

# Systemic Understanding: Summary Report on 15 Case Study Results

MATS Deliverable 3.5



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# Summary

This summary report provides a synthesis of the 15 case study analyses and results, following a three-phase methodological approach. In phase one, it provides an overview of the case studies' main features, taking the key structural elements from D3.1. *Methodological guidelines and reporting template* into account. The second phase provides a systemic understanding of agricultural trade from different sustainability perspectives. The aim is to illustrate how the elements that explain the current situation behave within the food system – either as drivers or outcomes – under the environmental sustainability and human rights perspectives we set out to address from the Grant Agreement. Finally, the third phase identifies and selects those SDG indicators from D2.1, *set of indicators to assess the sustainability impacts of agricultural trade*, which are best suited to focus on the transformation of agricultural trade. This selection of indicators is done with a focus on their ability to help identify the key leverage points for changes in agricultural trade policy that foster the positive and reduce the negative impacts of trade on sustainable development and human rights.

This summary and synthesis report is not only deemed useful for the following key processes and communication steps in subsequent MATS work packages (transition pathways development, policy recommendations development, society-stakeholder-policy dialogue, dissemination and communication), but also useful as a blueprint for future research projects with a similar synthesis agenda.

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# Introduction

## Background and Purpose of the Deliverable

This deliverable provides a synthesis of the 15 case study analyses and results from a systems perspective, taking into account the work from previous work packages, tasks and analysis work. In particular, it builds on the individual work and interconnections between (i) [D2.4 MATS Analytical framework](#) that was built upon [D2.1 SDG indicators for assessing the sustainability impacts of agricultural trade](#), [D2.2 Synthesis of model-based studies](#), and [D2.3 Sustainable Trade Toolbox](#), and (ii) the individual CS reports as main input, created following the [D3.1 CS Methodological guidelines and reporting template for the 15 cases studies in MATS](#). The overarching idea was to enable comparability in terms of analysis steps, methods and results, in order to ensure high robustness of the derived results and recommendations, while enabling transferable lessons across commodity, geographic and other domains.

Within T3.3, we implemented follow-up meetings and briefing sessions with CS teams to support them during implementation and reporting. For this purpose, we also used the data pool and insights from the normalizing work in [D3.4 Common data pool on sustainability standards and competitiveness](#). The *CS common reporting template* and a *CS Guidance Table for the Adoption of the Systems Approach* were the main guidance documents shared at the beginning of the process. These were shared while highlighting the relevance of D3.1. and D3.4. for the purpose of comparability and consistency among CS in following implementation steps (fieldwork, analysis) and reporting. Thereby, by distinguishing these documents with guiding instructions, we



obtained individual CS contributions and joint CS contributions to WP3, thereby serving the overall MATS systemic ambitions.

Beyond what was envisaged in the Grant Agreement, we have aimed to work together with Trade4SDG and VC4Dev (details in the corresponding section) on several case studies, in order to benefit from synergies and joint transferable policy lessons with a systems perspective in mind.

## Systems thinking

Adopting a food systems approach serves as guiding principle to illuminate the intricate linkages between agricultural trade, markets, agricultural investments, environmental sustainability, and human rights and well-being. This approach provides a systemic lens, revealing elements and interrelations that are crucial for understanding agricultural trade within food systems, addressing their main challenges, and foster the positive and reduce the negative impact of trade on environmental sustainability and human well-being.

This systemic view of agricultural trade lays the foundation for stakeholders engaged in case studies to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the linkages mentioned above. To translate this perspective into actionable steps, we employed *the [D2.4 MATS Analytical Framework](#)*.

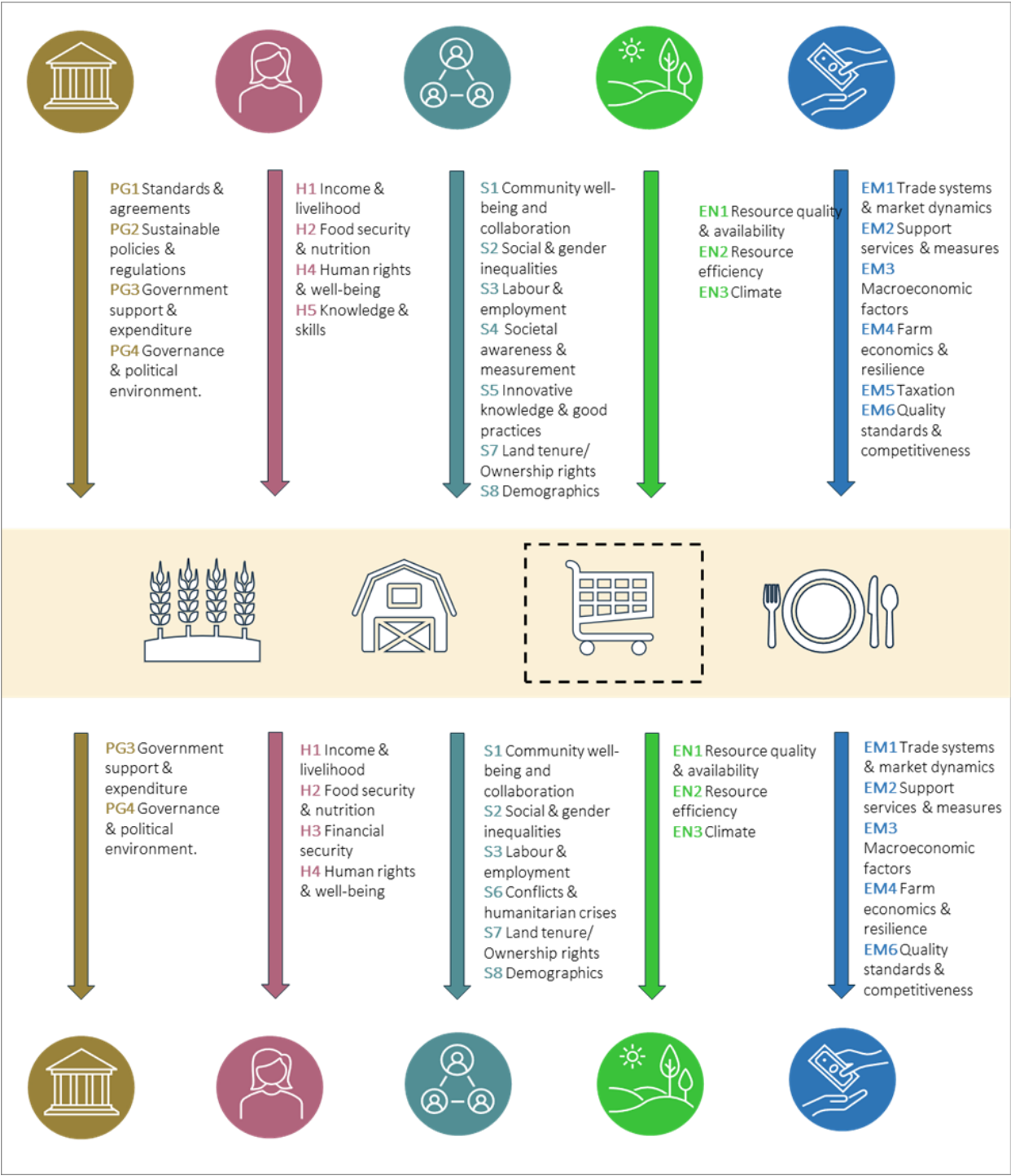
The MATS Analytical Framework was implemented in practice guided by the *[D3.1 Methodological guidelines and reporting template for the 15 case studies in MATS](#)*, which was complemented and reinforced with (i) in-person interactions as part of the workshops held in Maastricht (October 2022) and Moshi (October 2023) and (ii) additional guidance for the adoption of a systemic approach.

A pivotal tool in this systemic approach and process was the *CS Guidance Table for the Adoption of the Systems Approach*, which illustrated what steps and details CS needed to have in mind when doing a systemic analysis of the linkages between agricultural trade, markets, agricultural and rural investments, environmental sustainability, and human rights and well-being.

The *CS Guidance Table* provided a list of relevant contextual elements and categorize them around policy and governance, human, social, environmental, and economic and markets dimensions. Using the *CS Guidance Table*, case study leaders and co-leaders selected the elements they considered relevant to express the issue addressed in their case studies and describe the linkages between these elements and agricultural trade. This structured approach aimed to ensure consistency across case studies, facilitating thematic and comparative analysis of the findings and results.

Both the enhanced [\*D3.1 Methodological guidelines and Reporting Template for the 15 Case Studies in MATS\*](#) and the *CS Guidance Table for the Adoption of the Systems Approach* were introduced and validated during the project meeting in Moshi in October 2023. The UPM team provided a comprehensive explanation for the practical application of both instruments through an example and gathered valuable feedback from MATS partners and CS leaders. The feedback was incorporated to refine and improve both instruments, making them more effective and user-friendly.

Considering the feedback received from case studies during and after the Moshi meeting, the UPM team reviewed the [\*D2.4 MATS Analytical framework\*](#) and summarized it to be translated it into practice. The resulting MATS Agricultural Trade Systems Conceptual Framework, depicted in Figure 1, showcases the five dimensions of the Agricultural Trade Systems and the final topics considered in the *CS Guidance Table for the Adoption of the Systems Approach*. These topics encompass elements that act as drivers influencing agricultural trade system performance and dynamics, and elements impacted by it.



**FIGURE 1. MATS AGRICULTURAL TRADE SYSTEM FRAMEWORK**

# Methodology

In this section, we describe the methodological approach adopted to summarize the main findings of the MATS' fifteen case studies. To mention that case studies 1 and 15 were each treated as two cases in their own rights in the analyses described below, at requested of their leaders. CS 1 to differentiate the work and the insights obtained from the work done in Tanzania from that done in Uganda. And CS 15 to differentiate the two main objectives and issues addressed. In other words, MATS fifteen case studies were treated as seventeen for practical purposes in this deliverable.

First, the work here builds on all previous deliverables in WP3, in particular on (i) [\*D3.1 Methodological Guidelines and Reporting Template for the 15 Case Studies in MATS\*](#) that was shared and discussed with all CS leaders and on (ii) [\*D3.4 Common data pool on sustainability standards and competitiveness\*](#). And on key deliverables on WP2 that end up being part of (ii) [\*D2.4 MATS Analytical Framework\*](#).

Concerning the activities performed in WP3, to mention that as part of the support and follow-up with the MATS case studies, the Project Advisory Group members and key MATS partners were involved in reviewing and providing feedback at two key moments of CS reporting – in the mid-term report and in the final report.

For the midterm report, MATS partners were tasked with offering comments, suggestions, or any pertinent information concerning a designated section: template consistency; general view - Fit with MATS Grant Agreement; General approach/content; institutional, regulatory, and legal frameworks; transition pathways and policy recommendations; human rights perspective; systems [www.sustainable-agri-trade.eu](http://www.sustainable-agri-trade.eu)

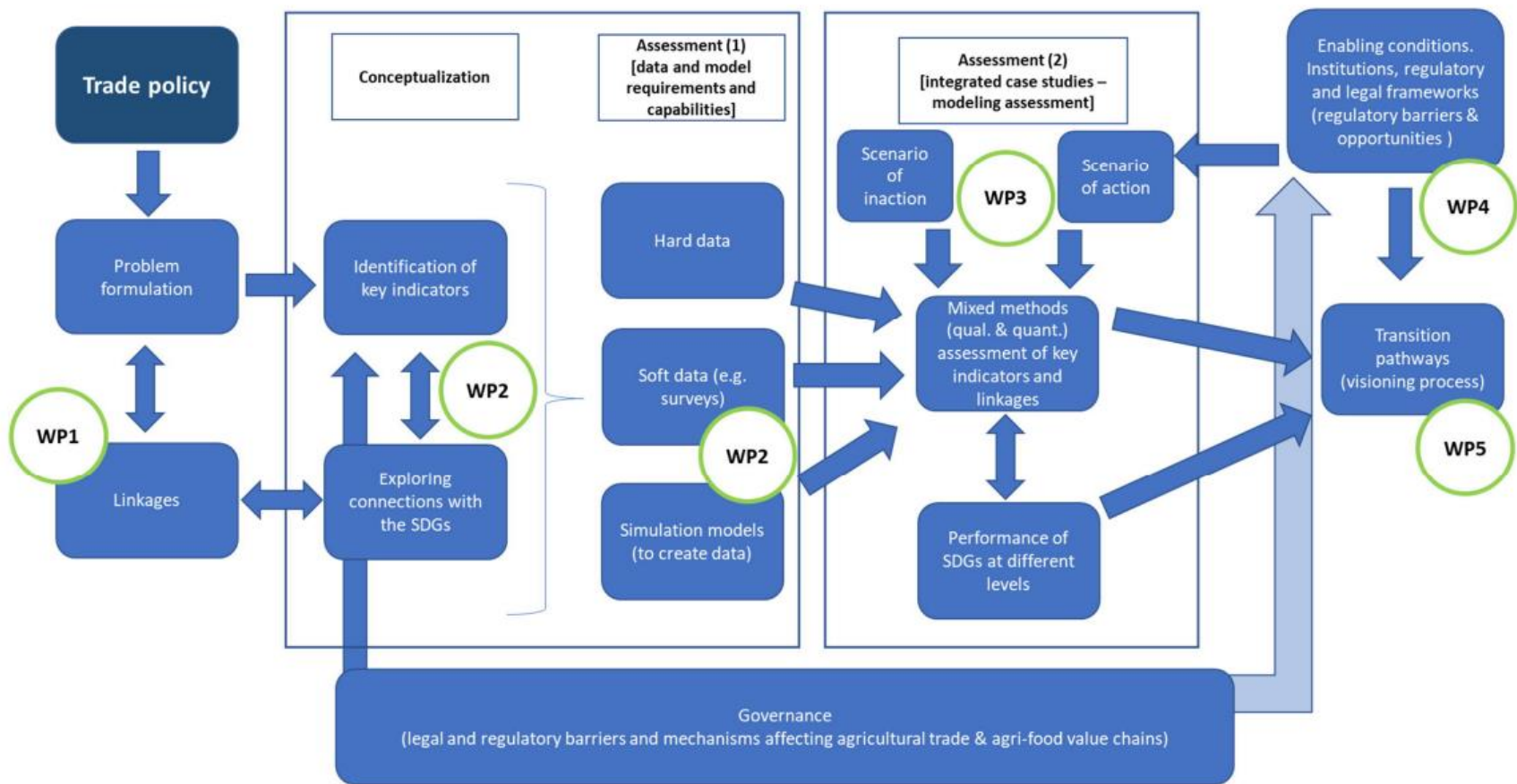
diagramming + systemic inquiry; and visualization - compatibility with website). While feedback from some PAG members was received, it was not mandatory.

Concerning the final report, all CS reports were sent to PAG members for content evaluation. A comprehensive table was crafted to assess the contents and focus on the following issues:

- a) Complex interlinkages - How is the case study contributing to shed light on the intricate connections between agri-food trade, sustainability, investments, and human well-being?
- b) Case studies insights helping to move agenda toward more sustainable agri-food trade, within its commodity/ regional/ SDG/ methods context.
- c) Systemic understanding: How and to what extent do CS contribute to develop a systemic understanding of agri-food trade?
- d) Governance & institutional structures and power imbalances: Does the CS discuss/address/reflect on governance structures, and power imbalances?
- e) Regulatory & legal frameworks: Does the CS analyze, engage with, or reflect upon legal and institutional frameworks shaping agri-food trade?
- f) From a methods perspective, is the CS implemented rigorously?
- g) Is there anything else you believe is missing from the CS report?

The engagement, support, and feedback provided by MATS partners and PAG members to CS contribute significantly to the results obtained in this deliverable.

Concerning the WP2 tasks and deliverable, we highlight that the MATS analytical framework (Fig. 2) laid the foundation for developing, in WP3, key guidance documents for CS to implement a systemic approach to assessing linkages between agricultural trade, markets, agricultural investments, environmental sustainability, and human rights and well-being around the globe; and to identify key leverage points to foster the positive and reduce the negative impacts of agricultural trade on environmental sustainability and human well-being.



**FIGURE 2. MATS ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK**

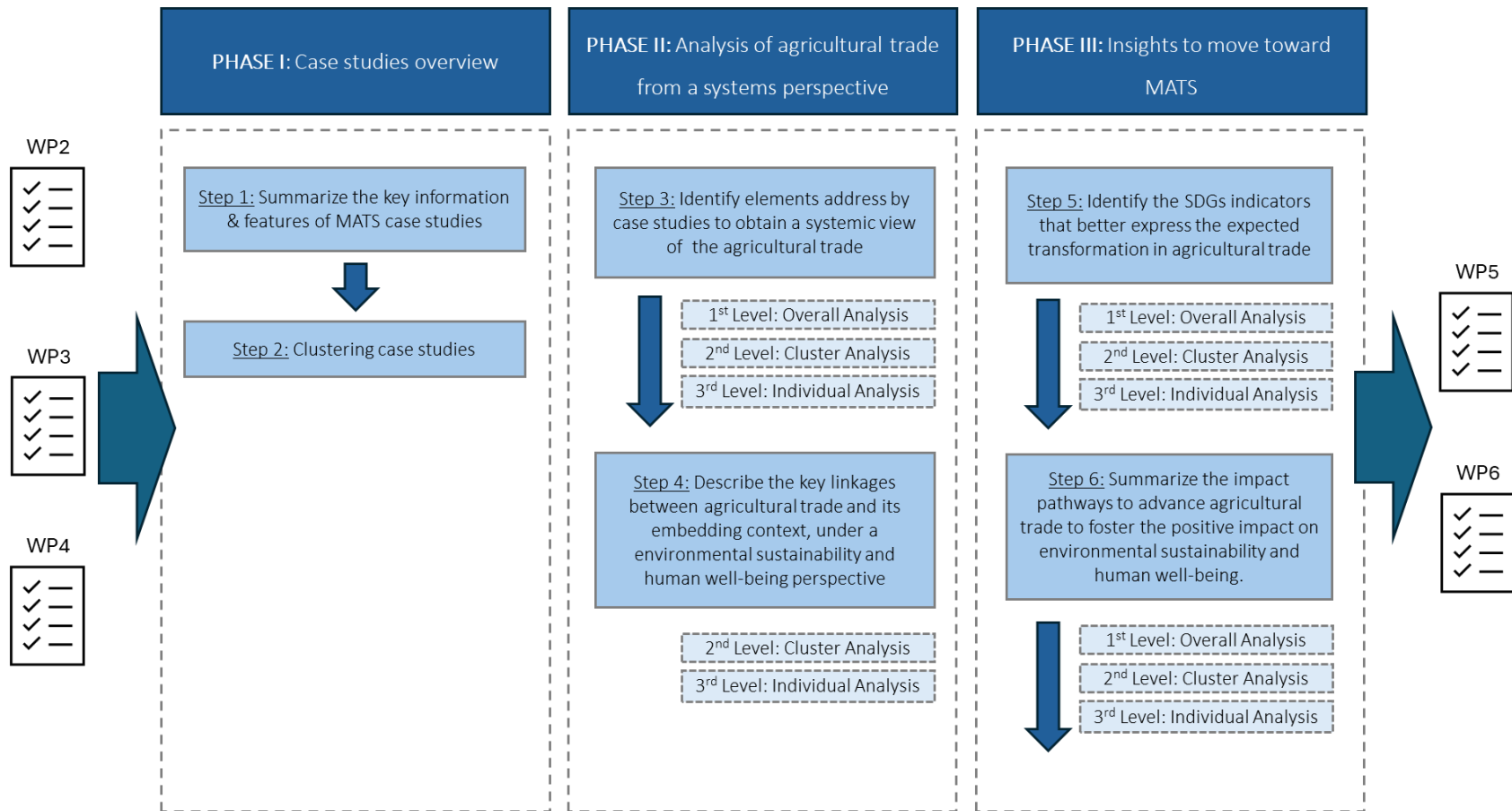


Building on the methods, frameworks, and data milestones mentioned below, and as illustrated in Figure 3, we then followed a three-phase methodological approach. This started with phase one, by providing an overview of the case studies' main features, taking the key structural elements from [D3.1. Methodological guidelines and reporting template for the 15 case studies in MATS](#) into account. The second phase aimed to provide a systemic understanding of agricultural trade, illustrating how the elements that explain its current situation behave within the food system – either as drivers or outcomes – under the environmental sustainability and human rights perspective we set out to address under the GA. Finally, the third phase identifies those SDG indicators from the [D2.1 Set of indicators for assessing the sustainability impacts of agricultural trade](#), which are best suited to focus on the necessary effective transformation of agricultural trade, in particular in terms of their ability to help identify the key leverage points for changes in agricultural trade policy that foster the positive and reduce the negative impacts of trade on sustainable development and human rights. This third phase is strongly linked with MATS forthcoming work on WP5 on deriving transition pathways for desirable changes in trade relations and instruments, and on formulating policy recommendations.

This third phase also takes synergies and insights into account that were created with Trade4SDG and VC4Dev interactions. In particular, two cases were found to apply to the same regional and commodity context in both consortia: the case of Ghana (where our MATS partner UPM exchanged with Trade4SDG partner CSIR-Science and Technology Policy Research Institute), and the case of Tunisia (where our MATS partner TNI exchanged with Trade4SDG partner CREA - Consiglio per la Ricerca in Agricoltura e l'Analisi dell'Economia Agraria). Furthermore, MATS CS#2 (oats) cooperated with [www.sustainable-agri-trade.eu](http://www.sustainable-agri-trade.eu)

VC4Dev, by applying the VC4Dev social matrix profile to the MATS oats case study (a novelty, since thus far, this social profile had only been applied in the developing economies, not developed economies context, here Finland).

In the following sections, we describe the three phases in more detail, before providing the synthesis analysis and conclusions.



**FIGURE 3. METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH**

## Phase I: Case Studies Overview

**Step 1:** Summarize the key information and features of the 15 MATS case studies.

This step provides an overview of the MATS case studies, illustrating how their diversity sets the groundwork for obtaining valuable and transferable insights on the linkages between the agricultural trade, markets, agricultural and rural investments, environmental sustainability, and human rights and well-being around the globe.

We present an overview of the case studies in terms of seven key attributes as detailed below:

Location and agrifood product (commodity) traded: A map figure was used to indicate the countries where MATS case studies are located, and the products traded in each.

Trade scope and trade relations: A map figure was used to indicate if CSs focus on domestic or international trade and to visualize import-export relationships when applicable.

Case studies objectives: The diversity of case studies – particularly in the issues they address and the objectives they pursue – is considered one of MATS' main strengths. In that sense, CS objectives were analysed in terms of the drivers and/or impacts of agricultural trade being addressed in the five dimensions of MATS' analytical framework to illustrate their contributions to understanding the linkages between agricultural trade and markets, agricultural and rural investments, environmental sustainability, and human rights from a systems perspective.

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Case studies methodology: The methods/ tools used by CS were grouped into twelve categories (See Table 1, in the results section), taking also into account [D3.1. Methodological guidelines and reporting template for the 15 case studies in MATS](#), which allowed us to identify CSs using similar instruments and methods approaches during their implementation. Considering each instrument's primary goal, we selected to which stage(s) contribute to: (i) data collection and analysis, (ii) exploration of the linkages that make sense of the situation addressed, or (iii) exploration of potential transition pathways and formulation of policy recommendations.

Stakeholders' engagement: We indicate in which stages(s) of the CS implementation stakeholders were engaged, whether in (i) data collection and analysis, (ii) exploration of the linkages that make sense of the situation addressed, or (iii) exploration of potential transition pathways and formulation of policy recommendations.

Transition pathways information/ Policy recommendations: The impact pathways and policy recommendations offered by CSs were outlined according to the objectives set, following the same logic used for providing an overview of CS objectives.

## **Step 2:** Grouping of the case studies

All the information summarized in Step 1 revealed commonalities among CS upon which meaningful CS groups were identified. This exercise was made with the help of excel for key case study features.

For geographical location, CS were grouped into four categories, following the SDG regions defined by the UN

(<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/regional-groups/>): Northern Africa and Western Asia; Sub Saharan Africa; Europe and Northern America, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

For trade scope and relationships, CS were grouped into five groups, following the UN GeoScheme: Those focused on domestic trade (incl. regional markets like ECOWAS, etc.) and those that have their main trade relations with Europe, North America, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Eastern Asia.

For objectives/ issue addressed, CS were grouped looking for similarities between their objectives, taking as a basis the linkages (drivers and impacts) where each focus on.

## **Phase II: Analysis of agricultural trade from a systems perspective**

This phase summarizes the findings of the systemic analysis of the elements and linkages explaining the agricultural trade under environmental sustainability and human well-being perspectives.

**Step 3:** Identify elements addressed by MATS case studies to obtain a systemic view of the agricultural trade.

The basis for a systemic understanding of agricultural trade is to identify the elements that affect trade and are affected by it ([D1.1 Linkages between agricultural trade, markets, investments, environmental sustainability and human well-being](#)). Using a food systems approach, we built a list of elements considered relevant to (i) understand the linkages between the agricultural trade, markets, agricultural and rural investments, environmental

sustainability, and human rights and well-being and (ii) shed light on levers for changes in agricultural trade systems that foster the positive and reduce the negative impacts on environmental sustainability and human well-being.

This comprehensive list of elements organized around political and governance, human, social, environmental, and economic and market dimensions (see Fig. 1), was shared and validated with MATS partners, case studies leaders, and co-leaders.

The enhanced list of elements set the groundwork for case studies, aware of the complexity of agricultural trade, select those deemed relevant for the synthesis.

The selection of elements was made collaboratively between the CS leaders and co-leaders and the UPM team through an iterative approach (zoom meetings, excel sheets), with the *CS final reports* as the main input. More specifically, this selection was made as a part of a more profound exploration-analytical procedure guided by the *CS Guidance Table for the Adoption of a Systems Approach*, which will be explained in Step 4.

Given the extensive number of elements proposed, we created an intermediate category (group) named "topics" within each dimension, to ease the analyses proposed in Phase II (see Appendix A for details).

As detailed below, the identification and analysis of the elements influencing and influenced by agricultural trade are part of the **first, second, and third-level analyses** presented in this Deliverable.

### ***First Level – Overall analysis of the 15 case studies***

We examine how MATS case studies, collectively, engage with diverse elements influencing and influenced by agricultural trade. This reveals the frequency with which these case studies address specific elements, allowing us to identify the most and least commonly explored elements within this context. Moreover, this first-level analysis offers a comprehensive overview of the drivers and impacts of agricultural trade that MATS case studies delve into.

Our analyses adhere to the three layers of the MATS analytical framework: Dimensions, topics, and elements.

- i. Dimensions: We illustrate the frequency with which MATS case studies collectively address the various elements within each dimension. It is important to clarify that, given each dimension comprises several elements, the count presented in the diagrams represents the sum of how frequently each individual element within a dimension is addressed across all CS. While some CS may reference a particular element multiple times to convey distinct facets of the addressed issue (e.g., "Power relations and imbalances" in CS8), our count focuses on each element's overall presence or absence within the context of each case study. The resulting total in the diagrams reflects the cumulative frequency across all case studies.

Through a spider web visualization (Fig. 10, in the results section), we offer a comprehensive overview of the distribution of elements addressed by dimensions, irrespective of whether they function as drivers or impacts of the agricultural trade system. Additionally, we



generate a bar chart (Fig. 11, in the results section) detailing the number of elements within each dimension acting as drivers and those impacted by the agricultural trade.

- ii. Topics: To further refine our analysis, in this layer, we show the elements within each topic based on their roles as drivers or impacts in the agricultural trade system (Fig. 12, in the results section). Compared with the earlier dimension-based analysis, this approach allows for a more detailed examination, offering insights into the frequency of elements addressed within each topic, specifically as drivers or impacts.
- iii. Elements: We employ a heatmap to provide a comprehensive portrayal of how MATS case studies address specific elements (Table 4, in the results section). This method allows us to showcase the number of CS tackling each proposed element, further distinguishing between drivers and impacts.

### ***Second Level – Group analysis***

In the second level of our analysis, we explore the drivers and impacts of the agricultural trade system addressed by CSs, organizing them based on (i) their objective or main issue addressed, and (ii) geographical location.

To present these findings, we use donut charts illustrating the frequency of CS addressing each element – whether a driver or an impact – aggregated by topics within each dimension (Figure 13 to 19, in the results section).

Considering the groups defined around the two CS attributes mentioned above, we performed the analysis for the following:

- i. Objective/ Main issue addressed: (a) Governance and trade regimes for sustainable development and human rights, (b) Social and human rights considerations for sustainable agricultural trade, (c) Power imbalances within food systems governance leading to unsustainable paths.
- ii. CS location: (a) Northern Africa and Western Asia, (b) Sub-Saharan Africa, (c) Europe and Northern America, (d) Latin America and the Caribbean.

### ***Third Level – Individual analysis***

At the third level of our analysis, we explore the drivers and impacts of agricultural trade within each CS, organized and aggregated by topics. While a more comprehensive analysis of linkages between contextual elements and various stages of the value chain is detailed in Step 4, we employ spider/radar charts that visually represent the degree of influence that each contextual element exerts on the agricultural trade system (Drivers) and, conversely, the degree of influence that the agricultural trade system has over them (Impacts).

The spider/radar charts were crafted by averaging the designated degree of influence for each linkage (driver or impact) between the agricultural value chain stages and the contextual elements. Case study leaders, in collaboration with the UPM team, contributed to these assessments. The results were then aggregated by topics, providing a more concise and insightful illustration, and a basis for identifying leverage points.

**Step 4:** Describe the linkages between agricultural trade and its embedding context under a systems perspective.

Following the identification of elements addressed by MATS case studies in Step 3, we focus on the linkages between agricultural trade and its embedding context, delving into the role that contextual elements (incl. markets, investments, environmental sustainability, and human well-being) play as drivers or impacts of the agricultural trade system and their connections with various stages of the agricultural value chain.

As detailed in Step 3, CS leaders and co-leaders significantly contributed to gaining a systemic understanding of agricultural trade by identifying and exploring key elements and linkages within their respective case studies.

Guided by a series of zoom meetings, an ongoing sharing of and communication about [D3.1 Methodological guidelines and reporting template for the 15 case studies in MATS](#), and the implementation of the *CS Guidance Table for the Adoption of a Systems Approach*, CS leaders and co-leaders exchanged on the linkages explored and addressed between agricultural trade and its embedding context (politics, governance and regulations, human dimension, social dimension, environmental dimension, and economy and markets, see Fig. 1). This analysis, conducted after identifying relevant elements for each case study, focused on analyzing and describing the role of those elements in the agricultural trade system (national and international markets) – whether as drivers or impacts – and their influence on the stages and actors of the value chain (Fig. 4).



**FIGURE 4. FAO SUSTAINABLE FOOD VALUE CHAIN FRAMEWORK**

**SOURCE:** [HTTPS://WWW.FAO.ORG/CLIMATE-SMART-AGRICULTURE-SOURCEBOOK/PRODUCTION-RESOURCES/MODULE-B10-VALUE-CHAINS/CHAPTER-B10-2/EN/](https://www.fao.org/climate-smart-agriculture-sourcebook/production-resources/module-b10-value-chains/chapter-b10-2/en/)

To convey the degree of influence, we proposed a categorization with four values:

- 4 – Fundamentally affects
- 3 – Severely affects
- 2 – Moderately affects
- 1 – Somehow affects

As detailed below, exploring linkages is part of the **second and third-level analyses** presented in this Deliverable.

### **Second Level – Grouping Analysis**

At the second level of our analysis, we explore the linkages between the four stages of the agricultural value chain – agricultural production, manufacturing, trade and retail, and consumption – and the contextual elements (Fig. 4) addressed by case studies. This exploration of CSs is based on two key attributes: (i) their objective or main issue addressed, and the (ii) geographical location.

The approach followed to illustrate linkages involves some calculations that used information on the degree of influence of each linkage explored in the CS (drivers and impacts), to compute an average value by grouping. Subsequently, we averaged the group values by topic to present a more synthesized and informative diagram.

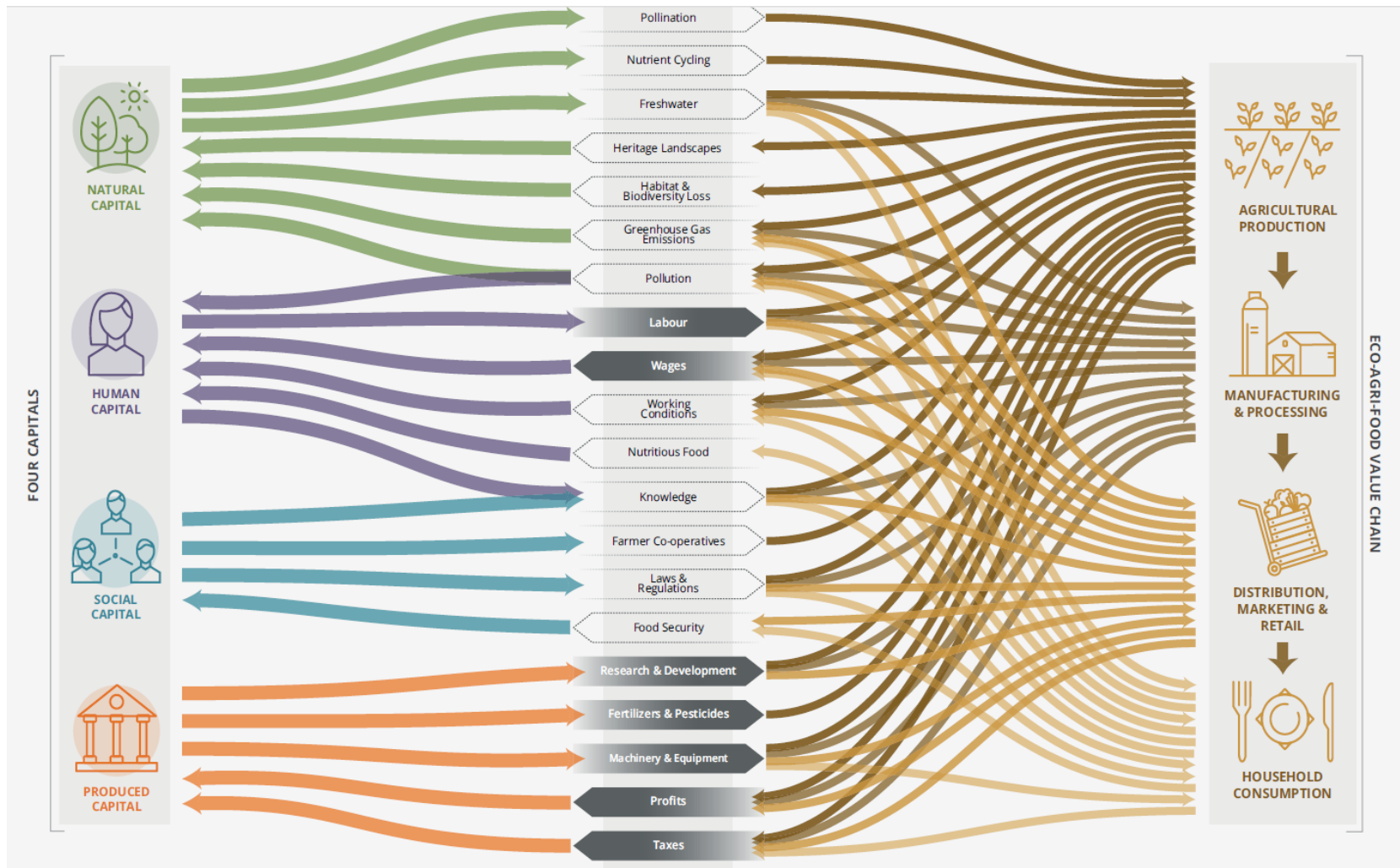
The resulting values express the degrees of influence of each linkage addressed by CS within each group, aggregated by topics, to present a more synthesized and informative diagram.

The outcome is a comprehensive double-entry table by group, providing insights into the nature of linkages – whether drivers or impacts – and their respective degrees of influence on the four stages of the value chain.

### ***Third Level – CS individual analysis***

At the CS individual level, we present the linkages of agricultural trade with the multidimensional context in each case study, showing which elements act as drivers and which are impacted by the different stages of the agricultural value chain and to what extent (degree of influence).

To present the results of this level of analysis, we draw heavily on the TEEBAgriFood framework (see Figure 5 below).



**FIGURE 5. LINKS BETWEEN FOUR CAPITAL AND THE ECO-AGRI-FOOD VALUE CHAIN (SOURCE: TEEB, 2018).**

## **Phase III: Insights to move toward MATS (transition pathways).**

**Step 5:** Identify those SDG indicators that are potentially most relevant for the desired sustainability transition (pathways development).

### ***First Level – Overall analysis***

Case study leaders and co-leaders selected - from the *Common list of SDG indicators* defined collectively during the design of the MATS analytical framework in Work Package 2 (D2.1) - at least three SDG indicators that align with the focus and emerging results of their case studies.

With this information, we analyzed the frequency of each SDG indicator in MATS case studies. The SDG indicators were organized around the five dimensions of the MATS analytical framework to show their connection to the systemic approach adopted by the case studies. For illustrative purposes, we created one diagram for the set of SDG indicators linked to each of the five dimensions. Furthermore, we used AI (<https://www.scanner2030.com/>) to individually characterize each CS in terms of SDG prevalence, as well as apply the AI tool to the final synthesis report to provide additional visual robustness checks (see Appendix B).

### ***Second Level – Grouping analysis.***

At the second level of analysis, we explore and illustrate the SDG indicators selected by case studies sharing a similar objective or main issue addressed (Figure 20, in the results section), and for case studies sharing geographical location according to the UN SDG regions (Figure 21, in the results section).



The donut charts generated illustrate the SDG indicators addressed by CSs within the same group and their frequency.

### ***Third Level – Individual analysis***

At the CS individual level, we list the SDG indicators highlighted by each case study, including indicators that were deemed relevant by the CS leads to their CS during the emerging CS works, although these indicators were not part of the Common List of SDG indicators defined within MATS GA.

**Step 6:** Summarize individual CS-based information on potential pathways to foster the positive and reduce the negative impacts of trade on environmental sustainability and human well-being.

In this step, we consolidate the information provided by individual CS on potential transition pathways and policy recommendations. This process involves identifying key levers of change within agricultural trade that hold the potential to foster positive and mitigate negative impacts on environmental sustainability and human well-being.

Our focus on synthesizing transition pathways information is dedicated to understanding how, by capitalizing on the identified levers of change, agricultural trade may actively contribute to achieving Sustainable Development Goals.

### ***First Level – Overall analysis***

We describe the main transition pathways that arise from jointly considering the set of case studies. The levers of change, which are corresponding to key elements identified in the systemic analysis of agricultural trade, are organized into the five dimensions of the MATS analytical framework to illustrate the value of the CS-specific transition pathways information from a systems perspective, before

sharing this information further as part of the visioning and transition pathways development and analysis (WP5).

### ***Third Level – Individual analysis***

At the third level of our analysis, we highlight the key levers of change identified by each MATS case study and narrate the transition pathways information and policy recommendations described in each of the CS final reports.

# Results

## First Level: Overall Analysis of MATS case Studies

### Phase I: Case Studies Overview

#### CS attributes

In this first level of analysis, we present the results obtained from analyzing the key attributes of the MATS case studies. Figure 6 shows the location of the case studies, and the products traded. It can be seen that there is the highest concentration of case studies in Africa, followed by Europe, Latin America, and finally North America, with a wide diversity of agrifood products.

Figure 7 shows the trade relations between countries and regions, revealing a clear trend towards export relations to and intra-Europe. Also noteworthy are the trade relations within certain regions of the African continent.

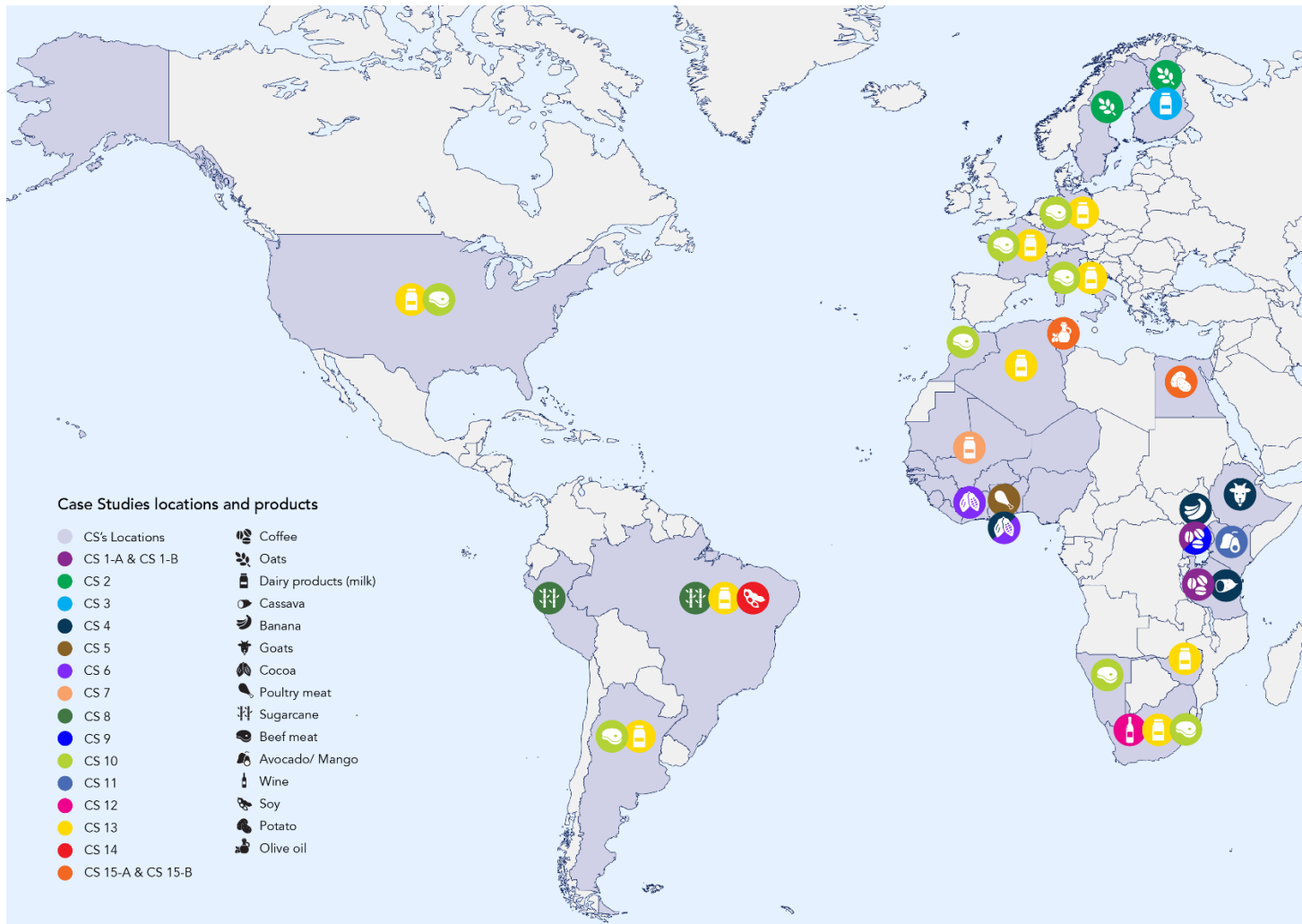
Figure 8 shows the diversity of objectives and issues addressed by the case studies, and how each of them delves into different linkages within the agricultural trade system. It can be seen that the MATS case studies mainly address how elements linked to policy and governance and to economics and markets act as drivers on the agricultural trade system, impacting especially human, social, and environmental dimensions. Figure 8 provides an overview of the drivers that the case studies mention when formulating their objectives, and the linkages they seek to address between these drivers, the agricultural value chain, and its impacts, using a colour code to facilitate the analysis.

Table 1 provides an overview of the methods and tools addressed by the MATS case studies. This table shows that secondary data review and analysis and key informant/stakeholder interviews were the most commonly used instruments

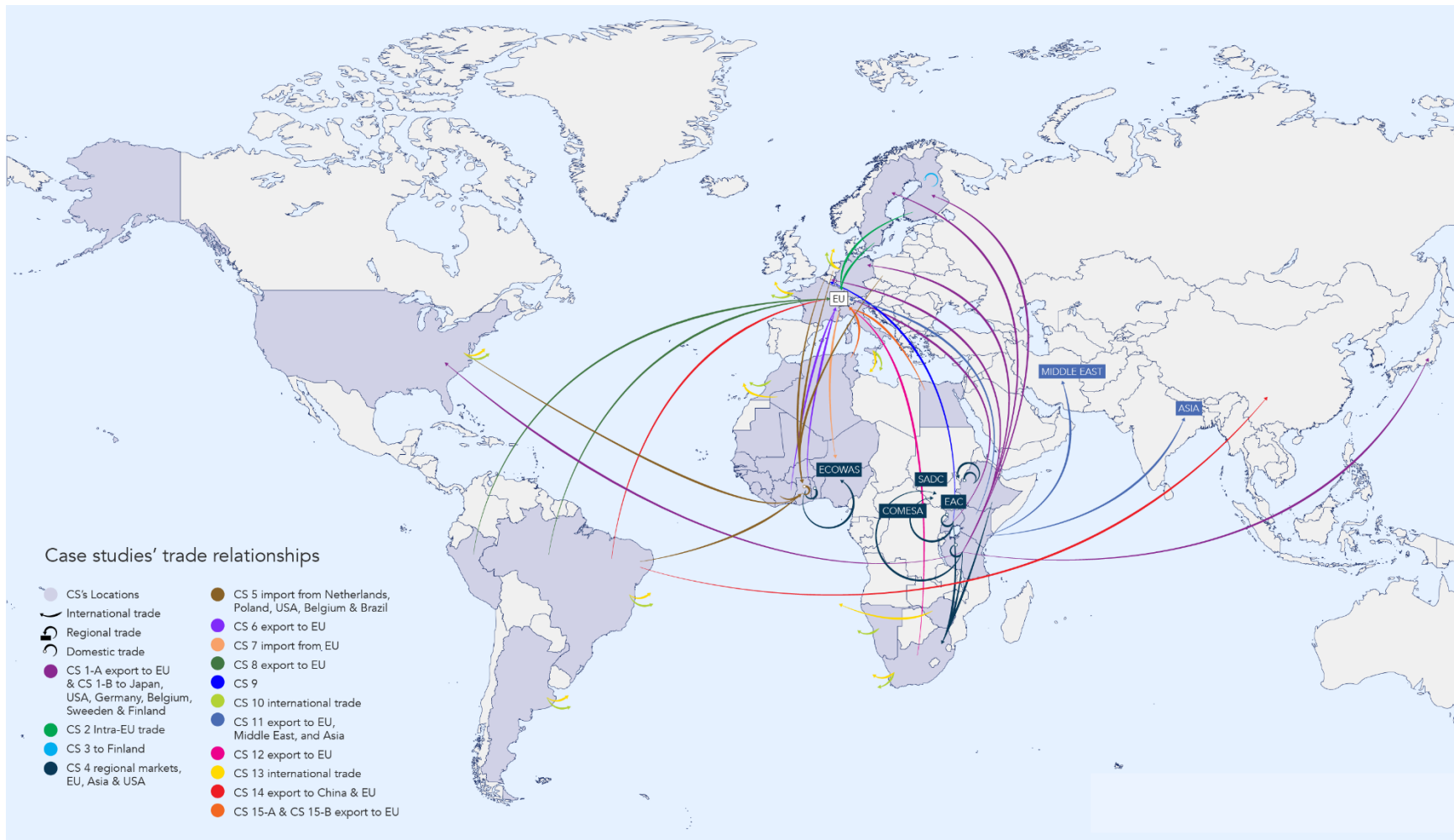
among the case studies, followed by causal loop diagrams. It should also be noted that most of the instruments were used for data collection and analysis, and exploration of linkages, and only a few supported discussions on potential transition pathways and the formulation of policy recommendations.

Table 2 gives an idea of the degree of participation and engagement of agricultural trade stakeholders in the MATS case studies. This table shows that in most case studies, stakeholders were involved in the stages of data collection and analysis, and linkages exploration, to a lesser degree in the formulation of policy recommendations, and in the discussion of potential transition pathways.

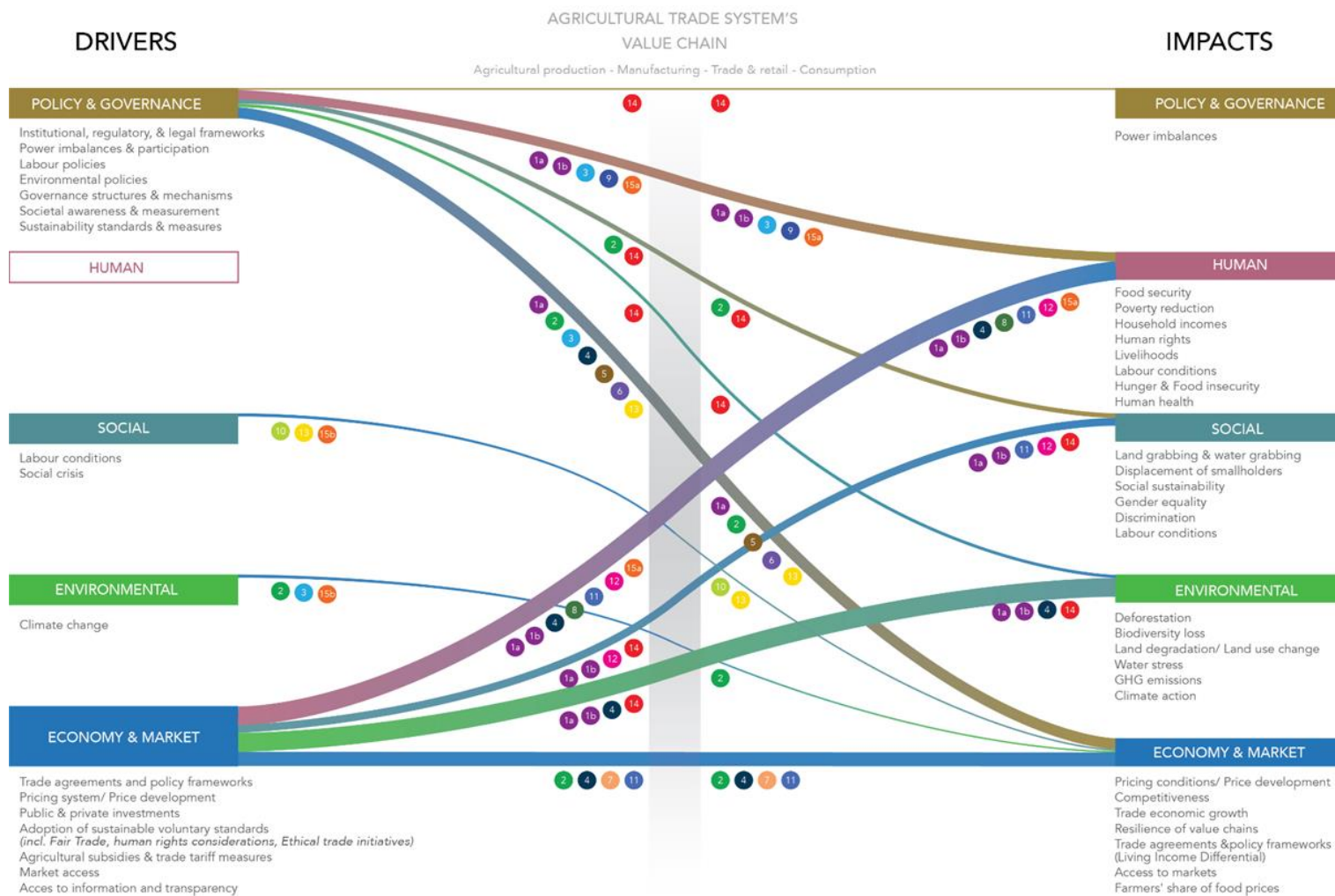
Finally, Figure 9 summarizes the levers of change and the information provided on potential transition pathways and policy recommendations to foster the positive and reduce the negative impacts of agricultural trade on environmental sustainability and human well-being. This figure shows that the identified levers of change correspond to aspects linked to policy and governance, social, and economy and markets dimensions (incl. investments). It also shows that acting on these levers of change would impact elements linked to the five dimensions.



**FIGURE 6. CASE STUDIES LOCATION AND PRODUCT**



**FIGURE 7. CASE STUDIES TRADE RELATIONSHIPS**



**FIGURE 8. OVERVIEW OF CASE STUDIES OBJECTIVES FROM A SYSTEMS PERSPECTIVE.**

**TABLE 1. OVERVIEW OF CASE STUDIES METHODS AND TOOLS**

Methods/ Tools		Number of CS		Purpose		
				Data collection & analysis	Exploration of linkages (Drivers - Impacts)	Impact pathways information and policy recommendations
Causal Loop Diagram		7			7	7
Economic Analysis	Gross margin analysis for farm profitability	4	2	2		
	Typical farm methodology		2	2		
Fieldwork/ On-farm visits		3		3		
Focus Group Discussions		5		4	4	2
Key informant/ stakeholders interviews		13		11	5	2
Participatory workshop		2		1	2	2
Secondary data review and analysis	Literature review	15	10	10	2	
	Analysis of secondary data		4	4	3	
	Desk research		2	2		
	Analysis of database		1	1		
	Statistical review		2	1		
	Statistical system and accounting matrix		1	1	1	
Suveys		6		5	2	
Soft systems Methodology		1		1	1	1
Text/Content Analysis	Content analysis	4	2	2		
	Controversy scann		1	1		
	Text analysis using ITC's Standards Map Tool		1	1	1	
Value chain mapping		2		2	2	
Modelling methods	Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA)	5	1	1	1	1
	Spatial Analysis		2	2	2	2
	Systems Dynamics		1	1	1	1
	Simplified commodity chain models and simulations		1		1	1
	Social Accounting Matrix (SAM)-based multiplier analysis		1	1	1	
		+ 11 CS		7-10 CS	4-6 CS	1-3 CS



**TABLE 2. OVERVIEW OF STAKEHOLDERS PARTICIPATION DURING CASE STUDIES IMPLEMENTATION**

CS	Stakeholders engagement			
	Data collection & analysis	Exploration of linkages (Drivers - Impacts)	Impact pathways information	Policy recommendations
<b>Total</b>				
1a	x	x	x	x
1b	x	x		
2	x	x		x
3				
4	x	x	x	x
5	x	x	x	x
6	x	x		
7	x	x		x
8	x	x		
9	x	x		x
10	x	x		
11	x			
12	x	x	x	x
13	x	x		
14	x	x	x	x
15a	x			
15b	x			
	+ 11 CS	7-10 CS	4-6 CS	1-3 CS



**FIGURE 9. OVERVIEW OF CASE STUDIES LEVERS OF CHANGE AND TRANSITION PATHWAYS INFORMATION**

*Grouping of Case Studies*

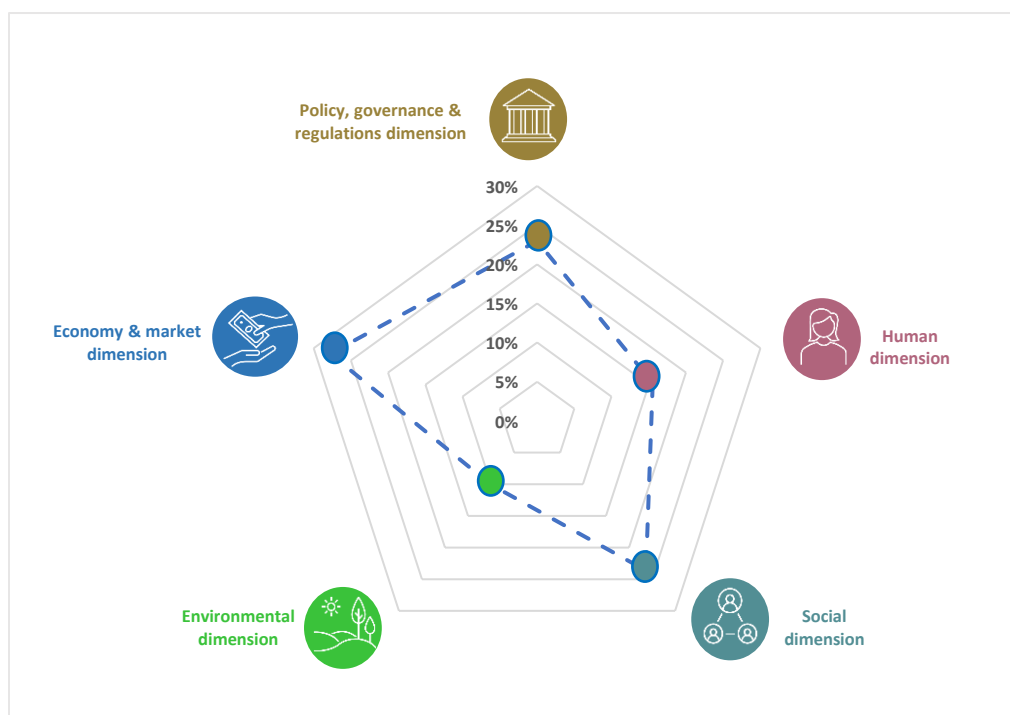
**TABLE 3. GROUPS OF CASE STUDIES BY KEY ATTRIBUTES**

<b>Groups</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>CS</b>
1. Objectives	Governance and trade regimes in support of sustainable development and human rights.	1a, 1b, 4, 5, 7, 8, 15b, 3
	Social & human rights considerations for Sustainable Agricultural Trade.	2, 10, 12, 13, 11
	Power imbalances within food systems governance leading to unsustainable paths.	6, 14, 15a, 9
2. Location (UN SDG regions)	Northern Africa and Western Asia	15a, 15b
	Sub Saharan Africa	1a, 1b, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12
	Europe and Northern America	2, 3
	Latin America and the Caribbean	8, 14
3. Trade relationships	Domestic trade (incl. regional markets)	2, 3, 4, 5
	Europe	1a, 1b, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15a, 15b
	Eastern Asia (China)	14

## Phase II: Analysis of agricultural trade under a systems perspective

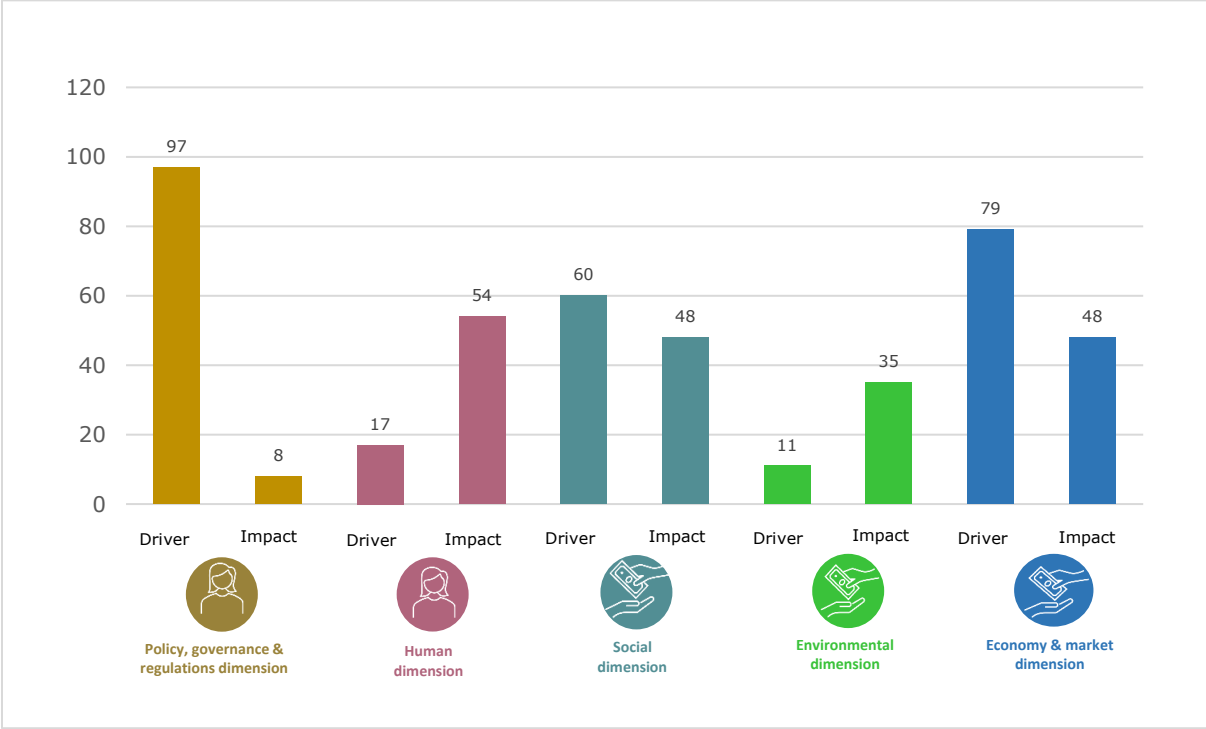
### Identifying Case Studies' relevant elements to obtain a systemic view of agrifood trade.

Upon analysing the case studies, elements have been identified across all five dimensions, confirming the existing linkages. As shown in Figure 10, among the evaluated dimensions, the Economy & Market dimension stands out with the highest percentage at 28% of the total elements, followed by the Social dimension with 24%. Meanwhile, the Environmental dimension exhibits the lowest percentage at 10%.



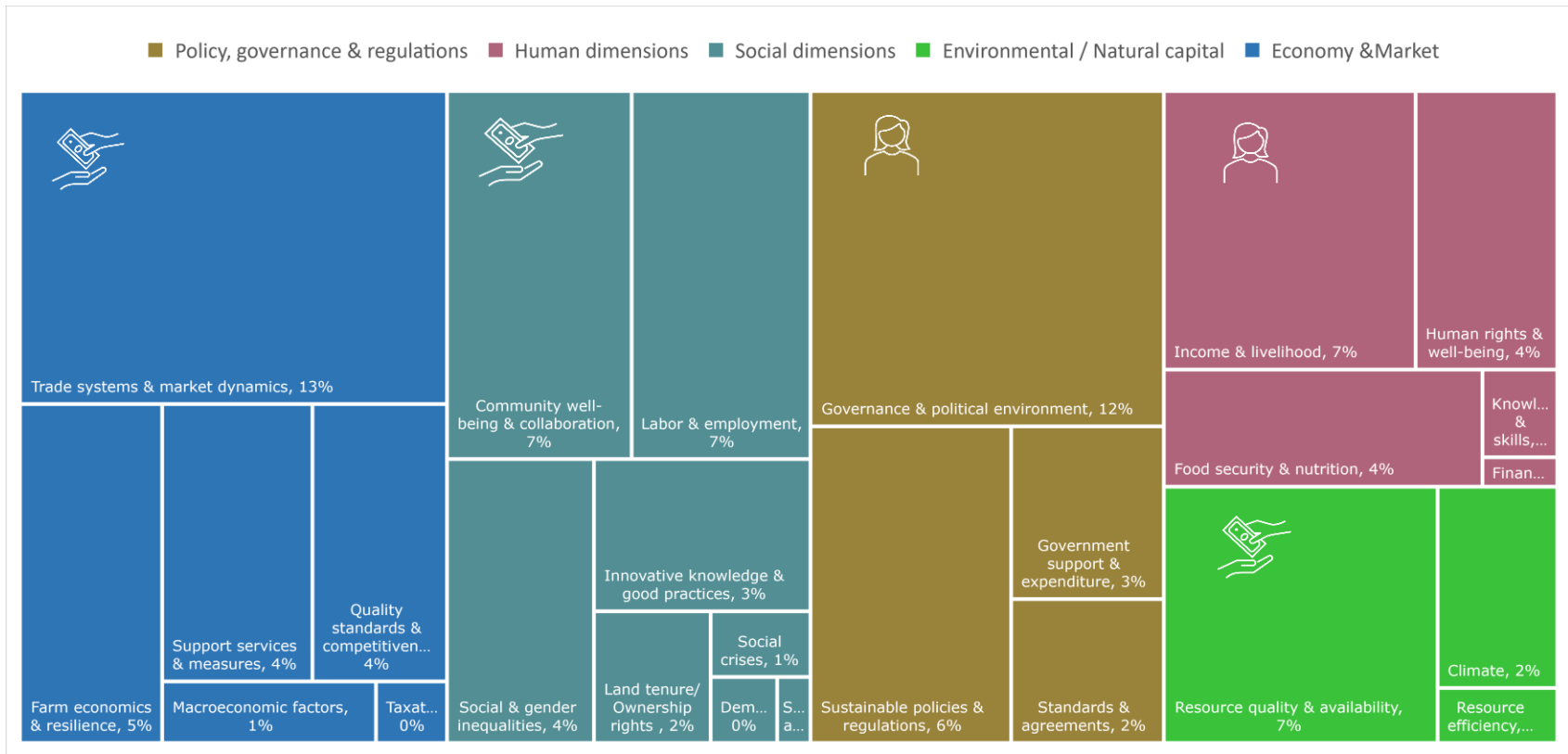
**FIGURE 10. OVERVIEW OF CASE STUDIES SYSTEMIC ANALYSIS – ELEMENTS ADDRESSED BY DIMENSION**

Figure 11 shows the results of the analysis of the frequency with which each case study' addressed elements (drivers and impacts of agricultural trade) within each dimension, the Policy & Governance dimension emerges as the highest number of elements act as drivers, totalling 97, followed by the Economy & Market dimension with 79 elements. In terms of elements acting as an impact, the Human dimension takes the lead with 54 elements, followed by Social dimension, and Economic & Market dimension, each with 48 elements.



**FIGURE 11. OVERVIEW OF CASE STUDIES SYSTEMIC ANALYSIS – DRIVERS AND IMPACTS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE BY DIMENSION**

Figure 12 shows the percentage distribution of topics across the five dimensions. Notably, the highest percentage values, exceeding 10%, are attributed to Trade systems & markets dynamics (13%) and Governance & political environment (12%).





**FIGURE 12. OVERVIEW OF CASE STUDIES SYSTEMIC ANALYSIS – TOPICS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE BY DIMENSION**


The visualization in Table 4 depicts that over than 11 CS focus on driver elements, including Power relations/ imbalances in Policy, governance & regulations dimension, Collaboration, integration, and synergy among stakeholders in Social dimension), Trade agreements & policy frameworks in Economy & market dimension. In contrast, within impact elements, the emphasis is on Household incomes and Food & nutrition security in Human dimension, and Productivity & profitability in Economy & market dimension.

**TABLE 4. OVERVIEW OF CASE STUDIES SYSTEMIC ANALYSIS - HEATMAP OF THE ADDRESSED ELEMENTS**

Dimensions	Topics	Elements	Driver	Impact
	Standards & agreements	Social & environmental standards	Dark Blue	
		Health & safety standards	Light Blue	
	Sustainable policies & regulations	Energy policies	Light Blue	
		Land use policies	Dark Blue	
		Water policies	Light Blue	
		Food policies	Dark Blue	
		Animal welfare regulations	Light Blue	
		Environmental regulations (climate adaptation & resilience)	Dark Blue	
		Legal framework on equity & non-discrimination	Light Blue	
		Labour policies & legislations	Light Blue	
	Government support & expenditure	Public Social Spending	Light Blue	
		Resource flow for sustainable development	Light Blue	
		Official flows/ financial support to the agricultural sector	Dark Blue	Light Blue
	Governance & political environment	Governance structures & mechanisms	Dark Blue	Light Blue
		Power relations/ imbalances	Dark Blue	Light Blue
		Knowledge dynamics in agrifood sector governance	Light Blue	
		Agency in decision-making	Light Blue	Light Blue
		Political crisis and corruption	Light Blue	
		Political leadership	Light Blue	Light Blue
Policy coherence		Light Blue		
	Income & livelihood	Household incomes	Light Blue	Dark Blue
		Household expenditure	Light Blue	Light Blue
		Livelihoods	Light Blue	Dark Blue
		Poverty rates	Light Blue	Dark Blue
	Food security & nutrition	Food & nutrition security	Light Blue	Dark Blue
		Dietary changes	Light Blue	
		Food preferences	Light Blue	
	Financial security	Financial security		Light Blue
	Human rights & well-being	Human rights		Light Blue
		Access to basic services		Light Blue
		Human wellbeing		Dark Blue
		Human health		Dark Blue
	Knowledge & skills	Knowledge & Skills	Light Blue	



Dimensions	Topics	Elements	Driver	Impact
	Community well-being & collaboration	Social welfare & social protection		
		Social norms & traditions		
		Local development		
		Collaboration, integration, and synergy among stakeholders		
	Social & gender inequalities	Social inequalities		
		Gender equality		
	Labor & employment	Employment rates		
		Informal employment		
		Labour rights & working conditions		
		Child labour		
		Youth labour		
		Hourly earnings of employee		
	Societal awareness & measurement	Societal awareness & measurement		
	Innovative knowledge & good practices	Research, innovation, and technology		
		Knowledge dynamics & capacity building		
		Good practices		
		Agriculture area under productive & sustainable agriculture		
Social crises	Conflicts & humanitarian crises			
Land tenure/ ownership rights	Land tenure/ Ownership rights			
Demographics	Migration			
	Resource quality & availability	Land degradation/ restoration		
		Change of land use		
		Deforestation		
		Natural resources availability & quality		
		Competition for productive resources		
		Environmental degradation		
		Air Quality		
		Water quality		
		Water stress/ crisis		
	Resource efficiency	Material footprint		
		Access to environmental-friendly technology		
	Climate	Climate change		
		Climate impact, adaptation/ mitigation		
		GHG emissions		

Dimensions	Topics	Elements	Driver	Impact
	Trade systems & market dynamics	Globalization		
		International market dynamics		
		Market access		
		Aid for trade commitments		
		Trade agreements & policy frameworks		
		Trade openness		
		Trade economic growth		
		Demand for agri-food products		
		Agricultural subsidies & trade tariff measures		
		Non-Tariff measures in agricultural trade		
		Price volatility		
		Volume traded		
		Support services & measures	Access to credits & funding	
	Information access & transparency			
	Public & private investments			
	Fossil-fuel prices or subsidies			
	Macroeconomic factors	Economic growth		
		Exchange rates & inflation rates		
	Farm economics & resilience	Economic resilience		
		Productivity & profitability		
		Farmers' share of food prices		
	Taxation	Taxation in the agri-food value chains		
	Quality standards & competitiveness	Voluntary standards		
		Competitiveness		

## Second Level: Group Analysis of MATS Case Studies

**Phase II:** Analysis of agricultural trade under a systems perspective

*Identifying Case Studies' relevant elements to obtain a systemic view of agrifood trade.*

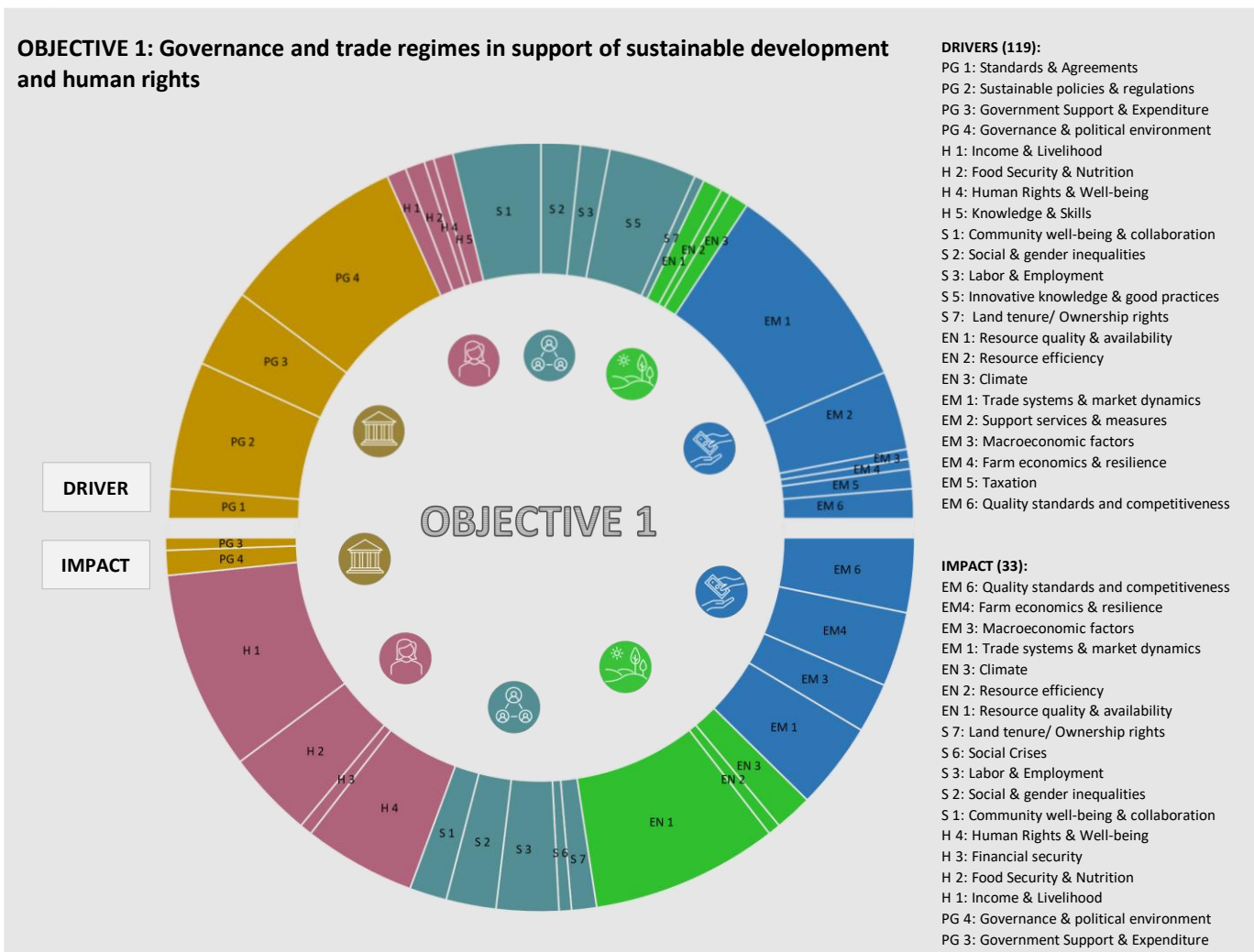
Below we describe the results of the analysis of elements addressed by MATS case studies according to the objective or issue addressed.

Within the group of CS focused on “Governance and trade regimes for sustainable development and human rights” (Fig. 13), most striking elements are, in terms of the three most frequent driver categories, Trade systems & market dynamics (EM1), Governance & political environment (PG4) and Sustainable Policies & Regulation (PG2). Similarly, in terms of the three most frequent impacts, Income & Livelihood (H1), Resource quality & availability (EN1), and Human rights & wellbeing (H4).

In contrast, within the group of CS focused on “Social and Human Rights considerations for Sustainable Agricultural Trade” (Fig. 14), most striking elements are, in terms of the three most frequent driver categories, Trade systems & market dynamics (EM1), Sustainable policies & regulations (PG2) and Community well-being & collaboration (S1). Similarly, in terms of the three most frequent impacts, Labor & employment (S3), and Farm economics & resilience (EM4), and Community well-being & collaboration (S1).

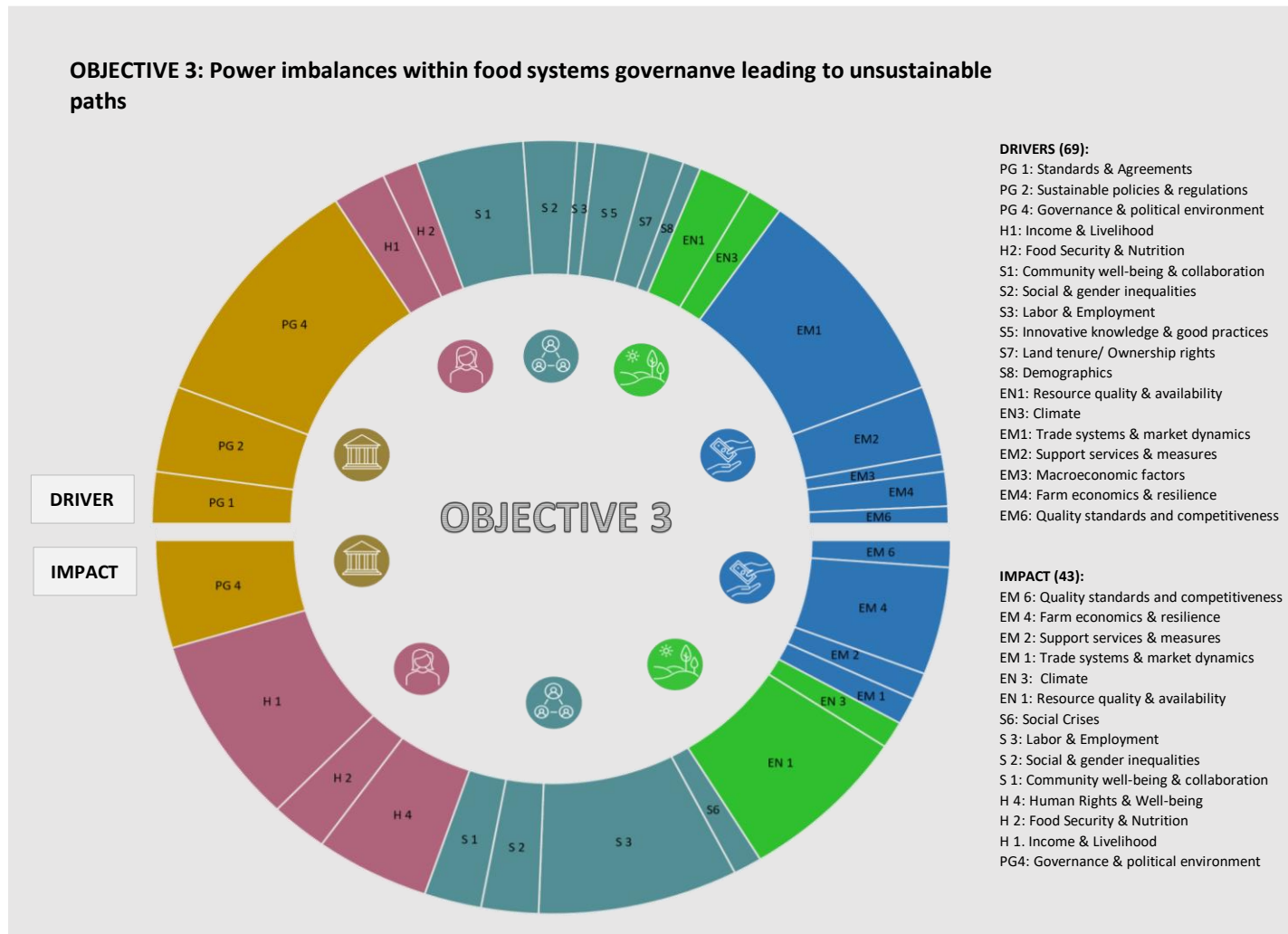
Lastly, within the group of CS focused on “Power imbalances within food systems governance leading to unsustainable paths” (Fig. 15), most striking are, in terms of the three most frequent driver categories, Governance & political environment (PG4), Trade systems & market dynamics (EM1) and Community well-being & collaboration (S1). Similarly, in terms of the three

most frequent impacts, Labor & employment (S3), Income & livelihood (H1), and Resource quality & availability (EN1).



**FIGURE 13. DRIVERS AND IMPACTS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE IN CASE STUDIES WITHIN GROUPING "OBJECTIVE 1"**





**FIGURE 15. DRIVERS AND IMPACTS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE IN CASE STUDIES WITHIN GROUPING “OBJECTIVE 3”**

Below we describe the results of the analysis of elements addressed by MATS case studies according to their geographical location.

Within the group of CS located on UN SDG region “Europe and Northern America” (Fig. 16), most striking elements are, in terms of the three most frequent driver categories, Labor & Employment (S3), Income & Livelihood (H1), and Resource quality & availability (EN1). Regarding the impact categories, there is an equivalent incidence across all five topics (Quality standards & competitiveness, Farm economics & resilience, Resource quality & availability, Community well-being & collaboration, and Income & Livelihood).

In contrast, within the group of CS located on UN SDG region “Latin America and the Caribbean” (Fig. 17), most striking elements are, in terms of the three most frequent driver categories, Governance & political environment (PG4), Trade systems & market dynamics (EM1), and Sustainable policies & regulations (PG2). On the other hand, the most frequent impact is Resource quality & availability (EN1).

Concerning the group of CS located on UN SDG region “Northern Africa and Western Asia” (Fig. 18), most striking elements are, in terms of the three most frequent driver categories, the same of for “Latin America and the Caribbean” located CS - Governance & political environment (PG4), Trade systems & market dynamics (EM1), and Sustainable policies & regulations (PG2). On the other hand, the most frequent impact is Income & Livelihood (H1).

Lastly, within the group of CS located on UN SDG region “Sub-Saharan Africa” (Fig. 19), most striking elements are, in terms of the three most frequent driver categories, Trade systems & market dynamics (EM1), Governance &

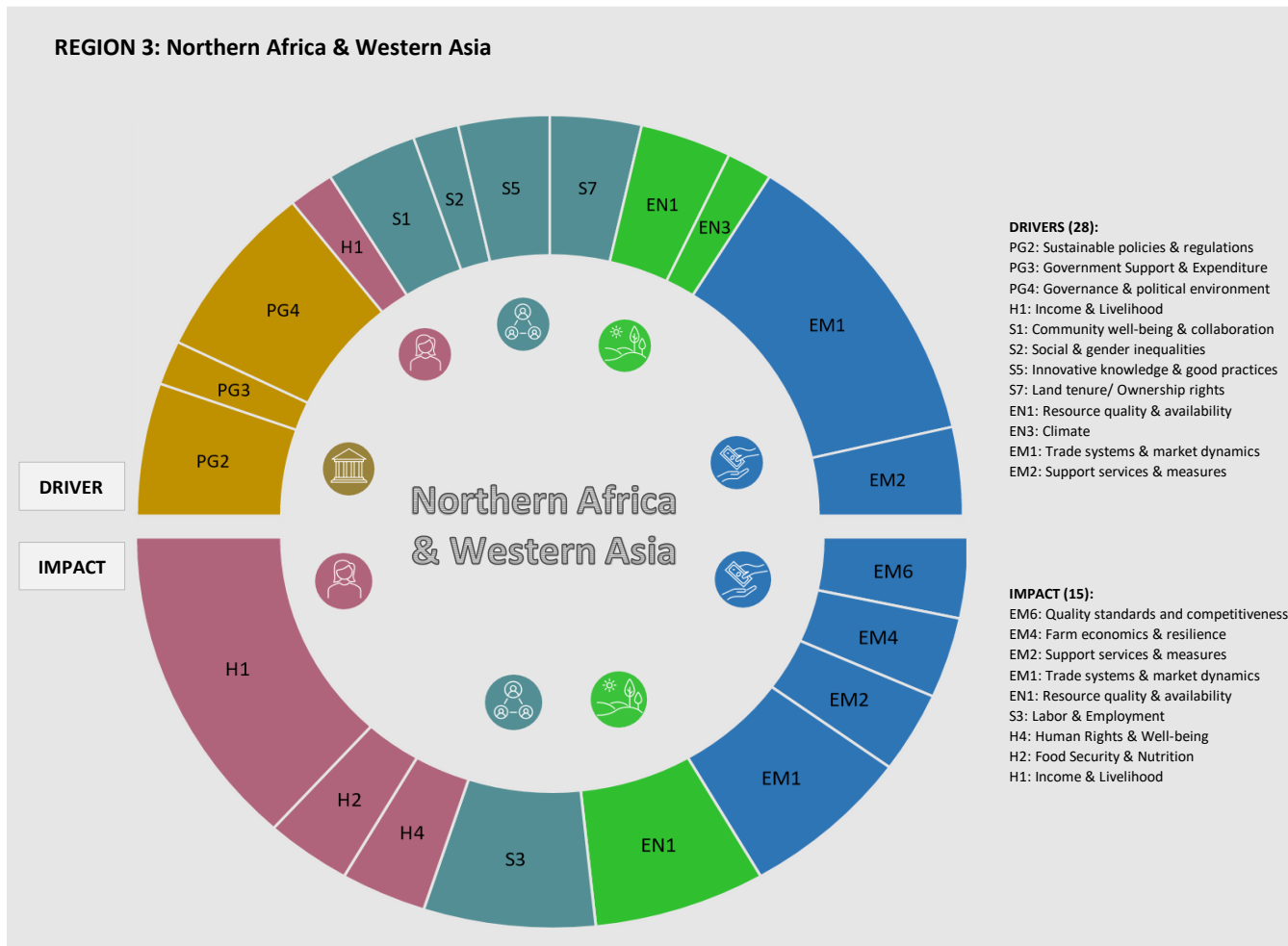


political environment (PG4), and Community well-being & collaboration (S1). On the other hand, in terms of the three most frequent impact, Income & Livelihood (H1), Farm economics & resilience (EM4) and Labor & Employment (S3).

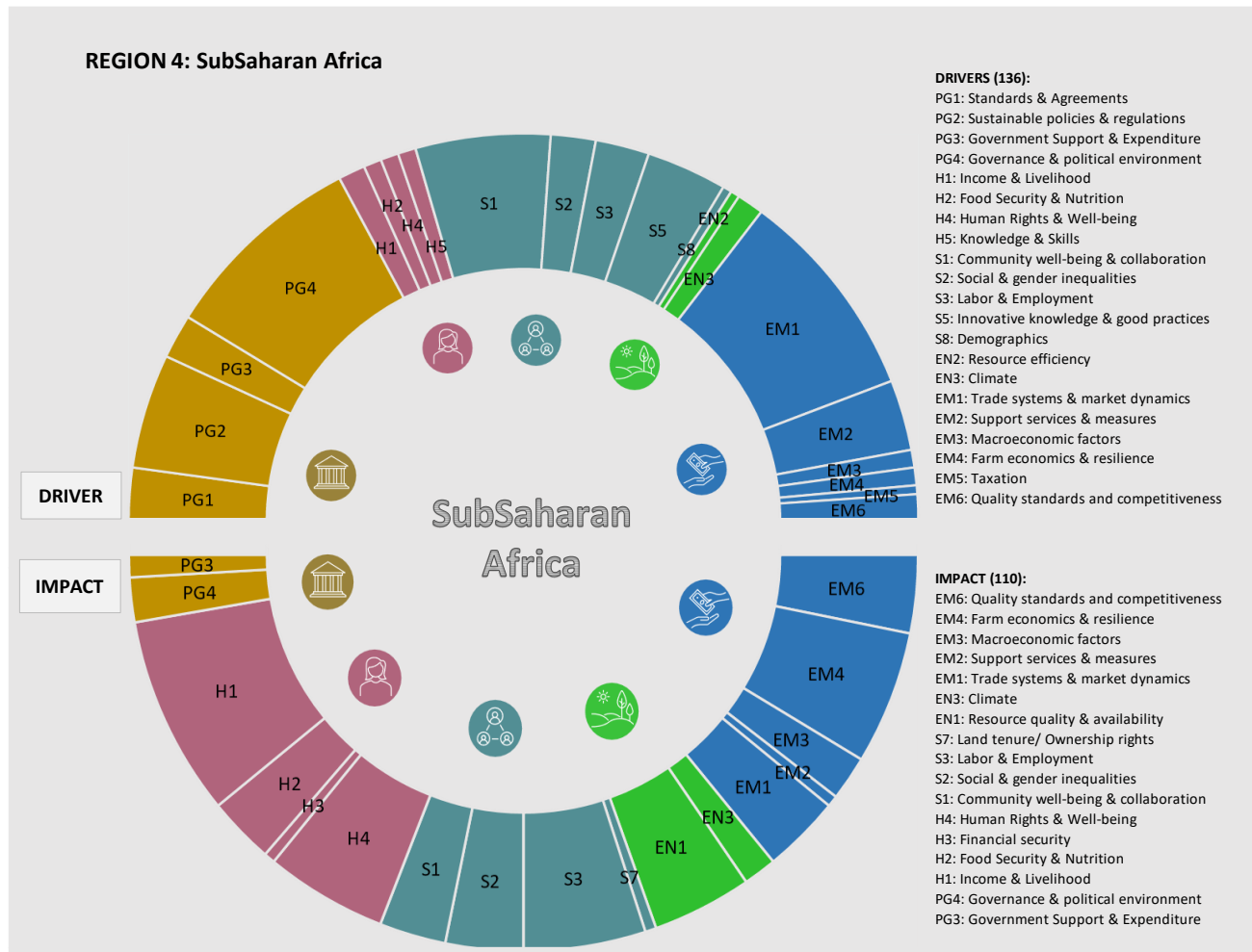




**FIGURE 17. DRIVERS AND IMPACTS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE IN CASE STUDIES WITHIN LOCATION GROUPING "REGION 2"**



**FIGURE 18. DRIVERS AND IMPACTS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE IN CASE STUDIES WITHIN LOCATION GROUPING "REGION 3"**



**FIGURE 19. DRIVERS AND IMPACTS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE IN CASE STUDIES WITHIN LOCATION GROUPING "REGION 4"**

*Describe the key linkages between agricultural trade system and its embedding context.*

Below we describe the key linkages identified and addressed by CS sharing similar objective/ issue.

Firstly, Table 5 shows the linkages analysed in CS focused on governance and trade regimes in support of sustainable development and human rights. The assessment encompasses eight cases studies (1a, 1b, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 15b).

The main driver in terms of high degree of influence in the Policy & Governance dimension is standards & agreements, at agricultural production as well as trade & retail level. Regarding impacts, the highest degree of influence captured impacts relate to government support & expenditure at agricultural production level.






























































In the Human dimension, the main driver in terms of high degree of influence is income & livelihood at agricultural production.

Concerning Social dimension, the main drivers in terms of high degree of influence are social & gender inequalities at trade & retail level and land tenure/ ownership rights at agricultural production level. Regarding impacts, the highest degree of influence captured impacts are related to social crises at manufacturing level, social & gender inequalities and land tenure/ ownership rights, both at agricultural production level.







In the Environmental dimension, the main driver in terms of high degree of influence is resource quality & availability at agricultural production level. In turn, the impacts captured with the highest degree of influence are related to resource efficiency, at trade & retail as well as consumption level.










































Concerning the Economy & market dimension, the main drivers in terms of high degree of influence is quality standards & competitiveness at consumption level. Regarding impacts, the highest degree of influence captured impacts relate to trade systems & market dynamics, both at agricultural production and trade & retail level.

**TABLE 5. KEY LINKAGES OF THE AGRICULTURAL TRADE SYSTEM – CASE STUDIES WITHIN GROUPING “OBJECTIVE 1”.**

<b>OBJECTIVE 1: Governance and trade regimes in support of sustainable development and human rights</b>						
<b>Dimension</b>	<b>Topics</b>	<b>Typology</b>				
	Standards & agreements	Driver				
	Sustainable policies & regulations	Driver				
	Government support & expenditure	Driver				
		Impact				
	Governance & political environment	Driver				
		Impact				
	Income & livelihood	Driver				
		Impact				
	Food security & nutrition	Driver				
		Impact				
	Financial security	Impact				
	Human rights & well-being	Driver				
		Impact				
	Knowledge & skills	Driver				



OBJECTIVE 1: Governance and trade regimes in support of sustainable development and human rights						
Dimension	Topics	Typology				
	Community well-being & collaboration	Driver	➔	➔	➔	➔
		Impact	➔	➔	➔	➔
	Social & gender inequalities	Driver	➔	➔	➔	➔
		Impact	➔	➔	➔	➔
	Labor & employment	Driver	➔	➔	➔	➔
		Impact	➔	➔	➔	➔
	Innovative knowledge & good practices	Driver	➔	➔	➔	➔
	Social crises	Impact	➔	➔	➔	➔
	Land tenure/ ownership rights	Driver	➔			
		Impact	➔	➔	➔	➔
	Resource quality & availability	Driver	➔	➔	➔	➔
		Impact	➔	➔	➔	➔
	Resource efficiency	Driver	➔	➔	➔	➔
		Impact	➔	➔	➔	➔
	Climate	Driver	➔	➔	➔	➔
		Impact	➔	➔	➔	➔

OBJECTIVE 1: Governance and trade regimes in support of sustainable development and human rights						
Dimension	Topics	Typology				
	Trade systems & market dynamics	Driver				
		Impact				
	Support services & measures	Driver				
	Macroeconomic factors	Impact				
	Farm economics & resilience	Driver				
		Impact				
	Taxation	Driver				
	Quality standards & competitiveness	Driver				
		Impact				

Secondly, Table 6 shows the linkages analysed in CS focused on Social & human rights considerations for Sustainable Agricultural Trade. The assessment encompasses five cases studies (2, 10, 11, 12, 13).

The main driver in terms of high degree of influence in the Policy & Governance dimension is sustainable policies & regulations, at agricultural production level.

In the Human dimension, the main driver in terms of high degree of influence is food security & nutrition at agricultural production. Regarding impacts, the highest degree of influence captured impacts are related to food security & nutrition at consumption level, and human rights & well-being at agricultural production level.







Concerning Social dimension, the main drivers in terms of high degree of influence are labour & employment at agricultural production, social & gender inequalities and societal awareness & measurement, both at trade & retail level. Regarding impacts, the highest degree of influence captured impact is related to labour & employment at agricultural production level.







In the Environmental dimension, the main driver in terms of high degree of influence is resource efficiency at agricultural production level. In turn, the impacts captured with the highest degree of influence are related to resource quality & availability and climate, both at agricultural production level.





























In the context of the Economy & market dimension, the main driver in terms of high degree of influence is quality standards & competitiveness at trade & retail level. As for impacts, the highest degree of influence captured are related to trade systems & market dynamics, support services & measures, and

farm economics & resilience, all at the agricultural production level, and quality standards & competitiveness at trade & retail level.

**TABLE 6. KEY LINKAGES OF THE AGRICULTURAL TRADE SYSTEM – CASE STUDIES WITHIN GROUPING “OBJECTIVE 2”**

<b>OBJECTIVE 2: Social &amp; human rights considerations for Sustainable Agricultural Trade</b>						
<b>DIMENSION</b>	<b>TOPICS</b>	<b>Typology</b>				
	Standards & agreements	Driver	→	→	→	→
	Sustainable policies & regulations	Driver	→	→	→	→
	Government support & expenditure	Impact	→	→	→	→
	Governance & political environment	Driver	→	→	→	→
	Income & livelihood	Impact	→	→	→	→
	Food security & nutrition	Driver	→	→	→	
		Impact	→	→	→	→
	Human rights & well-being	Driver	→			
		Impact	→	→	→	→
	Knowledge & skills	Driver	→	→		

OBJECTIVE 2: Social & human rights considerations for Sustainable Agricultural Trade						
DIMENSION	TOPICS	Typology				
	Community well-being & collaboration	Driver	➔	➔	➔	➔
		Impact	➔	➔	➔	
	Social & gender inequalities	Driver	➔	➔	➔	➔
		Impact	➔	➔	➔	➔
	Labor & employment	Driver	➔	➔	➔	
		Impact	➔	➔	➔	➔
	Societal awareness & measurement	Driver	➔	➔	➔	➔
	Innovative knowledge & good practices	Driver	➔	➔		
Demographics	Driver	➔				
	Resource quality & availability	Impact	➔	➔	➔	➔
	Resource efficiency	Driver	➔		➔	➔
	Climate	Impact	➔		➔	➔

OBJECTIVE 2: Social & human rights considerations for Sustainable Agricultural Trade						
DIMENSION	TOPICS	Typology				
	Trade systems & market dynamics	Driver				
		Impact				
	Support services & measures	Driver				
		Impact				
	Farm economics & resilience	Impact				
	Quality standards & competitiveness	Driver				
		Impact				

Thirdly, Table 7 shows the linkages analyzed in CS focused on power imbalances within food systems governance leading to unsustainable paths. The assessment encompasses four cases studies (6, 14, 15a, 9).





















The main drivers in terms of high degree of influence in the Policy & Governance dimension are standards & agreements, at agricultural production and trade & retail level, and sustainable policies & regulations at manufacturing level.













In the Human dimension, the main driver in terms of high degree of influence is food security & nutrition at consumption level.

Concerning the Social dimension, the main driver in terms of high degree of influence is demographics at agricultural production.







In the context of the Economy & market dimension, the main drivers in terms of high degree of influence are macroeconomic factors at manufacturing level, and quality standards & competitiveness at trade & retail level. As for impacts, the highest degree of influence captured are related to support services & measures at agricultural production level, and quality standards & competitiveness at manufacturing level.

**TABLE 7. KEY LINKAGES OF THE AGRICULTURAL TRADE SYSTEM – CASE STUDIES WITHIN GROUPING “OBJECTIVE 3”**

<b>OBJECTIVE 3: Power imbalances within food systems governance leading to unsustainable paths</b>						
<b>DIMENSION</b>	<b>TOPICS</b>	<b>Typology</b>				
	Standards & agreements	Driver				
	Sustainable policies & regulations	Driver				
	Governance & political environment	Driver				
		Impact				

OBJECTIVE 3: Power imbalances within food systems governance leading to unsustainable paths						
DIMENSION	TOPICS	Typology				
	Income & livelihood	Driver				
		Impact				
	Food security & nutrition	Driver				
		Impact				
	Human rights & well-being	Impact				
	Community well-being & collaboration	Driver				
		Impact				
	Social & gender inequalities	Driver				
		Impact				
	Labor & employment	Driver				
		Impact				
	Innovative knowledge & good practices	Driver				
	Social crises	Impact				
	Land tenure/ ownership rights	Driver				
	Demographics	Driver				



OBJECTIVE 3: Power imbalances within food systems governance leading to unsustainable paths						
DIMENSION	TOPICS	Typology				
	Resource quality & availability	Driver	➔	➔	➔	
		Impact	➔	➔	➔	➔
	Climate	Driver	➔	➔	➔	➔
		Impact	➔		➔	
	Trade systems & market dynamics	Driver	➔	➔	➔	➔
		Impact	➔			➔
	Support services & measures	Driver	➔	➔	➔	➔
		Impact	➔			
	Macroeconomic factors	Driver	➔	➔	➔	➔
	Farm economics & resilience	Driver	➔	➔	➔	➔
		Impact	➔	➔	➔	➔
	Quality standards & competitiveness	Driver	➔	➔	➔	➔
Impact		➔	➔	➔	➔	

Below we describe the key linkages within CS that share a common geographical location, following the SDG regions defined by the UN.

Firstly, Table 8 shows the linkages analyzed in the CS focused on Northern Africa and Western Asia as a shared geographical location. The assessment encompasses two cases studies (15a, 15b).

The main drivers in terms of high degree of influence in the Policy & Governance dimension are standards & agreements, at manufacturing as well as trade & retail level, sustainable policies & regulations, and governance & political environment, both at trade & retail level.










In the Human dimension, the main driver in terms of high degree of influence is income & livelihood, at agricultural production as well as manufacturing level.

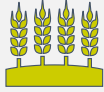





































Concerning Social dimension, the main drivers in terms of high degree of influence are community well-being & collaboration, social & gender inequalities, and societal awareness & measurement, all at the Trade & retail level.

In the Environmental dimension, the main driver in terms of high degree of influence is resource quality & availability at agricultural production level.

Concerning the Economy & market dimension, the main driver in terms of high degree of influence is support services & measures at trade & retail level. Regarding impact, the highest degree of influence captured is related to quality standards & competitiveness at trade & retail level.

**TABLE 8. KEY LINKAGES OF THE AGRICULTURAL TRADE SYSTEM – CASE STUDIES WITHIN LOCATION GROUPING “REGION 1”**

REGION 1: Northern Africa and Western Asia						
DIMENSION	TOPICS	Typology				
	Standards & agreements	Driver				
	Sustainable policies & regulations	Driver				
	Government support & expenditure	Driver				
	Governance & political environment	Driver				
	Income & livelihood	Driver				
		Impact				
	Food security & nutrition	Driver				
	Knowledge & skills	Driver				
	Community well-being & collaboration	Driver				
		Impact				
	Social & gender inequalities	Driver				
	Societal awareness & measurement					
	Innovative knowledge & good practices	Driver				

REGION 1: Northern Africa and Western Asia						
DIMENSION	TOPICS	Typology				
	Resource quality & availability	Driver				
		Impact				
	Trade systems & market dynamics	Driver				
	Support services & measures	Driver				
	Farm economics & resilience	Driver				
		Impact				
	Taxation	Driver				
	Quality standards & competitiveness	Impact				

Secondly, Table 9 shows the linkages analyzed in the CS focused on Sub-Saharan Africa as a shared geographical location. The assessment encompasses nine cases studies (1a, 1b, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12).

The main drivers in terms of high degree of influence in the Policy & Governance dimension are standards & agreements, at agricultural production as well as consumption level; and, sustainable policies & regulations, at agricultural production, trade & retail, and consumption level. Regarding impact, the highest degree of influence capture is related to government support & expenditure, at all levels of the food value chain.







































In the Human dimension, the main driver in terms of high degree of influence is food security & nutrition, at consumption level. As for impacts, food security & nutrition have the high degree of influence, both at trade & retail and consumption level.

Concerning Social dimension, the main drivers in terms of high degree of influence are land tenure/ ownership rights and demographics, both at agricultural production level. Regarding impacts, the highest degree of influence captured are related to social & gender inequalities, at agricultural production as well as manufacturing level; and, land tenure/ ownership rights, at agricultural production, trade & retail, and consumption level.








In the Environmental dimension, the main driver in terms of high degree of influence is resource quality & availability at agricultural production level. Regarding impacts, the highest degree of influence captured are related to resource quality & availability at consumption level, and resource efficiency, at trade & retail as well as consumption level.

Concerning the Economy & market dimension, the main driver in terms of high degree of influence is support services & measures at agricultural production level. Regarding impacts, the highest degree of influence captured are related to quality standards & competitiveness at trade & retail level, and trade systems & market dynamics, at trade & retail as well as consumption level.

**TABLE 9. KEY LINKAGES OF THE AGRICULTURAL TRADE SYSTEM – CASE STUDIES WITHIN LOCATION GROUPING “REGION 2”**

REGION 2: SubSaharan Africa						
DIMENSION	TOPICS	Typology				
	Standards & agreements	Driver				
	Sustainable policies & regulations	Driver				
	Government support & expenditure	Impact				
	Governance & political environment	Driver				
		Impact				
	Income & livelihood	Impact				
	Food security & nutrition	Driver				
		Impact				

**REGION 2: SubSaharan Africa**

DIMENSION	TOPICS	Typology				
	Community well-being & collaboration	Driver	➔	➔	➔	➔
		Impact	➔	➔	➔	➔
	Social & gender inequalities	Driver	➔	➔	➔	
		Impact	➔	➔	➔	➔
	Labor & employment	Impact	➔	➔	➔	➔
	Innovative knowledge & good practices	Driver	➔	➔	➔	
	Social crises	Impact	➔	➔	➔	➔
	Land tenure/ ownership rights	Driver	➔			➔
		Impact	➔	➔	➔	➔
Demographics	Driver	➔				
	Resource quality & availability	Driver	➔	➔	➔	
		Impact	➔	➔	➔	➔
	Resource efficiency	Impact	➔	➔	➔	➔
	Climate	Impact	➔		➔	
	Trade systems & market dynamics	Driver	➔	➔	➔	➔
		Impact	➔	➔	➔	➔
	Support services & measures	Driver	➔	➔		
	Quality standards & competitiveness	Driver	➔	➔	➔	➔

Thirdly, Table 10 shows the linkages analyzed in the CS focused on Europe and Northern America as a shared geographical location. The assessment encompasses two cases studies (2,3).

The main driver in terms of high degree of influence in the Policy & Governance dimension is governance & political environment at trade & retail level.


Concerning Social dimension, the main drivers in terms of high degree of influence are community well-being & collaboration and social & gender inequalities, both at agricultural production level.


















In the Environmental dimension, the main driver in terms of high degree of influence is climate at agricultural production level.

Concerning the Economy & market dimension, the main impacts in terms of high degree of influence are support services & measures and farm economics & resilience, both at agricultural production level.



**TABLE 10. KEY LINKAGES OF THE AGRICULTURAL TRADE SYSTEM – CASE STUDIES WITHIN LOCATION GROUPING “REGION 3”**

REGION 3: Europe and Northern America						
DIMENSION	TOPICS	Typology				
	Sustainable policies & regulations	Driver	➔			
	Government support & expenditure	Driver	➔			
	Governance & political environment	Driver	➔	➔	➔	➔
	Income & livelihood	Impact	➔			➔
	Food security & nutrition	Impact				➔
	Human rights & well-being	Impact				➔
	Community well-being & collaboration	Driver	➔	➔	➔	
	Social & gender inequalities	Driver	➔			
	Labor & employment	Impact	➔			
	Land tenure/ Ownership rights	Driver	➔		➔	
	Innovative knowledge & good practices	Driver	➔			
	Resource quality & availability	Driver	➔			
		Impact	➔			➔
	Climate	Driver	➔			

REGION 3: Europe and Northern America						
DIMENSION	TOPICS	Typology				
	Trade systems & market dynamics	Driver				
		Impact				
	Support services & measures	Driver				
		Impact				
	Farm economics & resilience	Impact				
	Quality standards & competitiveness	Impact				

Fourthly, Table 11 shows the linkages analyzed in the CS focused on Latin America and the Caribbean as a shared geographical location. The assessment encompasses two cases studies (8,14).





The main drivers in terms of high degree of influence in the Policy & Governance dimension are sustainable policies & regulations and governance & political environment, both at agricultural production level. As for impact, government support & expenditure has the high degree of influence, at agricultural production level.


In the Human dimension, the main driver in terms of high degree of influence is food security & nutrition, at consumption level. As for impact, income & livelihood has the high degree of influence, at agricultural production level.













































Concerning Social dimension, the main driver in terms of high degree of influence is labour & employment, at agricultural production level.

Concerning the Economy & market dimension, the main drivers in terms of high degree of influence are macroeconomic factors, at manufacturing level, and quality standards & competitiveness, at consumption level. In turn, the impacts captured with the highest degree of influence are related to trade systems & market dynamics and support services & measures, both at agricultural production level.

**TABLE 11. KEY LINKAGES OF THE AGRICULTURAL TRADE SYSTEM – CASE STUDIES WITHIN LOCATION GROUPING “REGION 4”**

REGION 4: Latin America and the Caribbean						
DIMENSION	TOPICS	Typology				
	Standards & agreements	Driver	➔	➔	➔	➔
	Sustainable policies & regulations	Driver	➔	➔	➔	➔
	Government support & expenditure	Driver	➔	➔	➔	➔
		Impact	➔	➔	➔	➔
	Governance & political environment	Driver	➔	➔	➔	➔
		Impact	➔	➔	➔	➔
	Income & livelihood	Driver	➔	➔	➔	➔
		Impact	➔	➔	➔	➔
	Food security & nutrition	Driver	➔	➔	➔	➔
		Impact	➔	➔	➔	➔
	Financial security	Impact	➔	➔	➔	➔
	Human rights & well-being	Driver	➔	➔	➔	➔
		Impact	➔	➔	➔	➔
	Knowledge & skills	Driver	➔	➔	➔	➔

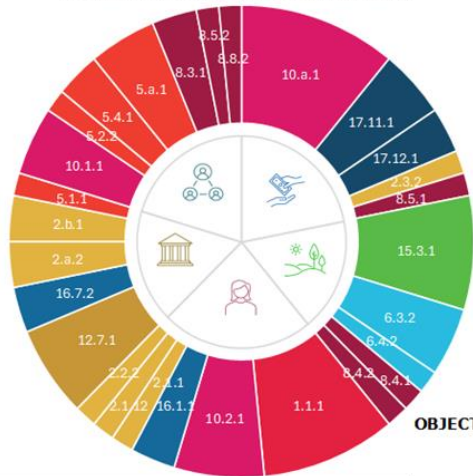
REGION 4: Latin America and the Caribbean						
DIMENSION	TOPICS	Typology				
	Community well-being & collaboration	Driver	➔	➔	➔	➔
		Impact	➔	➔	➔	➔
	Social & gender inequalities	Driver	➔	➔	➔	➔
		Impact	➔	➔	➔	➔
	Labor & employment	Driver	➔	➔	➔	➔
		Impact	➔	➔	➔	➔
	Innovative knowledge & good practices	Driver	➔	➔	➔	➔
	Land tenure/ Ownership rights	Impact	➔	➔	➔	➔
Demographics	Driver	➔				
	Resource quality & availability	Impact	➔	➔	➔	➔
	Resource efficiency	Driver	➔	➔	➔	➔
	Climate	Driver	➔	➔	➔	➔
		Impact	➔	➔	➔	➔

REGION 4: Latin America and the Caribbean						
DIMENSION	TOPICS	Typology				
	Trade systems & market dynamics	Driver				
		Impact				
	Support services & measures	Driver				
		Impact				
	Macroeconomic factors	Driver				
		Impact				
	Farm economics & resilience	Driver				
		Impact				
	Taxation	Driver				
	Quality standards & competitiveness	Driver				
		Impact				

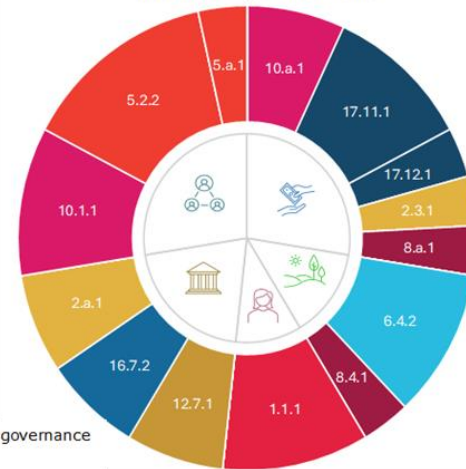
**Phase III:** Analysis to prepare for transition pathways development (sustainable agricultural trade under a systems perspective)

Identify the SDGs indicators that are most relevant (leverages) and most effectively express the expected transformation in agricultural trade.

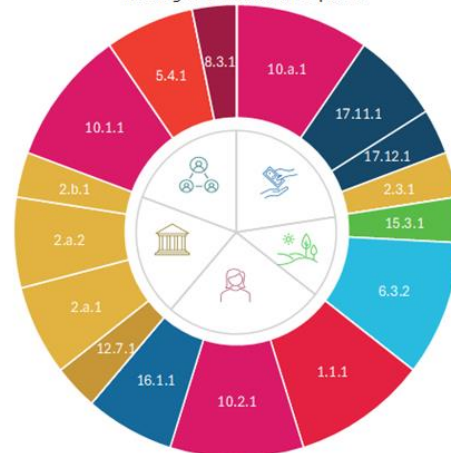
**OBJECTIVE 1: Governance and trade regimes in support of sustainable development and human rights**



**OBJECTIVE 2: Social & human rights considerations for Sustainable Agricultural Trade**



**OBJECTIVE 3: Power imbalances within food systems governance leading to unsustainable paths**



**FIGURE 20. SDGS INDICATORS SELECTED BY CASE STUDIES SHARING SIMILAR OBJECTIVE/ ISSUE ADDRESSED**





**FIGURE 21. SDGS INDICATORS SELECTED BY CASE STUDIES SHARING GEOGRAPHICAL REGION**

## **Third Level: Individual Analysis of MATS case Studies**

To present the results of the Third-Level Analyses, we create factsheets for each CS containing the following information:

Key attributes: CS location, product traded, objectives, methodology, and stakeholders' engagement.

Agricultural trade under a systems perspective: Systemic view of the agricultural trade showing key linkages between agricultural value chain stages and contextual elements deemed relevant for the CS.

Transition pathways information & policy recommendations: Individual CS insights on pathways and policy recommendations are synthesized to provide input into the WP5 transition pathways analysis, to move agricultural trade toward sustainable development and human rights- Link with SDGs.

The factsheets resulting from the third level analysis are included in Appendix B.

## Linkages with Trade4SDG & VC4DE

The case study synthesis was also integrating insights from CS-level interactions with Trade4SDG and VC4Dev. Two case studies were identified for this purpose, since they apply to the same/ overlapping regional and commodity context in both consortia (MATS and Trade4SDG):

First, the case study 5 located Ghana, where MATS partner UPM and the local partner CSIR-Science and Technology Policy Research Institute, exchanged with Trade4SDG partner ISSER – Institute of Statistical, Social & Economic Research (ISSER), from the University of Ghana.

Second, the case study 15 located in Tunisia, where MATS partner TNI has begun a fruitful collaboration with Trade4SD partner, CREA (Council for Agricultural Research and Economics, Italy) upon discovery that both partners have worked on a case study of the trade in olive oil between Tunisia and the EU. TNI shared an early draft of their case study report with CREA who subsequently referenced and integrated TNI's findings into their own case study report, notably around the structure of the olive oil value chain and the ecological impact of olive tree monocultures. The findings of the two reports mutually reinforce and strengthen one another and we have agreed in an online follow-up conversation to identify a number of spaces where we can jointly present and disseminate these messages. As a first step, TNI has invited CREA to present their case study during an online workshop organised by MATS on 1 March on the 'Legal Dimensions of Agricultural Trade and Sustainability'. There are also interesting points of divergence/discussion between TNI and CREA in our respective analysis. CREA has a more positive assessment of the DCFTA between the EU and Tunisia, while TNI has produced

a more critical account of how this has progressed so far. This opens up the door for fruitful debate on how sustainability and policy coherence for development can best be centred in the free trade agreement.

Furthermore, MATS CS#2 (oats) cooperated with VC4Dev, by applying the VC4Dev social matrix profile to the MATS oats case study (capturing also social value chain resilience, here in the context of a developed economy context), the outcome of which is visible in Appendix C.

# Conclusion

This deliverable provides a systematic synthesis of the 15 case studies and their results, following a three-phase methodological approach newly developed in this Deliverable. This approach takes into account information and analyses from prior MATS tasks, overarching analytical guidance (MATS analytical framework) and methodological case-based guidelines developed prior to this Deliverable as part of the ongoing or finalized Work Packages work (WP1 to WP6). The key objectives were to enable comparability and transferability of insights (across case studies, commodities, regions, governance issues, sustainability indicators etc.) within a broad range of methods approaches, provide insights into the robustness of CS-level results, and highlight novelty of insights for policy solutions, resulting from the mixed-methods approach, and visualized through heatmaps and a diversity of other graphic tools. As a result, the output from this Deliverable is envisaged as a valuable input for the ongoing development and finalization of the transition pathways development and policy recommendations development (WP5), as well as stimuli for the ongoing society-stakeholder-policy dialogue (dissemination and communication, WP6).

From a synthesis results perspective, striking were the clear role which emerged that policy, regulatory, and legal frameworks took; the role infrastructure and technology development and investments, social and environmental sustainability commitments and standards, different ways of social cohesion, collaboration, integration and partnerships; the role of research and development customized to farmer's needs; and trade rules and regimes, play a role as both key drivers and powerful levers for transforming

agricultural trade to be more equitable, sustainable, fair, competitive, and to contribute to human rights and well-being.

We believe it is worth highlighting that case studies, although many of which focused strongly on improving competitiveness of small-scale farmers, also jointly pointed to the need to improve food self-sufficiency, to the need to consider socially undesirable impacts that come along with a strong focus on exports. Thus, the diversity of agents, marginalized agents and in this context power imbalances were particularly emerging themes from a synthesis perspective.

Ultimately, these converging themes and insights from this deliverable will contribute to a deeper understanding of the conditions for resilient and sustainable agricultural value chains and trade, highlight the usefulness and transferability of an integrated multi-model case-based approach, as well as laying bare the difficulties and benefits of a multi-methods assessment of the interconnections (drivers and impacts) between agricultural trade, investments, sustainability and development.

# Bibliography

The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB). 2018. TEEB for Agriculture and Food: Scientific and Economic Foundations. Geneva: UN Environment.

FAO. 2014. Developing Sustainable Food Systems and Value Chains for Climate-Smart Agriculture. Food systems and value chains: definitions and characteristics. <https://www.fao.org/climate-smart-agriculture-sourcebook/production-resources/module-b10-value-chains/chapter-b10-2/en/>

## APPENDIX A. LIST OF TOPCIS AND ELEMENTS

DIMENSIONS	TOPICS	ELEMENTS
<b>I. Policy, governance, and regulations</b>	1. Standards & Agreements	Biodiversity agreements
		Social & environmental standards
		Health & safety standards
	2. Sustainable policies & regulations	Energy policies
		Land use policies
		Water policies
		Food policies
		Animal welfare regulations
		Environmental regulations (climate adaptation & resilience)
		Labour policies and legislations
	Legal framework on equity and non-discrimination	
	3. Government Support and Expenditure	Public Social Spending
		Resource flow for sustainable development
		Official flows/ financial support to the agricultural sector
	4. Governance and political environment	Governance structures and mechanisms
		Power relations/ imbalances
Knowledge dynamics in agrifood sector governance		
Agency in decision-making		
Political crisis and corruption		
Political leadership		
Policy coherence		
<b>II. Human dimension</b>	1. Income & Livelihood	Household incomes
		Household expenditure
		Livelihoods
		Poverty rates
	2. Food Security & Nutrition	Food & nutrition security
		Dietary changes
		Food preferences
	3. Financial security	Financial security
	4. Human Rights & Well-being	Human rights
		Access to basic services
		Human wellbeing
	Human health	
	5. Knowledge & Skills	Knowledge & skills
<b>III. Social dimension</b>	1. Community well-being & collaboration	Social welfare & social protection
		Social norms & traditions
		Local development
		Collaboration, integration, and synergy among stakeholders
	2. Social & gender inequalities	Social inequalities
		Gender equality
	3. Labor & Employment	Employment rates
		Informal employment
		Labour rights & working conditions
		Child labour
		Youth labour
		Force labour
	Hourly earnings of employee	
	4. Societal awareness & measurement	Societal awareness & measurement
	5. Innovative knowledge & good practices	Research, innovation, and technology
		Knowledge dynamics & capacity building
		Good practices
Agriculture area under productive and sustainable agriculture		
6. Social Crises	Conflicts & humanitarian crises	
7. Land tenure/ Ownership rights	Land tenure/ Ownership rights	
8. Demographics	Migration	
	Urbanization	



## APPENDIX A. LIST OF TOPCIS AND ELEMENTS

DIMENSIONS	TOPICS	ELEMENTS
III. Social dimension	8. Demographics	Population growth
		Changing age profiles
IV. Environmental/ Natural capital	1. Resource quality & availability	Land degradation/ restoration
		Change of land use
		Deforestation
		Natural resources availability & quality
		Competition for productive resources
		Environmental degradation
		Air Quality
		Water quality
	2. Resource efficiency	Water stress/ crisis
		Material footprint
	3. Climate	Access to environmental-friendly technology
		Climate change
		Climate impact, adaptation/ mitigation
4. Renewable energy	GHG emissions	
	Renewable energy consumption	
V. Economy & Market	1. Trade systems & market dynamics	Globalization
		International Market Dynamics
		Market access
		Aid for trade commitments
		Trade agreements and policy frameworks
		Trade openness
		Trade economic growth
		Demand for agri-food products
		Volume traded
		Agricultural subsidies & trade tariff measures
		Non-Tariff measures in agricultural trade
	2. Support services & measures	Price volatility
		Access to credits & funding
		Public & private investments
		Fossil-fuel prices or subsidies
	3. Macroeconomic factors	Information access & transparency
		Economic growth
	4. Farm economics & resilience	Exchange rates and inflation rates
		Economic resilience
		Productivity & profitability
		Farmers' share of prices
	5. Taxation	Food loss & food waste
		Taxation in the agri-food value chain
	6. Quality standards and competitiveness	Voluntary standards
		Competitiveness



# “Ability to reduce poverty of smallholder farmers through trade and value chains in Uganda”



## Objective

- i. Assess the **impact of government measures, international standards, and trade regimes and practices** at local, national, and international level, on **reducing poverty** among smallholder farmers.
- ii. Assess the **adoption of Fair Trade and Human Rights considerations for attaining SDG 1 Poverty, 2 Hunger, 3 Health, 5 Gender Equality, 13 Climate action.**
- iii. Explore **implications of power inequality, participation, and public interests in pricing.**

## Methods

- Economic analysis
- Focus group discussions
- Key informants' interviews

## Stakeholders' engagement



Data collection & analysis

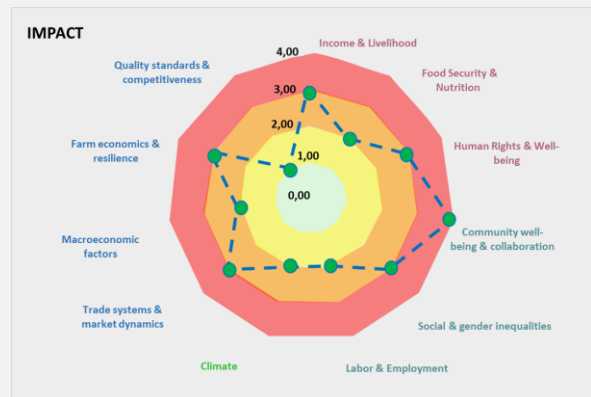
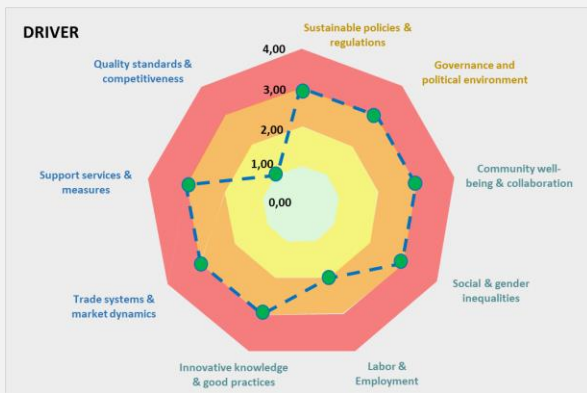


Exploration of linkages

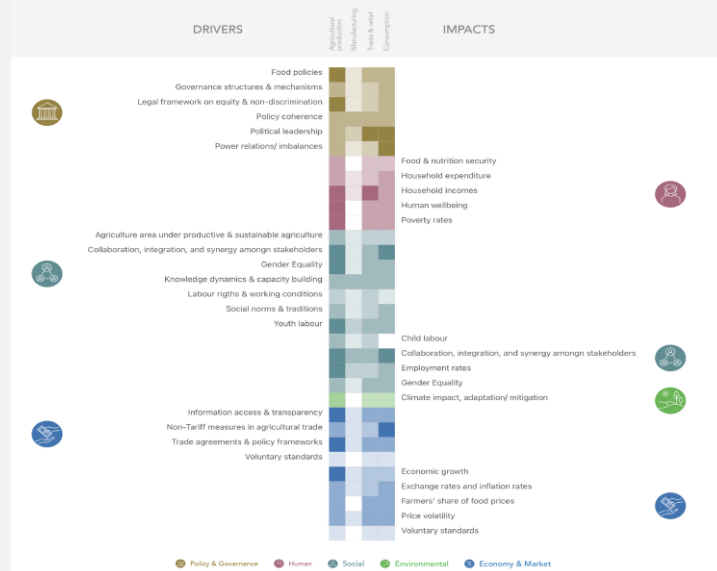


Impact pathways & policy recommendations

## Analysis of agri-food trade from a systems perspective



## Key linkages between agri-food trade and its embedding context, under a sustainability and human well-being perspective





# “Ability to reduce poverty of smallholder farmers through trade and value chains in Uganda”



## SDG

**1** NO POVERTY



**2** ZERO HUNGER



**10** REDUCED INEQUALITIES



**15** LIFE ON LAND





# “Reducing poverty among smallholder farmers through enhanced trade regimes and value chains for coffee in Tanzania”

## Objective

- i. Assess the impacts of trade regimes and practices at local, national, and international levels on reducing poverty among smallholder farmers.
- ii. Assess the adoption of Fair Trade and human rights considerations for attaining SDG 1,2,3,5,13.
- iii. Analyze government measures and international standards that have a bearing on poverty reduction among smallholder farmers.
- iv. Explore the effects of profitability on smallholder farmers' incomes and poverty reduction.

## Methods

- Economic analysis
- Focus group discussions
- Key informants' interviews
- Secondary data review and analysis
- Surveys
- Text/content analysis
- Value chain mapping

## Stakeholders' engagement



Data collection & analysis

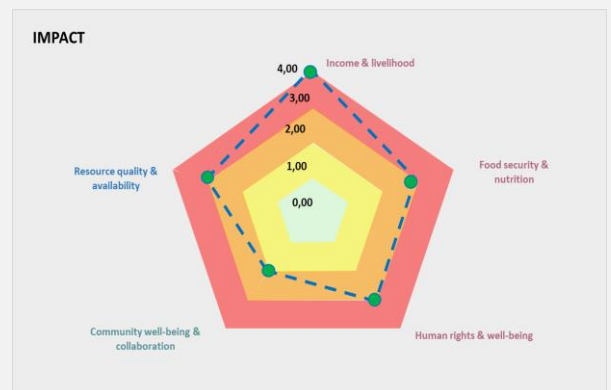
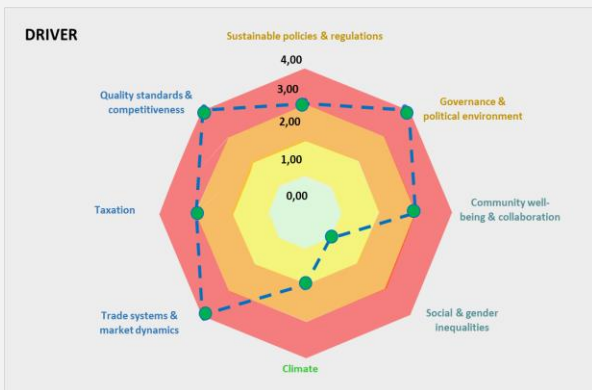


Exploration of linkages

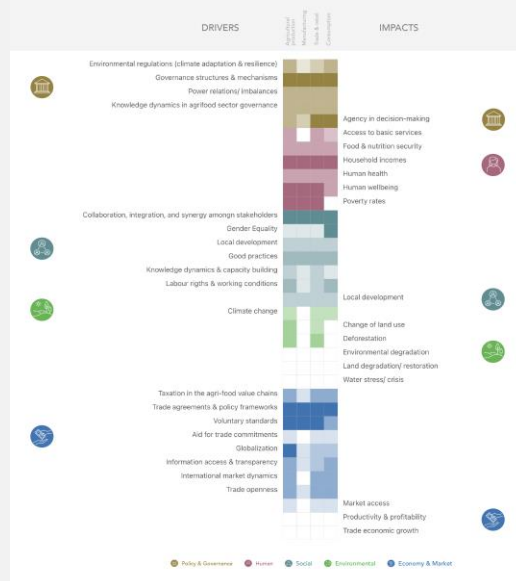


Impact pathways & policy recommendations

## Analysis of agri-food trade from a systems perspective



## Key linkages between agri-food trade and its embedding context, under a sustainability and human well-being perspective





# “Reducing poverty among smallholder farmers through enhanced trade regimes and value chains for coffee in Tanzania”



## SDG

**1** NO POVERTY



**2** ZERO HUNGER



**10** REDUCED INEQUALITIES



**15** LIFE ON LAND



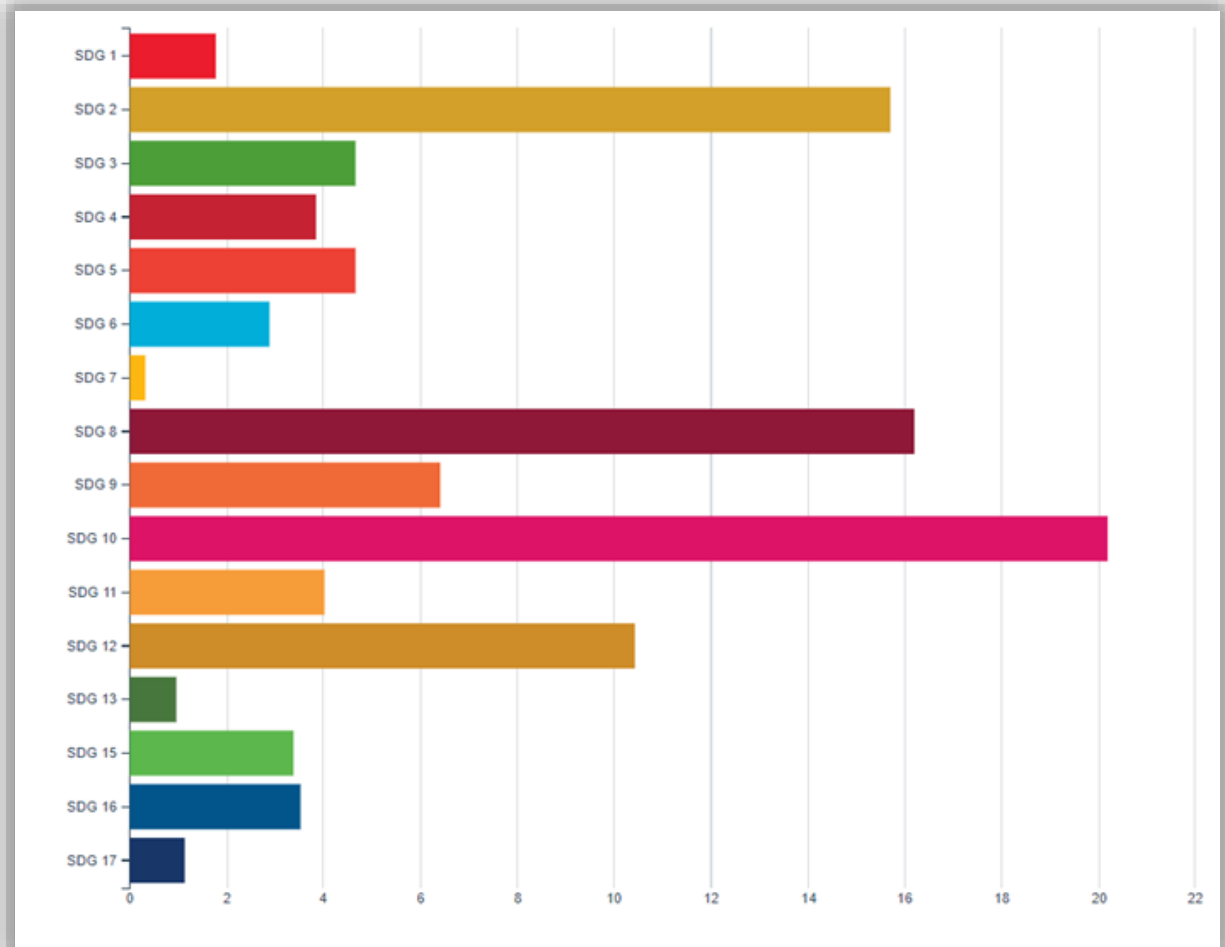
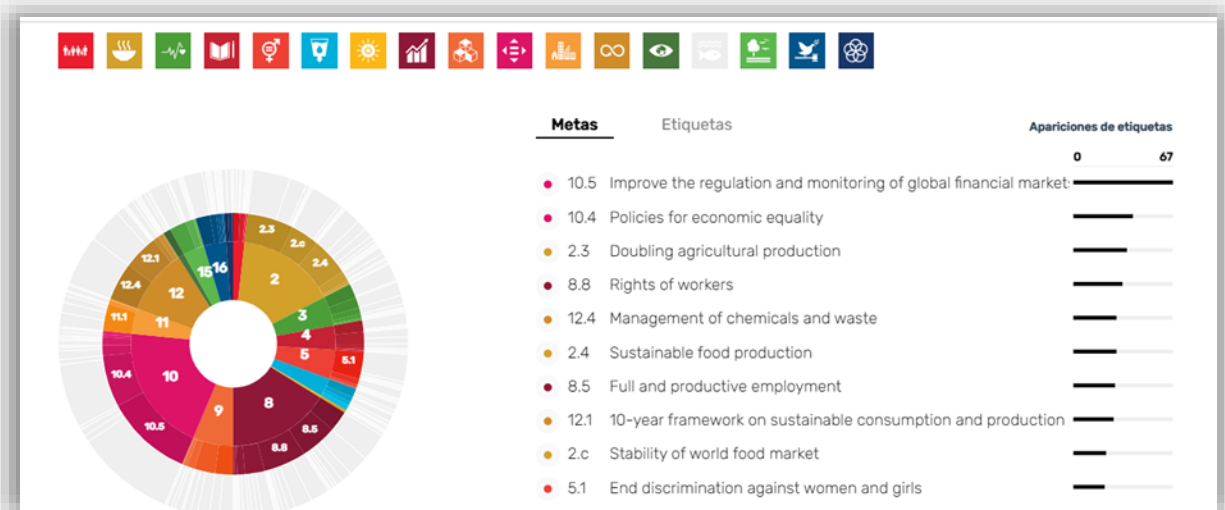


# “Reducing poverty among smallholder farmers through enhanced trade regimes and value chains for coffee in Tanzania”



## Using a new SDG text mining tool

(<https://www.scanner2030.com/>) for the CS #1b report, an extract document of the 'top ten' SDGs covered in the case study can be produced and shown in the following figures:





# “Intra-EU trade, resilience, and social sustainability: the case of the oats value chain in the Nordics”



## Objective

- i. Assess how **social sustainability is viewed relative to environmental sustainability** in the Nordic and Germany oats value chains.
- ii. Assess the resilience of the Nordic and Germany oats value chains to changing governance structures, **changing climate**, and **changing trade regimes and pricing conditions**.
- iii. To what extent social sustainability measures are relevant for the **resilience of oats value chains and the sustainability of intra-EU trade** in oats and oats products?

## Methods

- Causal loop diagram
- Key informants' interviews
- Secondary data review and analysis
- Surveys
- Text/content analysis

## Stakeholders' engagement



Data collection & analysis

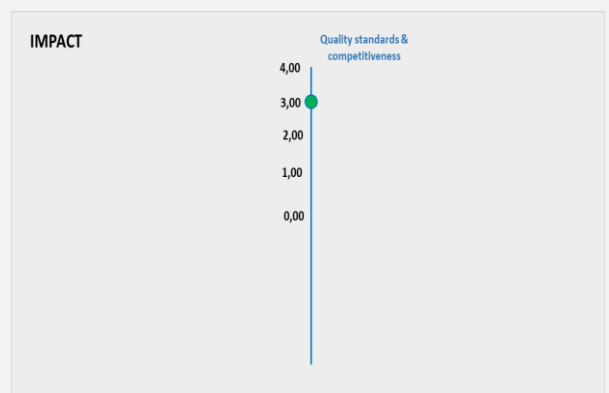
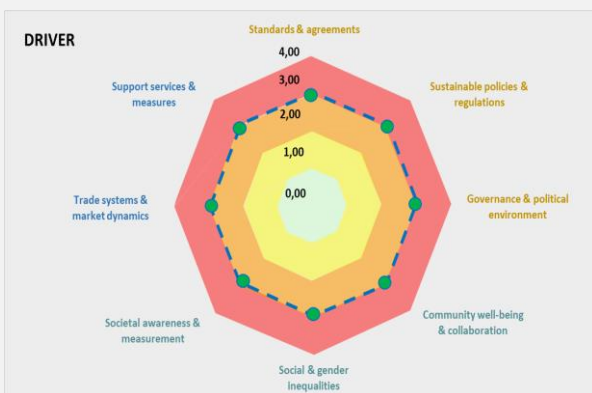


Exploration of linkages

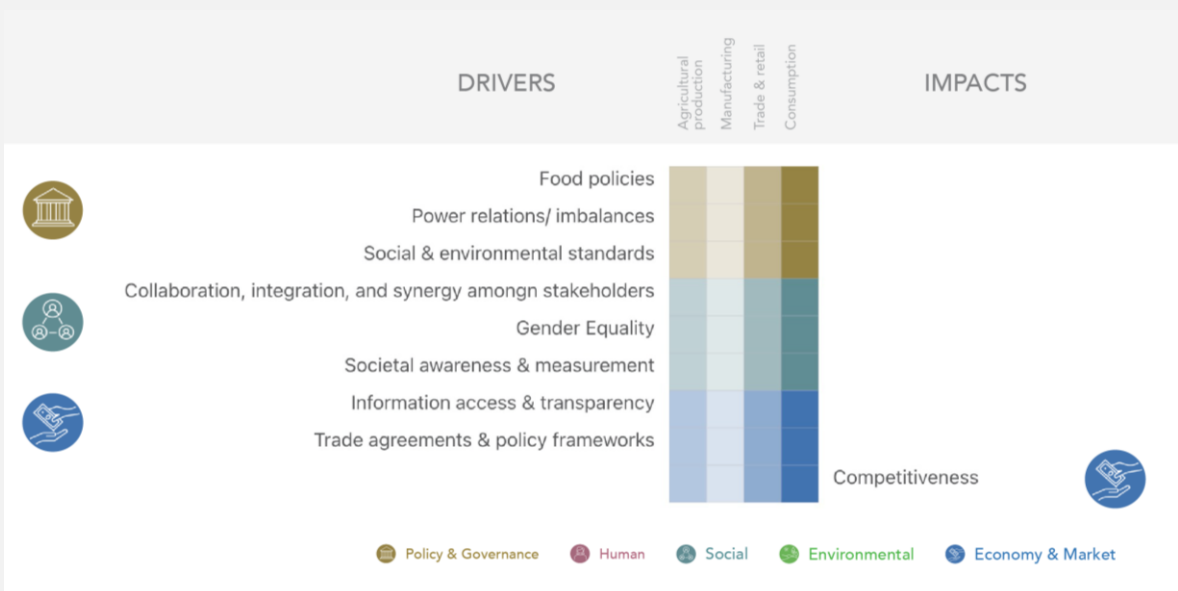


Impact pathways & policy recommendations

## Analysis of agri-food trade from a systems perspective



## Key linkages between agri-food trade and its embedding context, under a sustainability and human well-being perspective





# “Intra-EU trade, resilience, and social sustainability: the case of the oats value chain in the Nordics”



## SDG

2 ZERO HUNGER



5 GENDER EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH





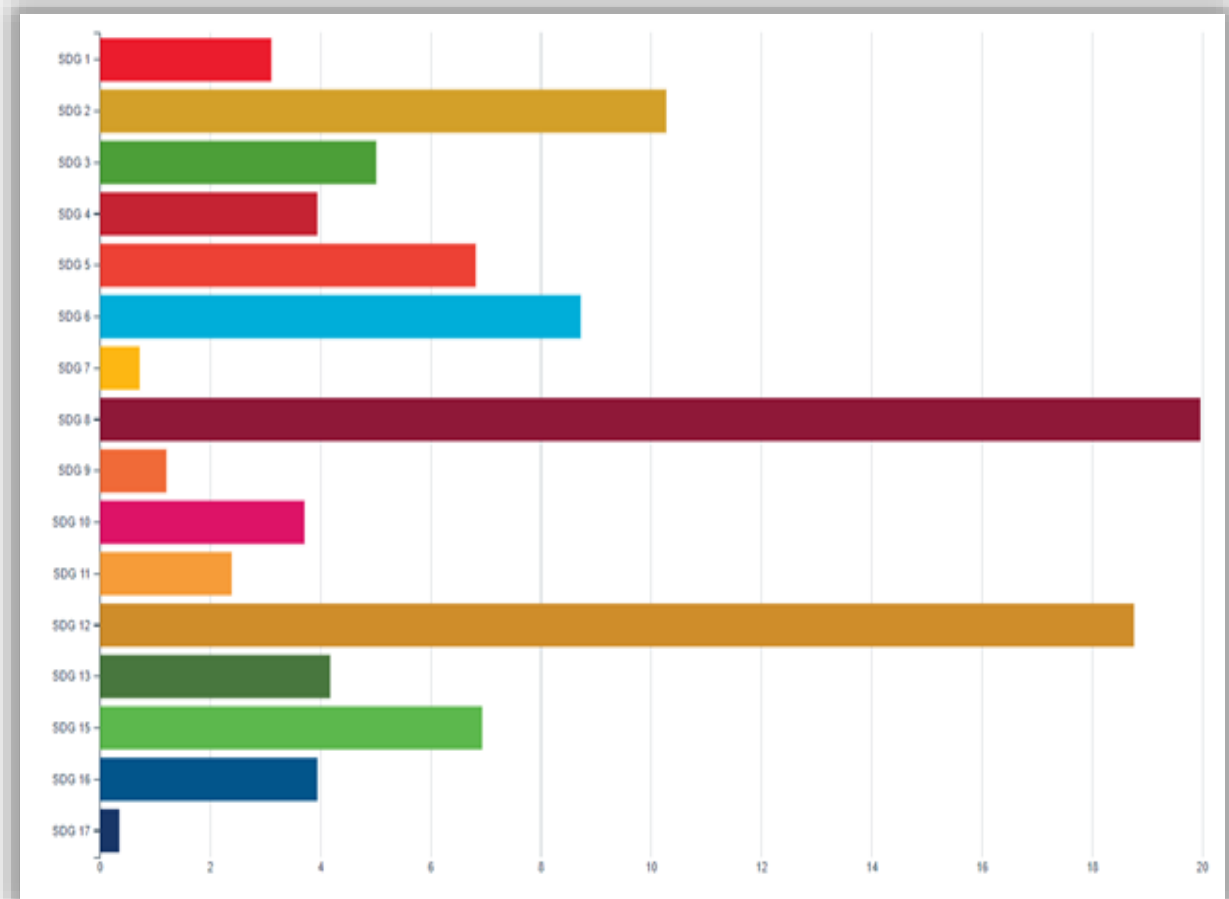


# “Intra-EU trade, resilience, and social sustainability: the case of the oats value chain in the Nordics”



## Using a new SDG text mining tool

(<https://www.scanner2030.com/>) for the CS #2 report, an extract document of the 'top ten' SDGs covered in the case study can be produced and shown in the following figures:





# “Trade, sustainability, and environmental linkages in Finnish dairy production”

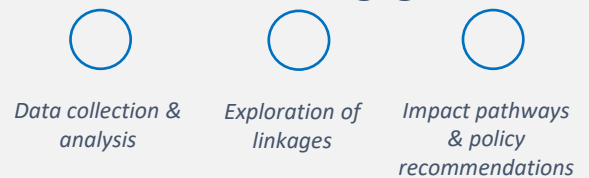
## Objective

- i. Estimate potential impacts of **policies that put a price on environmental and climate impacts**.
- ii. What are the **environmental and climate impacts** of Finnish regional dairy farming?
- iii. What are the **economic repercussions and income effects** of policy changes toward accounting environmental and climate impacts, on the regional **dairy production and agricultural households**?
- iv. How would Finnish dairy products compete if **the EU redesigns trade agreements** in a way that environmental and climate impacts are accounted for?

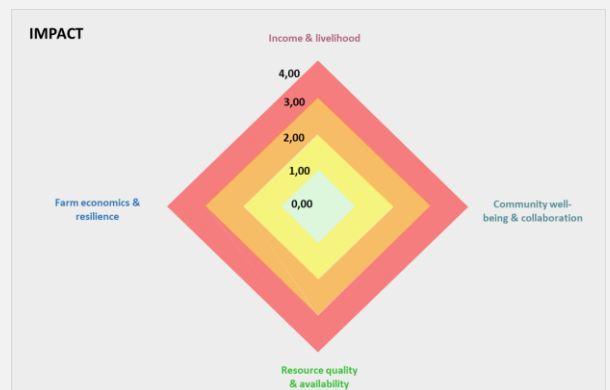
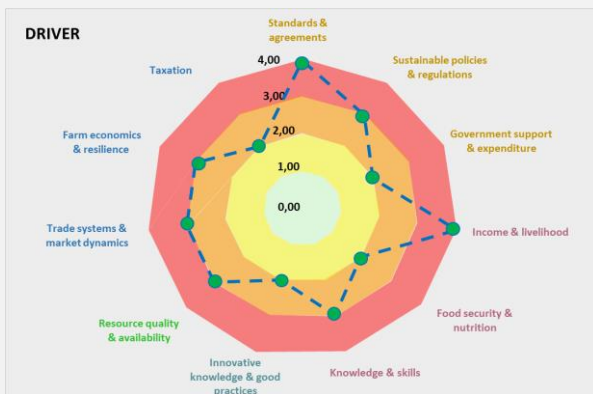
## Methods

- Causal loop diagram
- Modelling methods
- Secondary data review and analysis

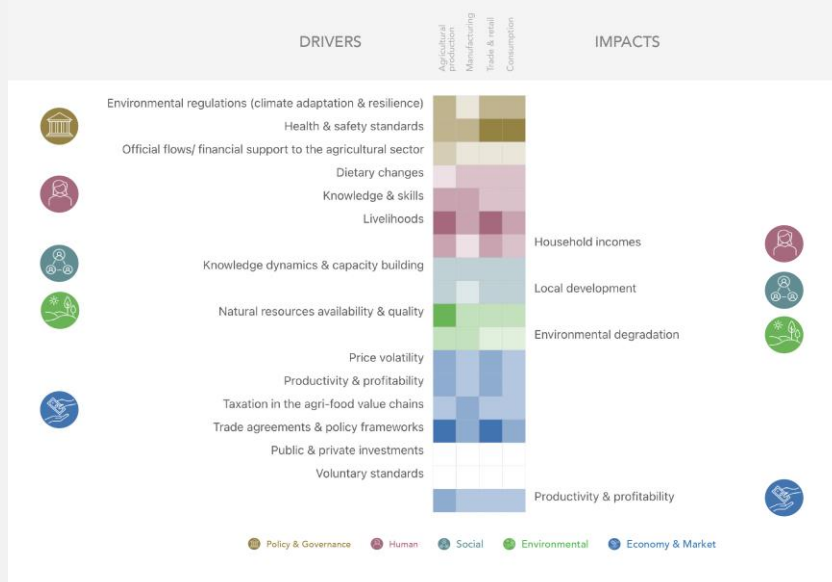
## Stakeholders' engagement



## Analysis of agri-food trade from a systems perspective



## Key linkages between agri-food trade and its embedding context, under a sustainability and human well-being perspective





# “Trade, sustainability, and environmental linkages in Finnish dairy production”



## SDG

5 GENDER EQUALITY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



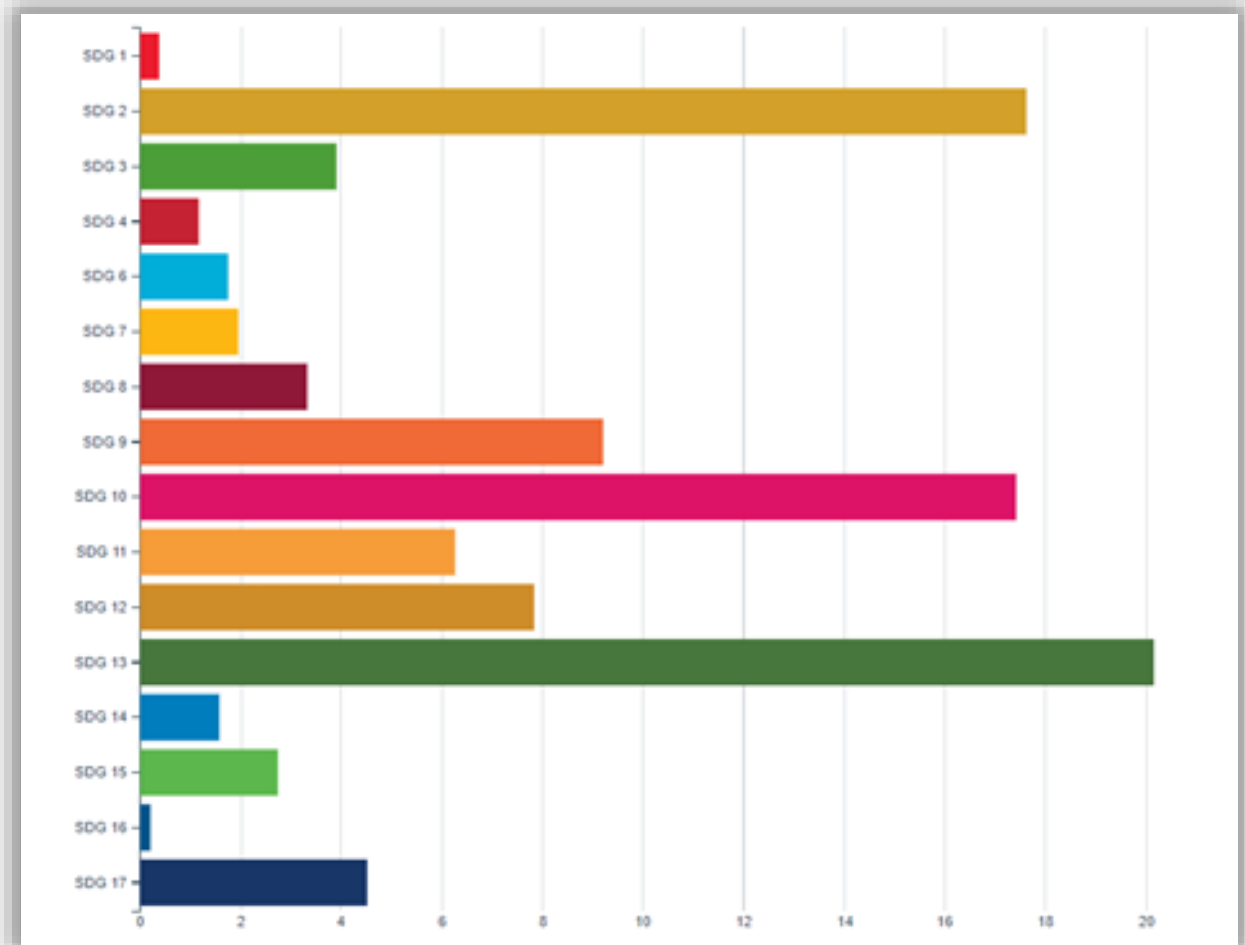


# “Trade, sustainability, and environmental linkages in Finnish dairy production”



## Using a new SDG text mining tool

(<https://www.scanner2030.com/>) for the CS #3 report, an extract document of the 'top ten' SDGs covered in the case study can be produced and shown in the following figures:





# “Enhancing access to export markets by Sub Saharan African (SSA) countries through sustainable investments to ensure quality and quantity of agri-food commodities: The cases of Tanzania, Uganda, Ethiopia, and Ghana”



## Objective

- i. How **governments** can, **with support of the international community**, foster the positive and reduce the negative impacts of agri-food trade and trade policy regimes on **sustainable development and human rights**?
- ii. How **countries' trade regimes, local and international investments** into the agri-food value chain, and the adopted sustainability standards have impacted on socioeconomic and environmental conditions?
- iii. Identify key interventions in SSA countries to foster access of agri-food products to **the EU and other international markets**.

## Methods

- Focus group discussions
- Key informants' interviews
- Secondary data review and analysis

## Stakeholders' engagement



Data collection & analysis

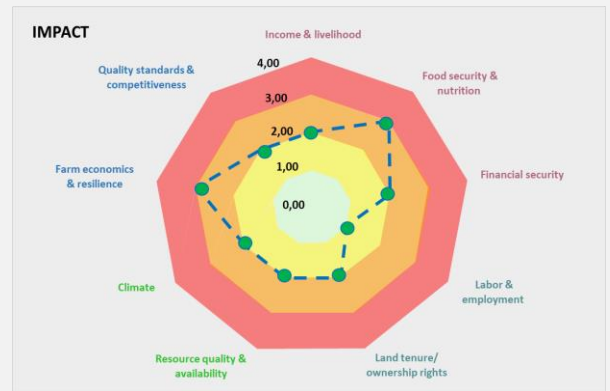
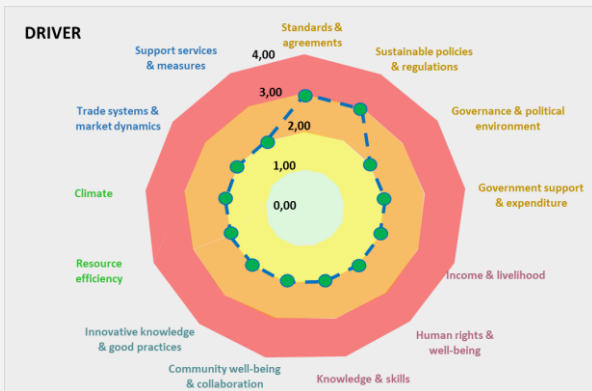


Exploration of linkages



Impact pathways & policy recommendations

## Analysis of agri-food trade from a systems perspective



## Key linkages between agri-food trade and its embedding context, under a sustainability and human well-being perspective





**“Enhancing access to export markets by Sub Saharan African (SSA) countries through sustainable investments to ensure quality and quantity of agri-food commodities: The cases of Tanzania, Uganda, Ethiopia, and Ghana”**



**SDG**

**1** NO POVERTY



**2** ZERO HUNGER



**5** GENDER EQUALITY



**8** DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



**12** RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



**10** REDUCED INEQUALITIES



**15** LIFE ON LAND



**17** PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



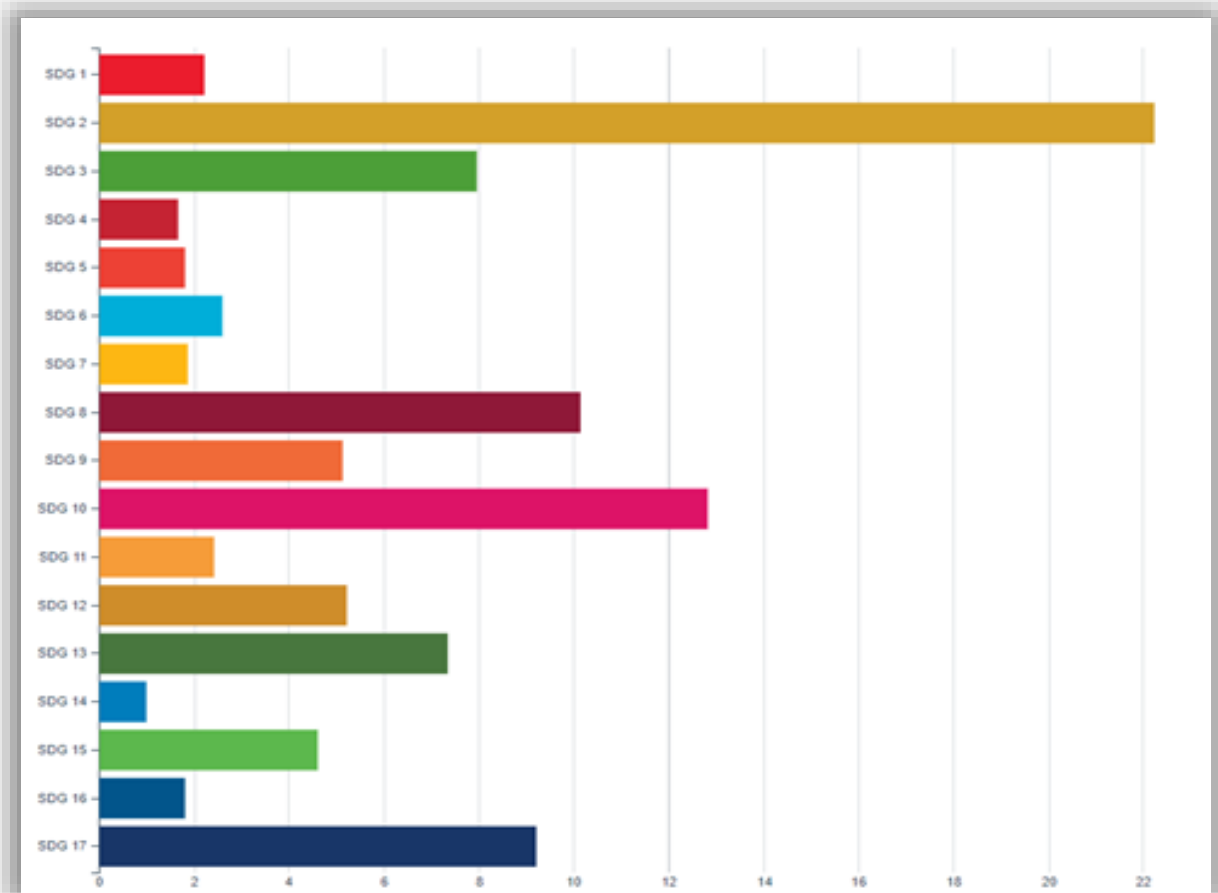


“Enhancing access to export markets by Sub Saharan African (SSA) countries through sustainable investments to ensure quality and quantity of agri-food commodities: The cases of Tanzania, Uganda, Ethiopia, and Ghana”



Using a new SDG text mining tool

(<https://www.scanner2030.com/>) for the CS #4 report, an extract document of the 'top ten' SDGs covered in the case study can be produced and shown in the following figures:





# “Role of policy frameworks and social cohesion for sustainable value chains and livelihoods in Ghana”

## Objective

- i. Determine how enhanced **policy frameworks and governance mechanisms** improve the **protein self-sufficiency at the country level and provide decent livelihoods** for farmers and other agents involved in the poultry value chain.
- ii. Determine how enhanced policy frameworks and governance mechanisms **improve the competitiveness and sustainability** of domestic poultry meat.

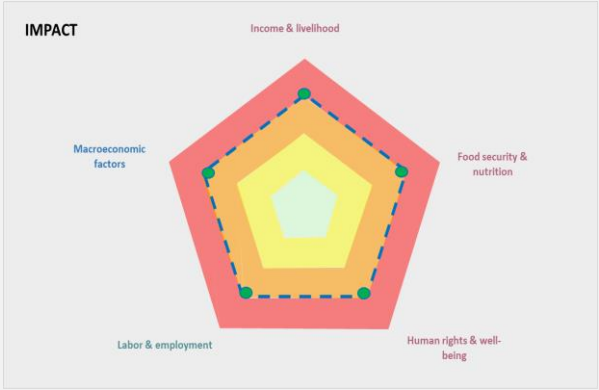
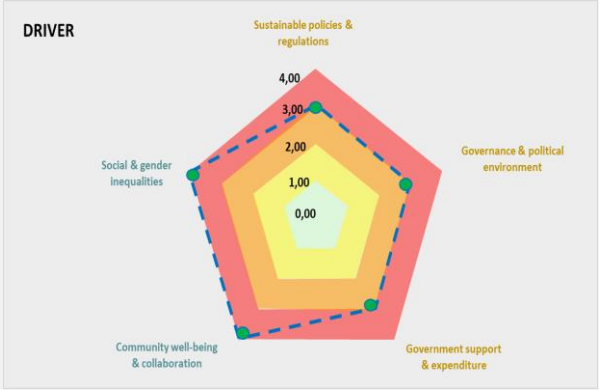
## Methods

- Causal loop diagram
- Economic analysis
- Key informants' interviews
- Secondary data review and analysis
- Soft systems methodology

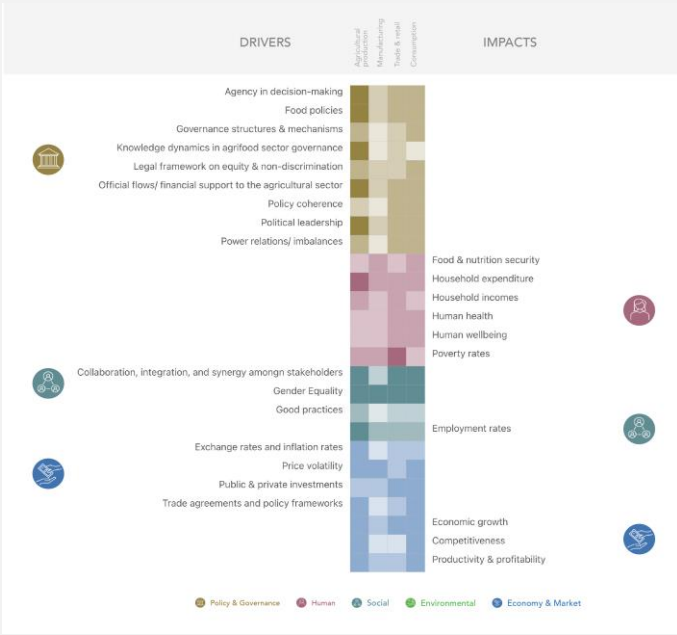
## Stakeholders' engagement



## Analysis of agri-food trade from a systems perspective



## Key linkages between agri-food trade and its embedding context, under a sustainability and human well-being perspective







# “Role of policy frameworks and social cohesion for sustainable value chains and livelihoods in Ghana”

## SDG

**1** NO POVERTY



**2** ZERO HUNGER



**5** GENDER EQUALITY



**6** CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



**10** REDUCED INEQUALITIES



**12** RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



**15** LIFE ON LAND



**17** PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

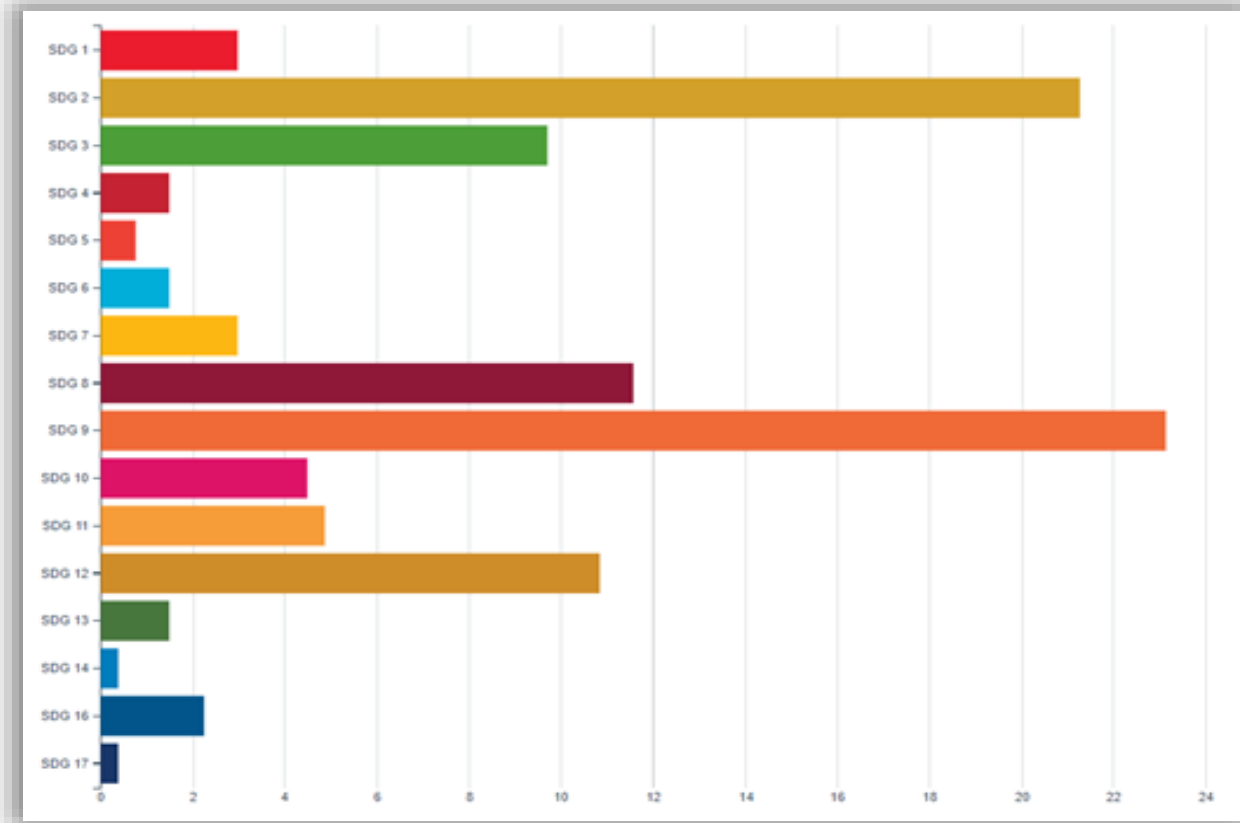




# “Role of policy frameworks and social cohesion for sustainable value chains and livelihoods in Ghana”

## Using a new SDG text mining tool

(<https://www.scanner2030.com/>) for the CS #5 report, an extract document of the 'top ten' SDGs covered in the case study can be produced and shown in the following figures:





# “The living income differential for cocoa: futures markets and price setting in an unequal value chain”



## Objective

- i. Explore the role **that stocks and market power** have played in price development **after Living Income Differential (LID)**.
- ii. Understand why Living Income Differential Initiative did not work in its current setup in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire by delving into the **structure of the cocoa market** and **the price-setting activities**.
- iii. Explore whether the futures market limits the **negotiation power of cocoa producing nations**.

## Methods

- Key informants' interviews
- Secondary data review and analysis

## Stakeholders' engagement



Data collection & analysis

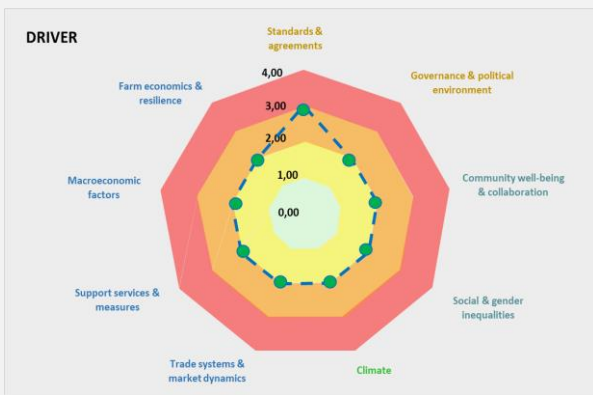


Exploration of linkages

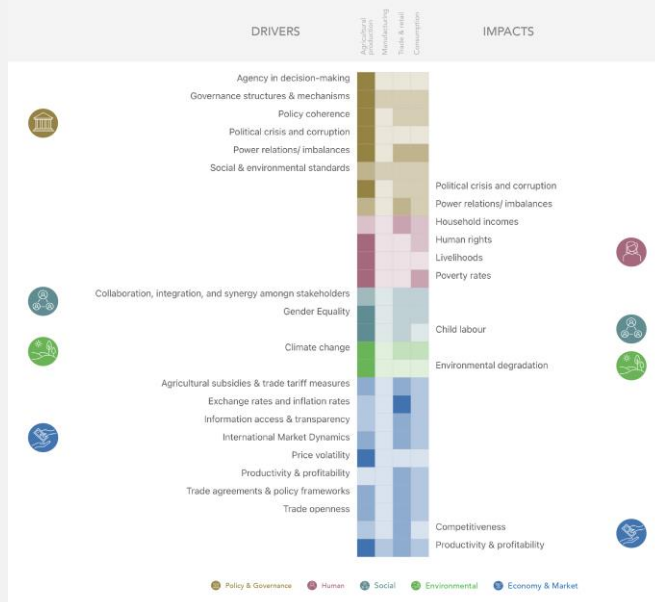


Impact pathways & policy recommendations

## Analysis of agri-food trade from a systems perspective



## Key linkages between agri-food trade and its embedding context, under a sustainability and human well-being perspective





# “The living income differential for cocoa: futures markets and price setting in an unequal value chain”



## SDG

2 ZERO HUNGER



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



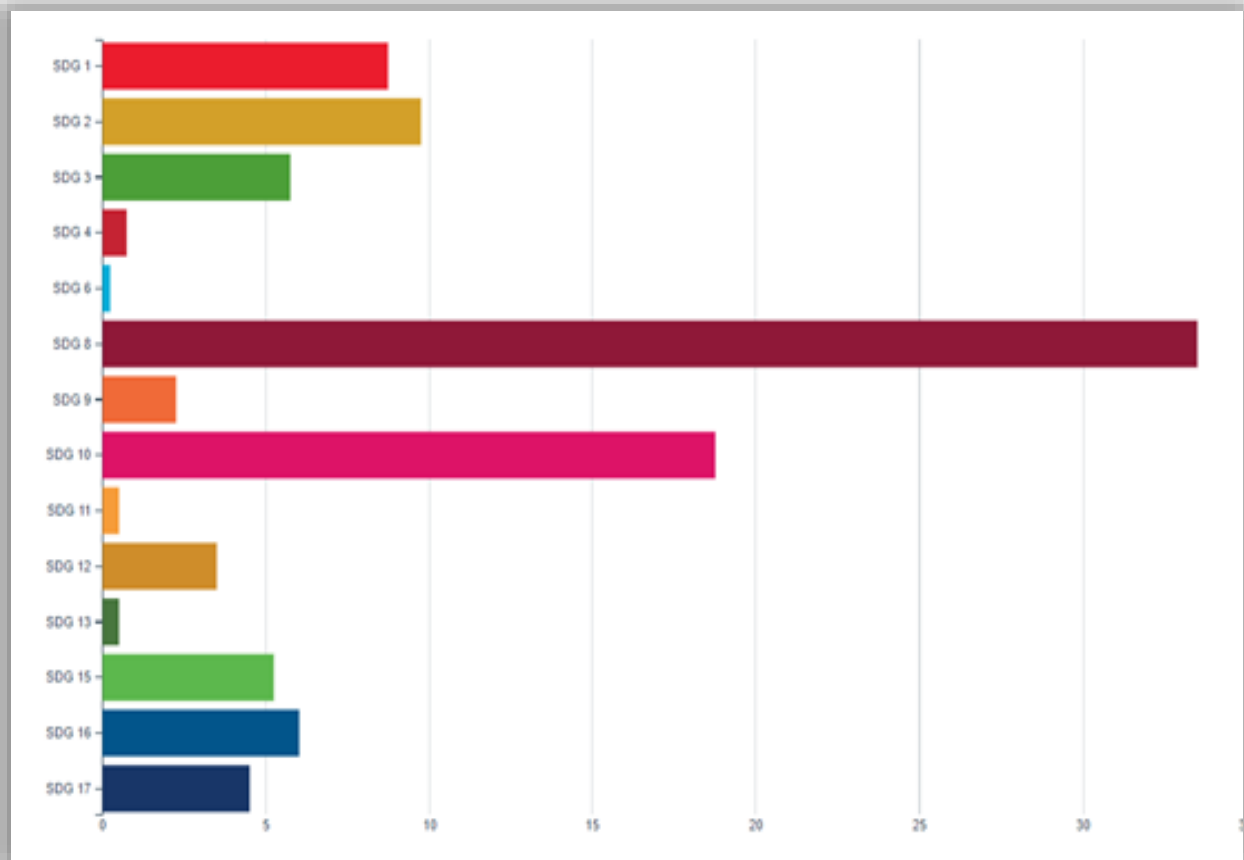


# “The living income differential for cocoa: futures markets and price setting in an unequal value chain”



## Using a new SDG text mining tool

(<https://www.scanner2030.com/>) for the CS #6 report, an extract document of the 'top ten' SDGs covered in the case study can be produced and shown in the following figures:





# “What trade and tax policies are needed for the sustainable development of local milk value chains in West Africa? Proposals to West African and European actors”

## Objective

- i. Assess **the effects of trade/ tax policies** on the development of the local dairy sector in WA, which is crucial for the socioeconomic **development of pastoral and agro-pastoral regions**, **food and nutrition security**, and for **a healthy trade balance and foreign currency reserves**.

## Methods

- Key informants' interviews
- Secondary data review and analysis
- Modelling methods

## Stakeholders' engagement



Data collection & analysis

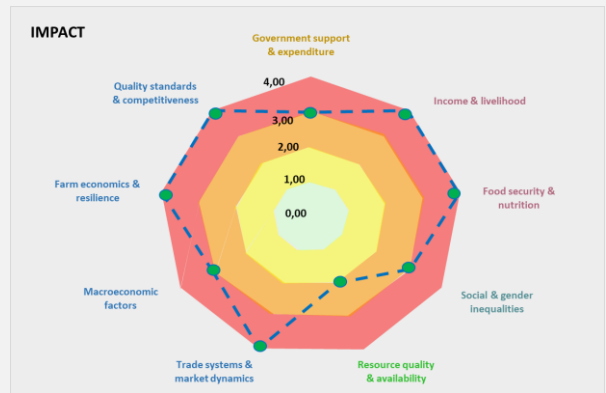
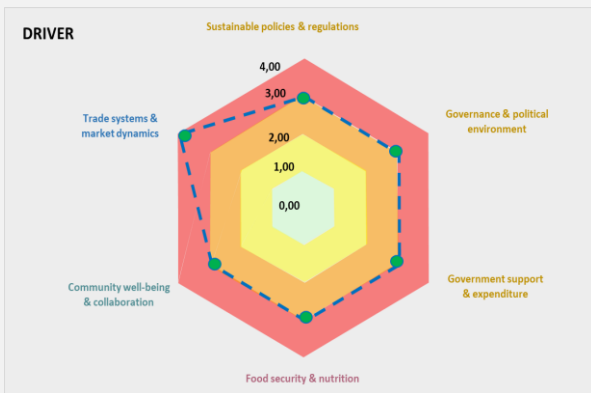


Exploration of linkages

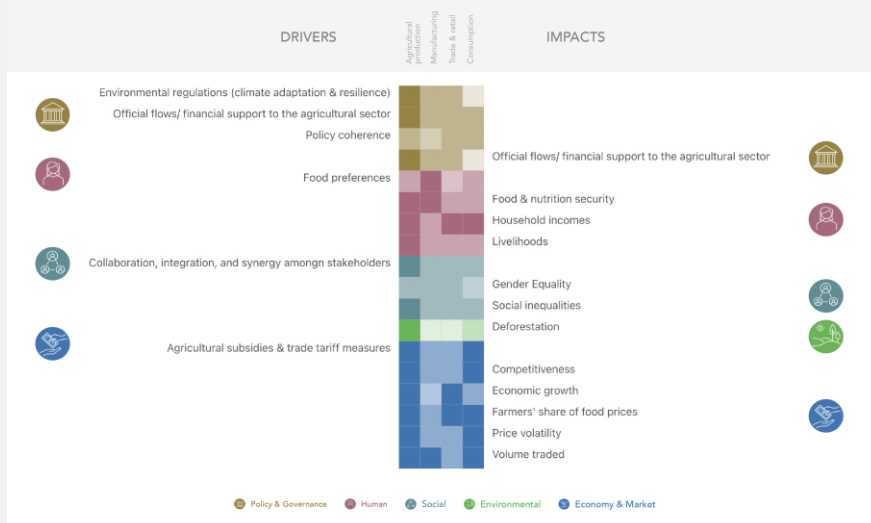


Impact pathways & policy recommendations

## Analysis of agri-food trade from a systems perspective



## Key linkages between agri-food trade and its embedding context, under a sustainability and human well-being perspective





# “What trade and tax policies are needed for the sustainable development of local milk value chains in West Africa? Proposals to West African and European actors”



## SDG

**1** NO POVERTY



**2** ZERO HUNGER



**5** GENDER EQUALITY



**8** DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



**10** REDUCED INEQUALITIES



**15** LIFE ON LAND



**16** PEACE AND JUSTICE STRONG INSTITUTIONS



**17** PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



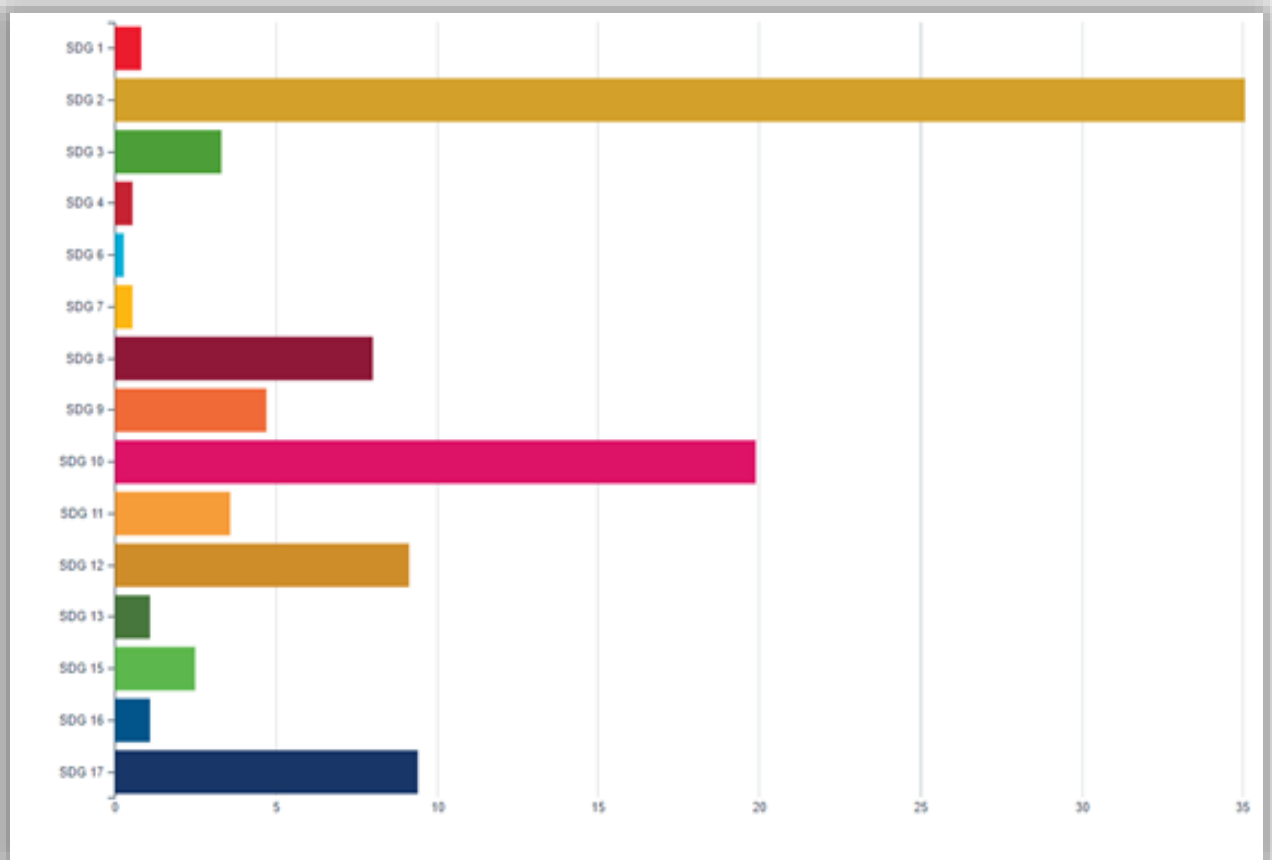


## “What trade and tax policies are needed for the sustainable development of local milk value chains in West Africa? Proposals to West African and European actors”



### Using a new SDG text mining tool

(<https://www.scanner2030.com/>) for the CS #7 report, an extract document of the 'top ten' SDGs covered in the case study can be produced and shown in the following figures:







# “Belgian consumption of sugarcane ethanol from Brazil and Peru. Shared responsibilities of human rights violations”



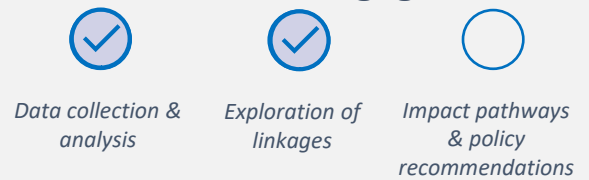
## Objective

- i. Identify the **flows, actors, and explore their roles** and responsibilities in respecting social sustainability in the sugarcane ethanol value chain from Brazil and Peru into Belgium.
- ii. Explore the impacts of **sugarcane ethanol value chain and EU policies** in **livelihoods, human rights,** and **the environment** in producing countries.

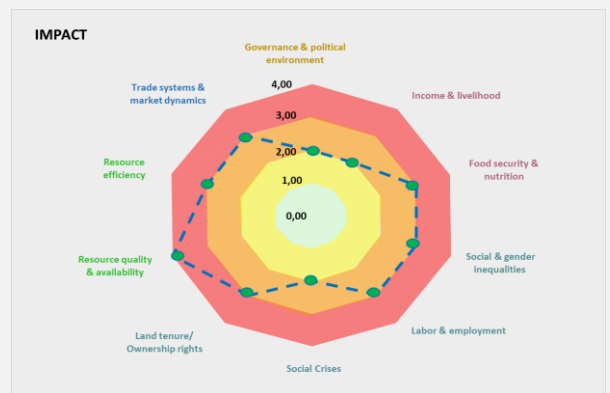
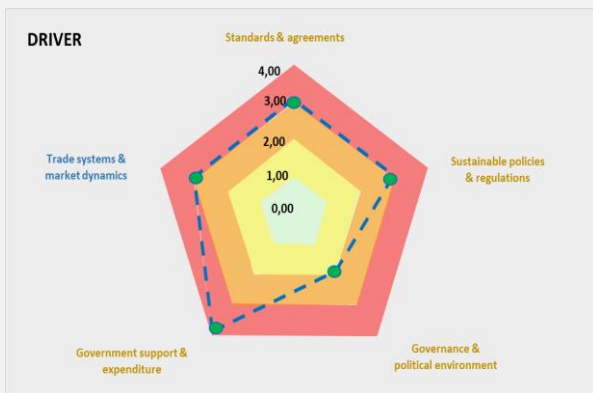
## Methods

- Focus group discussions
- Key informants' interviews
- Secondary data review and analysis
- Surveys
- Text/content analysis
- Value chain mapping

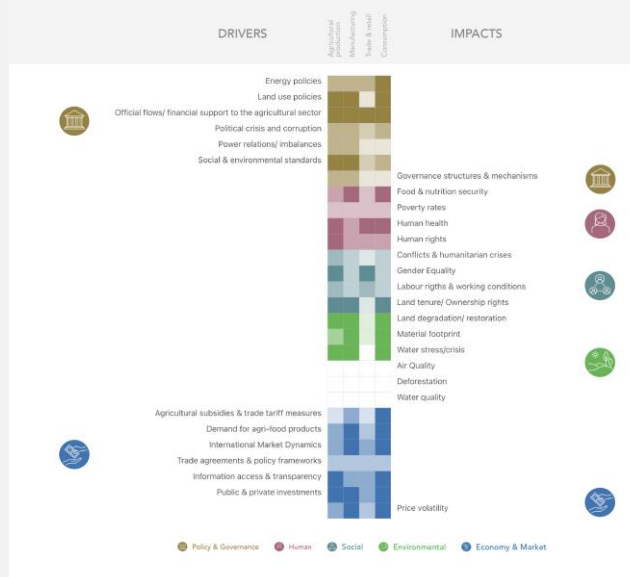
## Stakeholders' engagement



## Analysis of agri-food trade from a systems perspective



## Key linkages between agri-food trade and its embedding context, under a sustainability and human well-being perspective





# “Belgian consumption of sugarcane ethanol from Brazil and Peru. Shared responsibilities of human rights violations”



## SDG

**1** NO POVERTY



**2** ZERO HUNGER



**5** GENDER EQUALITY



**6** CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



**8** DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



**10** REDUCED INEQUALITIES



**12** RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



**15** LIFE ON LAND



**16** PEACE AND JUSTICE STRONG INSTITUTIONS



**17** PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



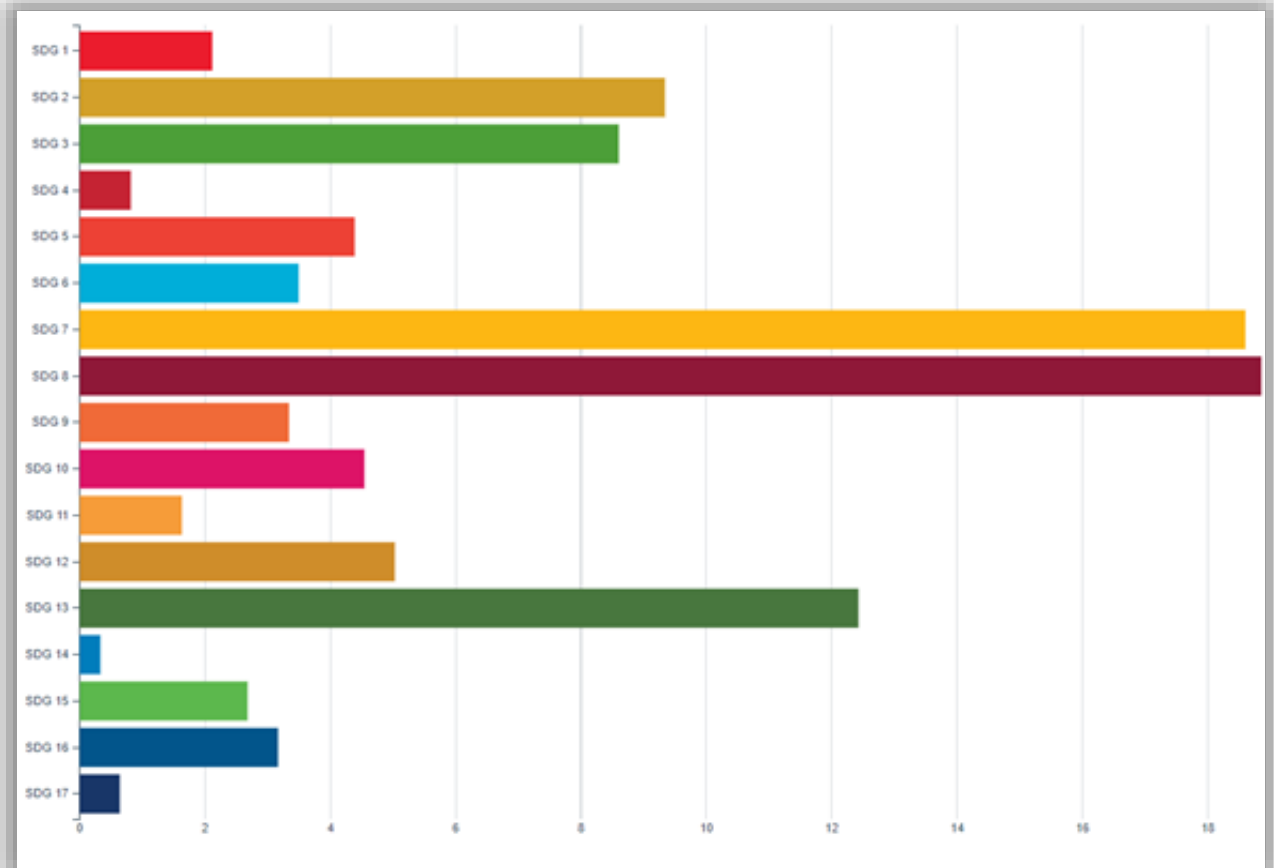
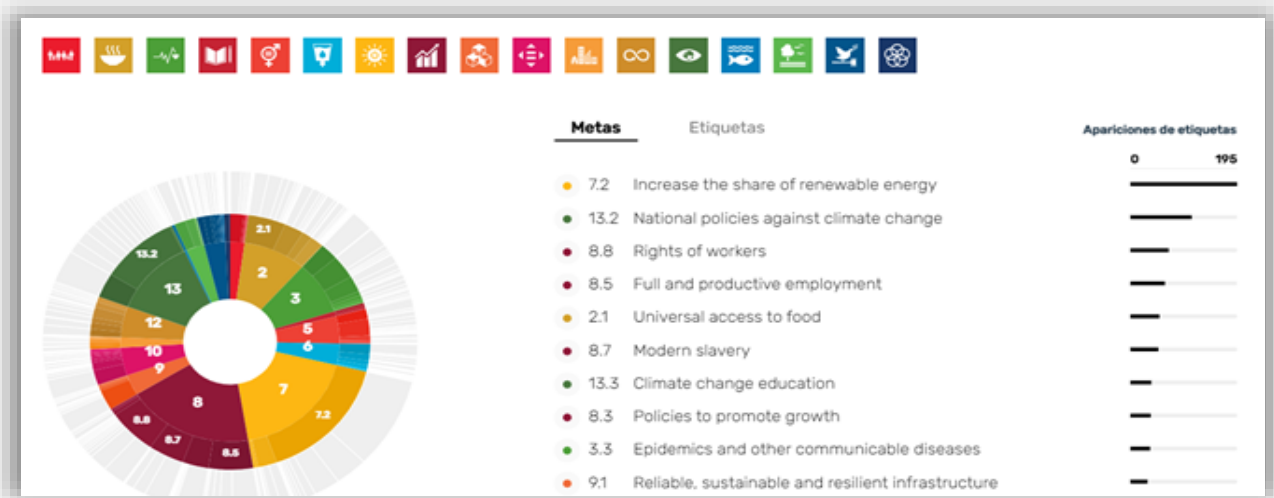


## “Belgian consumption of sugarcane ethanol from Brazil and Peru. Shared responsibilities of human rights violations”



### Using a new SDG text mining tool

(<https://www.scanner2030.com/>) for the CS #8 report, an extract document of the 'top ten' SDGs covered in the case study can be produced and shown in the following figures:





# “Risk analysis including stakeholder consultation in the coffee value chain (Uganda - Belgium) of Oxfam België”

## Objective

- i. Provide insights in the **barriers and conditions for human rights due diligence (HREDD)** to be a participatory and empowering tool to map and address human rights risks.
- ii. To increase insights into the **current salient human rights risks and measures** to address them in the Ugandan coffee value chain.

## Methods

- Focus group discussions
- Key informants' interviews
- Secondary data review and analysis
- Participatory workshop

## Stakeholders' engagement



Data collection & analysis

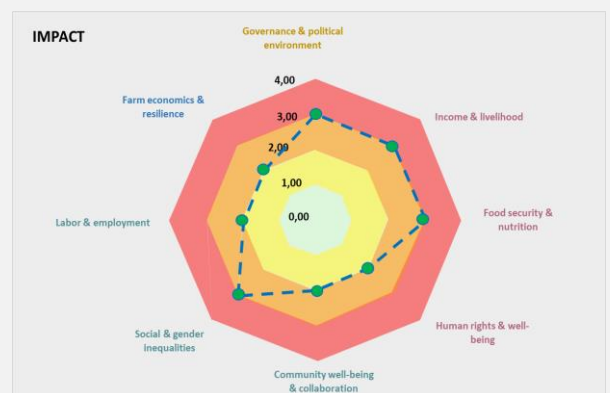
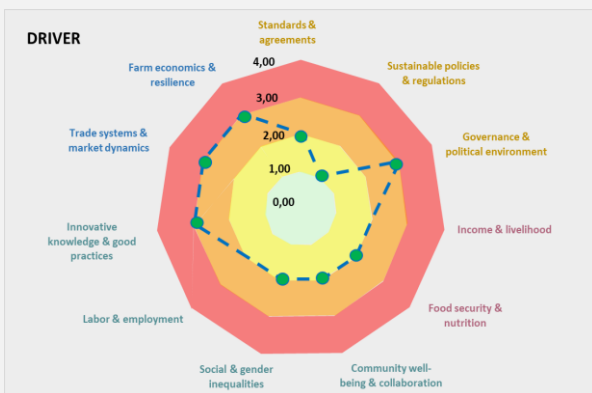


Exploration of linkages

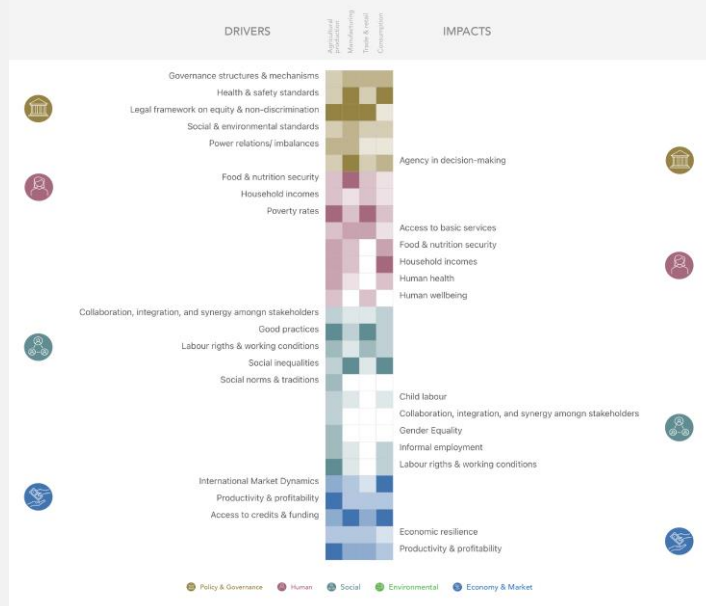


Impact pathways & policy recommendations

## Analysis of agri-food trade from a systems perspective



## Key linkages between agri-food trade and its embedding context, under a sustainability and human well-being perspective





# “Risk analysis including stakeholder consultation in the coffee value chain (Uganda - Belgium) of Oxfam België”



## SDG

**1** NO POVERTY



**2** ZERO HUNGER



**5** GENDER EQUALITY



**6** CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



**10** REDUCED INEQUALITIES



**17** PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



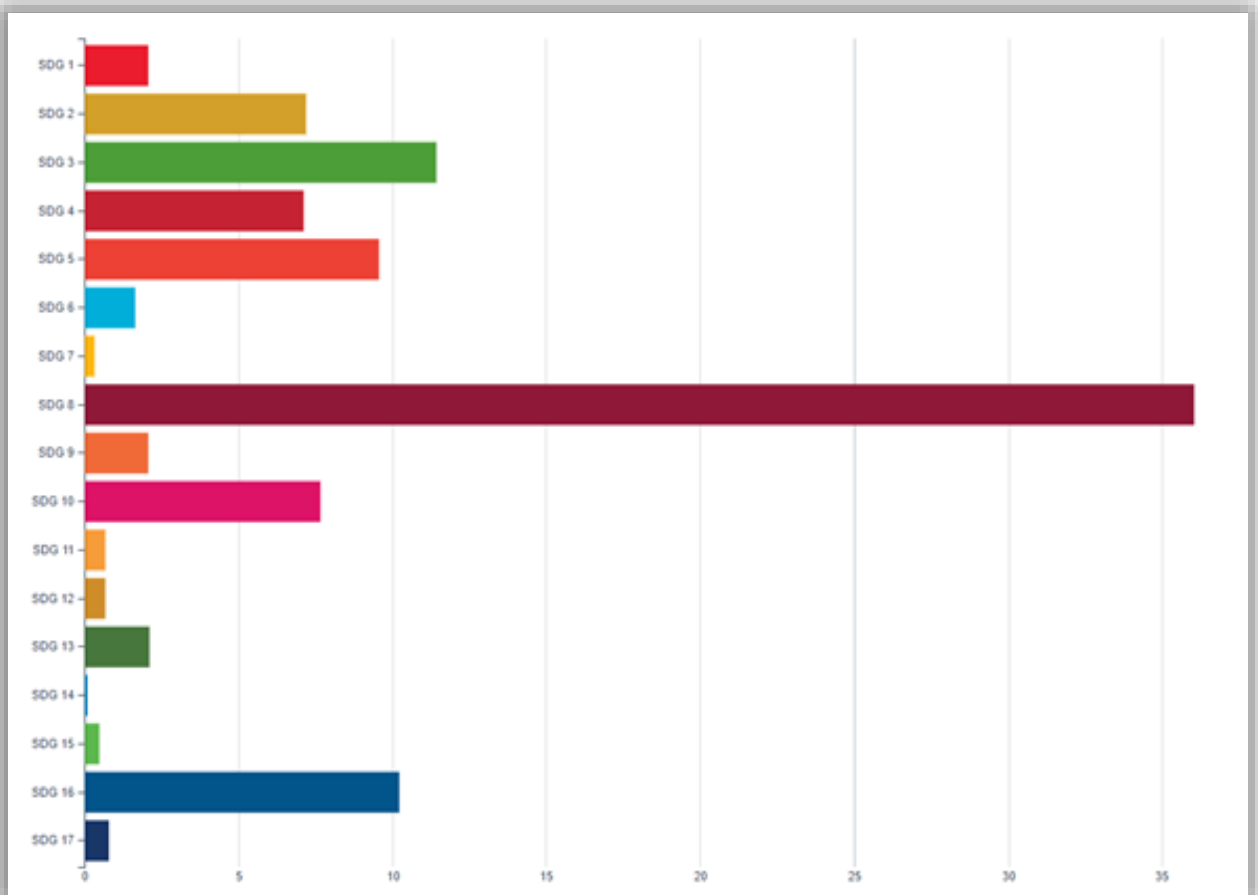
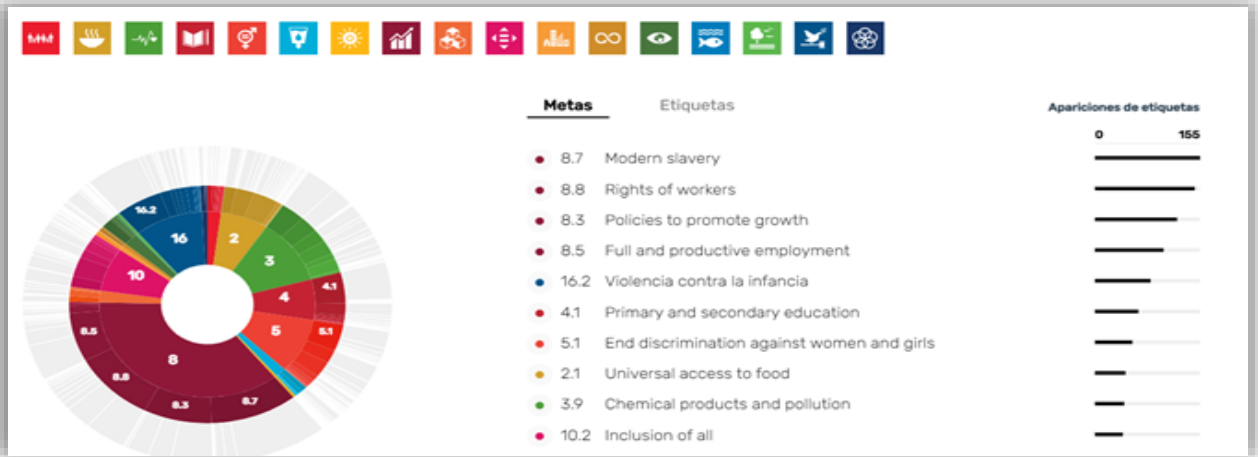


## “Risk analysis including stakeholder consultation in the coffee value chain (Uganda - Belgium) of Oxfam België”



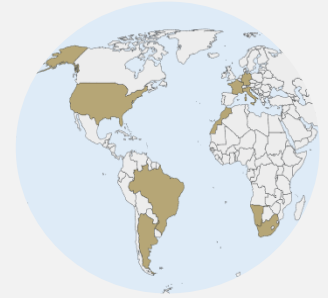
### Using a new SDG text mining tool

(<https://www.scanner2030.com/>) for the CS #9 report, an extract document of the 'top ten' SDGs covered in the case study can be produced and shown in the following figures:





# “Beef and policy coherence for sustainable development”



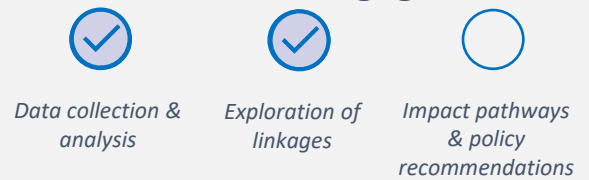
## Objective

- i. Investigate the impact that **labour conditions and costs** have on the **competitiveness of beef's** international trade.
- ii. Investigate the **role of environmental component** in the international trade of beef commodities.

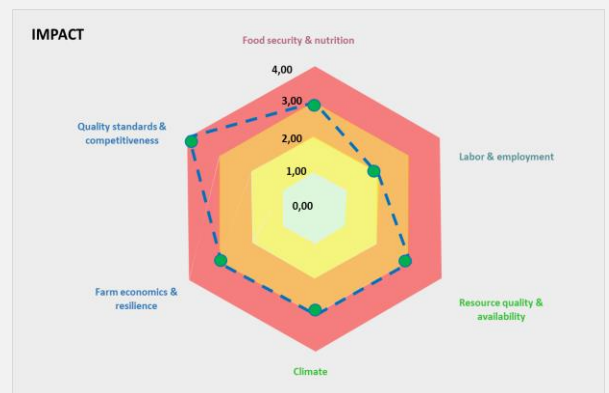
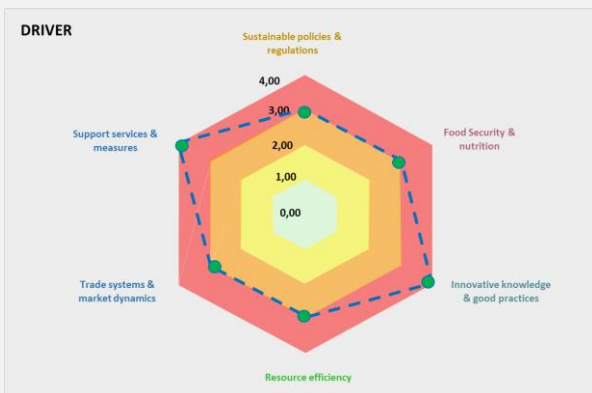
## Methods

- Causal loop diagram
- Economic analysis
- Secondary data review and analysis

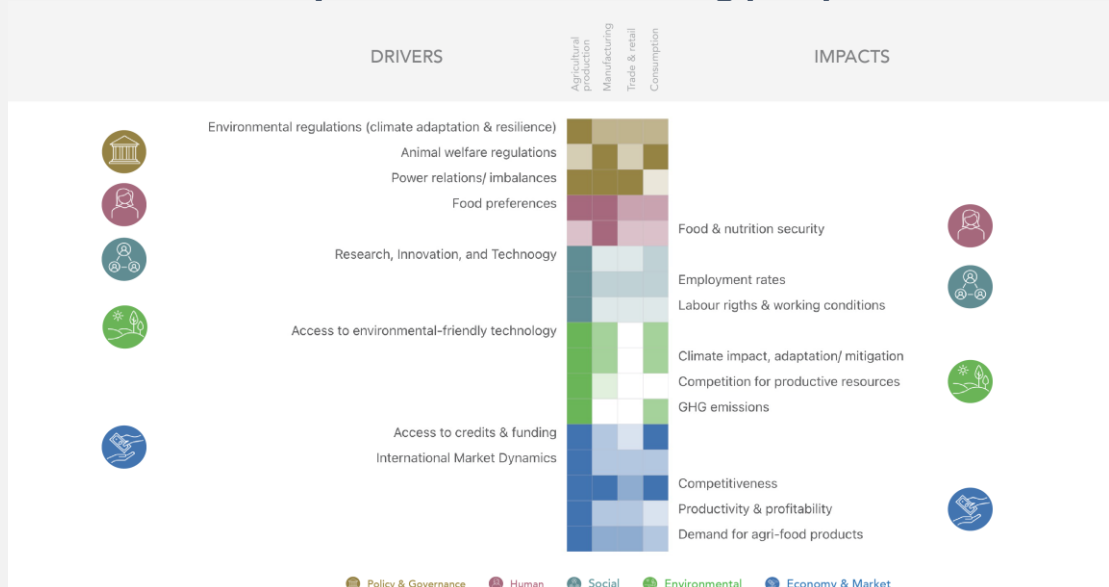
## Stakeholders' engagement



## Analysis of agri-food trade from a systems perspective

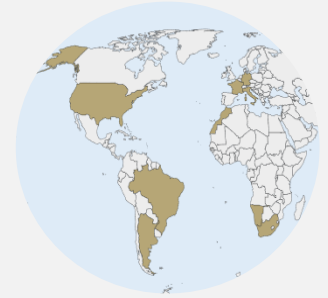


## Key linkages between agri-food trade and its embedding context, under a sustainability and human well-being perspective





# “Beef and policy coherence for sustainable development”



## SDG

**1** NO POVERTY



**2** ZERO HUNGER



**5** GENDER EQUALITY



**6** CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



**10** REDUCED INEQUALITIES



**12** RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



**16** PEACE AND JUSTICE STRONG INSTITUTIONS



**17** PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

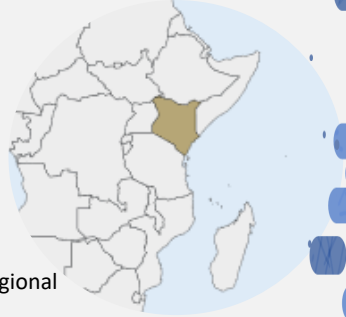








# “The role and impact of production standards: GLOBALG.A.P. certification in Africa”



## Objective

- i. Evaluate the impact that **GLOBAL G.A.P. certification** has on access to international and regional markets with respect to social sustainability.
- ii. Analyze how **market access** has enabled farmers to produce high-quality and sustainable products and reach higher prices in regional and international markets?
- iii. Analyze the **impact of certification on broader socio-economic considerations** (labour conditions, discrimination, gender and human rights, and market and power imbalances).
- iv. Analyze how market access has enabled **farmers to produce high-quality and sustainable products** and reach higher prices in regional and international markets?

## Methods

- Key informants' interviews
- Secondary data review and analysis
- Surveys

## Stakeholders' engagement



Data collection & analysis

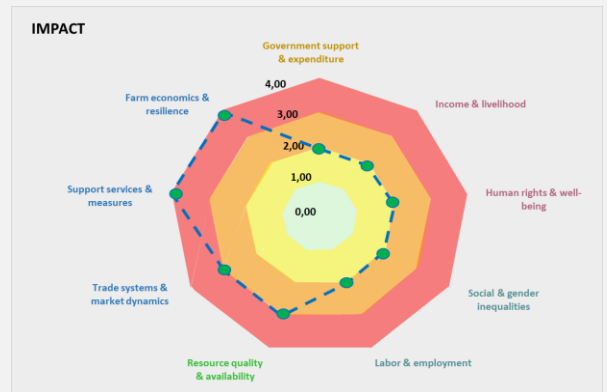
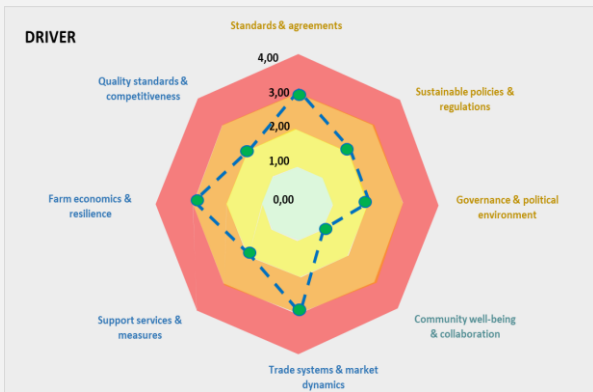


Exploration of linkages

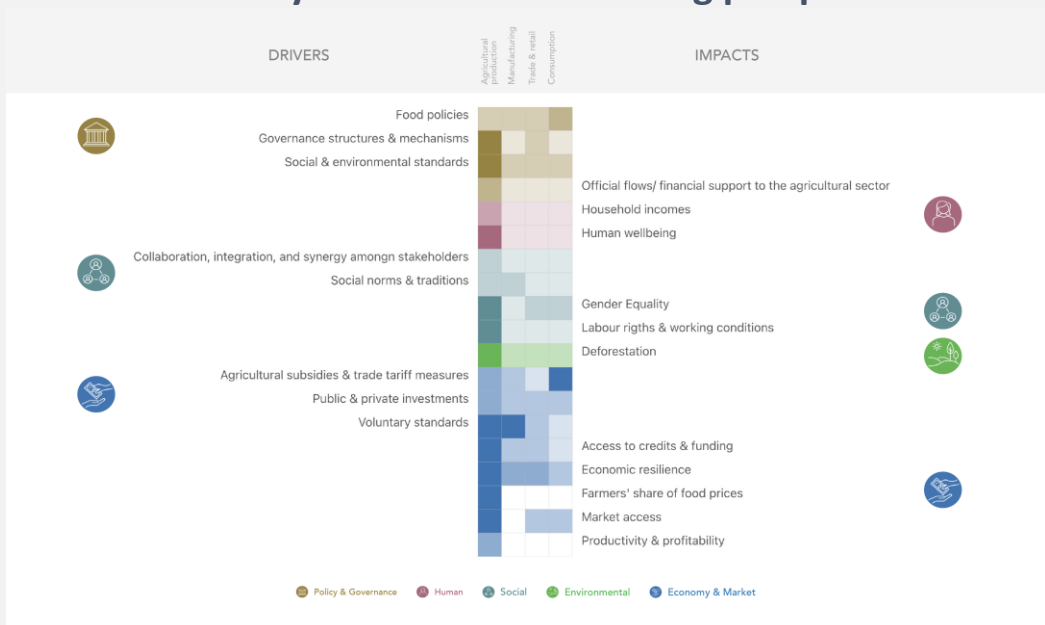


Impact pathways & policy recommendations

## Analysis of agri-food trade from a systems perspective



## Key linkages between agri-food trade and its embedding context, under a sustainability and human well-being perspective



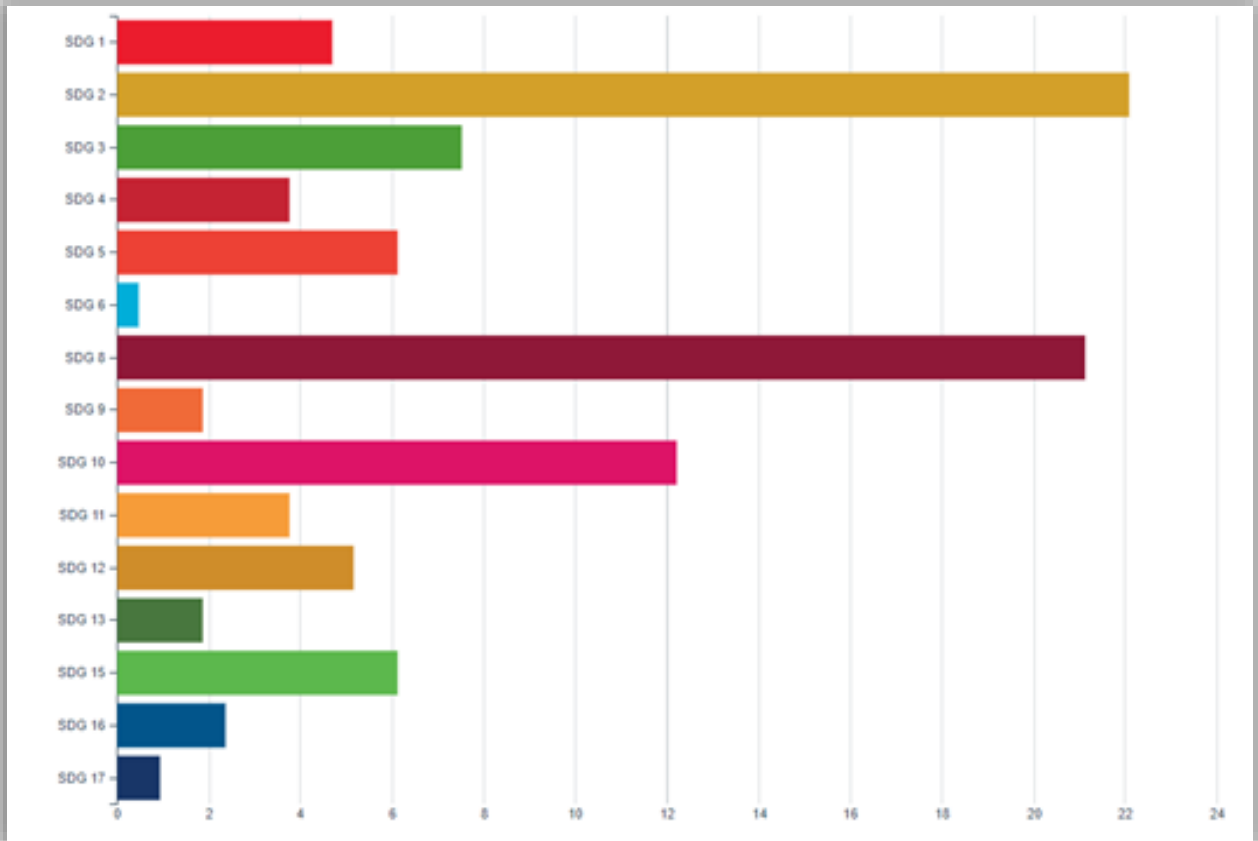


# “The role and impact of production standards: GLOBALG.A.P. certification in Africa”



## Using a new SDG text mining tool

(<https://www.scanner2030.com/>) for the CS #11 report, an extract document of the 'top ten' SDGs covered in the case study can be produced and shown in the following figures:





# “Ethical trade initiatives in the South African wine industry”



## Objective

- i. Assess the **effectiveness of ethical trade** initiatives in improving **labour conditions** and **human rights** in the South African wine sector.

## Methods

- Causal loop diagram
- Fieldwork/ on-farm visits
- Key informants' interviews
- Text/content analysis
- Secondary data review and analysis
- Surveys

## Stakeholders' engagement



Data collection & analysis

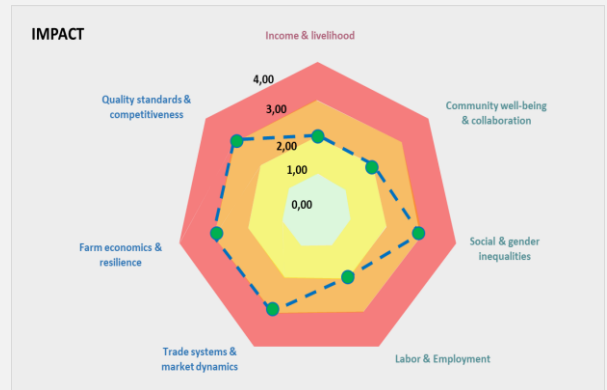
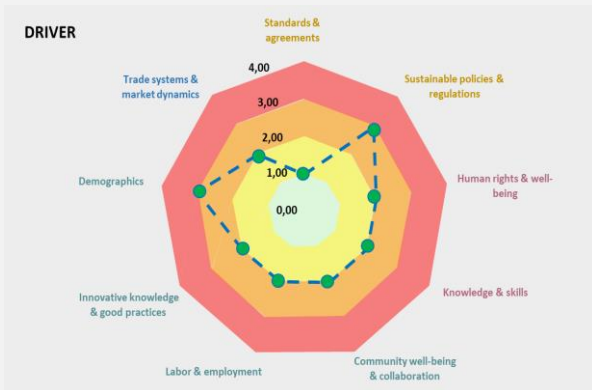


Exploration of linkages

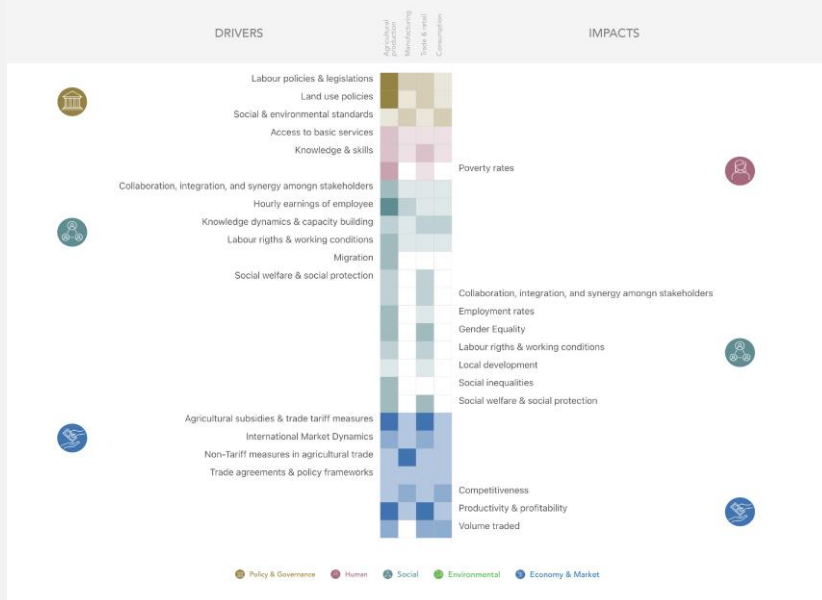


Impact pathways & policy recommendations

## Analysis of agri-food trade from a systems perspective



## Key linkages between agri-food trade and its embedding context, under a sustainability and human well-being perspective





# “Ethical trade initiatives in the South African wine industry”



## SDG

**1** NO POVERTY



**5** GENDER EQUALITY



**8** DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



**10** REDUCED INEQUALITIES



**17** PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

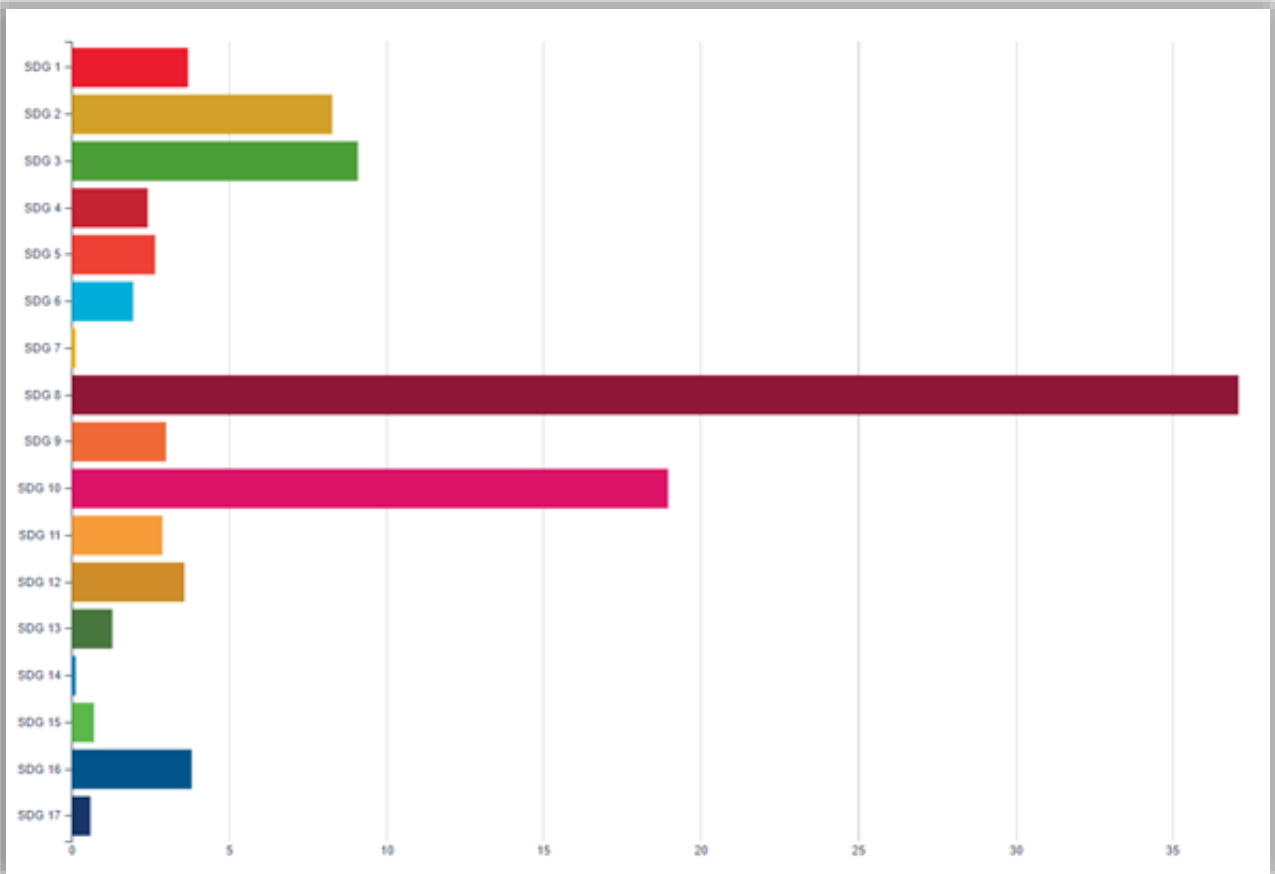




# “Ethical trade initiatives in the South African wine industry”

## Using a new SDG text mining tool

(<https://www.scanner2030.com/>) for the CS #12 report, an extract document of the 'top ten' SDGs covered in the case study can be produced and shown in the following figures:





# “Dairy production, standards and competitiveness in global markets”

## Objective

- i. Understand the **role of local legislation** in strengthening **dairy product competitiveness**.
- ii. Investigate the impact that **labour conditions** and costs have on the **competitiveness** of dairy products on international trade.
- iii. Explore how the **environment** may impact the **farm competitiveness** and trade of **dairy commodities**.

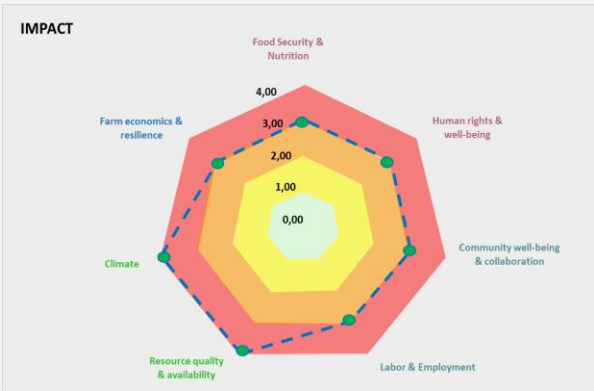
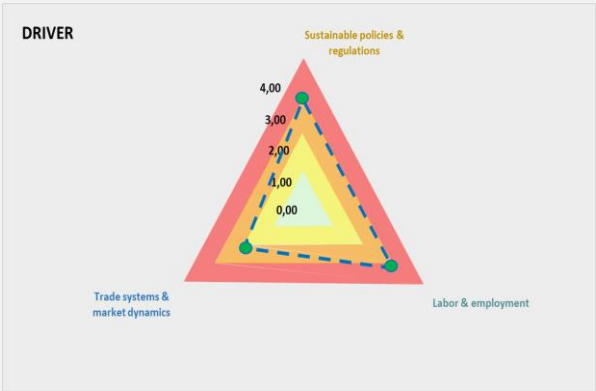
## Methods

- Causal loop diagram
- Economic analysis
- Secondary data review and analysis

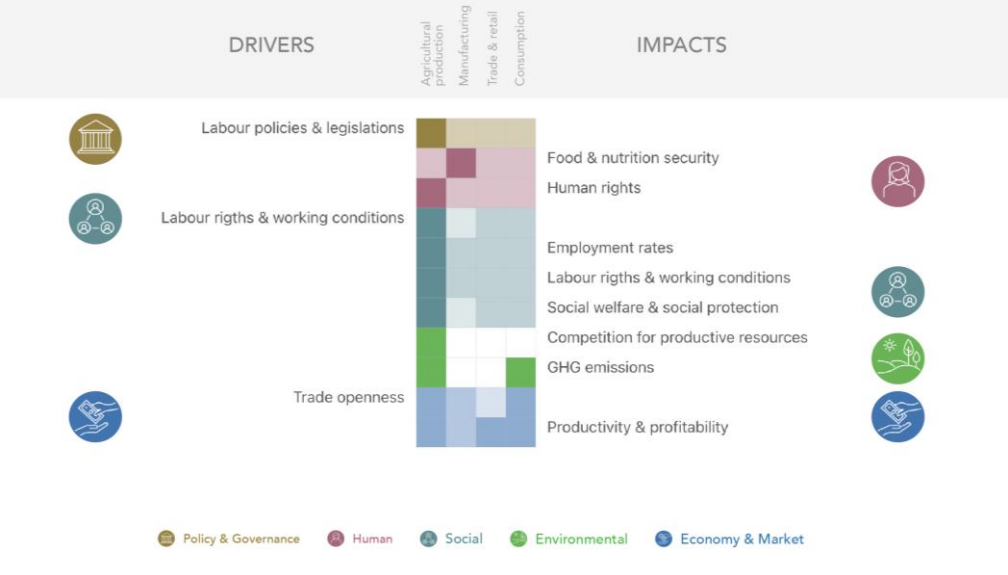
## Stakeholders' engagement



## Analysis of agri-food trade from a systems perspective



## Key linkages between agri-food trade and its embedding context, under a sustainability and human well-being perspective





# “Dairy production, standards and competitiveness in global markets”



## SDG

- 1 NO POVERTY**
- 2 ZERO HUNGER**
- 5 GENDER EQUALITY**
- 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION**
- 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES**
- 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION**
- 16 PEACE AND JUSTICE STRONG INSTITUTIONS**
- 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS**



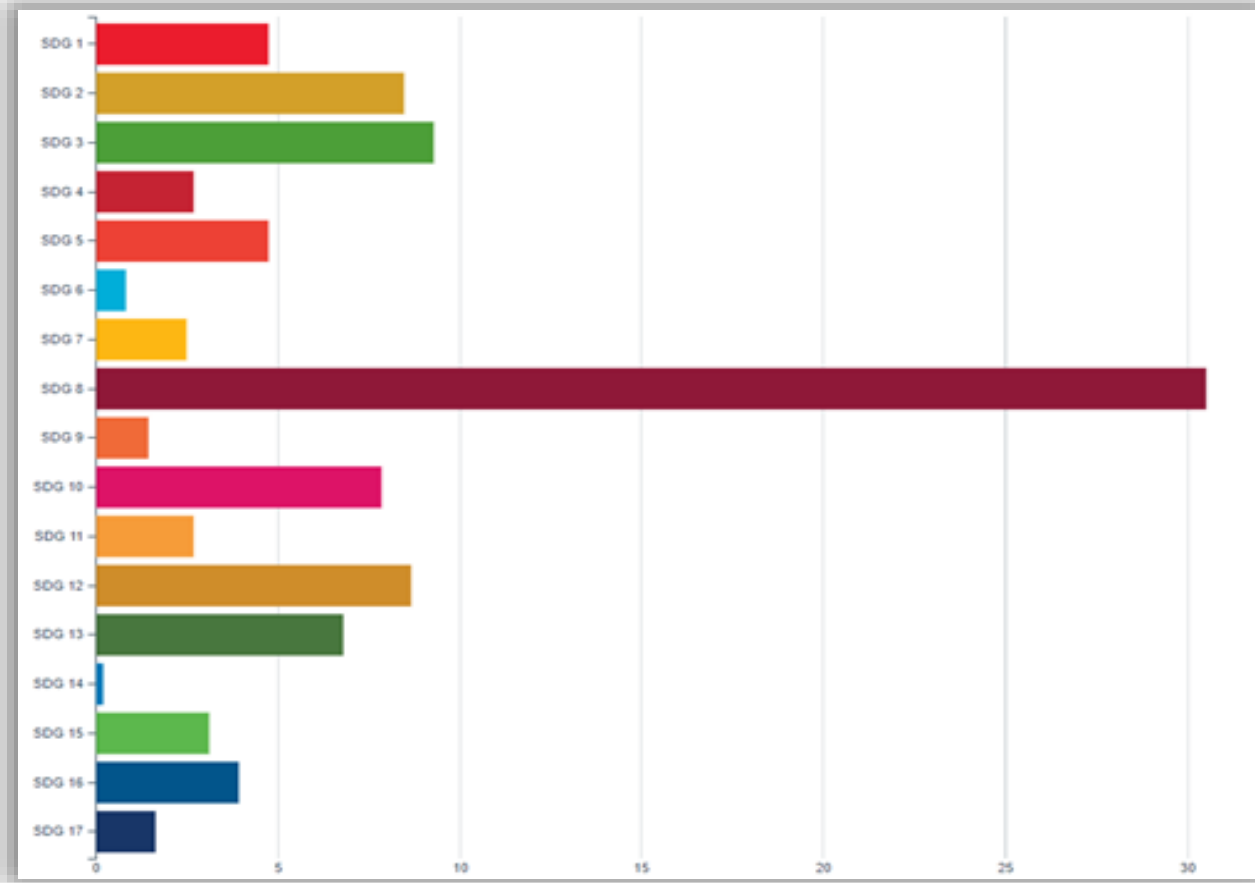
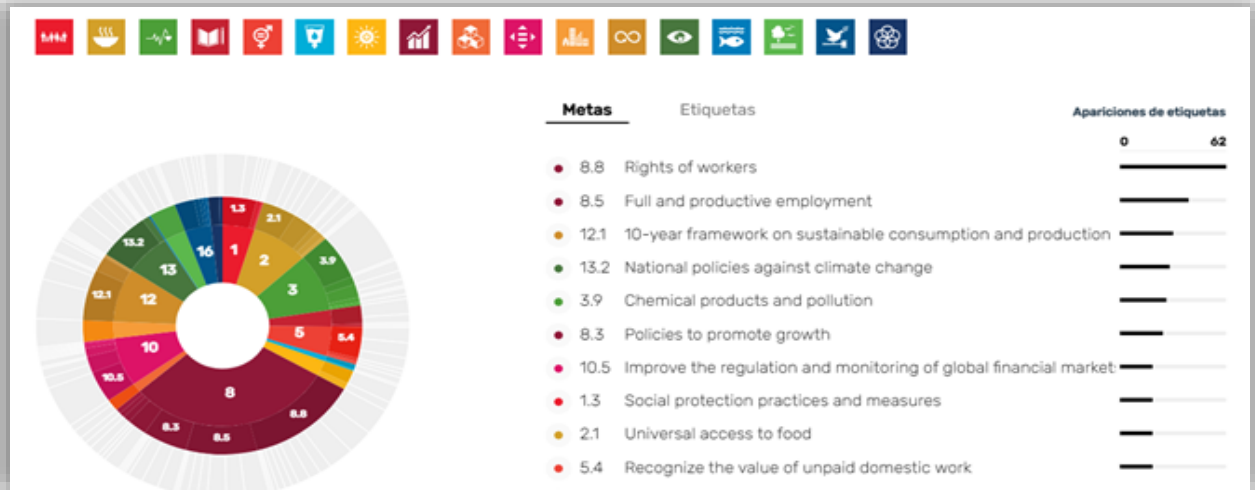


# “Dairy production, standards and competitiveness in global markets”



## Using a new SDG text mining tool

(<https://www.scanner2030.com/>) for the CS #13 report, an extract document of the 'top ten' SDGs covered in the case study can be produced and shown in the following figures:





# “Governing trade to influence land-use and food systems pathways: The expansion of soy-meat complex in the MATOPIBA Brazilian frontier”

## Objective

- i. Explore how **trade regimes** can be used as an instrument to influence land-use and food systems pathways of the soybean-meat complex in the Matopiba region of Brazil. In terms of **power inequalities** within food systems, **land grabbing, water grabbing, land-use changes** and **displacement of smallholders, deforestation and biodiversity loss** in environmentally sensitive areas.

## Methods

- Causal loop diagram
- Fieldwork/ on-farm visits
- Key informants' interviews
- Secondary data review and analysis
- Participatory workshop

## Stakeholders' engagement



Data collection & analysis

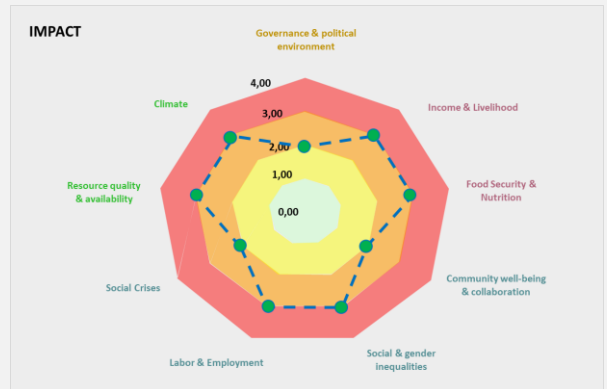
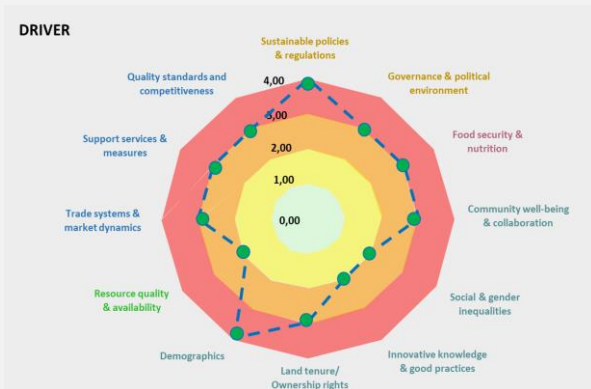


Exploration of linkages

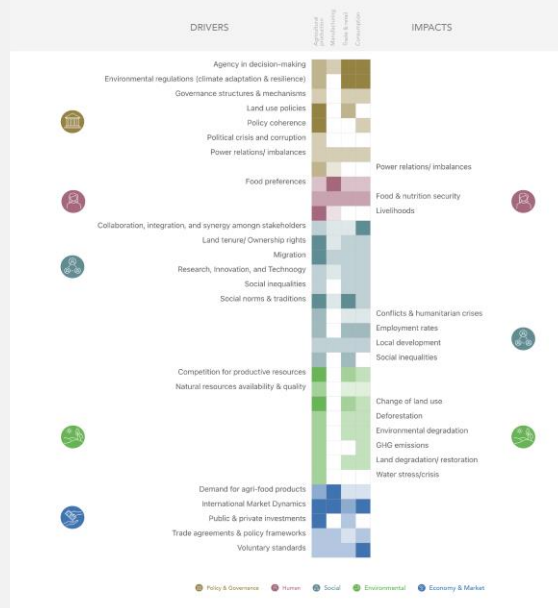


Impact pathways & policy recommendations

## Analysis of agri-food trade from a systems perspective



## Key linkages between agri-food trade and its embedding context, under a sustainability and human well-being perspective





# “Governing trade to influence land-use and food systems pathways: The expansion of soy-meat complex in the MATOPIBA Brazilian frontier”



## SDG

**1** NO POVERTY



**2** ZERO HUNGER



**5** GENDER EQUALITY



**6** CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



**8** DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



**10** REDUCED INEQUALITIES



**15** LIFE ON LAND



**16** PEACE AND JUSTICE STRONG INSTITUTIONS



**17** PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



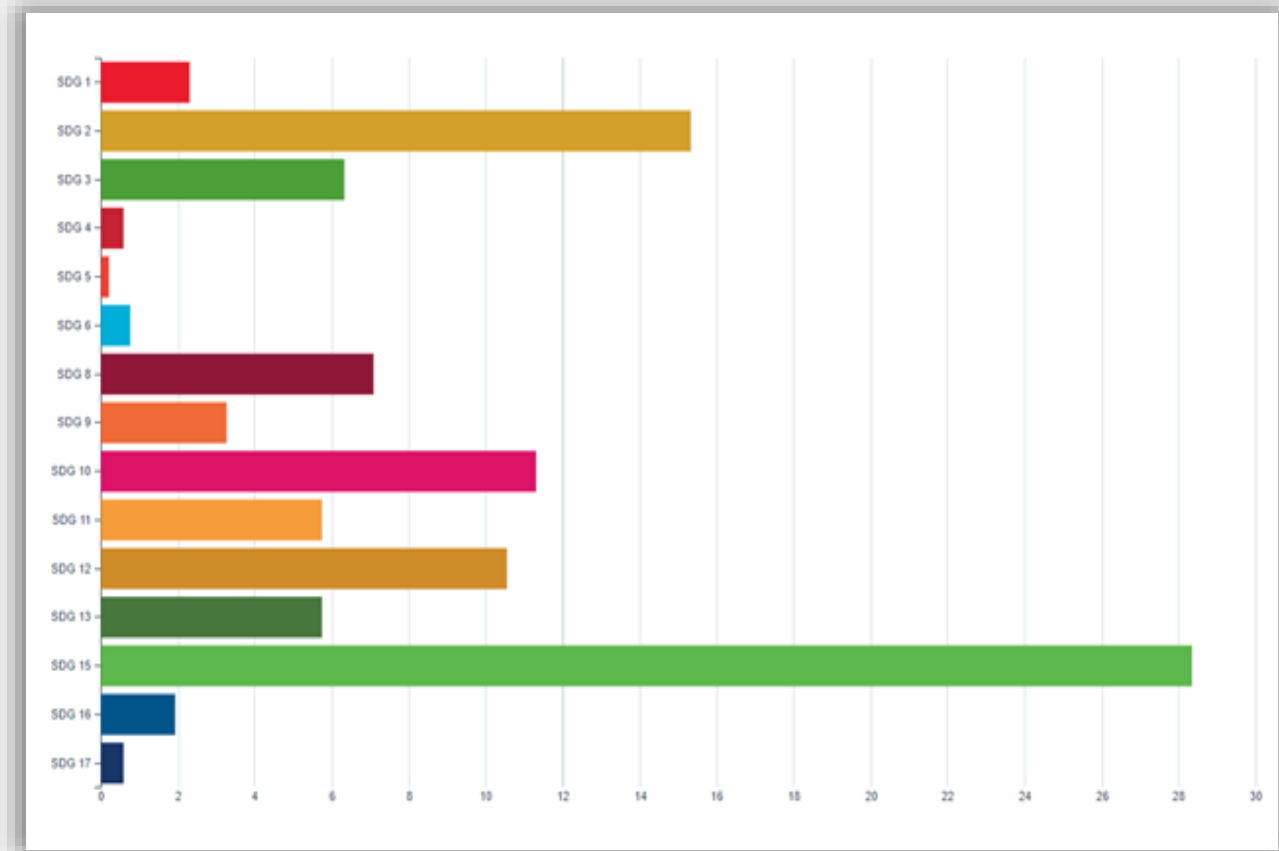
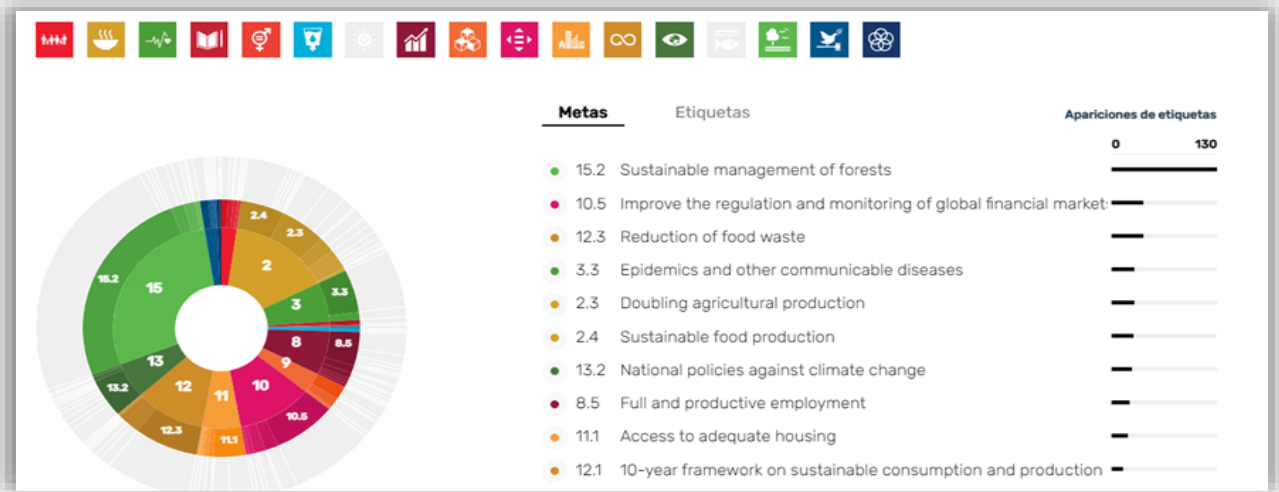


“Governing trade to influence land-use and food systems pathways: The expansion of soy-meat complex in the MATOPIBA Brazilian frontier”



Using a new SDG text mining tool

(<https://www.scanner2030.com/>) for the CS #14 report, an extract document of the 'top ten' SDGs covered in the case study can be produced and shown in the following figures:





# “Markets, power, and potatoes: An analysis of agricultural trade between Egypt and Europe”



## Objective

- i. Analyze the **social** and economic impacts (**food insecurity**, **poverty** and **sustainable development**) of the potato trade between Egypt and Europe by increasing transparency on the costs of production, the role of different market actors and the distribution of power.

## Methods

- Fieldwork/ on-farm visits
- Key informants' interviews
- Surveys
- Secondary data review and analysis

## Stakeholders' engagement



Data collection & analysis

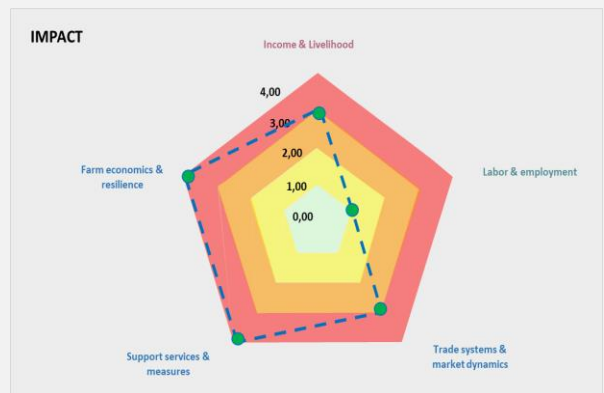
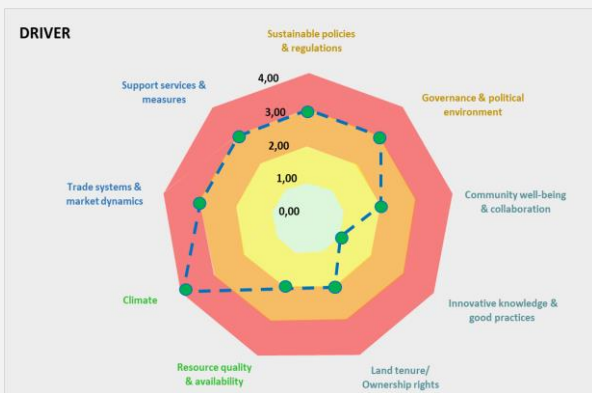


Exploration of linkages

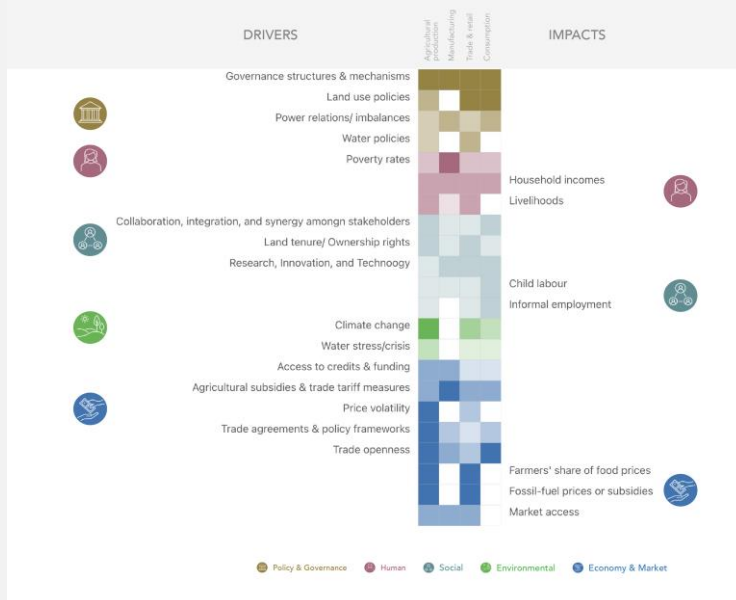


Impact pathways & policy recommendations

## Analysis of agri-food trade from a systems perspective



## Key linkages between agri-food trade and its embedding context, under a sustainability and human well-being perspective





# “Markets, power, and potatoes: An analysis of agricultural trade between Egypt and Europe”



## SDG

**1** NO POVERTY



**6** CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



**10** REDUCED INEQUALITIES



**12** RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



**16** PEACE AND JUSTICE STRONG INSTITUTIONS



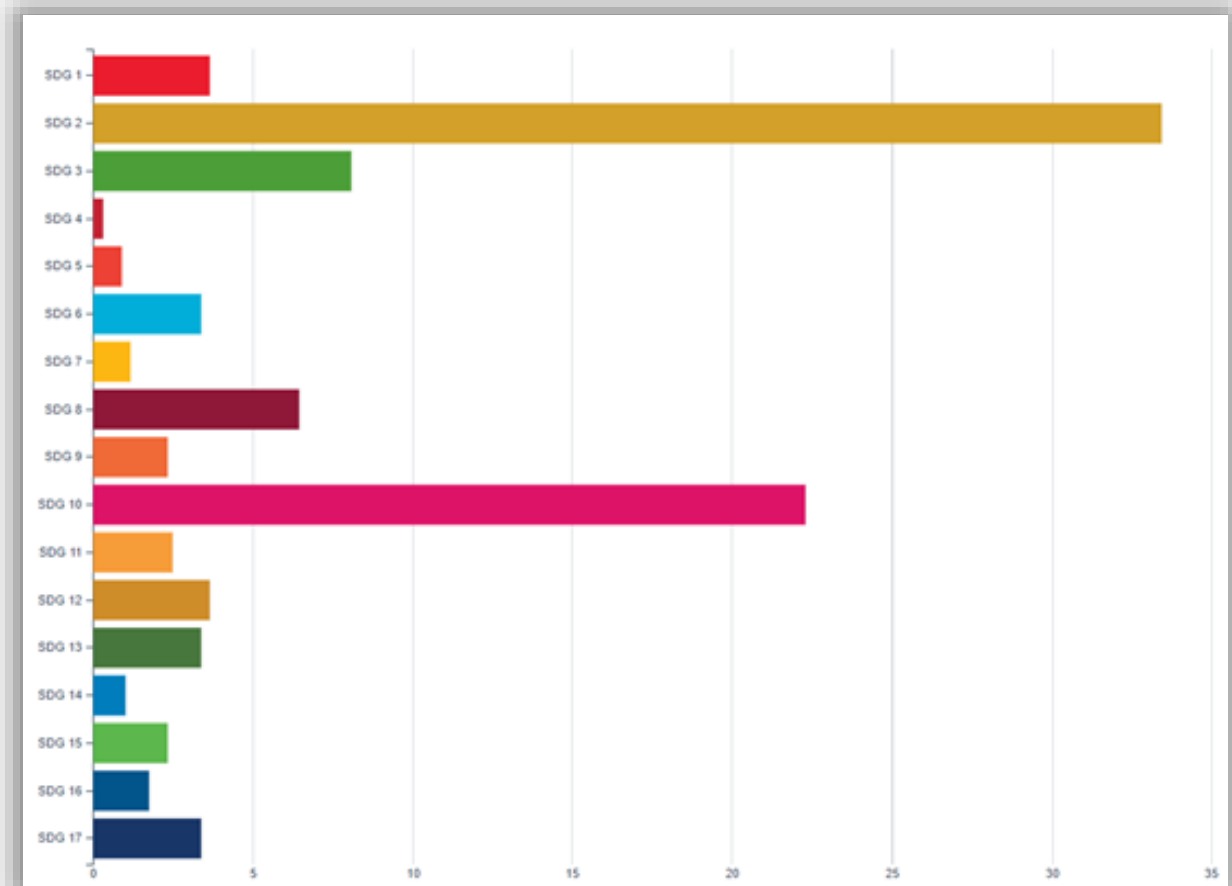


# “Markets, power, and potatoes: An analysis of agricultural trade between Egypt and Europe”



## Using a new SDG text mining tool

(<https://www.scanner2030.com/>) for the CS #15a report, an extract document of the 'top ten' SDGs covered in the case study can be produced and shown in the following figures:





# “Olive oil and water: Moving towards sustainable agricultural trade between the EU and Tunisia”



## Objective

- i. Examine agri-food trade flows between the EU and Tunisia amidst multiple crises, including disruptions due to the **COVID-19 pandemic**, the influence of **climate change** on agriculture, and the **geopolitical crisis** from the Russia-Ukraine war.

## Methods

- Fieldwork/ on-farm visits
- Key informants' interviews
- Surveys
- Secondary data review and analysis

## Stakeholders' engagement



Data collection & analysis

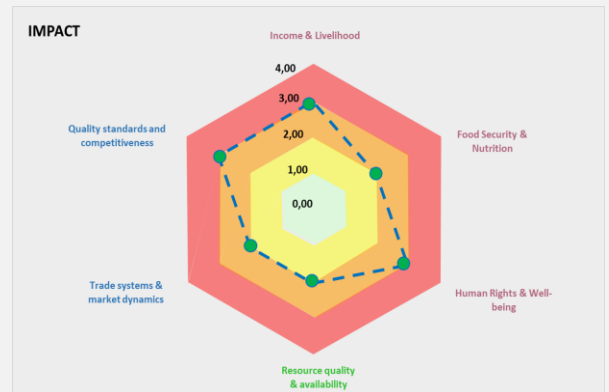
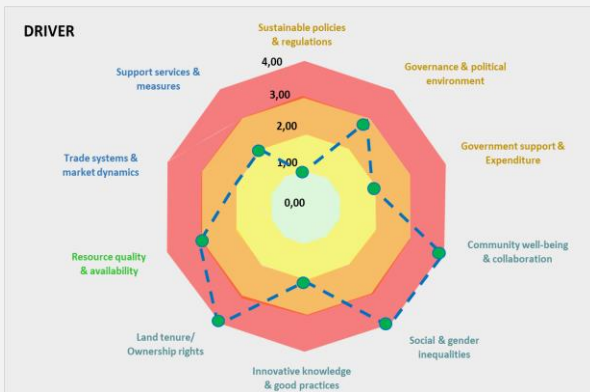


Exploration of linkages

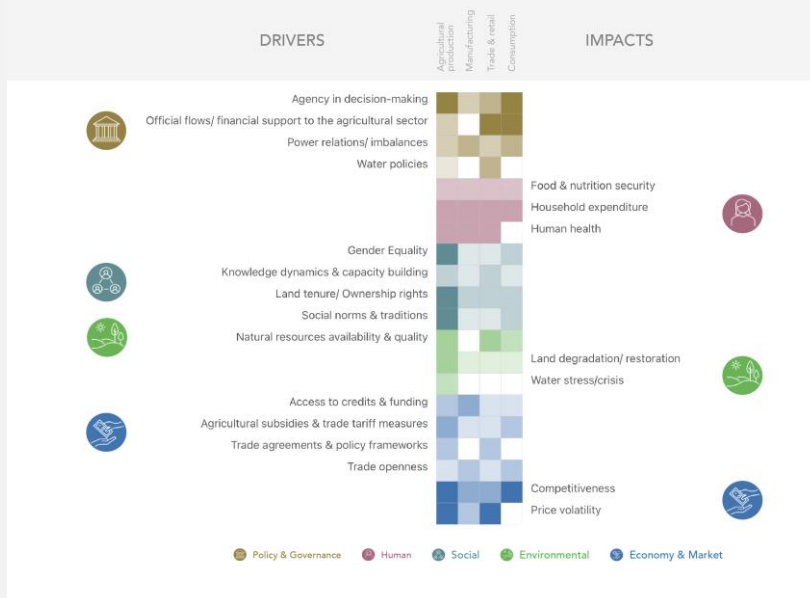


Impact pathways & policy recommendations

## Analysis of agri-food trade from a systems perspective



## Key linkages between agri-food trade and its embedding context, under a sustainability and human well-being perspective





CS15b



MATS  
making agricultural trade sustainable

# “Olive oil and water: Moving towards sustainable agricultural trade between the EU and Tunisia”



## SDG

1 NO POVERTY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



16 PEACE AND JUSTICE STRONG INSTITUTIONS





# “Olive oil and water: Moving towards sustainable agricultural trade between the EU and Tunisia”



## Using a new SDG text mining tool

(<https://www.scanner2030.com/>) for the CS #15b report, an extract document of the 'top ten' SDGs covered in the case study can be produced and shown in the following figures:

