gLOCAL EVALUATION WEEK
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Evaluation of multi- stakeholder partnerships in agri-food system transformation

GLOCAL June 2024

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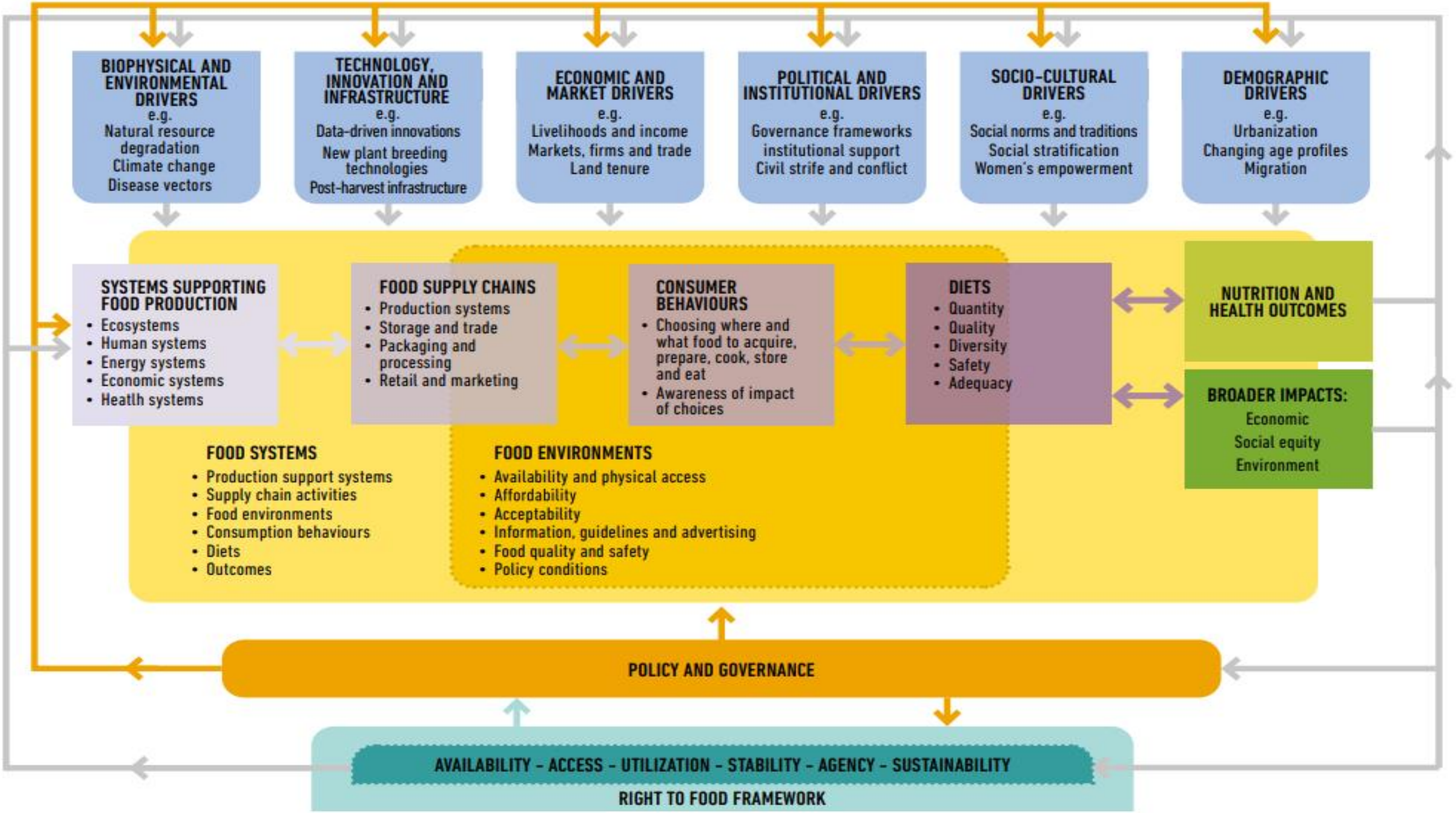
Key points

1. People are Food System change agents
2. Collective challenges, collective solutions – trade-offs and dependencies
3. Multi-stakeholder partnerships (MSP) are a mechanism for governing collective (inter)action: collaboration
4. Assessing MSP entails assessing Behavioural change
5. MSP-behaviour and partners' Behaviour are determined by Capabilities, Opportunities, and Motivation of people (COM-B)

HLPE 2020


BIOPHYSICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL DRIVERS
e.g.
Natural resource degradation
Climate change
Disease vectors
TECHNOLOGY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
e.g.
Data-driven innovations
New plant breeding technologies
Post-harvest infrastructure
ECONOMIC AND MARKET DRIVERS
e.g.
Livelihoods and income
Markets, firms and trade
Land tenure
POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DRIVERS
e.g.
Governance frameworks
institutional support
Civil strife and conflict
SOCIO-CULTURAL DRIVERS
e.g.
Social norms and traditions
Social stratification
Women's empowerment
DEMOGRAPHIC DRIVERS
e.g.
Urbanization
Changing age profiles
Migration
SYSTEMS SUPPORTING FOOD PRODUCTION
• Ecosystems
• Human systems
• Energy systems
• Economic systems
• Heatlh systems
FOOD SUPPLY CHAINS
• Production systems
• Storage and trade
• Packaging and processing
• Retail and marketing
CONSUMER BEHAVIOURS
• Choosing where and what food to acquire, prepare, cook, store and eat
• Awareness of impact of choices
DIETS
• Quantity
• Quality
• Diversity
• Safety
• Adequacy
NUTRITION AND HEALTH OUTCOMES
BROADER IMPACTS:
Economic
Social equity
Environment
FOOD SYSTEMS
• Production support systems
• Supply chain activities
• Food environments
• Consumption behaviours
• Diets
• Outcomes
FOOD ENVIRONMENTS
• Availability and physical access
• Affordability
• Acceptability
• Information, guidelines and advertising
• Food quality and safety
• Policy conditions
POLICY AND GOVERNANCE
AVAILABILITY - ACCESS - UTILIZATION - STABILITY - AGENCY - SUSTAINABILITY
RIGHT TO FOOD FRAMEWORK

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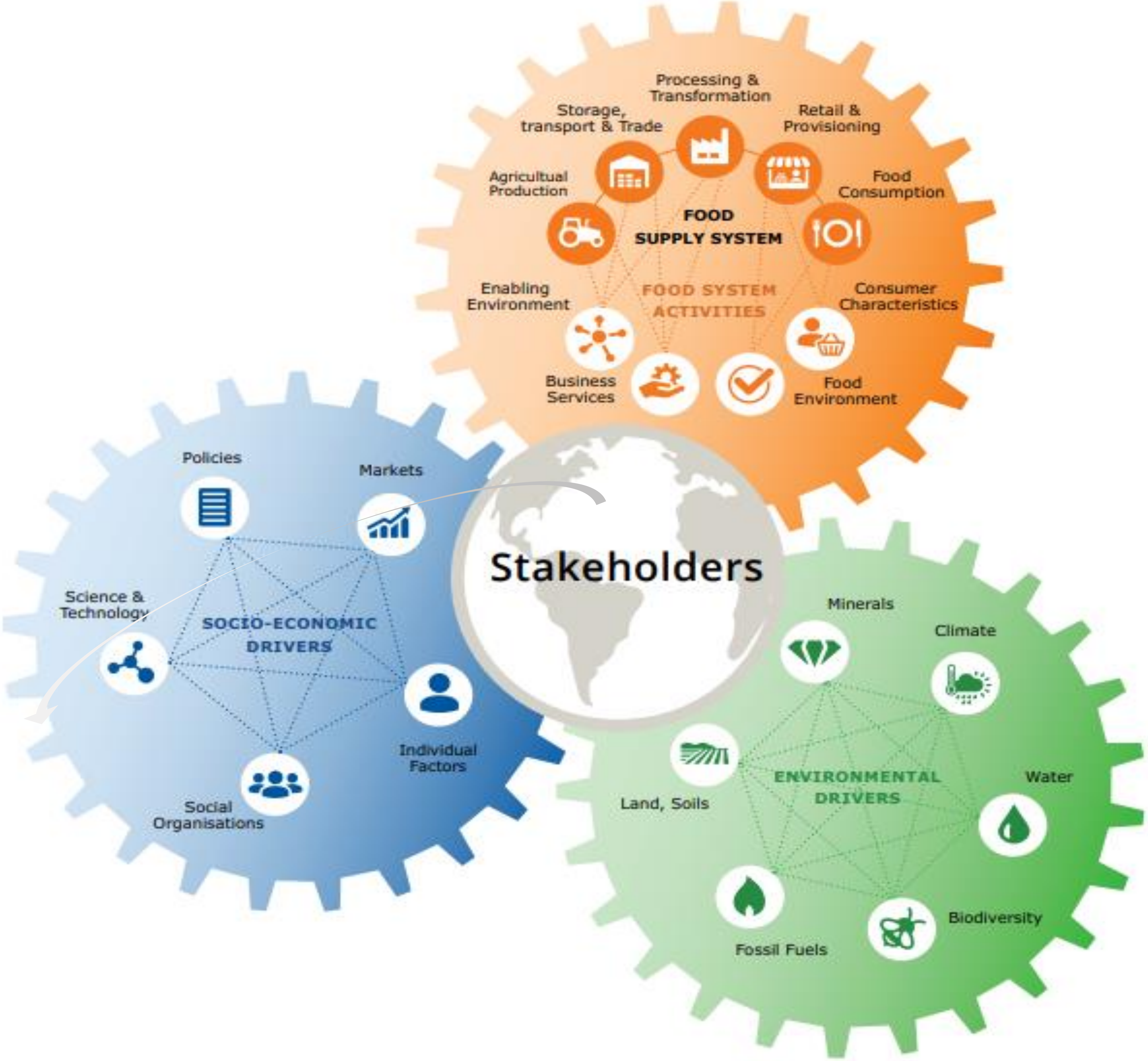
Food system framework

Van Berkum et al, Wageningen University and Research, 2018



Based on the Food Systems framework by Van Berkum et al., Wageningen University & Research (2018)

Multi stakeholder partnerships

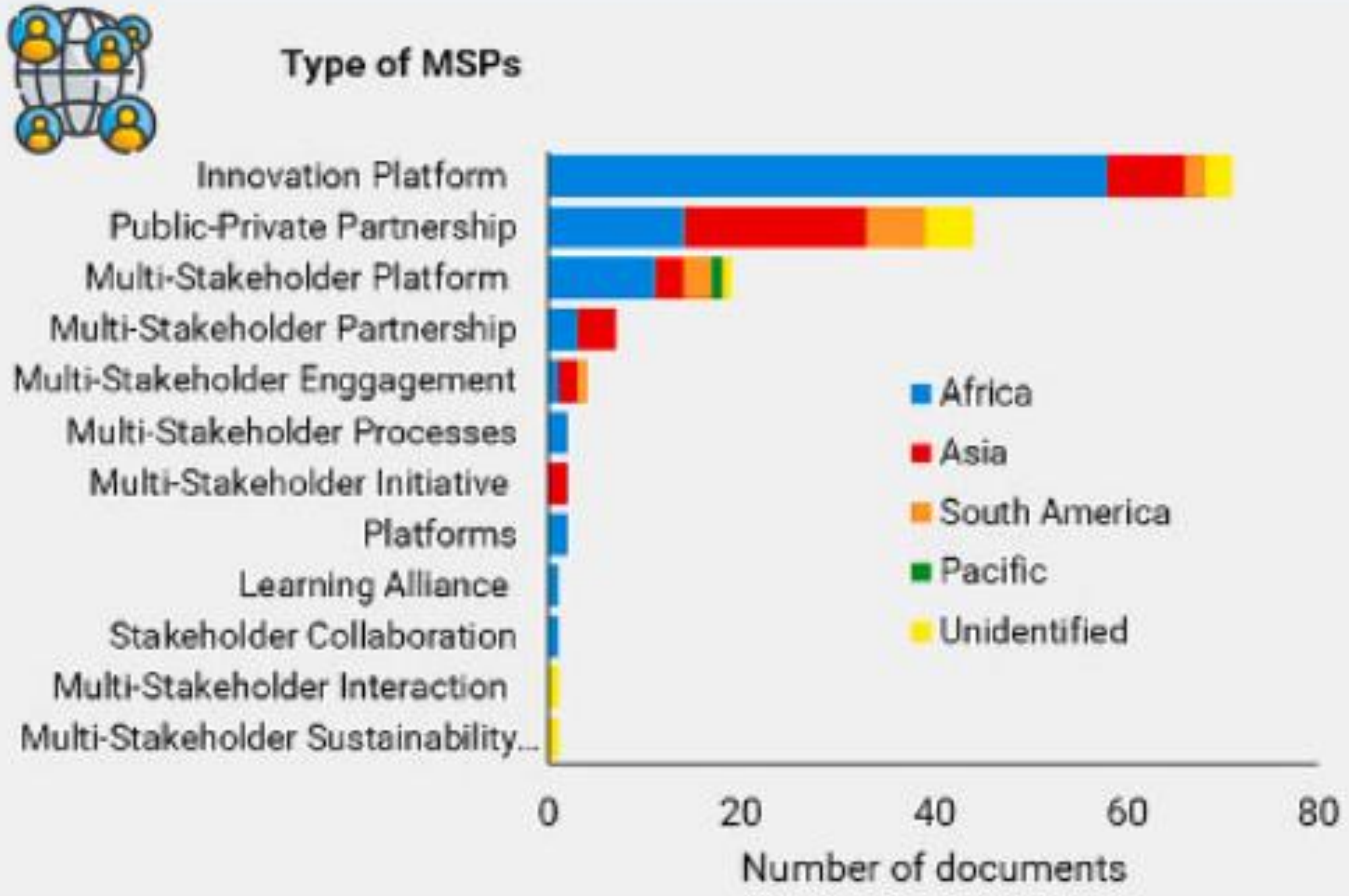
- "A cooperation arrangement between a variety of actors that jointly engage in a process of dialogue and action to solve a specific problem" (Vermeulen & Woodhill, 2008)

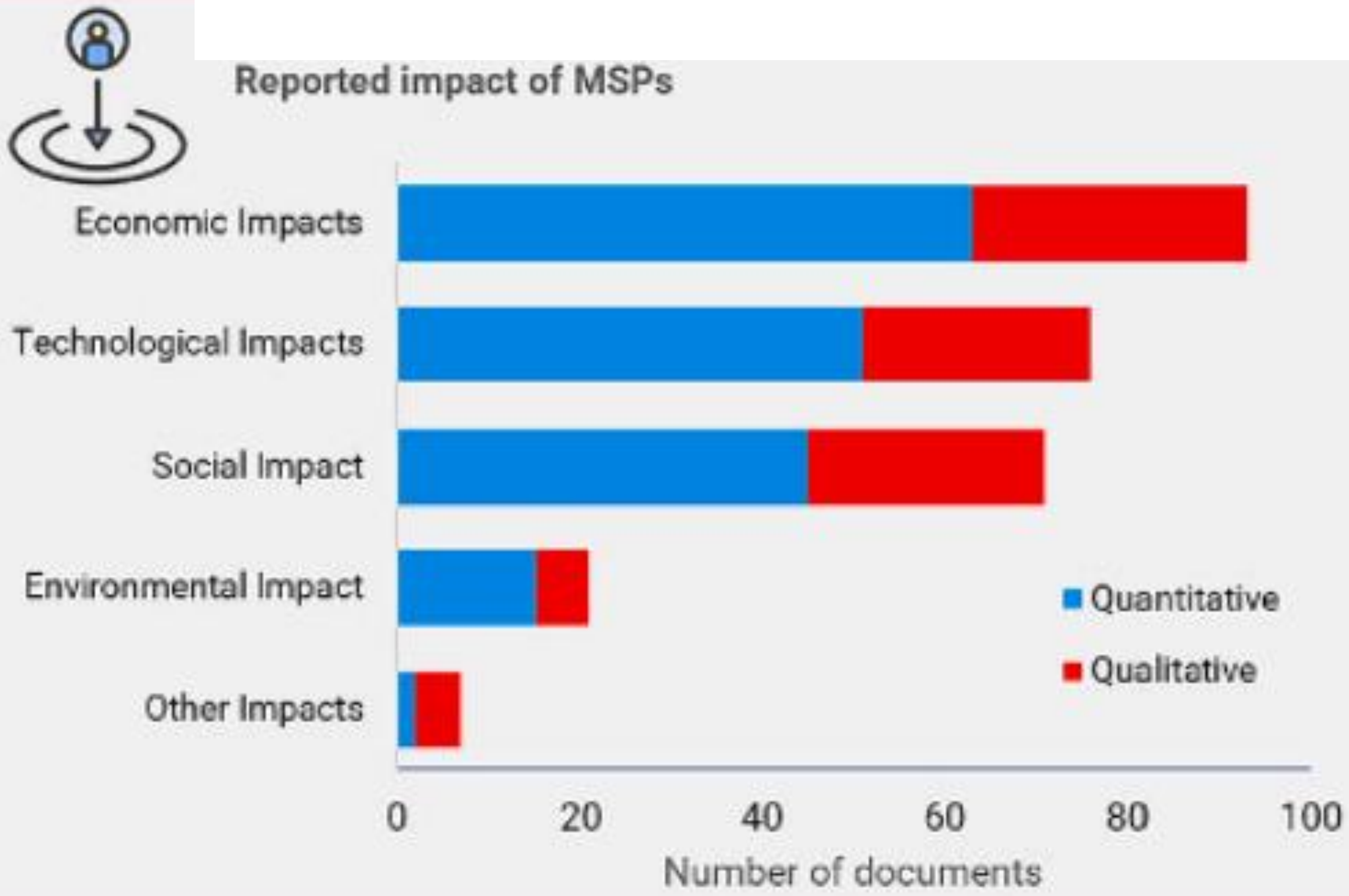
- --- that they cannot solve on their own!
- --- SDG 17

Agriculture development through multi-stakeholder partnerships (MSPs) in developing countries: a systematic literature review

This study reviewed the literature on MSPs in agricultural development, specifically examining the various concepts employed and assessing their realized impacts on farmers.

Maryono et al. 20924 - https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agsy.2023.103792





Conclusions

1. A lack of consensus on the defining characteristics of such partnerships.
2. Positive impacts were reported on farmers' economic, social, technological, and environmental aspects.
3. More attention should be paid to environmental adaptation practices.

ZIMBABWE STRATEGIC PATHWAYS DOCUMENT

National pathways for Food Systems Transformation in Support of the UN Sustainable

LEVERAGING PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS TOWARDS SCALING UP FOOD SYSTEMS SOLUTIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA DURING AND BEYOND COVID-19

PROPOSED PATHWAYS TO SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS IN SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL FOOD SYSTEMS DIALOGUES

AUGUST 2021

AUDA - NEPAD
AFRICAN UNION DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

agriculture, land reform & rural development
Department:
Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

2030 NDP

STAY SAFE
PROTECT SOUTH AFRICA
TOGETHER WE CAN BEAT THE CORONAVIRUS

1

UNITED NATIONS
ZIMBABWE

Prepared by
Matsungo TM and Mawoza RP

September 2021

KENYA

UNITED NATIONS FOOD SYSTEMS SUMMIT 2021

KENYA'S PATHWAY TO SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS

National Position Paper

ECONOMIC BLOCS

JUMUIYA YA KAUNTI ZA PWANI

Lake Region Economic Bloc

NOREB

PARTNERS

KENYA

Microsoft

CONCERN worldwide

gain

ScalingUp NUTRITION

“When do we call an MSP successful?”

‘Good’ governance - normative !

Results (not process) focused !

1. When it functions as an MSP for FS transfor… …delines or principles (systems perspective and governance dealing with power relations, … …transparency)
2. When it does contribute to changes in the FS outc… …and food value chains (economic, technological, social or environmental impacts; KAP among MSP partne… supporting innovations and scaling)

(over?) structured, getting complex !

3. When it perfo… …ensions - (boundaries, configurations, maturity etc.)

What is the essence ?!

4. **When it works towards MS collaboration (behaviour) – developing the Capabilities, Opportu… collaboration and FS change**

Focus on collaboration

entry status		most partnerships expected here		rare
Co-locate	**Cooperate – Network**	**Coordinate**	**Collaborate**	**Integrate**
Low		*< ------- trust ------- >*		*High*

Table 8.1: Levels of Engagement

	Hearing	1-off dialogue event	Regular dialogue	Multi-stake-holder steering body	Multi-stake-holder partner-ship
Type of inter-action	one-way con-versation	two- or multi-way conversation	two- or multi-way conversation	two- or multi-way conversation / collaboration	two- or multi-way collaboration
Description	Convener re-ceiving input: research, plan-ning, policy	Convenor engaging in exchange: research, planning, policy	Convenor engaging in exchange over longer period: regu-lar policy re-view, plan-ning review	Joint responsi-bility, steering adjustments, steering results	Joint decision-making, implementation planning, activi-ties, monitoring & evaluation (M&E)
	Input received on one side; potentially in-	Input received on both sides; potentially	Input received on both sides; potentially	MoU or other institutional ar-rangement;	MoU or similar arrangement; ac-tion plans;

- Planning & Evaluating Collaboration – Evaluation and Communication in Practice
- By Ricardo Ramirez and Galin Kora

Hemmati, M. (2019). Principles for Multi-Stakeholder Processes. In: Dodds (ed). Stakeholder Democracy. pp194-211. Routledge

Focus on Behaviour determinants

- The MSP participants differ in factors that influence collaboration and how they contribute to changing the food system:
-

— **Capabilities** to collaborate and to change (understanding system change, relevant knowledge, technical and social skills etc.)

— Creation of **Opportunities** to collaborate and change (power dynamics, social norms, past pathways, networks, access to resources etc.)

— Stakes or **Motivations** to collaborate and change (perceived wins, losses, values etc.)

Michie, S., van Stralen, M. M., & West, R. (2011). The behaviour change wheel: A new method for characterising and designing behaviour change interventions. Implementation Science, 6(42), 11. https://doi.org/10.1186/1748-5908-6-42

Behaviour (B) occurs as the result of interaction between three *necessary* conditions, capabilities (C), opportunities (O) and motivation (M) (Michie et al., 2011).

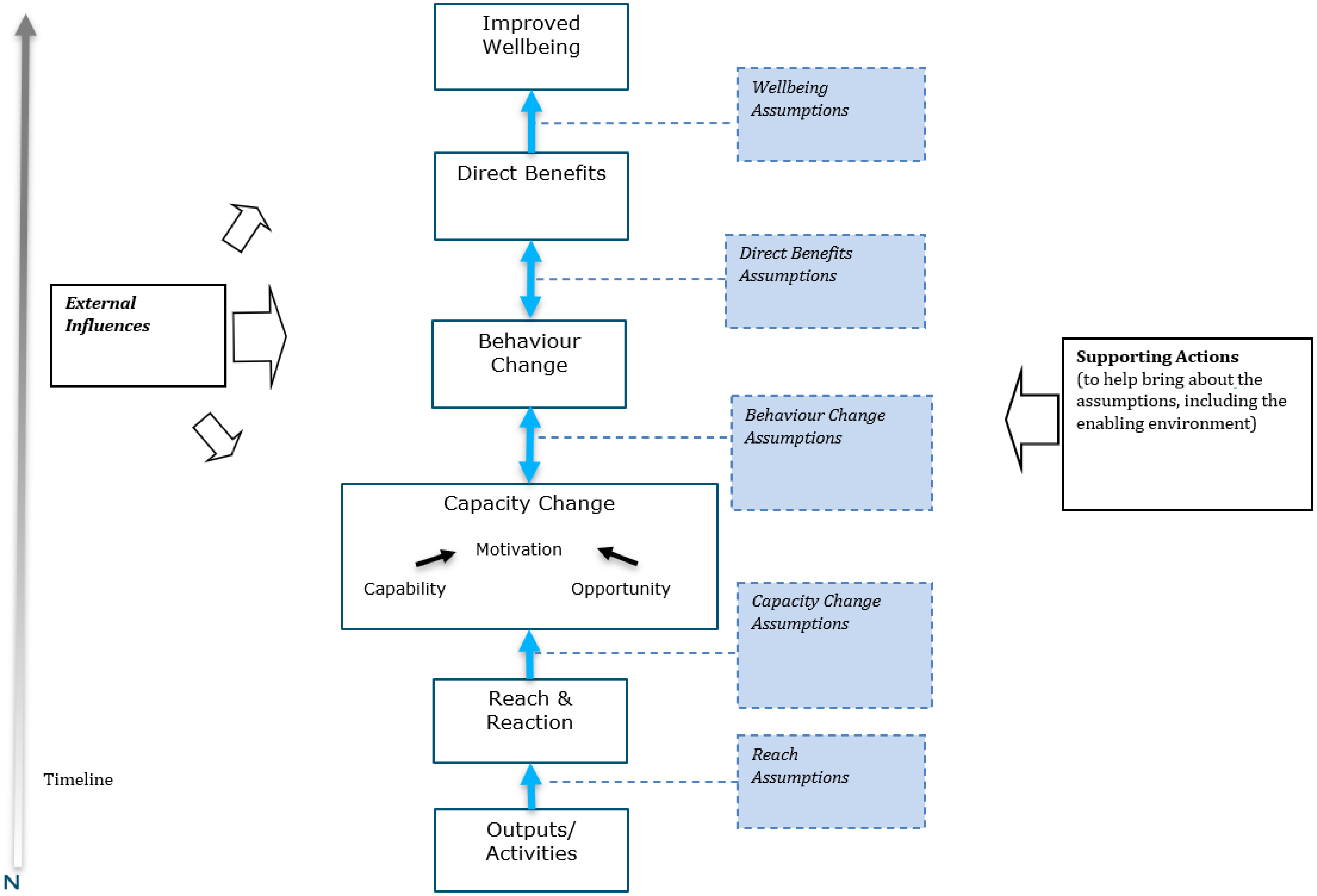
Capability is defined as the individual's psychological and physical capacity to engage in the activity concerned. It includes having the necessary knowledge and skills.

Motivation is defined as all those brain processes that energize and direct behaviour, not just goals and conscious decision-making. It includes habitual processes, emotional responding, as well as analytical decision-making.

Opportunity is defined as all the factors that *lie outside the individual that make the behaviour possible or prompt* it.

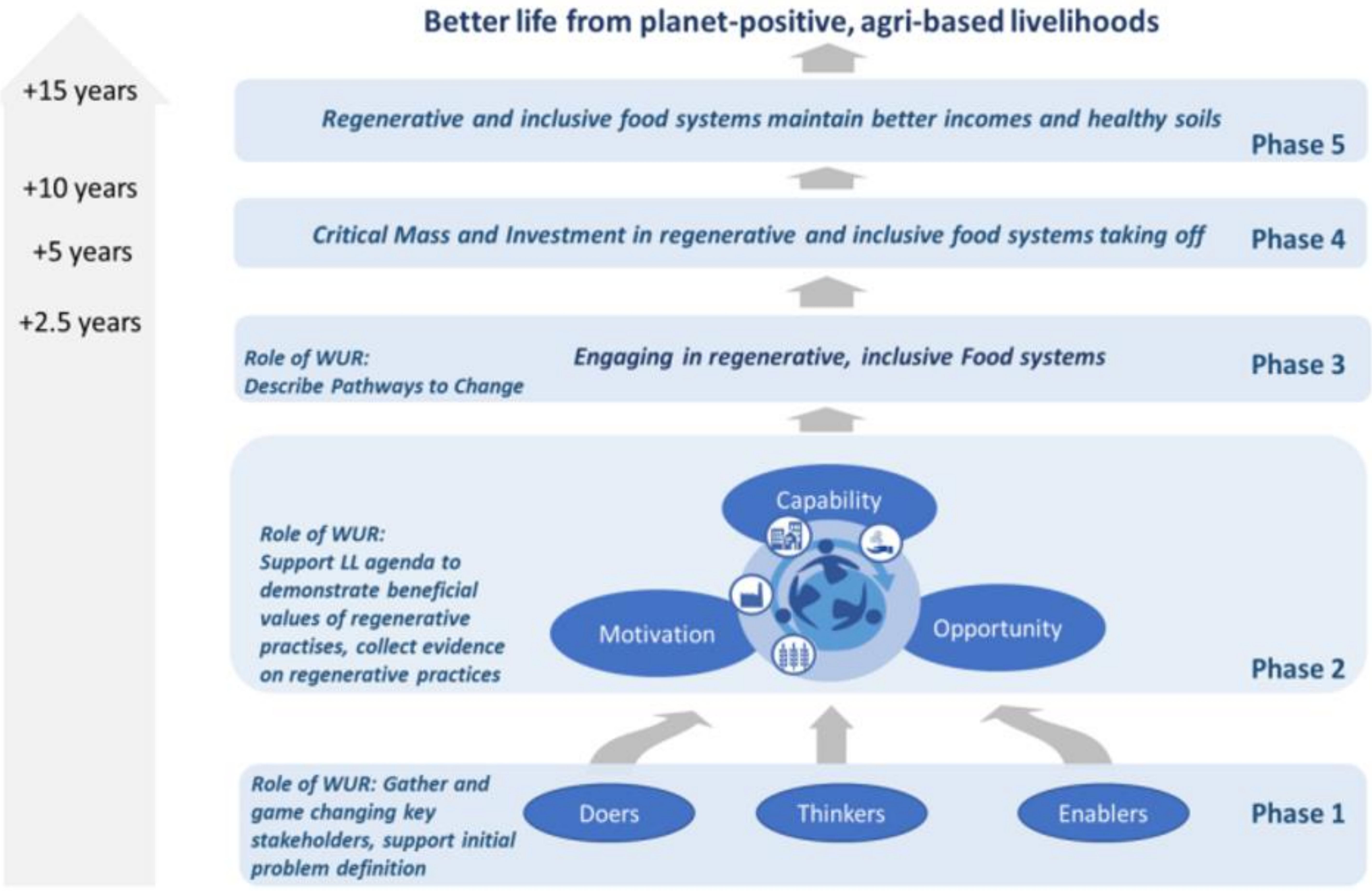
Theory of Change – COM B

Mayne, J. (2018) 'The COM-B Theory of Change Model', Working Paper version 4, unpublished



Change pathway MSP

- **Refooture**: establishing Living Labs for supporting Food system transformation
- - WUR and IKEA Foundation in Uganda, Ethiopia and Kenya



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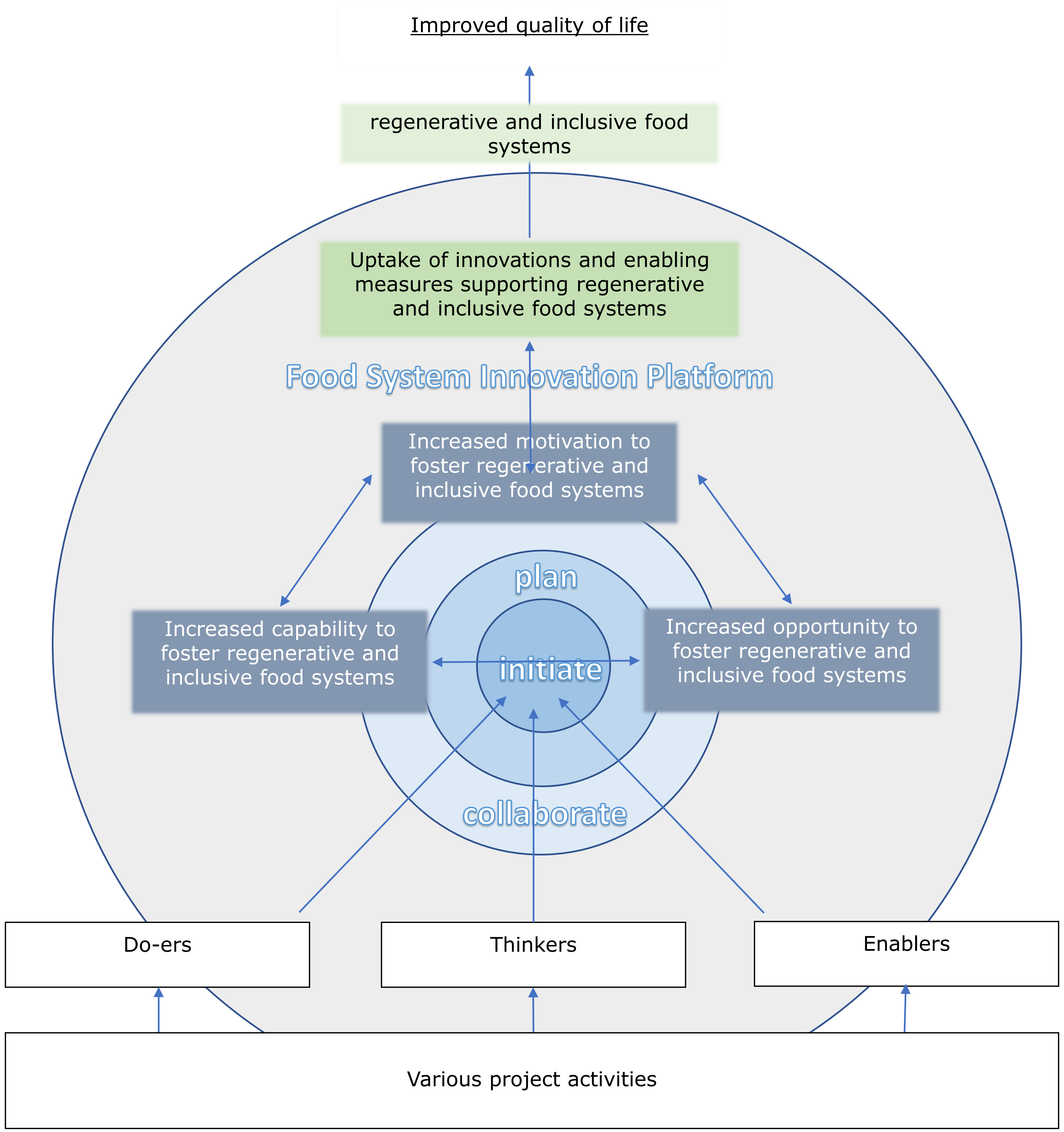
Change pathway MSP

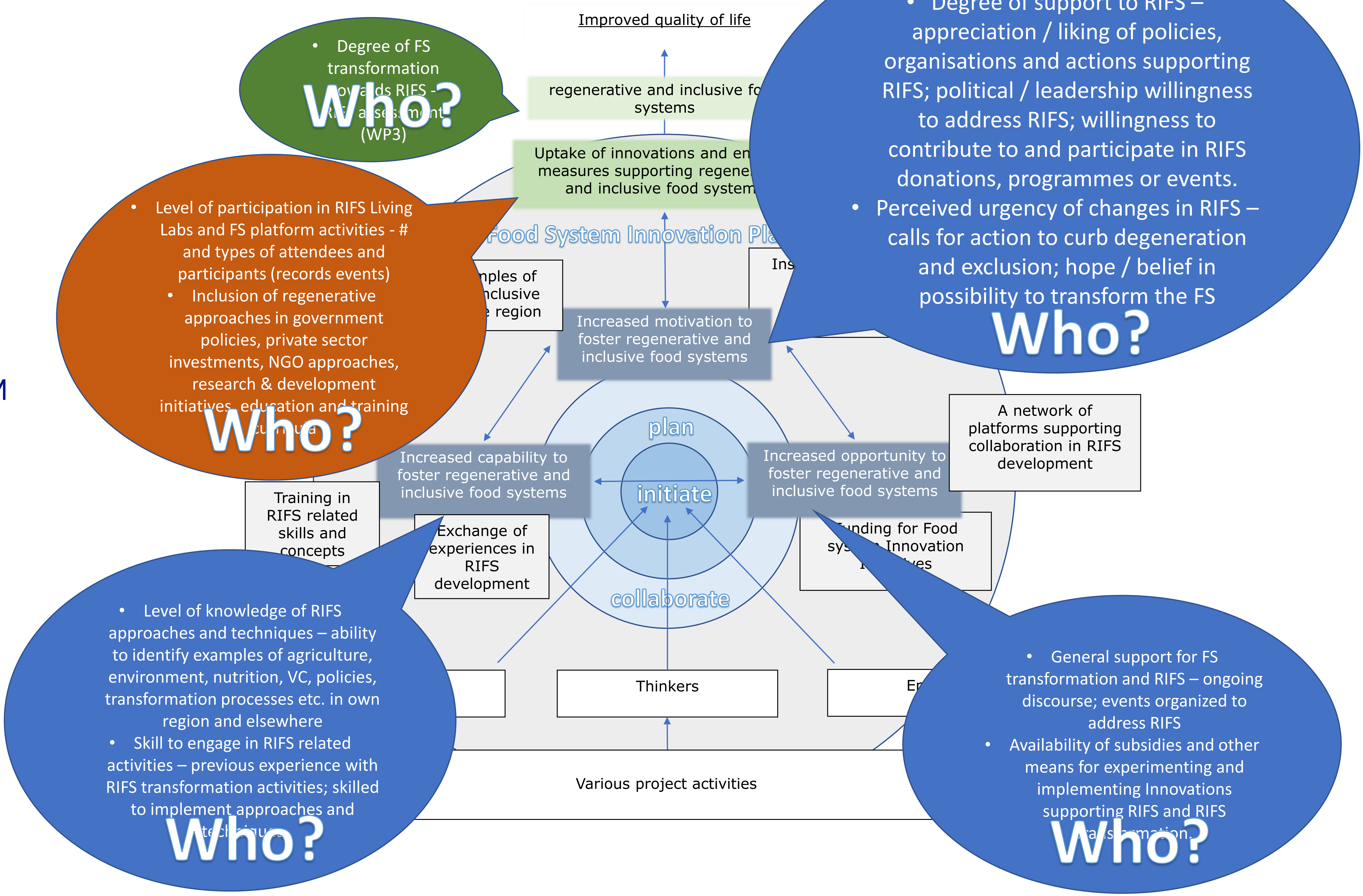
1. Who are the key actors?
2. What do they collectively work towards?
3. What are they expected to do together, or to collaborate in?
4. How will the MSP support collaboration? (phases)
5. What will the intervention do?



1. Doers, thinkers, enablers
2. Improve food system: Regenerative and Inclusive
3. Promote support for RIFS among stakeholders
4. Enhancing stakeholders COM to collaborate in change towards regenerative agriculture
5. Set up an MSP
   - initiate
   - plan
   - collaborate

Assess change – ToC or ToAction

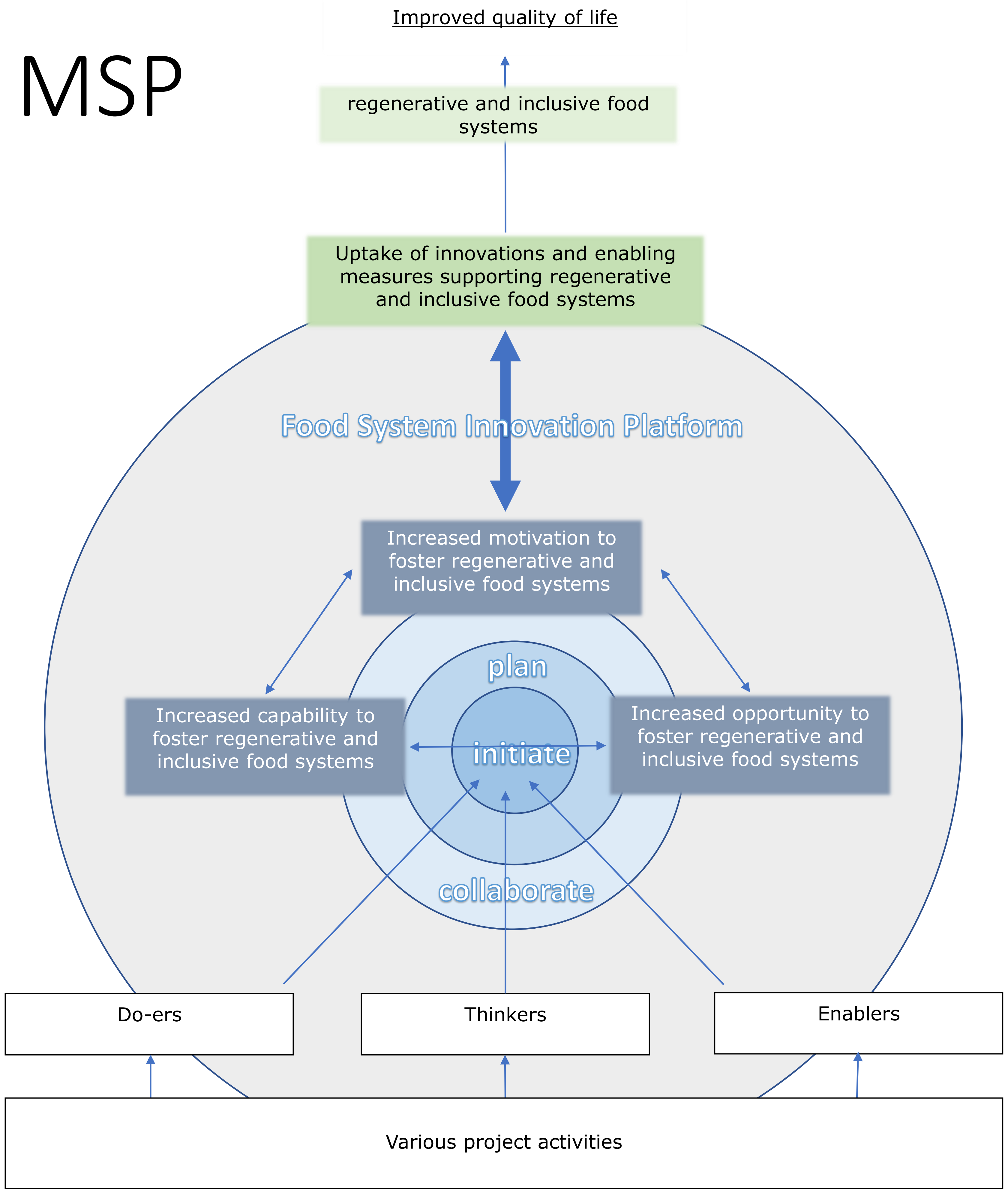
- What are the concrete actions that are being undertaken?
- With what results for whom?
- What changes in COM among whom c/should are these contributing to?
- What behaviours are changing/ed among whom and why?



Theory of Action of MSP

- Participation in MSP requires
1. Capabilities
2. Opportunities
3. Motivation
- to undertake the required actions in each phase.

- The MSP in turn strengthens collaboration and collective action and change by providing COM for change.



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