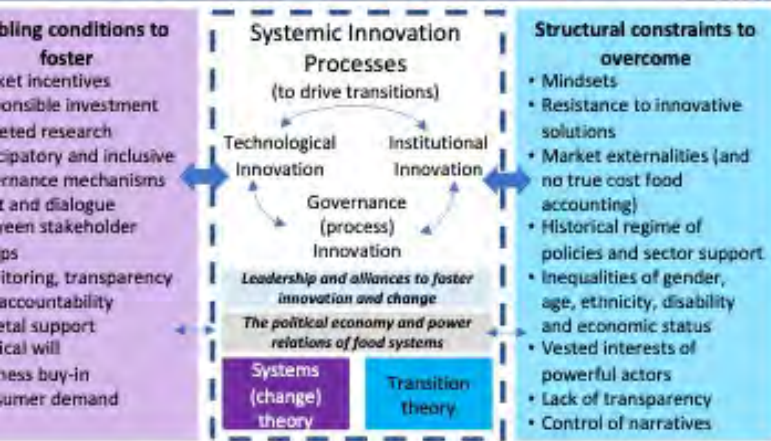


Underlying values and principles that should guide transformation: human rights, right to food, equity (economic status, gender, youth, indigenous groups), transparency, accountability, rule of law, democracy, stakeholder engagement, diversity, urgency



Trade-offs and synergies

Options and scenarios for enabling transitions
(shifting food system drivers, incentives and activities to change outcomes)



Source: Foresight4Food, Woodhill