Regionally developed scenarios: summary sheet

A series of workshops were carried out in the three MacArthur regions in collaboration with CGIAR-CCAFS producing a set of four plausible scenarios of change for each region. The scenarios are summarised below for each region:

East Africa region

The CCAFS scenarios for the East Africa region were developed in 2010 and 2011 through a total of four multiple-stakeholder workshops with participants from Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi as well as regional actors. The four scenario narratives are summarised below:

Industrious Ants. This scenario is characterised by proactive governance, and high regional integration with a wide range of benefits for food security, environments and livelihoods. However, there are difficult international relations, a costly battle with corruption and challenges of being competitive with crops and products aimed at domestic markets.

Herd of Zebra. In this scenario, there is an economic boom where regions reach out to international markets. However, the scenario is not economically sustainable, with trade-offs between food security and the environment, dependency on service and industrial markets, and new vehicles for corruption weakening effectiveness.

Lone Leopards. This scenario is characterised by visionary actions carried out by individual organizations and initiatives facilitated by governments. It is a world of winners and losers, with uncoordinated trade and shared resources, instability, selfish behaviors and corruption preventing coordination.

Sleeping Lions. This scenario is characterised by massive public mobilisations, international investments, informal trade, a personal sense of community and psychological resilience. Governments in 2030 act in self-interest, allowing rein of foreign interests and making money through crises. It is a scenario with no win-win situations, latent capacity and wasted opportunity. Revolutions are common and lead nowhere.

For more information, see here.

Mekong region

The regional scale scenarios for the Mekong region were developed through a single multi-stakeholder workshop held in late 2013 convened by CCAFS, UNEP-WCMC and the Economics and Policy Innovations for Climate-smart Agriculture (EPIC) program of FAO. The workshop focused on three countries within the Greater Mekong Region: Lao PDR, Viet Nam and Cambodia for the time-period 2013 (now) until 2050. The four scenario narratives are summarised below:

Land of the Golden Mekong. In this scenario, Southeast Asia becomes more unified in terms of political, economic and environmental concerns. There is a common regulated market, with high public and private agricultural investment. There is strong enforcement and regional collaboration, however migration is a challenge, with migrants becoming vulnerable and abused. Climate resilience is strong and land degradation levels are low.

Buffalo, Buffalo. In this scenario, the ASEAN agreements move forward from 2013, but more problems appear nearing 2020. Markets are unregulated and investment is unbalanced, with high private investment in business and research. Environmental challenges cause regional tensions and weak regional collaborations. Agricultural intensification is unsustainable, with high levels of land degradation due to land use change.

DoReKi Dragon. This scenario is characterised by significant changes driven by ASEAN-facilitated development and strong political focus. There is a common regulated market and strong enforcement capacity and regional collaboration. However, investments in agriculture are unbalanced – smallholder farmers struggle – and there are high levels of urbanisation and environmental degradation.

Tigers on a Train. This scenario is characterised by strong regional collaborations and a protectionist and closed market. Agricultural investments are not entirely effective and investments by the public and private sector are low. Economic fragility threatens food security, but land degradation is low

For more info see [here](#).

Andes region

The regional scenarios for the Andes region where developed during a single multi-stakeholder workshop held in Cali, Colombia at the end of 2013. The scenario workshop was jointly organised between CCAFS, UNEP-WCMC and the Universidad para la Cooperación Internacional (UCI) based in Costa Rica. The scenarios were developed for three countries in the Andean region: Colombia, Ecuador and Peru for the period up to 2050. The four scenario narratives are summarised below:

New Dawn. This scenario is characterised by a regulated economy and centralised State government which tends to guarantee food security and regulatory environmental frameworks. Consumption patterns are sustainable, and economic development and diversification is low. Unmet social needs lead to strong conflicts and more active citizen participation that favours economic, political and social change.

Andean Autumn. This scenario is characterised by a centralised state, but political growth is not paired with increased efficiency or reduced corruption. Markets are unsustainable and unregulated, and subsistence consumption patterns prevail. The region is isolated from the international community, leading to low economic development. Political and economic inequality are extreme.

Overcoming Obstacles. Early in this scenario the Andean region is in conflict with trends towards decentralisation, regulation and sustainability and hence political and economic conflicts. However, by 2050, the Andes Region has become part of the Pacific Economic Community, with a low carbon economy, high economic development and specialisation and responsible consumption patterns.

Flipping Burgers. This scenario is characterised by the promotion of decentralised power in highly centralised States. Environmental controls are weak by 2020, but markets become sustainable and regulated. By 2030, economic integration is stronger, leading to high economic development and diversification. Food security is consolidated and consumption patterns are sustainable by the end of the scenario