Mapping food system institutions and policies[1]

A. Analysis

1. Mapping of food system institutions and actors:

a. Network Analysis:

- Understand the interconnections and relationships between different institutions and actors.
- Identify key influencers, central nodes, or entities that play significant roles in the food system.
- Uncover potential bottlenecks or vulnerabilities in the network.

b. Descriptive Analysis:

- Categorize and summarize institutions by type, size, role, etc.
- Identify gaps or areas lacking representation or sufficient actors.

c. Comparative Analysis:

- Compare the roles and effectiveness of similar institutions or actors in different provinces.

2. Mapping of food system policies:

a. Gap Analysis:

- Identify areas where policies are lacking or where there might be overlaps or redundancies.
- Examine the alignment of policies with international standards or best practices.

b. Effectiveness Analysis:

- Whenever possible assess the outcomes and impacts of implemented policies.
- Whenever possible compare intended versus actual outcomes.

B. Metrics

1. Mapping of food system institutions and actors:

a. Network Centrality Metrics:

- Degree Centrality: Number of direct connections an institution or actor has. It can help identify the most connected entities.
- Betweenness Centrality: Number of times an institution or actor lies on the shortest path between other nodes. It reveals potential influencers or brokers.

b. Descriptive Metrics:

- Count: Total number of institutions and actors.
- Type Distribution: Categorization and distribution of institutions and actors by type (e.g., governmental, non-governmental, private sector, etc.)
- Geographic Distribution: Spread of institutions across provinces.

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c. Influence Metrics:

- Influence Score: Using a methodology (like expert surveys or data-driven algorithms) to score institutions based on their perceived influence in the food system.

2. Mapping of food system policies:

a. Content Metrics:

- Frequency Analysis: Frequency of certain terms or themes within policies.
- Policy Focus Distribution: Categorization of policies based on their primary focus (e.g., sustainability, trade, health, etc.)

b. Implementation Metrics:

- Adoption Rate: Percentage of proposed policies that have been adopted or implemented.
- Effectiveness Score: Measure of how effective policies have been in achieving their stated objectives, possibly using outcome data or expert surveys.

c. Gap Metrics:

- Coverage Percentage: Percentage of identified food system issues that have corresponding policies.