

Food System Decision Support tool 2.0

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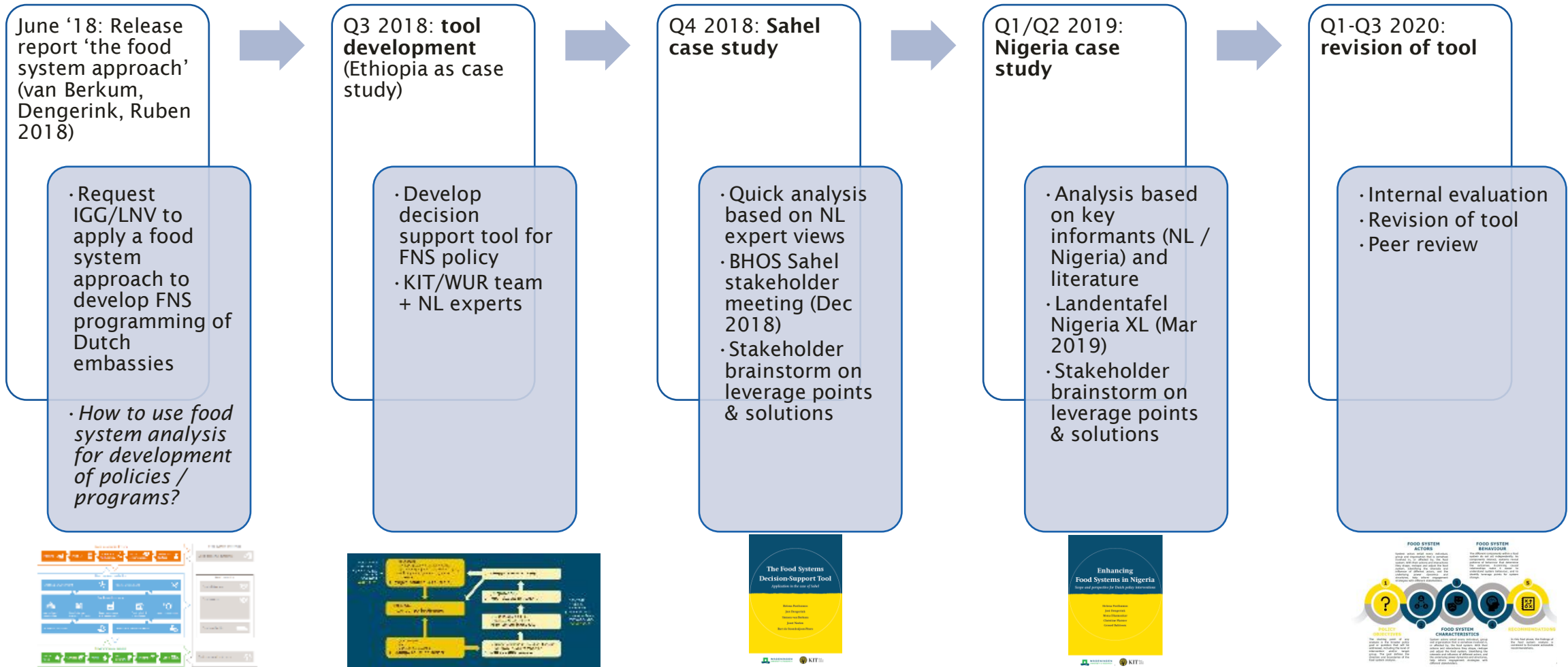
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Recap: KIT/WUR approach to food systems

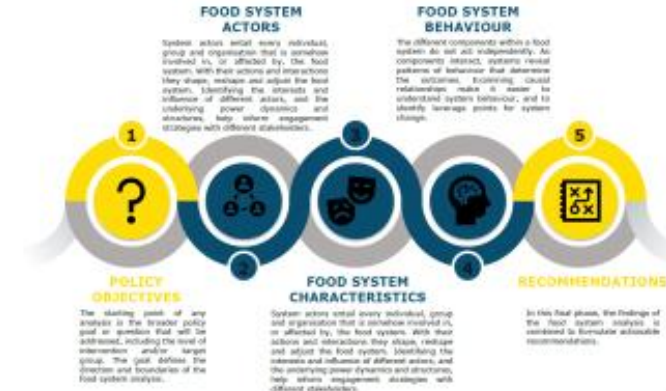
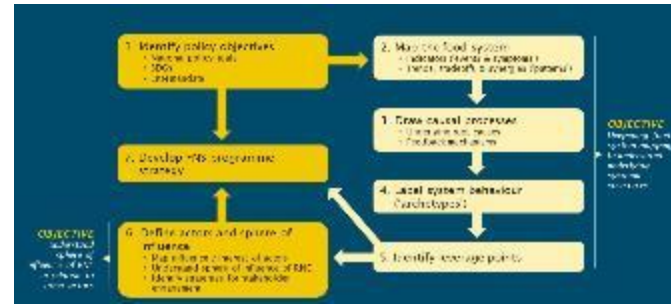
A history of a food systems decision support tool

Developing a food systems decision support tool



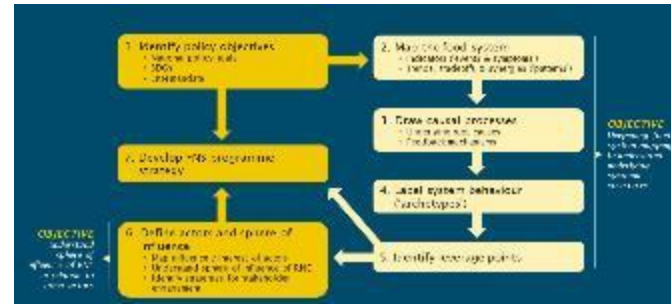
What did we learn along the way?

Food system approach



What did we learn along the way?

Food system approach



Questions

- Interface / interaction effects?
- Role of system behaviour?

Our analytical solutions

- Introduce systems thinking and system dynamics into the analysis

- Local knowledge?
- Inclusion (gender, equity, equality)?
- Power? Political economy?
- Development user-friendly toolguide?

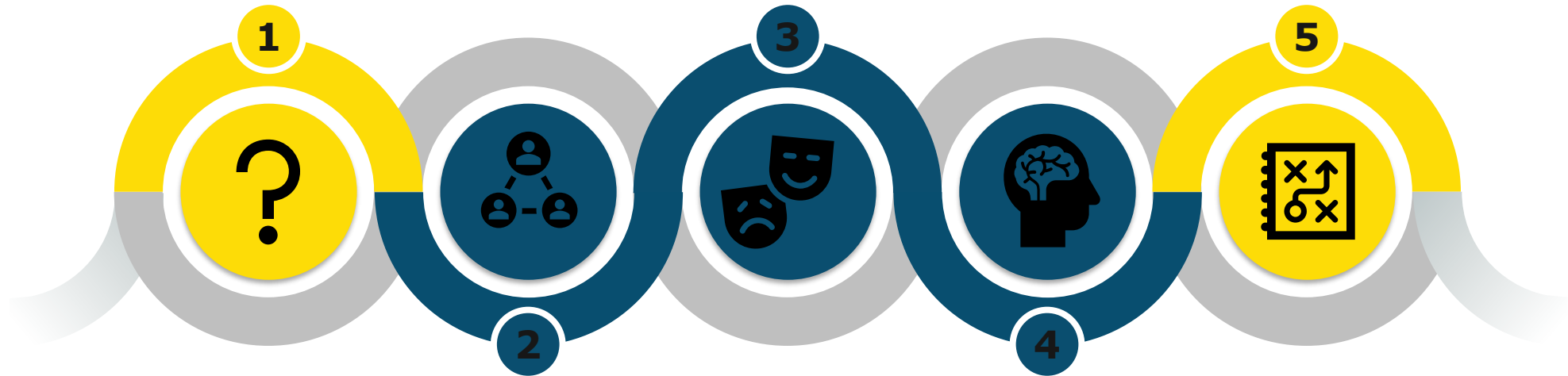
- Pay more attention to stakeholder involvement, inclusion and power dynamics throughout the process
- Make user-friendly toolbox

- *From analysis to decision making to action?*

FSDS tool 2.0

Quick introduction

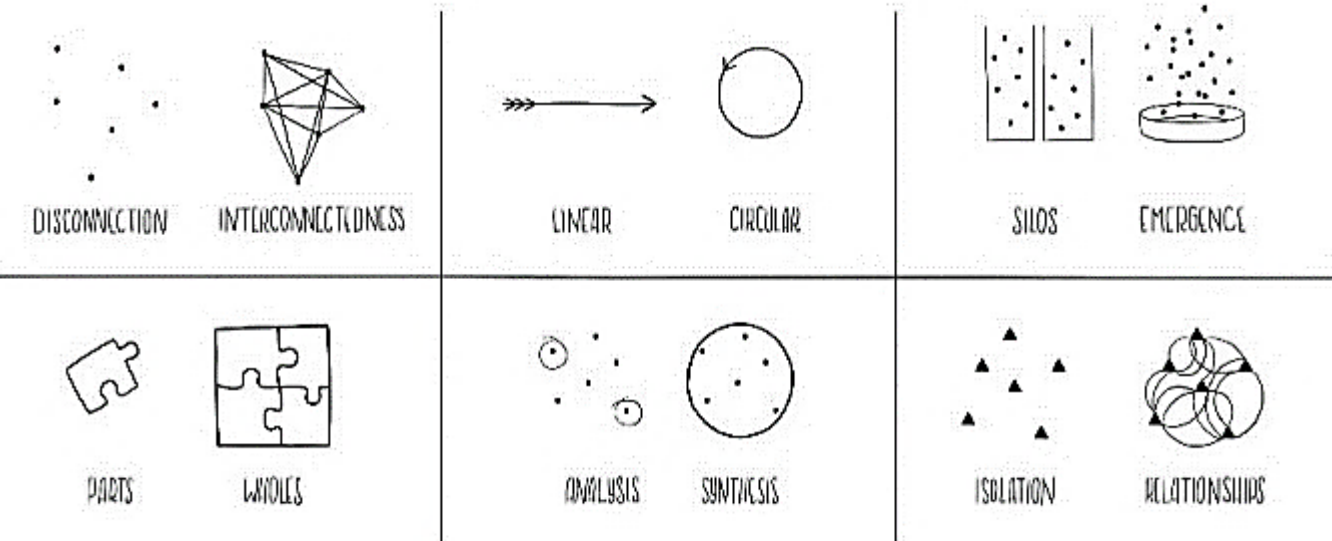
The process



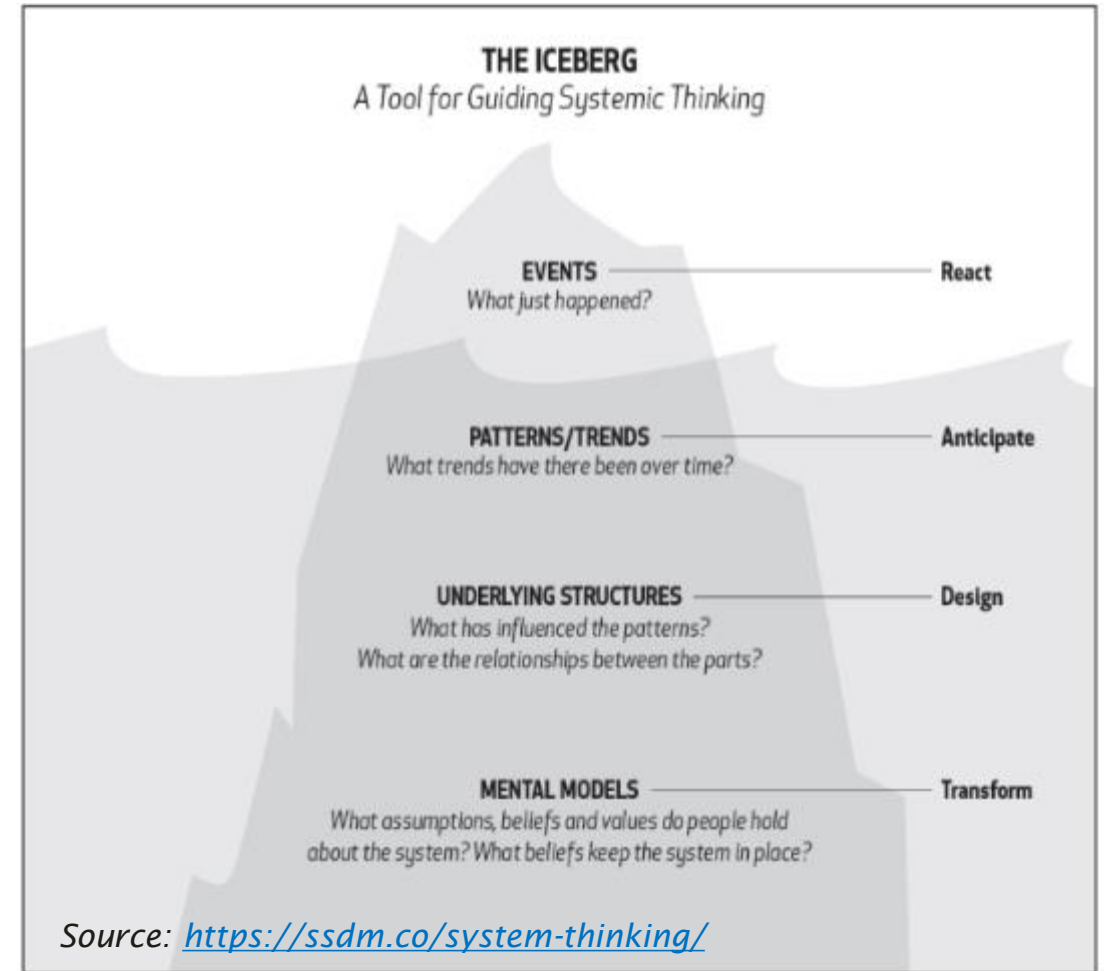
<i>What:</i>	1. Definition objective & boundaries of food system	2. System actors - Stakeholder analysis - Political economy & governance	3. System characteristics - Food system outcomes - Food system mapping	4. System behaviour - Causalities - Archetypes - Leverage points	5. Recommendations - From analysis to action
<i>Who:</i>	Commissioner	Analyst + stakeholders	Analyst + stakeholders	Analyst + stakeholders	Analyst + stakeholders + commissioner
<i>Toolkit:</i>	I. Introduction	II. Toolbox	II. Toolbox	II. Toolbox	III. Putting food system analysis into action

Quality principle A: System thinking

TOOLS OF A SYSTEM THINKER



Source: <https://medium.com/disruptive-design/archive>



Quality principle B: Stakeholder involvement

Invite diversity of voices to the table:

- Provides more perspectives, increasing chances of innovation
- Invites stakeholders to co-create joint understanding of food system and ownership of identified actions
- From different sectors (public, private, civil society), formal & informal
- From different levels (local, national, international)
- Along different social markers (gender, age, education, minority groups)
- Through different methods (workshops, interviews, participatory videos)

But multi-stakeholder processes
require experienced facilitation

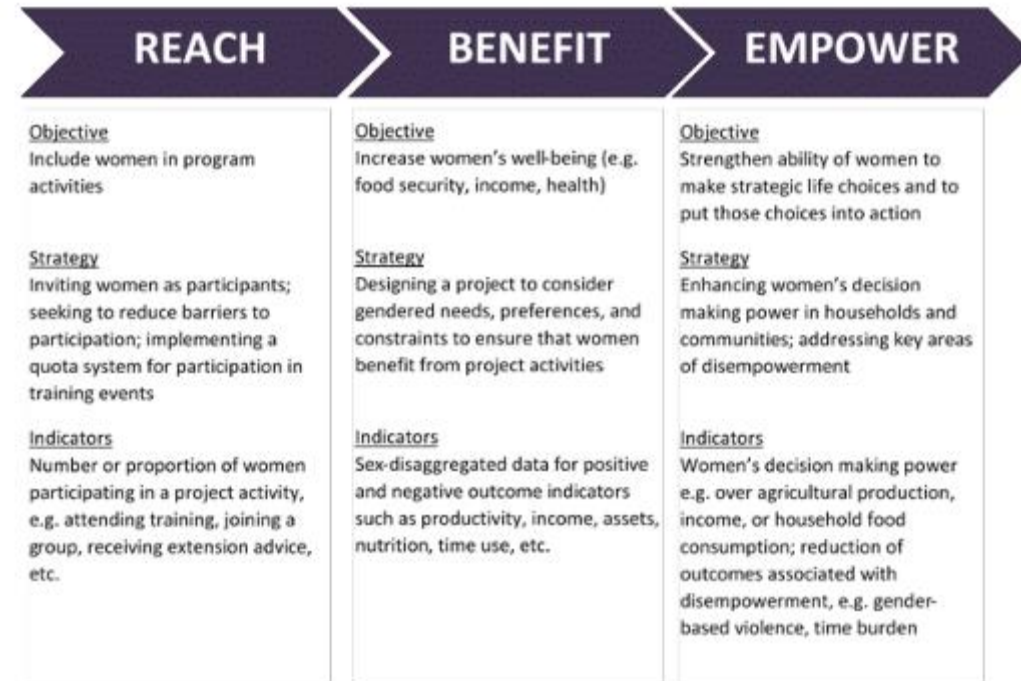
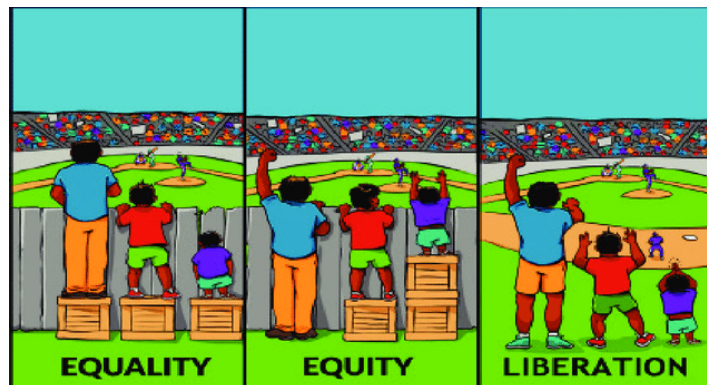


Source: www.mspguide.org

Quality principle C: Equity & inclusion

At all times ask yourselves:

- ❖ Who has access?
- ❖ Who has decision-making power?
- ❖ Who benefits? Who loses out?
- ❖ What are differences across important social markers or between social groups?
- ❖ How do institutions drive inequity?






Source: <https://www.ifpri.org/blog/reach-benefit-or-empower-clarifying-gender-strategies-development-projects>

Toolbox




Selected tools for different analysis components:

















System actors	System characteristics	System behaviour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholder analysis - Political economy & governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food system outcomes - Food system mapping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Causalities - Archetypes - Leverage points

Level of analysis:

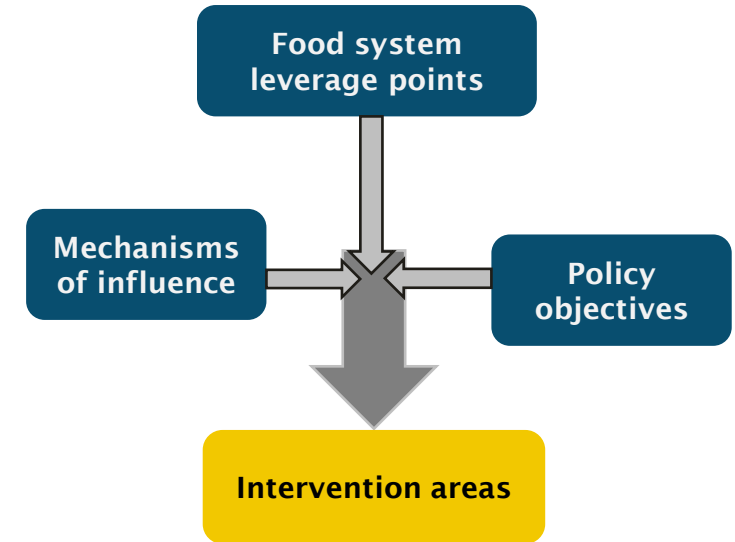
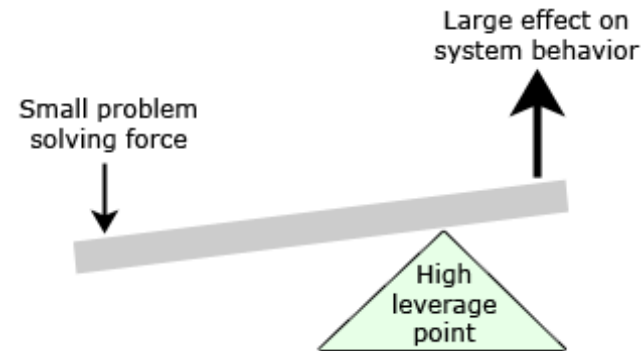
-  Awareness (e.g. stakeholder workshop)
-  Exploration (e.g. scoping study)
-  Analytical (e.g. research)

Methods:

-  Focus group discussion / workshop
-  Key informant interviews
-  Desk study

Awareness tools		
 Stakeholder identification*	Stakeholder characteristics & roles	Journey mapping
<p>Fast visual overview of the most relevant stakeholders for the issue at hand, and their relationships. Make sure to include a wide range of stakeholders as explained in the quality principles.</p> <p> 40 – 60 min.</p>	<p>This tool defines roles of stakeholders in the food system. In combination with the 'importance and influence matrix,' the outcomes enable a stakeholder specific approach and strategy.</p> <p> 1 hour</p>	<p>Visualization of the process that different types of actors (in particular your target group) go through to achieve their goals.</p> <p>  1 – 2 hours</p>
Exploration tools		
 Interest & influence matrix	Force field analysis	Immersion through shadowing
<p>This tool captures the degree of influence and level of interest of each stakeholder over the relevant issues or possible objectives.</p> <p>  60 – 90 min.</p>	<p>In a small group, map the stakeholders in support of, or working against, a policy goal or objective. The forces are scored according to their magnitude.</p> <p>  1 – 2 hours.</p>	<p>Immerse yourself in the lives of people working in the food system by spending a day shadowing them and asking them how they make decisions.</p> <p> 1 day per actor</p>
Analytical tools		
 Social network analysis	Objectives radar chart	
<p>Create a social map of actors to get insight on the contacts of stakeholders, to whom knowledge and resources are transferred and who holds a broker position. Data is obtained through surveys.</p> <p>   5 – 10 days</p>	<p>Define the objectives by stakeholders in the food system and place them in a radar chart. For each stakeholder, create a chart. Provides visual overview of objectives in the food system.</p> <p> 0.5 – 2 days</p>	

From food system analysis to action...



From food system analysis to action...

Human-centred design:

- What do people (stakeholders) desire?
- What is financially viable?
- What is technically & organizationally feasible?

Making choices:

- Own capacities, mandate, legacy
- Coherence / synergies (or disruption?) with other interventions
- Possibilities for coalitions / partnerships with others
- Cost-effectiveness of interventions (leverage, impact at scale, equity)

From food system analysis to action...



Proposed decision-making process using following criteria:

1. Most effective & efficient options?
2. Fit with development partners' policies?
3. Fit with development partners' portfolio of projects / programs?
4. Take guidance from earlier experiences

From food system analysis to action...



Proposed decision-making process using following criteria :

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“Don't expect different results if you keep doing the same things”

From food system analysis to action...



Comments from external reviewers:

“**When** can one do this kind of food system analysis? Are there specific stages during policy/project development and implementation when it is best to carry out such an analysis?”

“**How** do the different analyses and tools **inform the formulation** of a food systems strategy?”

“How do you work for **overall change** (transformation) while at the same time working to **fix current challenges?**”

“Doing the actual analysis is the easy part of this process; turning that information into a viable strategy is very difficult, and one we struggle to assist our partners with. **How to design an effective strategy?** Can literature on systemic design or user-centred design offer some wisdom here?”

Acknowledgements

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