



Food Systems Thinking

Terms and Concepts

Activities (many, not just 'agriculture')

Actors (multiple motives, but livelihoods for most)

Drivers (interaction of socioeconomic and biophysical)

Outcomes (food security, other socioeconomic issues and environment)

Feedbacks (to both socioeconomic issues and environment drivers)

Systems (parts + relationships + function(s))



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DSRP (Distinctions, Systems, Relationships & Perspectives)

Framing (different ways we see the world and what we focus on)

Narratives (beginning, middle, end; to persuade people and justify behaviour and activities)

Boundaries (judgements informing a system of interest)

Rich Pictures (mapping parts and relationships)





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Stakeholders

someone who can affect, or is affected by, decisions about an issue that concerns him or her

Grouping (influence/Power vs. Impact/Interests)

Prioritising (where to invest time/energy)

Managing (how to work with them in, or shift , 'quadrants')



The BATWOVE Framework



B eneficiaries	People benefiting from the transformation
A ctors	People doing the transformation
T ransformation	The planned intervention
W orldview	The worldview that underpins the transformation
O wners	People who 'own' the process who could stop or change the transformation
V ictims	People adversely affected by the transformation
E nvironmental constraints	Limitations applied to the transformation (laws, budget, time, etc.)



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Theory of Change

Incremental Change

Transitional Change

Radical Change

Overall goal (be as precise as possible)

Preconditions

Assumptions

Indicators





Food Systems Thinking

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Communication

Audience

Objective

Message

Channel

Transactional Model (sending and receiving)

One cannot **not** communicate





Food Systems Thinking

Teams

Personality types (be aware of your/others preferences)

Team process

- Forming
- Storming
- Norming
- Performing
- Mourning



Principles for Food Systems Research

1. To what extent can you include diverse knowledge and perspectives?
2. Can you extend scope and enable choice?
3. How do you account for temporal and spatial dynamics, and deal with incomplete knowledge?
4. Consider your approach to rights, equity and power in your research design.
5. Be reflexive.
6. Be iterative.
7. Be aware of the social, technological and biological as shaping each other in the unfolding process being studied around food.



Project presentations

1. Preparation

1. Discuss personal reflections with Team (use reflective log at back of booklet)
2. Agree a way to present the Project
3. Agree way to present the team process



2. Presentations

1. present the Project (5 mins)
2. present the team process (10 mins)

