Mapping food system institutions and policies in Niger

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# Organizational capacity

## Weakness of political leadership

| **Table:** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Weakness of political leadership | All | Nutrition, health, and food, security | Poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs | Gender equality, youth, and social inclusion | Climate adaptation and mitigation | Environmental health and biodiversity |
| Vulnerability to climatic factors | 0.36 | 0.40 | 0.37 | 0.38 | 0.37 | 0.35 |
| Soil degradation and pressure on natural resources | 0.30 | 0.31 | 0.33 | 0.35 | 0.38 | 0.28 |
| Fragility and conflict | 0.21 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.22 | 0.25 | 0.28 |
| Limited agricultural education | 0.38 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.41 | 0.48 | 0.42 |
| Dependence on food aid | 0.38 | 0.40 | 0.41 | 0.43 | 0.54 | 0.52 |
| Problems of governance and corruption hamper the effectiveness of food and agricultural programs, and the equitable distribution of resources. | 0.44 | 0.45 | 0.48 | 0.52 | 0.60 | 0.52 |
| Persistent social inequalities, such as access to land and resources | 0.27 | 0.28 | 0.29 | 0.41 | 0.37 | 0.38 |
| Limited access to data and information | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.28 | 0.33 | 0.29 | 0.28 |
| Other ( specify ) | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.11 | 0.14 | 0.11 | 0.13 |
|  | | | | | | |

## Weakness in strategic direction by manager

| **Table:** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Weakness in strategic direction by manager | All | Nutrition, health, and food, security | Poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs | Gender equality, youth, and social inclusion | Climate adaptation and mitigation | Environmental health and biodiversity |
| Lack of human and institutional capacity to design, implement and monitor food and agricultural programs | 0.58 | 0.59 | 0.56 | 0.56 | 0.62 | 0.53 |
| Dependence on food aid and international assistance to meet food challenges | 0.45 | 0.53 | 0.46 | 0.47 | 0.62 | 0.48 |
| Persistent social inequalities, such as access to land and resources, complicate the implementation of equitable initiatives for all groups in society. | 0.18 | 0.21 | 0.22 | 0.21 | 0.24 | 0.30 |
| Poor transport infrastructure and limited access to markets hamper marketing opportunities for farmers. | 0.40 | 0.42 | 0.46 | 0.47 | 0.42 | 0.40 |
| Security and fragility challenges disrupt food production and agricultural activities | 0.19 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.18 |
| Lack of reliable, up-to-date data hampers evidence-based planning and decision-making. | 0.23 | 0.20 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.24 | 0.20 |
| Other ( specify ) | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.11 | 0.20 |
|  | | | | | | |

## Gaps/changes needed at the policy level

| **Table:** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Gaps/changes needed at the policy level | All | Nutrition, health, and food, security | Poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs | Gender equality, youth, and social inclusion | Climate adaptation and mitigation | Environmental health and biodiversity |
| Lack of coordination | 0.21 | 0.19 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.09 | 0.50 |
| Unequal access | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.25 | 0.32 | 0.36 | 0.00 |
| Food industry lobbying | 0.12 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.26 | 0.18 | 0.00 |
| Focus on production rather than nutrition | 0.14 | 0.17 | 0.25 | 0.11 | 0.27 | 0.00 |
| Pressure on natural resources | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.29 | 0.32 | 0.18 | 0.00 |
| Lack of public awareness | 0.31 | 0.34 | 0.38 | 0.42 | 0.45 | 0.00 |
| Short-term vision | 0.69 | 0.69 | 0.62 | 0.63 | 0.55 | 0.50 |
| Other ( specify) | 0.18 | 0.19 | 0.16 | 0.21 | 0.27 | 0.00 |
|  | | | | | | |

## Strengths of specific policies/programs

| **Table:** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Strengths of these specific policies/programs/strategies | All | Nutrition, health, and food, security | Poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs | Gender equality, youth, and social inclusion | Climate adaptation and mitigation | Environmental health and biodiversity |
| Coordination and collaboration | 0.66 | 0.69 | 0.65 | 0.84 | 0.73 | 1.00 |
| Global vision | 0.46 | 0.52 | 0.49 | 0.47 | 0.55 | 0.00 |
| Strategic direction | 0.34 | 0.39 | 0.43 | 0.26 | 0.27 | 0.00 |
| Regulations and policies | 0.31 | 0.25 | 0.28 | 0.32 | 0.27 | 0.50 |
| Public investment | 0.50 | 0.49 | 0.43 | 0.42 | 0.55 | 1.00 |
| Mobilizing civil society | 0.39 | 0.42 | 0.41 | 0.42 | 0.36 | 0.00 |
| Other ( specify ) | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.19 | 0.11 | 0.27 | 0.00 |
|  | | | | | | |

## strengths of political leadership

| **Table:** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Inspection frequency | All | Nutrition, health, and food, security | Poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs | Gender equality, youth, and social inclusion | Climate adaptation and mitigation | Environmental health and biodiversity |
| Commitment to food security | 0.77 | 0.80 | 0.76 | 0.70 | 0.75 | 0.77 |
| Recognition of the importance of family farming in national food production | 0.44 | 0.50 | 0.52 | 0.48 | 0.58 | 0.57 |
| Management of natural resources | 0.35 | 0.36 | 0.44 | 0.34 | 0.48 | 0.42 |
| Raising awareness of sustainable agricultural practices | 0.37 | 0.40 | 0.42 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 |
| International partnerships | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.27 | 0.29 | 0.31 | 0.28 |
| Nutrition programs | 0.36 | 0.41 | 0.37 | 0.33 | 0.42 | 0.45 |
| Agricultural education programs | 0.38 | 0.42 | 0.44 | 0.46 | 0.54 | 0.53 |
| Adapting to climate change | 0.18 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.34 | 0.35 |
| Commitment to innovation | 0.32 | 0.33 | 0.36 | 0.40 | 0.48 | 0.42 |
| Inclusivity and participation | 0.18 | 0.20 | 0.23 | 0.28 | 0.25 | 0.33 |
| Other ( specify ) | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.06 | 0.13 | 0.11 | 0.12 |
|  | | | | | | |

| **Table:** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Strengths of political leadership | All | Nutrition, health, and food, security | Poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs | Gender equality, youth, and social inclusion | Climate adaptation and mitigation | Environmental health and biodiversity |
| Clear commitment to food security through policies and programs to combat hunger and malnutrition | 0.74 | 0.76 | 0.75 | 0.73 | 0.80 | 0.73 |
| Promotion of sustainable management of natural resources | 0.44 | 0.48 | 0.48 | 0.39 | 0.56 | 0.48 |
| Encouraging the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices | 0.41 | 0.48 | 0.48 | 0.44 | 0.40 | 0.30 |
| Cooperation with international organizations | 0.25 | 0.26 | 0.28 | 0.31 | 0.40 | 0.30 |
| Implementation of nutrition programs | 0.35 | 0.41 | 0.35 | 0.32 | 0.51 | 0.45 |
| Encouraging innovation in agriculture | 0.36 | 0.43 | 0.37 | 0.35 | 0.51 | 0.35 |
| Elaboration of policies and programs with stakeholders, such as local communities, civil society organizations and the private sector | 0.23 | 0.25 | 0.24 | 0.35 | 0.27 | 0.28 |
| Other ( specify ) | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.15 |
|  | | | | | | |

## Strengths of interconnedted network

| **Table:** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Strengths of interconnedted network | All | Nutrition, health, and food, security | Poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs | Gender equality, youth, and social inclusion | Climate adaptation and mitigation | Environmental health and biodiversity |
| Facilitates the sharing of knowledge, research results and best practices between researchers and institutions | 0.79 | 0.83 | 0.80 | 0.75 | 0.83 | 0.81 |
| Researcher networks offer training and mentoring opportunities, particularly for young researchers. | 0.51 | 0.57 | 0.51 | 0.60 | 0.61 | 0.59 |
| Interconnected researchers are better prepared to adapt to rapid changes in their field | 0.30 | 0.34 | 0.27 | 0.19 | 0.31 | 0.41 |
| Other ( specify ) | 0.10 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.15 |
|  | | | | | | |

| **Table:** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Strengths of links with interdisciplinary research on food systems | All | Nutrition, health, and food, security | Poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs | Gender equality, youth, and social inclusion | Climate adaptation and mitigation | Environmental health and biodiversity |
| Enables holistic understanding | 0.52 | 0.53 | 0.50 | 0.58 | 0.44 | 0.49 |
| Promotes the creation of more effective solutions to complex challenges | 0.58 | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.54 | 0.55 | 0.66 |
| Enables better management of natural resources | 0.56 | 0.60 | 0.59 | 0.60 | 0.62 | 0.55 |
| Encourages communication between researchers and experts | 0.44 | 0.43 | 0.42 | 0.49 | 0.51 | 0.57 |
| Other ( specify ) | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.10 | 0.16 | 0.15 |
|  | | | | | | |

## strengths of policy/strategy dev process

| **Table:** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Strengths of the policy/strategy development process | All | Nutrition, health, and food, security | Poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs | Gender equality, youth, and social inclusion | Climate adaptation and mitigation | Environmental health and biodiversity |
| Enables a better understanding of the real problems and needs of the populations concerned | 0.75 | 0.80 | 0.78 | 0.72 | 0.76 | 0.77 |
| Contributes new and innovative ideas | 0.56 | 0.58 | 0.56 | 0.47 | 0.53 | 0.49 |
| Enhances the transparency and accountability of decision-makers | 0.51 | 0.54 | 0.54 | 0.59 | 0.65 | 0.59 |
| Creates consensus and coherence between stakeholders | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.47 | 0.44 | 0.57 | 0.44 |
| Contributes to social cohesion | 0.32 | 0.31 | 0.34 | 0.33 | 0.49 | 0.36 |
| Other ( specify ) | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.05 |
|  | | | | | | |

| **Table:** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Strengths of the transparent, evidence-based policy/strategy development process | All | Nutrition, health, and food, security | Poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs | Gender equality, youth, and social inclusion | Climate adaptation and mitigation | Environmental health and biodiversity |
| Informed decision-making | 0.68 | 0.68 | 0.67 | 0.68 | 0.74 | 0.79 |
| Policies and strategies are not developed arbitrarily | 0.27 | 0.31 | 0.29 | 0.32 | 0.35 | 0.35 |
| Better long-term planning | 0.64 | 0.65 | 0.67 | 0.62 | 0.74 | 0.68 |
| Fewer errors | 0.32 | 0.31 | 0.30 | 0.32 | 0.28 | 0.29 |
| Public confidence | 0.36 | 0.39 | 0.38 | 0.35 | 0.43 | 0.32 |
| Ongoing evaluation | 0.30 | 0.32 | 0.30 | 0.31 | 0.46 | 0.44 |
| Other ( specify ) | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.07 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.00 |
|  | | | | | | |

## strengths of decentralized cap and communication channel

| **Table:** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Strengths of decentralized capacity and communication channels between the different administrative levels for implementation at local level | All | Nutrition, health, and food, security | Poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs | Gender equality, youth, and social inclusion | Climate adaptation and mitigation | Environmental health and biodiversity |
| Enables policies and programs to be adapted to the specific needs of local communities | 0.79 | 0.82 | 0.81 | 0.83 | 0.84 | 0.79 |
| Brings decision-making closer to citizens | 0.55 | 0.59 | 0.58 | 0.54 | 0.53 | 0.50 |
| Enables more efficient management of local resources | 0.61 | 0.64 | 0.65 | 0.58 | 0.65 | 0.59 |
| Local authorities have the flexibility to react quickly to changing community needs | 0.52 | 0.57 | 0.55 | 0.61 | 0.74 | 0.71 |
| Helps reduce regional inequalities by investing in disadvantaged areas, encouraging balanced development | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.27 | 0.37 | 0.33 | 0.38 |
| Other ( specify ) | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.09 |
|  | | | | | | |

| **Table:** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Strengths of the implementation of institutional policy changes at sector level | All | Nutrition, health, and food, security | Poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs | Gender equality, youth, and social inclusion | Climate adaptation and mitigation | Environmental health and biodiversity |
| Enables policies and programs to be adapted to the specific needs of local communities | 0.78 | 0.78 | 0.84 | 0.78 | 0.88 | 0.94 |
| Brings decision-making closer to citizens | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.42 | 0.46 | 0.72 | 0.56 |
| Enables more efficient management of local resources | 0.67 | 0.74 | 0.67 | 0.57 | 0.76 | 0.78 |
| Local authorities have the flexibility to react quickly to changing community needs | 0.41 | 0.46 | 0.44 | 0.57 | 0.68 | 0.56 |
| Helps reduce regional inequalities by investing in disadvantaged areas, encouraging balanced development | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.11 | 0.16 | 0.28 |
| Other ( specify ) | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
|  | | | | | | |

| **Table:** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Strengths in the context of the extension system, from local NGOs and the private sector, for sector-specific support | All | Nutrition, health, and food, security | Poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs | Gender equality, youth, and social inclusion | Climate adaptation and mitigation | Environmental health and biodiversity |
| Enables policies and programs to be adapted to the specific needs of local communities | 0.74 | 0.75 | 0.80 | 0.74 | 0.82 | 0.82 |
| Brings decision-making closer to citizens | 0.46 | 0.49 | 0.46 | 0.48 | 0.64 | 0.41 |
| Enables more efficient management of local resources | 0.57 | 0.58 | 0.61 | 0.55 | 0.61 | 0.49 |
| Local authorities have the flexibility to react quickly to changing community needs | 0.33 | 0.35 | 0.37 | 0.39 | 0.57 | 0.54 |
| Helps reduce regional inequalities by investing in disadvantaged areas, encouraging balanced development | 0.27 | 0.27 | 0.31 | 0.30 | 0.27 | 0.38 |
| Other ( specify ) | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.07 | 0.10 |
|  | | | | | | |

## strengths of monitoring and eval data

| **Table:** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Strengths of the monitoring and evaluation data on policy achievements and outcomes that are integrated into the national statistics collection system | All | Nutrition, health, and food, security | Poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs | Gender equality, youth, and social inclusion | Climate adaptation and mitigation | Environmental health and biodiversity |
| Informed decision-making | 0.75 | 0.79 | 0.74 | 0.69 | 0.81 | 0.83 |
| Policies and strategies are not developed arbitrarily | 0.36 | 0.40 | 0.36 | 0.38 | 0.42 | 0.43 |
| Better long-term planning | 0.68 | 0.67 | 0.73 | 0.74 | 0.79 | 0.78 |
| Fewer errors | 0.42 | 0.44 | 0.41 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.50 |
| Public confidence | 0.39 | 0.44 | 0.36 | 0.32 | 0.48 | 0.28 |
| Ongoing evaluation | 0.49 | 0.49 | 0.50 | 0.51 | 0.58 | 0.55 |
| Other ( specify ) | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.08 | 0.04 | 0.08 |
|  | | | | | | |

| **Table:** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Strengths of data collection for forecasting and monitoring shocks or threats to food systems | All | Nutrition, health, and food, security | Poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs | Gender equality, youth, and social inclusion | Climate adaptation and mitigation | Environmental health and biodiversity |
| Informed decision-making | 0.71 | 0.73 | 0.69 | 0.69 | 0.76 | 0.71 |
| Policies and strategies are not developed arbitrarily | 0.29 | 0.35 | 0.30 | 0.29 | 0.36 | 0.43 |
| Better long-term planning | 0.72 | 0.72 | 0.78 | 0.65 | 0.80 | 0.71 |
| Fewer errors | 0.44 | 0.46 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.35 | 0.55 |
| Public confidence | 0.31 | 0.35 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.36 | 0.33 |
| Ongoing evaluation | 0.43 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.51 | 0.53 |
| Other ( specify ) | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.08 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
|  | | | | | | |

## strengths of decentralization of power

| **Table:** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Strengths of the decentralization of powers so that strategies can be immediately adapted or revised according to the local context | All | Nutrition, health, and food, security | Poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs | Gender equality, youth, and social inclusion | Climate adaptation and mitigation | Environmental health and biodiversity |
| Enables policies and programs to be adapted to the specific needs of local communities | 0.63 | 0.63 | 0.67 | 0.63 | 0.66 | 0.60 |
| Brings decision-making closer to citizens | 0.49 | 0.49 | 0.52 | 0.48 | 0.60 | 0.52 |
| Enables more efficient management of local resources | 0.50 | 0.52 | 0.53 | 0.50 | 0.51 | 0.48 |
| Local authorities have the flexibility to react quickly to changing community needs | 0.45 | 0.46 | 0.49 | 0.52 | 0.54 | 0.43 |
| Helps reduce regional inequalities by investing in disadvantaged areas, encouraging balanced development | 0.23 | 0.24 | 0.22 | 0.20 | 0.12 | 0.27 |
| Other ( specify ) | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.14 | 0.12 | 0.18 |
|  | | | | | | |

| **Table:** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Strengths in the context of analysis and development of business and institutional strategies driven by control system data | All | Nutrition, health, and food, security | Poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs | Gender equality, youth, and social inclusion | Climate adaptation and mitigation | Environmental health and biodiversity |
| Enables policies and programs to be adapted to the specific needs of local communities | 0.56 | 0.58 | 0.61 | 0.59 | 0.65 | 0.53 |
| Brings decision-making closer to citizens | 0.37 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.31 | 0.42 | 0.38 |
| Enables more efficient management of local resources | 0.48 | 0.46 | 0.49 | 0.38 | 0.40 | 0.50 |
| Local authorities have the flexibility to react quickly to changing community needs | 0.27 | 0.27 | 0.27 | 0.32 | 0.43 | 0.28 |
| Helps reduce regional inequalities by investing in disadvantaged areas, encouraging balanced development | 0.19 | 0.21 | 0.17 | 0.19 | 0.20 | 0.18 |
| Other ( specify ) | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.20 |
|  | | | | | | |

| **Table:** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Strengths of the capacity to develop revisions of policy strategies based on the effects of shocks on food production systems | All | Nutrition, health, and food, security | Poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs | Gender equality, youth, and social inclusion | Climate adaptation and mitigation | Environmental health and biodiversity |
| Enables policies and programs to be adapted to the specific needs of local communities | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.69 | 0.67 | 0.66 | 0.65 |
| Brings decision-making closer to citizens | 0.35 | 0.34 | 0.33 | 0.38 | 0.40 | 0.37 |
| Enables more efficient management of local resources | 0.48 | 0.48 | 0.51 | 0.44 | 0.46 | 0.42 |
| Local authorities have the flexibility to react quickly to changing community needs | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.34 | 0.33 | 0.43 | 0.37 |
| Helps reduce regional inequalities by investing in disadvantaged areas, encouraging balanced development | 0.20 | 0.22 | 0.21 | 0.22 | 0.23 | 0.25 |
| Other ( specify ) | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.17 | 0.22 | 0.23 |
|  | | | | | | |

## others strengths

## Weaknesses of interconnedted network

| **Table:** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Weaknesses of this interconnected network | All | Nutrition, health, and food, security | Poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs | Gender equality, youth, and social inclusion | Climate adaptation and mitigation | Environmental health and biodiversity |
| Some researchers need additional training in collaboration, scientific communication and project management. | 0.36 | 0.40 | 0.38 | 0.40 | 0.39 | 0.30 |
| Lack of effective coordination within the network, leading to duplication of effort, loss of resources and lack of alignment on common goals. | 0.43 | 0.50 | 0.45 | 0.40 | 0.56 | 0.37 |
| Limited research funding | 0.75 | 0.78 | 0.75 | 0.79 | 0.81 | 0.81 |
| Researchers working in remote areas face challenges related to geographic isolation, difficult travel and the costs associated with face-to-face meetings. | 0.17 | 0.19 | 0.18 | 0.13 | 0.19 | 0.15 |
| Researchers within the network have unequal resources, particularly in terms of access to research infrastructure, funding and equipment. | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.08 | 0.15 |
| Other ( specify ) | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.07 |
|  | | | | | | |

| **Table:** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Weaknesses of links with interdisciplinary research on food systems | All | Nutrition, health, and food, security | Poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs | Gender equality, youth, and social inclusion | Climate adaptation and mitigation | Environmental health and biodiversity |
| Takes longer and requires more resources | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.58 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.53 |
| Difficult to balance the research priorities of different disciplines within an interdisciplinary team | 0.44 | 0.45 | 0.51 | 0.40 | 0.45 | 0.43 |
| Difficult to fully integrate interdisciplinary research findings into policy and practice | 0.43 | 0.41 | 0.45 | 0.48 | 0.42 | 0.49 |
| Complex and demanding coordination between researchers from different disciplines | 0.23 | 0.25 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.25 | 0.32 |
| Other ( specify ) | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.11 |
|  | | | | | | |

## Weaknesses of policy/strategy dev process

| **Table:** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Weaknesses of policy/strategy development through a participatory and consultative process | All | Nutrition, health, and food, security | Poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs | Gender equality, youth, and social inclusion | Climate adaptation and mitigation | Environmental health and biodiversity |
| More complex and time-consuming | 0.38 | 0.37 | 0.38 | 0.46 | 0.53 | 0.38 |
| Costly in terms of financial, human and logistical resources | 0.47 | 0.49 | 0.53 | 0.53 | 0.47 | 0.59 |
| The influence of certain powerful players or interest groups seeking to manipulate results in their favor. | 0.32 | 0.35 | 0.38 | 0.28 | 0.37 | 0.33 |
| The lack of effective participation and negotiation skills among certain stakeholders | 0.41 | 0.40 | 0.44 | 0.35 | 0.45 | 0.36 |
| Difficulty in communicating and disseminating results and decisions to stakeholders, leading to misunderstandings and dissatisfaction. | 0.24 | 0.26 | 0.23 | 0.29 | 0.27 | 0.21 |
| Other ( specify ) | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.05 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 |
|  | | | | | | |

| **Table:** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Weaknesses of the transparent, evidence-based policy/strategy development process | All | Nutrition, health, and food, security | Poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs | Gender equality, youth, and social inclusion | Climate adaptation and mitigation | Environmental health and biodiversity |
| A complex and demanding process in terms of resources, time and coordination | 0.41 | 0.42 | 0.41 | 0.42 | 0.57 | 0.41 |
| Difficulty in obtaining quality data and reliable evidence | 0.44 | 0.50 | 0.48 | 0.46 | 0.46 | 0.41 |
| Over-reliance on evidence, delaying decision-making | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.41 | 0.36 | 0.52 | 0.32 |
| Lack of technical skills to collect, analyze and interpret data correctly | 0.51 | 0.54 | 0.51 | 0.53 | 0.54 | 0.56 |
| Selective choice of data or evidence to be used is biased | 0.16 | 0.18 | 0.16 | 0.18 | 0.15 | 0.18 |
| Other ( specify ) | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.11 | 0.18 |
|  | | | | | | |

## Weaknesses of decentralized cap and communication channel

| **Table:** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Weaknesses of the decentralized capacity and of the communication channels between the different administrative levels for implementation at local level | All | Nutrition, health, and food, security | Poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs | Gender equality, youth, and social inclusion | Climate adaptation and mitigation | Environmental health and biodiversity |
| Inequalities in performance between different regions | 0.27 | 0.30 | 0.26 | 0.20 | 0.23 | 0.21 |
| Lack of financial, technical and human resources to effectively implement policies and programs. | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.77 | 0.71 | 0.79 | 0.79 |
| Lack of mechanisms to properly monitor and evaluate policy and program implementation | 0.49 | 0.49 | 0.50 | 0.56 | 0.56 | 0.59 |
| Other ( specify ) | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.10 | 0.07 | 0.06 |
|  | | | | | | |

| **Table:** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| weak points in implementing institutional policy changes at sector level | All | Nutrition, health, and food, security | Poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs | Gender equality, youth, and social inclusion | Climate adaptation and mitigation | Environmental health and biodiversity |
| Inequalities in performance between different regions | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.26 | 0.24 | 0.32 | 0.17 |
| Lack of financial, technical and human resources to effectively implement policies and programs. | 0.78 | 0.77 | 0.83 | 0.84 | 0.92 | 0.89 |
| Lack of mechanisms to properly monitor and evaluate policy and program implementation | 0.41 | 0.47 | 0.37 | 0.30 | 0.64 | 0.39 |
| Other ( specify ) | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.08 | 0.04 | 0.00 |
|  | | | | | | |

## Weaknesses of monitoring and eval data

| **Table:** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| weaknesses of the monitoring and evaluation data on policy achievements and results that are integrated into the national statistics collection system | All | Nutrition, health, and food, security | Poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs | Gender equality, youth, and social inclusion | Climate adaptation and mitigation | Environmental health and biodiversity |
| A complex and demanding process in terms of resources, time and coordination | 0.38 | 0.42 | 0.34 | 0.32 | 0.42 | 0.33 |
| Difficulty in obtaining quality data and reliable evidence | 0.53 | 0.54 | 0.55 | 0.49 | 0.42 | 0.38 |
| Over-reliance on evidence, delaying decision-making | 0.33 | 0.36 | 0.35 | 0.31 | 0.44 | 0.38 |
| Lack of technical skills to collect, analyze and interpret data correctly | 0.45 | 0.46 | 0.46 | 0.57 | 0.54 | 0.48 |
| Selective choice of data or evidence to be used is biased | 0.20 | 0.21 | 0.20 | 0.18 | 0.17 | 0.25 |
| Other ( specify ) | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.13 |
|  | | | | | | |

| **Table:** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| weaknesses of data collection for forecasting and monitoring shocks or threats to food systems | All | Nutrition, health, and food, security | Poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs | Gender equality, youth, and social inclusion | Climate adaptation and mitigation | Environmental health and biodiversity |
| A complex and demanding process in terms of resources, time and coordination | 0.41 | 0.43 | 0.37 | 0.35 | 0.45 | 0.33 |
| Difficulty in obtaining quality data and reliable evidence | 0.49 | 0.51 | 0.49 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.41 |
| Over-reliance on evidence, delaying decision-making | 0.32 | 0.36 | 0.34 | 0.37 | 0.49 | 0.39 |
| Lack of technical skills to collect, analyze and interpret data correctly | 0.43 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.45 | 0.40 | 0.31 |
| Selective choice of data or evidence to be used is biased | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.21 | 0.17 | 0.16 | 0.22 |
| Other ( specify ) | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.10 |
|  | | | | | | |

## Weaknesses of decentralization of power

| **Table:** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| weak points in the decentralization of powers, so that strategies can be immediately adapted or revised according to the local context | All | Nutrition, health, and food, security | Poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs | Gender equality, youth, and social inclusion | Climate adaptation and mitigation | Environmental health and biodiversity |
| Inequalities in performance between different regions | 0.26 | 0.28 | 0.26 | 0.28 | 0.29 | 0.32 |
| Lack of financial, technical and human resources to effectively implement policies and programs. | 0.70 | 0.71 | 0.71 | 0.70 | 0.74 | 0.68 |
| Lack of mechanisms to properly monitor and evaluate policy and program implementation | 0.37 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.41 | 0.42 | 0.38 |
| Other ( specify ) | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.10 | 0.15 | 0.18 | 0.20 |
|  | | | | | | |

| **Table:** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| weak points in the context of analysis and development of business and institutional strategies driven by control system data | All | Nutrition, health, and food, security | Poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs | Gender equality, youth, and social inclusion | Climate adaptation and mitigation | Environmental health and biodiversity |
| Inequalities in performance between different regions | 0.24 | 0.27 | 0.22 | 0.17 | 0.23 | 0.23 |
| Lack of financial, technical and human resources to effectively implement policies and programs. | 0.59 | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.59 | 0.65 | 0.58 |
| Lack of mechanisms to properly monitor and evaluate policy and program implementation | 0.44 | 0.46 | 0.47 | 0.48 | 0.46 | 0.37 |
| Other ( specify ) | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.09 | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.18 |
|  | | | | | | |

| **Table:** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| weaknesses in the capacity to develop revisions of policy strategies based on the effects of shocks on food production systems | All | Nutrition, health, and food, security | Poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs | Gender equality, youth, and social inclusion | Climate adaptation and mitigation | Environmental health and biodiversity |
| Inequalities in performance between different regions | 0.24 | 0.27 | 0.21 | 0.19 | 0.26 | 0.20 |
| Lack of financial, technical and human resources to effectively implement policies and programs. | 0.62 | 0.60 | 0.63 | 0.62 | 0.65 | 0.60 |
| Lack of mechanisms to properly monitor and evaluate policy and program implementation | 0.43 | 0.46 | 0.45 | 0.39 | 0.45 | 0.38 |
| Other ( specify ) | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.12 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.28 |
|  | | | | | | |

## others Weaknesses

# Recommendations to improve

## coordination mechanism

## political leadership

## strategic direction by managers