

Uncertainty, Complexity, Risk and Opportunity - The 'Glasshouse' Effect



More interconnected → greater uncertainty

→ less control → more risk → greater

opportunity



The mind of a fox

"The fox knows many things, the hedgehog one big one"

Archilocus c.650 BC

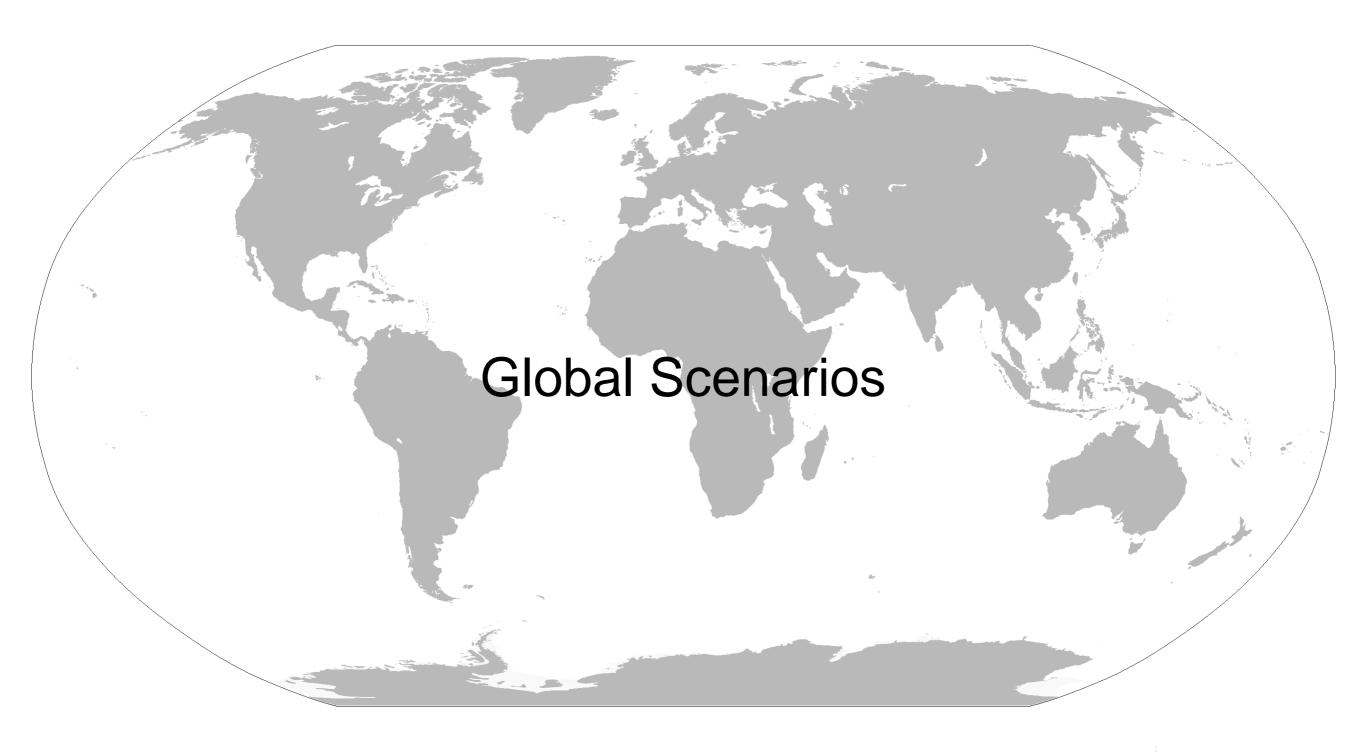


Rising Flags

Global Flags

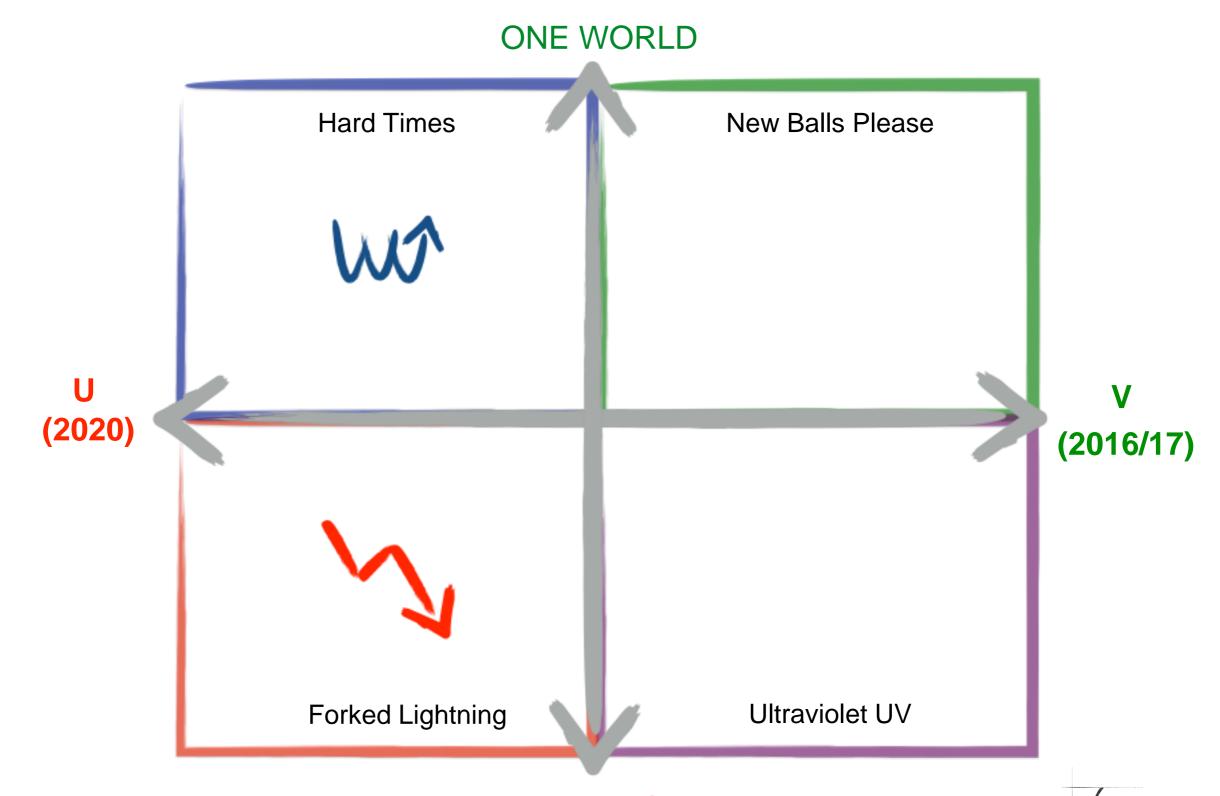
- 1. The religious flag
- 2. The red flag
- 3. The grey flag
- 4. The anti-establishment flag
- 5. The green flag
- 6. The national debt flag
- 7. The world-of-work flag
- 8. The porous border flag
- 9. The pandemic flag
- 10. The mining flag
- 11.The internet-and-cellular flag
- 12. The lifestyle-and-leisure flag







Global Scenarios

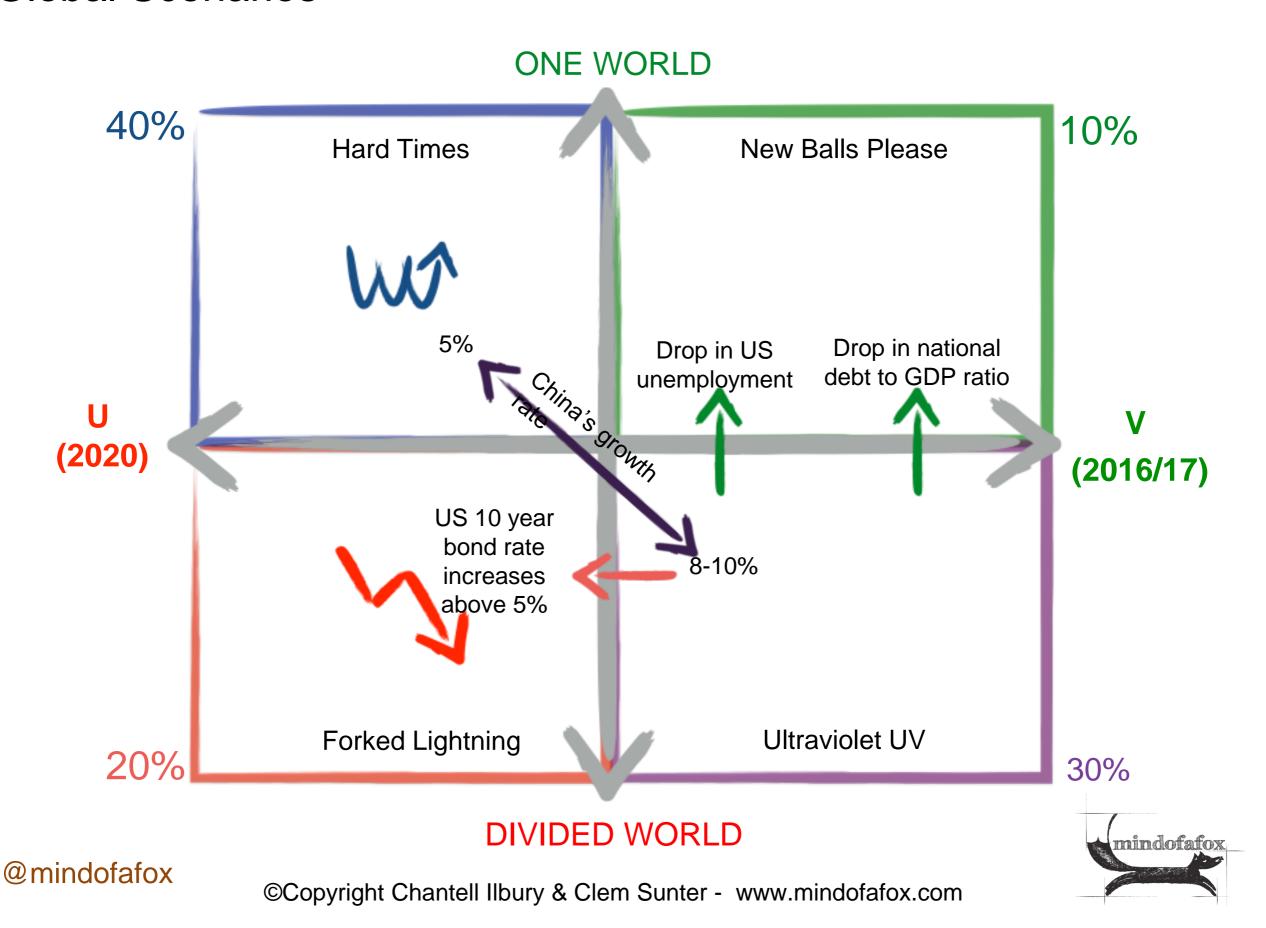




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Global Scenarios





South African Flags

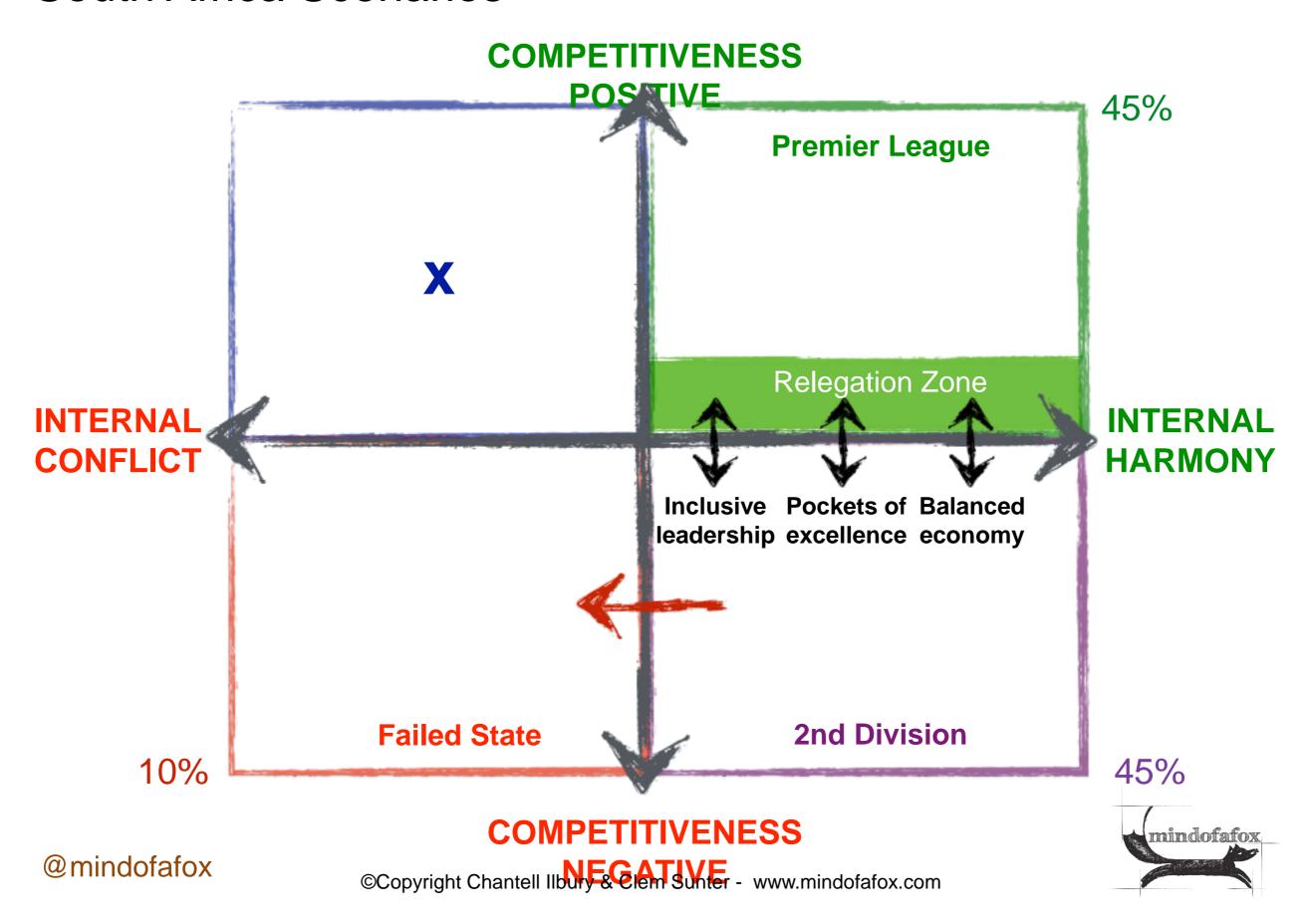
South African Flags

- 1. Corruption and crime
- 2. Quality of infrastructure
- 3. Style of leadership
- 4. Pockets of excellence
- 5. Entrepreneurial spark
- 6. Independence of judiciary and other institutions
- 7. Nationalisation
- 8. Land ownership





South Africa Scenarios

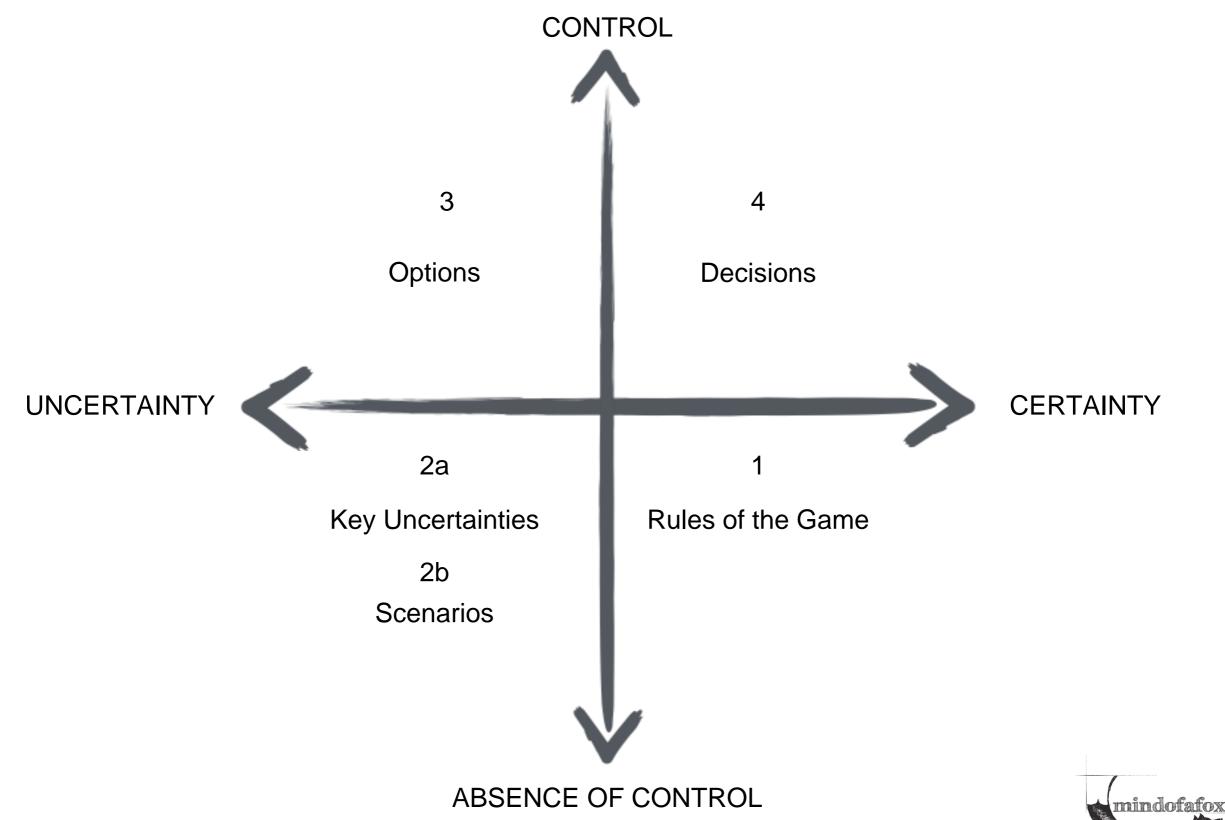


Characteristics of a winning nation

- 1. A good quality of education
- 2. A strong work ethic and spirit of entrepreneurship
- 3. A high rate of savings (and early access to capital for businesses that require it)
- 4. Adequate infrastructure to support a high-growth economy
- 5. Being an export-orientated global player that supplies goods and/or services to foreign markets that they can't get elsewhere
- 6. A dual-logic economy (big and small business work in constructive partnership)
- 7. Social harmony (citizens feel they are part of one team with a common vision)
- 8. Competitive personal and company tax
- 9. An attractive environment for foreign direct investment
- 10. Efficient government



The mind of a fox



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Certainties for SA Food Chain

Food security & nutrition	Natural resource base	Markets & globalisation	Food production	Political economy, policy & regulation
Demand for food is increasing	Average temperatures increase	Increase in uncertainty around supply, making planning more difficult	Growing uncertainty about how climate change will impact production	Growing uncertainty around food supply (food security)
	Ecosystem services need to adapt to the following: water supply, pollination, integrity of biodiversity, the soil, and the interplay of all of them	Smaller players in the value system find it more difficult to compete.	There is a growing reliance on mechanisation; growing investment in high tech	Land reform is changing food production patterns
	Resources that farmers rely on are finite and stressed.	There is greater volatility in global markets	Socio/economic issues: political pressures on farmers is increasing - theft and violence farmers labour pressures will increase	Increased erosion of social capital
			Nature of farming changing: farm consolidation as farming is now a commercial enterprise, ageing farmers, income streams are diversified	Urbanisation is increasing.
			Water: competition with other industries, more irrigation needed	Uncertainty of policy and regulation



Uncertainties for SA Food Chain

Natural resource base	Food Security	Markets and Globalisation	Food Production	Political economy, policy & regulation
Extent /nature of the impact of climate change.	Changing consumer behaviour patterns	How will the markets respond to the major transitions i.e. oil price impacts	Impact of changes in the water quality & quantity.	Governance failure; Government's capacity to deal with increased complexity; preventing food fraud
Degree /direction of pest/diseases impact on the ecosystem services	Food security - what form it will take, what will be needed?	How will the exchange rate impact commodity prices?	The adaptive capacity of farmers: input costs	Labour uprising
Risk of agriculture to pristine land	Quality of food imports (especially nutrition)	Access to the export market	Technology use & skills development: biotechnology; influence of disruptive tech; future of agriculture research (sufficient to adapt)	Degree of investment in infrastructure
Level of trade-off required in resource allocation – i.e. allocation & management of water rights		How will the insurance industry adapt to the changes i.e. farmers need off-take agreements to secure finance, and insurance to ensure bank loans	Levels and impact of biosafety (food safety, phytosanitary, chemicals)	Level of trust (govt with private sector; within industries)
			Level of impact of lawlessness (illegal farming practices, food fraud, infrastructure theft)	Level of international collaboration or action on climate change



Scenarios for SA Food Chain POLITICAL ECONOMY STRONG

Scenario 3

- Ineffective agricultural subsidies
- Strong competition for land and investment
- Stronger Rand = less investment and reduction in exporting
- Higher retail and consumer price
- Trade-off between sectors, possibly at the expense of agriculture
- Increasing capital-intensive farming will work against emerging farmers
- Higher levels of consumerism shift to highvalue food products and high-protein foods

PRODUCTION UNSUSTAINABLE

Scenario 4 (Worst-Case Scenario)

- Policy uncertainty
- Government not collaborative or consultative
- High level of interference by Government
- Increased lawlessness across the chain
- Food shortages and increase in food prices
- Labour and social unrest
- Distrust between Govt and business
- Increased corruption
- Destruction of biodiversity
- Extractive approach to farming
- Lack of R&D and tech transfer noncollaborative R&D, leading to repetition and inefficiencies
- Loss of sovereignty
- Loss of food safety
- International exploitation of (lack of) systems
- Skills loss in agriculture and across the whole sector
- Private companies unable to access climate finance
- Land grabs

Scenario 1 (Best-Case Scenario)

- Stable exchange rate
- Water security
- Security of tenure
- Optimal mix between large and emerging farmers, and new models of farming being adopted
- Affordable food prices
- Agricultural-friendly Govt policies
- Investment in R&D collaborative
- PPPs in place with collaborative and consultative Govt approach
- Integrated climate change response
- Strong industry bodies
- Effective collection of taxes
- Appropriate agricultural subsidies
- Investment in infrastructure
- Audits are collaborative
- In line with NDP

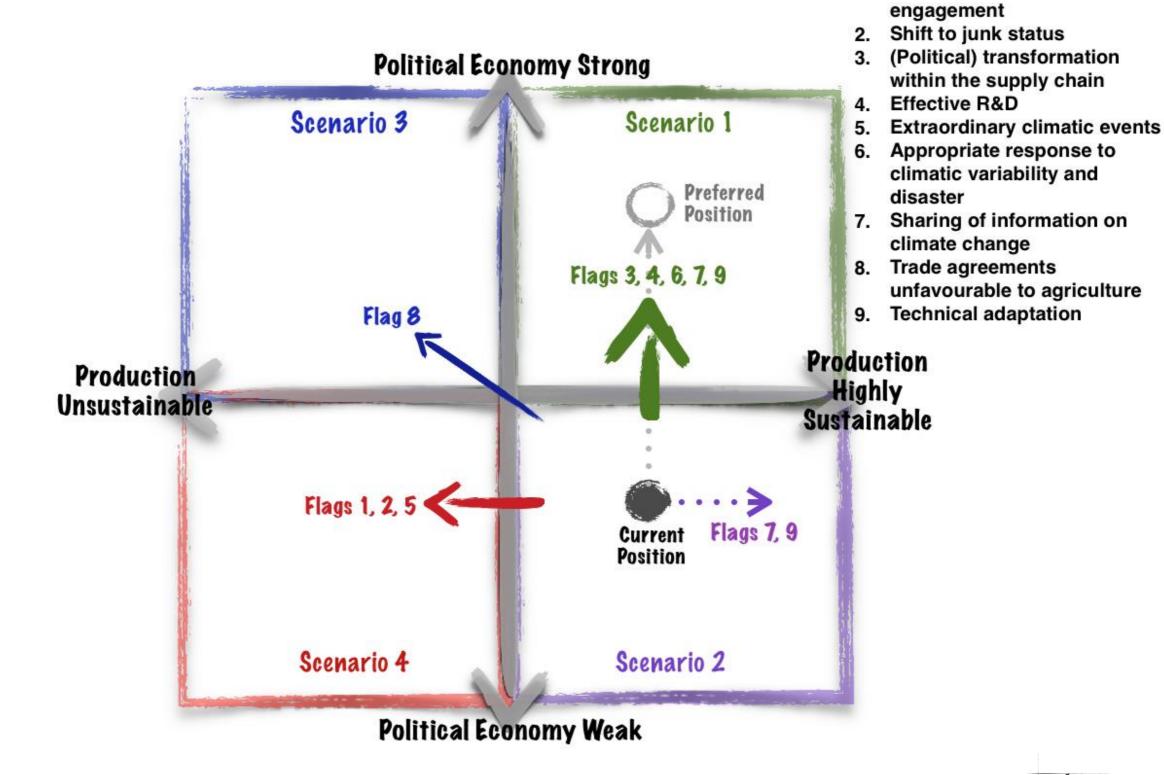
PRODUCTION HIGHLY SUSTAINABLE

Scenario 2

- Audits but not collaborative, more protective and costly
- Increased scope for corruption with respect to land
- Potential loss of revenue into the system ineffective tax-collection (cash economy)
- Unique operating environment (but also exploitative)
- Declining opportunities for emerging farmers
- In-house R&D little/no sharing
- Loss of trust, especially with international clients
- Greater opportunities for bribery, corruption and patronage
- Declining retail market
- Consolidation within the value chain
- Strong industry bodies collusion and price manipulation by cartels
- Increase in exports to chase high-profit markets (decline in self-sufficiency)
- Exodus of skills



Current Position and Flags





Flags:

1. Business-Government

Thank you...and may the Fox be with you



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