

INTERVENTION AREAS

Taxes & subsidies	Buffer capacity	Digital/physical infrastructures	Timing and coordination	Information flows
<p>Constants and parameters such as subsidies, taxes, standards, pricing schemes.</p> <p>Ex. Food prices, pricing schemes, minimum wage rate</p>	<p>The “volumes” that the system can contain.</p> <p>Ex. Enough doctors to handle a sudden flue outbreak; enough money to be able to pay an onforeseen bill</p>	<p>Digital systems or physical infrastructures, and their nodes of intersection.</p> <p>Ex. Production plants, fisheries, road network, digital network infrastructures, virtual communities</p>	<p>The duration of changes relative to the rate at which the system changes.</p> <p>Ex. The introduction of a new technology does not correspond to its adoption: it takes a certain amount of time for people to learn to use it, and this time will cause a delay in the uptake</p>	<p>The structure of who does and who does not have access to information.</p> <p>Ex. Do the consumers know the carbon footprint of a product? Can we intervene to provide them this information?</p>
Can we influence behavior through incentives and restrictions?	Can we stabilize the system by introducing some buffers?	Can we adapt the infrastructure in function of our goal?	Can we shorten the uptake?	Can we support access to information?

MEANING FOR POLICY

<p>Policy can intervene by changing rules and legislation, the existing system of standards, introducing or reinforcing resource taxes, pollution taxes and so on. Intervening on this level does not determine a relevant change in the system.</p>	<p>Screening current policies and relative effects, monitoring uncontrolled processes of growth, adopting proper indicators (e.g. decoupling) are actions to guide policy interventions aimed at preventing the exploitation/depletion of resources, and maintaining balance in the system stocks and relative flows.</p>	<p>Policy should promote complementary interventions addressing a common goal: infrastructure provision needs to match programs to change/introduce habits, supportive land use planning or restrictions. Moreover, intervening on infrastructures, both new or existing, implies a cautious evaluation of delays, time for adoption and impact.</p>	<p>Taking into account the system's time means evaluating the time span between the implementation of an intervention and its actual impact/effects on the system. A comprehensive evaluation of the processes in the system, along with their mutual dependencies, is mandatory to define new policy interventions.</p>	<p>Policy should identify and tackle information asymmetries and gaps: targeted information campaigns, measures on labelling and transparency, education programs might be beneficial interventions to disclose information to consumers.</p>
<p>impact</p> <p>< 1 year</p>	<p>5+ years</p>	<p>3 to 50 years</p>	<p>10+ years</p>	<p>< 6 months</p>

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Rules	Governance & Self-organisation	Goals	Paradigms
<p>Incentives, punishments, constraints, regulations: the codified norms which govern the system's behaviour.</p> <p>Ex. Changing mandatory standards for existing buildings or specific processes, providing incentives for the application of resources conservation methods</p> <p>Can we steer the systems by changing the rules?</p>	<p>The possibility of local actors to organize by themselves so as to add, change, or evolve the system structure.</p> <p>Ex. In neighborhood planning different actors (neighbours, major, commercial activities, ...) might join together and "self-organise", by taking collective decisions on the future neighbourhood, assigning responsibilities and rules</p> <p>How can policy makers foster this?</p>	<p>The purpose or function of the system or subsystem, which is shaped by the values, goals, worldviews of the actors.</p> <p>Ex. If the current goal is "increasing GDP", an intervention might turn it into "increasing people's wellbeing". In the same way, "efficient use of natural resources" might be turned into "conservation of natural capital stocks"</p> <p>Can we attain the goal by changing the viewpoints about the purpose?</p>	<p>The mindset out of which the system - its goals, structure, rules, delays, parameters - arises.</p> <p>Ex. Malnutrition might be tackled by changing established taboos on specific types of food, and spreading awareness on the nutritional value of a varied diet</p> <p>Can we change beliefs on how things work?</p>

MEANING FOR POLICY

<p>Policy interventions should be powerful enough to change rules and legislation, create incentive programs for initiatives that advance public policy goals, or consider punishments aimed at pushing the behavioural change.</p> <p>5+ years</p>	<p>Policy support might be provided to facilitate the collaboration and communication among different actors: collaboration platforms can take various forms, including industrial symbiosis, public - private agreements, R&D clusters or voluntary initiatives.</p> <p>3 to 10 years</p>	<p>Update the purpose of the food system, the associated objectives and indicators in all policy and strategic documents. Implement, for instance, new policies which go beyond the concept of "growth and efficiency", to embrace the principles of "consistency" and "sufficiency".</p> <p>20+ years</p>	<p>Promote and support visionary leadership, or plan long-term interventions aimed at spreading information and raising awareness on specific topics.</p> <p>30+ years</p>
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