THEORY contains two types of cards: Definitions and Questions. Each one relates to one of four categories:

PURPOSE

Purpose relates to the question: What do we need the digital transition for?

VALUES

Digital transition needs to reflect values such as trust, fairness, equity, power, sovereignty, and care.

PRINCIPLES

A number of principles should guide this process. These are collaboration and sharing, accessibility, people-centred design, sufficiency, and circularity.

ENABLERS

The key enablers to support the process include capacity building, an effective digital ecosystem & data governance, infrastructure & connectivity, and an adequate funding.

INSTRUCTIONS

This activity helps you discuss the purpose behind digital transition in your area, put into context the values and principles to guide a transition, and reflect on the enablers that will support your digital transition process.

GAMEPLAY

I. Divide Purpose cards among players.

II. Each player answers a question while others add their views.

III. Summarise the discussion by addressing the question on the black card. Record key points on the Summary Sheet.

IV. Proceed to Values, Principles, and Enablers. Each player selects two questions from these sections.

V. Conclude following step **III**.

DURATION
Approx. 2 hours

PARTICIPANTS
2–6 Players

CONTENT
21 Definition Cards
46 Question Cards

MATERIALS
- Summary sheet
- Pen and paper
- Post-its (optional)

Resilience
/rɪˈzɪliəns/

Resilience is the ability to cope with shocks and bounce forward towards systemic transformation. Digitalisation should increase the economic, social, environmental, and geopolitical resilience.

This keyword relates to the purpose.
What do we need the digital transition for?

Theory → Purpose 1/21

Economic Resilience
/ˌiːkəˈnɒmɪk rɪˈzɪljəns/

Allows actors to cope with market changes adapting production and consumption. Digitalisation should enhance economic resilience through supporting economic performance of farms, reducing costs of production, diversifying income sources, creating job opportunities, and attracting new businesses to rural areas.

This keyword relates to the purpose.
What do we need the digital transition for?

Theory → Purpose 2/21

Social Resilience
/ˈsoʊʃəl rɪˈzɪljəns/

The ability of farmers and rural communities to maintain social cohesion, trust in the face of social disruptions, such as conflicts and demographic changes. Digitalisation should help by strengthening community-based institutions, participatory decision-making, and social safety nets while also rebalancing inequalities.

This keyword relates to the purpose.
What do we need the digital transition for?

Theory → Purpose 3/21

Environmental Resilience
/ɪnˌvaɪrənˈmɛntl rɪˈzɪljəns/

Entails coping with climatic changes, increasing biodiversity, and ensuring nature protection. Digitalisation can strengthen this dimension of resilience through early warning and natural resource management systems.

This keyword relates to the purpose.
What do we need the digital transition for?

Theory → Purpose 4/21

Geopolitical Resilience
/dʒiːoʊ rɪˈzɪljəns/

The ability of a state or region to withstand disruptions related to international security, supply chain stability or dependency on imported technology and raw materials. Digitalisation can support geopolitical resilience by enabling farmers to diversify their production, explore new markets, and innovate in response to global challenges.

This keyword relates to the purpose.
What do we need the digital transition for?

Theory → Purpose 5/21

Green Transition
/griːn trænˈzɪʃən/

The fundamental shift in production and consumption patterns is needed to live within planetary boundaries. Digitalisation can enable a fair and inclusive green transition. It could ensure systems management that increases agricultural efficiency and productivity through more accurate application of feed, water, energy, and pesticides.

This keyword relates to the purpose.
What do we need the digital transition for?

Theory → Purpose 6/21

Digital Citizenship
/ˈdɪdʒɪtl ˈsɪtɪzənʃɪp/

The ability to participate actively in society with the help of digital technology. The key aspects of digital citizenship are digital rights and privacy, access, literacy, engagement, empowerment, and the right to not go digital and still thrive.

This keyword relates to the purpose.
What do we need the digital transition for?

Theory → Purpose 7/21

Well-being
/ˈwɛlˌbiːɪŋ/

The quality of life and opportunities to contribute meaningfully to the world. Digitalisation should contribute farmers' and rural communities' well-being by improving work conditions, access to services and infrastructure, and strengthening social ties.

This keyword relates to the purpose.
What do we need the digital transition for?

Theory → Purpose 8/21

Trust
/trʌst/

Confidence, reliability and mutual faith in the digital systems, technologies, organisations, and processes. Digital infrastructures and services should be safe by design, transparent, neutral and cybersecure, and respect users' privacy and data security.

This keyword relates to values that should guide the digital transition.

Fairness & Equity
/ˈfɛərnəs/ & /ˈɛkwɪti/

Encompasses fair pricing, payment terms, and relationships in the supply chain. Fairness is also about the equal distribution of benefits of digital technologies and access to digital technologies.

This keyword relates to values that should guide the digital transition.

Power
/paʊər/

The ability to influence and shape processes, decisions, and outcomes related to digital technologies and their implementation. It empowering farmers and rural communities to have a voice, agency, and control over their own digital transition.

This keyword relates to values that should guide the digital transition.

Digital Sovereignty
/ˈdɪdʒɪtl ˈsɒvrənti/

Digital sovereignty implies reducing dependency on companies or platforms that gather large amounts of data, leading to the accumulation of power and knowledge, often outside rural and farming communities or even national jurisdiction.

This keyword relates to values that should guide the digital transition.

Care
/kɛər/

Nurturing and protecting the well-being of farmers, rural communities, and the commons. Care implies an active consideration of possible negative outcomes and inequalities of digitalisation

This keyword relates to values that should guide the digital transition.

Collaboration & Sharing
/kəˌlæbəˈreɪʃən/ & /ˈʃɛrɪŋ/

Digital transition should be a collaborative effort involving farmers, rural communities, private sector, governments and tech companies. This can be achieved through forming networks, sharing knowledge, data, practices, tools, and infrastructure, as well as promoting cross-border networking and collaboration.

This keyword relates to principles that should guide the digital transition.

Accessibility
/ˌækˌsɛsəˈbɪləti/

Digital tools and services should be accessible and affordable to all farmers and rural communities, regardless of their location, income or size of their operation.

This keyword relates to principles that should guide the digital transition.

People-Centred Design
/ˈpiːpl ˈsɛntərd dɪˈzaɪn/

The design and use of digital tools and services should be based on the needs, preferences, and engagement of farmers and rural communities in development. Digital tools or services should be simple and easy to use and address their unique challenges.

This keyword relates to principles that should guide the digital transition.

Sufficiency & Circularity
/səˈfɪʃənsi/ & /ˌsɜːrkjʊˈlærɪti/

Digital tools and services should be manufactured, designed and implemented in a way that is environmentally, socially, and economically sustainable. They should be durable, open for modification, recyclable .Sufficiency in digitalisation implies a frugal use of digital tools, and favouring quality of solutions over quantity.

This keyword relates to principles that should guide the digital transition.

Digital Ecosystem
/ˈdɪdʒɪtl ˈiːkoʊˌsɪstəm/

Digital ecosystem includes farms, public administration bodies, private platforms that facilitate data collection, storage, analysis, and sharing. Data can enable accurate decision-making, increase productivity, and improve the quality of products and services. Data can empower farmers and rural communities to identify opportunities for development.

This keyword relates to the enablers that support the process of a digital transition.

Data Governance
/ˈdeɪtə ˈgʌvərnəns/

Data governance encompasses interoperability rules, data quality standards, regulations on processing, and sharing. It should encourage farmers to share with researchers, administrations, and private sector actors. A multifunctional approach to data governance enables developing new applications or services for farmers and demonstrating novel use cases.

This keyword relates to the enablers that support the process of a digital transition.

Theory → Enablers 19/21

Capacity Building
/kəˈpæsəti ˈbɪldɪŋ/

Farmers and rural communities should have skills to use digital tools and services. Building this capacity involves education, training, targeted advisory services. The target group for capacity building includes farmers, educators, advisors, and local administrators seeking knowledge or keeping up with technological development.

This keyword relates to the enablers that support the process of a digital transition.

Theory → Enablers 20/21

Infrastructure & Connectivity
/ˈɪnfrəˌstrʌktʃər/ & /kəˌnɛktɪvɪti/

A proper digital governance also requires investment in technological infrastructure of hardware, software, and network infrastructure capable of handling the increased data requirements for the new digital technologies to operate effectively.

This keyword relates to the enablers that support the process of a digital transition.

Theory → Enablers 21/21

Where can digitalisation make a difference in our area?

Theory → Purpose 1/46

Which costs and dependencies can digitalisation help reduce over time?

Relates to Economic Resilience

Theory → Purpose 2/46

In what way can digitalisation improve governance in our area?

Relates to Social Resilience

Theory → Purpose 3/46

What kind of environmental disruptions can digitalisation help us prepare for?

Relates to Environmental Resilience

Theory → Purpose 4/46

Which natural resources in our area can digitalisation help manage more effectively?

Relates to Environmental Resilience

Theory → Purpose 5/46

What are our main dependencies?

(raw materials, energy, technologies, etc.)

Relates to Geopolitical Resilience

Theory → Purpose 6/46

How can digitalisation facilitate the transition towards sustainable agriculture in rural areas?

Relates to Green Transition

Theory → Purpose 7/46

What barriers do our farmers and rural communities face in engaging with the digital society?

Relates to Digital Citizenship

Theory → Purpose 8/46

Which services and infrastructure in our area can be improved through the use of digital technologies?

Relates to Well-being

Theory → Purpose 9/46

How can we integrate the values and principles in our digital transition strategy/process?

Theory → Values & Principles 10/46

How do we build and sustain trust in digital systems, technologies, actors, and processes in our areas?

Relates to Trust

Theory → Values 11/46

What types of incentives for data sharing would be most effective to build trust given our situation?

Relates to Trust

Theory → Values 12/46

Where can the fears and concerns of farmers and rural communities be addressed (i.e. in which networks and/or spaces)?

Relates to Trust

Theory → Values 13/46

Are there peer-to-peer support groups available for farmers and rural communities to test digital tools?

Relates to Trust

Theory → Values 14/46

Who are the trusted actors in this process (e.g., independent advisory systems)?

Relates to Trust

Theory → Values 15/46

Are there mechanisms in place to foster trust within digital ecosystems?

(regular exchanges, common objectives, transparency)?

Relates to Trust

Theory → Values 16/46

How can we ensure an equitable distribution of digitalisation benefits across all stakeholder groups?

Relates to Fairness & Equity

Theory → Values 17/46

How can we achieve a fair distribution of power between farmers, rural communities, and technology/data owners?

Relates to Power

Theory → Values 18/46

What steps can we take to decrease dependency on some actors and foster autonomy?

Relates to Power

Theory → Values 19/46

Which actors in the digital ecosystem do we excessively rely on? What measures can be implemented to reduce these dependencies?

Relates to Digital Sovereignty

Theory → Values 20/46

What opportunities exist to collaborate with EU-based or local technology companies, technology clusters, or innovation centers?

Relates to Digital Sovereignty

Theory → Values 21/46

What kind of open-source (i.e. with original code freely available and modifiable) tools and solutions can we use?

Relates to Digital Sovereignty

Theory → Values 22/46

What are the possible negative outcomes of digitalisation that we need to consider?

Relates to Care

Theory → Values 23/46

What are the ways to minimise the digital divide?

Relates to Care

Theory → Values 24/46

Which marginalised or vulnerable groups may be negatively impacted by digitalisation?

Relates to Care

Theory → Values 25/46

What are the possible ways of granting access to digital solutions for the excluded?

Relates to Care

Theory → Values 26/46

How can we promote collaboration and sharing within our community and with external actors during the digital transition?

Relates to Collaboration & Sharing

Theory → Principles 27/46

What kind of local heritage and knowledge could we capture with the help of digital technologies?

Relates to Collaboration & Sharing

Theory → Principles 28/46

How can we facilitate the sharing of digital tools (drones, sensors, machinery, etc.) to make them accessible to farmers and communities in our area?

Relates to Collaboration & Sharing

Theory → Principles 29/46

How to promote networking and collaboration on digital issues within our public administration?

Relates to Collaboration and Sharing

Theory → Principles 30/46

How can we ensure that digital tools and services are accessible and affordable to everyone in our areas, regardless of their location or economic status?

Relates to Accessibility

Theory → Principles 31/46

Who are the vulnerable groups and how can we take into account their needs?

Relates to Accessibility

Theory → Principles 32/46

What are the specific needs of farmers and rural communities in our area and how can digital technologies meet those needs?

Relates to People-Centred Design

Theory → Principles 33/46

What can we do to support the involvement of our communities in the design of tools and services?

Relates to People-Centred Design

Theory → Principles 34/46

How can we assess the sustainability of essential digital technologies for our farmers and rural communities?

Relates to Sufficiency & Circularity

Theory → Principles 35/46

How can we mitigate the environmental impact of digital technologies and promote a more frugal use in our area?

Relates to Sufficiency & Circularity

Theory → Principles 36/46

How can the key enablers support our digital transition strategy/process?

Theory → Enablers 37/46

Who are the key partners and stakeholders in our digital ecosystem?

What are the key data standards, rules and regulations that are critical for our digital ecosystem?

What are the main barriers in infrastructure and connectivity in our area?

Which initiatives and networks can we mobilise to build digital capacity of farmers and rural communities in our area?

Which institutions or actors can deliver ‘train-the-trainer’ programmes?

How should advisors be trained so that they pass on their knowledge?

What are the possibilities to mobilise funding from the avail-able EU, national funding schemes, and private sector in our area?

Which funding rules need to be more flexible to accommodate specific needs (e.g. payments for digital services, public procure-ment rules, etc.)?

What kind of current funding instruments/ schemes are not fit for purpose anymore in the context of digital transition?