



D 8.11 – Practice Abstracts – batch 1

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About SecureFood

The European Union's (EU) Farm to Fork strategy, the Biodiversity strategy, and the European Green Deal lay down necessary actions that set a long-term vision for how to change how we produce, distribute, and consume food.

In response to these ambitious aims, SecureFood adopts an integrated systems-thinking approach that acknowledges and embraces the complexity of the food supply chain, including all the actors, elements, processes, activities, infrastructure, and essential services of importance in the production, distribution, and consumption of food to maximize the food supply chain resilience.

SecureFood aims to create an ecosystem of scientific knowledge, collaborative processes, and digital tools that will provide evidence-based indications of the risks and vulnerabilities of the different food value categories in other geographies to safeguard food security and ensure that a secure and resilient food supply chain is assured.

The two crucial pillars of the program are the Food Systems Resilience Management Framework with connected resilience and sustainability orientations, as well as a Resilience Governance Framework that draws upon all of the collaborative principles and guidelines of the successful cooperation between the food supply chain stakeholders, which will be created, tested and demonstrated in real life case studies. These two frameworks will function as applicability and sustainability mechanisms for organizing and adopting the project's results by applying the developed scientific knowledge and enhancing the food system's resilience at different levels.

The ambition of the program consists of four critical dimensions, which are: 1) the evolution of scientific knowledge and development of the exploratory approach, combining research approach methods that facilitate the risk identification process; 2) the successful safeguarding of the food supply by framing the system resilience and broadening its lens, as well as by assessing and measuring it through a holistic approach which goes beyond national borders and strategies; 3) the acceleration of the transformation of the food systems network, which can be achieved by applying a systematic agency driven collaborative governance approach; 4) and finally, the application of innovative scientific knowledge with the use of advanced digital tools, which will contribute to the successful collection and processing of data sets from several platforms to reshape and redesign the food system trajectory.

The methodology employed in this program is based on three foundational and interconnected pillars: the scientific knowledge (existing and developing), the collaborative principles which are dynamically integrated into the methodology, and the development of digital solutions that will cover all parts of the project (forecasting, statistical analysis, etc.)

PROJECT PARTNERS

Partner	Country	Short name
EUROPEAN DYNAMICS LUXEMBOURG SA	LU	ED
<i>EUROPEAN DYNAMICS ADVANCED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEMS SA</i>	EL	EDAT
ERGASTIRIA GALANAKIS E E	EL	GL
FUNDACION ZARAGOZA LOGISTICS CENTER	ES	ZLC
EMPRACTIS E.E. SYMVOULOI MICHANIKOI	EL	EMP
DNV BUSINESS ASSURANCE ITALY SRL	IT	DNV
IRIS TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS, SOCIEDAD LIMITADA	ES	IRIS
LEIBNIZ-INSTITUT FUER AGRARENTWICKLUNG IN TRANSFORMATIONSOEKONOMIEN (IAMO)	DE	IAMO
EREVNITIKO PANEPISTIMIAKO INSTITOUTO SYSTIMATON EPIKOINONION KAI YPOLOGISTON	EL	ICCS
LAUREA-AMMATTIKORKEAKOULU OY	FI	LAU
EXUS SOFTWARE MONOPROSOPHI ETAIRIA PERIORISMENIS EVTHINIS	EL	EXUS
INNOV-ACTS LIMITED	CY	INNOV
CARR COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED	IE	CARR
COSMOSHIP MARITIME LIMITED	CY	COSMO
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LIFE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES OF UKRAINE	UA	NULES
MINISTRY OF AGRARIAN POLICY AND FOOD OF UKRAINE(*)	UA	MINAG
ALL-UKRAINIAN PUBLIC ORGANISATION UKRAINIAN AGRARIAN CONFEDERATION	UA	UAC
ASSOCIATION UKRAINIAN AGRIBUSINESSCLUB	UA	UCAB
ELLINIKOS GEORGIKOS ORGANISMOS - DIMITRA	EL	ELGO
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ENOSI KATANALOTON POIOTITA TIS ZOIS	EL	EKP
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<i>FEDERAZIONE ITALIANA DELL'INDUSTRIAALIMENTARE ASSOCIAZIONE</i>	IT	FEDAL
<i>ASSOCIATION NATIONALE DES INDUSTRIES ALIMENTAIRES</i>	FR	ANIA
<i>FEDERACAO DAS INDUSTRIAS PORTUGUESAS AGRO-ALIMENTARES</i>	PT	FIPA
<i>FEDERACION ESPANOLA DE INDUSTRIAS DE LA ALIMENTACION Y BEBIDAS</i>	ES	FIAB
<i>SYNDESMOS ELLINIKON VIOMICHANION TROFIMON SOMATEIO</i>	EL	SEVT
<i>TUERKIYE SUET ET GIDA SANAYICILERI VE UERETICILERI BIRLIGI DERNEGI</i>	TR	SETBIR
<i>GOSPODARSKA ZBORNICA SLOVENIJE</i>	SI	CCIS
<i>LEBENSMITTELVERSUCHSANSTALT</i>	AT	LVA
<i>POTRAVINARSKA KOMORA CESKE REPUBLIKY</i>	CZ	FFDI
BIGH SA	BE	BIGH
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ELAFINA ANONYMI ETAIREIA	EL	ELAF
NGO Smart Country (**)	UA	SMARTC

[Entries in *italic* are affiliated entities]

(*) Terminated in May 2025

(**) Joined May 2025

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
D	Deliverable
EIP-AGRI	The agricultural European Innovation Partnership
PA	Practice abstract
T	Task
WP	Work Package

Executive Summary

This document includes the first batch of EIP-AGRI practice abstracts (PA) produced as part of the SecureFood project. PA are concise summaries designed to share innovative, practice-oriented solutions with farmers, foresters, advisors, and rural communities. The abstracts will be uploaded to the project profile in the EU CAP Network platform and database.

In this first release, four PA have been identified:

- PA 1: An Integrated Approach to Enhance Food Systems Resilience, Advocating for Food Security and Uninterrupted Food Supply, summarizing the innovative approach towards food systems resilience followed by the SecureFood project.
- PA 2: Scenario Building for Food Systems Resilience
- PA 3: Enhancing Food Systems Resilience through User-Centred Solutions
- PA 4: Food Security Regulatory affecting resilience

There will be a second and final release of this deliverable at month 40 (D8.12), which will include additional outputs produced within the project.

1 Introduction

WP8 Objectives and Tasks

SecureFood WP8 Dissemination, communication and exploitation objectives are to:

- Expand the stakeholders' network, establish the Project Advisory Group (PAG), and coordinate with both national and international initiatives and projects.
- Disseminate and communicate the project's results and activities effectively.
- Develop a customized exploitation strategy and create a market roadmap that aligns with the project's Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) principles.
- Analyse the current regulatory landscape and identify areas where further standardization is necessary.
- Evaluate the socioeconomic and ethical aspects related to the perception and acceptance of the SecureFood solution.

To achieve the above objectives, the WP deploys the following tasks

- **T8.1. Liaison activities and stakeholders' engagement**, focuses on leveraging the consortium's network to engage external stakeholders from national and international initiatives and projects, such as EFSCM, FAO, and JRC. It aims to enhance collaboration and knowledge exchange through joint dissemination activities, public workshops, webinars, and the final dissemination event. The task also involves recruiting and managing the Project Advisory Group (PAG) to ensure active participation in project activities.
- **T8.2. Dissemination and communication**, focuses on establishing a comprehensive dissemination and communication plan to increase visibility and public awareness of the SecureFood project. This includes developing and regularly updating the plan, creating a stakeholder information pack, and maintaining an up-to-date project website and social media presence. Additionally, the task involves publishing scientific articles and organizing outreach campaigns and awareness events. The goal is to effectively disseminate project results to a broad audience and enhance engagement with stakeholders and the general public.
- **T8.3. Exploitation strategy**, focuses on developing a detailed exploitation strategy to ensure the long-term utilization of SecureFood's results. This includes identifying key exploitable results, defining individual and joint exploitation pathways, and creating a roadmap to market. The task also involves managing intellectual property rights (IPR) to protect and leverage the project's innovations. The ultimate goal is to pave the way for bringing SecureFood solutions to market and ensuring their sustained impact.
- **T8.4. Standardization**, aims to analyse the standardization landscape and evaluate the potential of SecureFood's results to contribute to consistency and uniformity in food security aspects. This involves investigating existing Technical Committees and relevant standards, such as ISO/TC 34 "Food Systems" and ISO 22000:2018 "Food Safety Management Systems." If gaps are identified, the task will follow the CEN Workshop Agreement (CWA) process to address them. The outcome will be a document that gathers consensus from all participants, contributing to the development of new standards or the improvement of existing ones.
- **T8.5. Socioeconomic impact assessment and ethical considerations**, focuses on analysing the socioeconomic and ethical aspects related to food security and the SecureFood

solutions. This involves conducting focus groups and ad-hoc surveys with consortium partners and the extended stakeholder group to assess their perception and acceptance of SecureFood outcomes. The task aims to identify key socioeconomic and ethical parameters that are crucial for resilience-building efforts in the food ecosystem. The results will shape the core structure of activities carried out at different stages of the project.

Purpose of the Document

The primary objective of this report is to disseminate innovative, practice-oriented solutions developed within the SecureFood project to farmers, foresters, advisors, and rural communities in a concise and easily understandable format.

The practice abstracts follow the EIP-AGRI common format, designed to facilitate knowledge flows on innovative and practice-oriented projects from inception to completion. SecureFood practice abstracts will be uploaded to the EU CAP Network platform and published in the public database.

The selection of cases for EIP-AGRI practice abstracts focus on identifying innovative and replicable practices that address real needs in agriculture and forestry. The selection prioritizes examples that offer clear benefits, are easily understandable, and can be applied across different regions and contexts. This ensures that the practice abstracts are valuable resources for farmers, foresters, and advisors seeking to improve their practices.

Section 2 presents the general methodology for selecting and reporting the practice abstracts. Section 3 provides the first batch of EIP-AGRI Practice Abstracts from the SecureFood project. Section 4 closes the document with the main conclusions.

Intended Readership and Connection to Other Deliverables

This report primarily targets the audience of EIP-AGRI practice abstracts, which includes farmers, foresters, advisors, and rural communities. Additionally, publishing the SecureFood project and uploading its practice abstracts to the EU CAP Network platform and database is expected to foster networking and collaboration with other Horizon Europe projects, as it enables the sharing of best practices, overcoming common challenges, and enhancing the effectiveness of the initiatives.

There will be a second release of this deliverable, D8.12, with a second batch of practice abstracts in month 40. Both D8.11 and D8.12 are related to the rest of the project deliverables as they serve as potential inputs for the practice abstracts. Additionally, they can serve as inputs for WP7, *Culture-building activities, policy recommendations, and best practices*.

2 General Methodological Approach

The EIP-AGRI initiative

The European Innovation Partnership for Agricultural Productivity and Sustainability (EIP-AGRI) is an EU initiative designed to promote innovation in agriculture and forestry¹. Its main objective is to enhance productivity and sustainability in these sectors by fostering collaboration among farmers, researchers, advisors, businesses, and other stakeholders. The EIP-AGRI coordinates the funding of projects, networking and knowledge exchange activities through the common agricultural policy (CAP) and the European research and innovation programme (Horizon Europe 2021-2027).

EIP-AGRI projects focus on solving practical problems and creating innovative solutions through an interactive innovation model. This approach encourages knowledge exchange and effective dissemination of results, and is particularly beneficial to rural areas across Europe.

The main goals of the EIP-AGRI are to:

- Enhance agricultural productivity and sustainability: EIP-AGRI aims to foster a competitive and sustainable agriculture and forestry sector that achieves more from less.
- Ensure a steady supply of food, feed, and biomaterials: The initiative contributes to the sustainable management of essential natural resources, ensuring a consistent supply of agricultural products.
- Promote innovation through collaboration: By bringing together farmers, researchers, advisors, businesses, and other stakeholders, EIP-AGRI encourages the development and implementation of innovative solutions.
- Support interactive innovation: EIP-AGRI uses an interactive innovation model that involves multi-actor projects to address specific issues or opportunities, facilitating faster and more effective solutions.

EIP-AGRI Practice Abstracts

EIP-AGRI practice abstracts are concise summaries designed to share innovative, practice-oriented solutions with farmers, foresters, advisors, and rural communities². These abstracts are produced by both Operational Groups and Horizon projects under the EIP-AGRI initiative and are a key tool in promoting innovation and improving agricultural practices across Europe.

The main features of practice abstracts include:

¹ https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/research-area/agriculture-forestry-and-rural-areas/interactive-innovation-and-eip-agri_en

² https://eu-cap-network.ec.europa.eu/projects/practice-abstracts_en

- Concise and Practical: They provide short, easily understandable information that addresses real needs from the field.
- Common Format: They follow the EIP-AGRI common format to ensure consistency and facilitate knowledge exchange across the EU.
- Knowledge Sharing: They help disseminate project results more widely and quickly, fostering networking and collaboration among stakeholders.

The EIP-AGRI common format

While CAP is implemented by EU Member States, Horizon Europe projects operate at a transnational level. EIP-AGRI Operational Groups and multi-actor projects under Horizon Europe (including thematic and advisory networks) contribute to the EIP-AGRI project database³ for practitioners on the EU CAP Network website, facilitating EU-wide communication in areas related to EIP-AGRI and the CAP's specific objectives. Under the EIP-AGRI, CAP and the EU R&I programme (Horizon Europe) work in close synergy. Therefore, they use the same EIP-AGRI projects database for practitioners on the EU CAP Network website.

To feed into the database and ensure effective knowledge sharing, Horizon Europe projects should complete the EIP-AGRI common format, which includes a project profile and practice abstract(s). Practice abstracts are concise summaries presenting new knowledge or innovative solutions generated by the projects, tailored for practitioners⁴.

The EIP-AGRI common format aims to:

- Disseminate project results in an easily understandable way for practitioners.
- Foster knowledge flows and share project outcomes among practitioners at a wider scale and at a faster pace
- Facilitate the development of project proposals with added value, avoiding duplication with ongoing or completed projects.
- Facilitate networking by connecting project partners and practitioners.
- Better respond to the real needs of practitioners.

The common format consists in obligatory and optional elements. The practice abstracts are provided in English and automatically translated by the system into 24 official EU languages.

Obligatory elements (Figure 1)

- Title of the practice abstract: self-explanatory title, max. 255 characters.

³ https://eu-cap-network.ec.europa.eu/projects_en

⁴ https://eu-cap-network.ec.europa.eu/projects/horizon-europe-project-submission-and-management-detailed-user-guide_en

- Summary for practitioners. It should be as interesting as possible for end users, using a direct and easy understandable language. Max. 2000 characters.

Practice abstract(s)

Practice abstract

Title of the practice abstract *

Provide a self-explanatory title that shortly summarises the challenge/opportunity and the project result(s) that addresse(s)/seize(s) it/them and are relevant for the practitioners (max. 255 characters).

Summary for practitioners on the main finding(s)/innovative solution(s) *

Shortly describe for practitioners the main finding(s)/innovative solution(s); how the challenges/opportunities can be solved/seized? This summary should at least contain the following information (max. 2000 characters):

- Objectives(s): what challenge(s)/opportunity(ies) does the project address/seize that are relevant for the practitioners/end-users?
- Result(s) of the project related to what new knowledge/innovative solution(s) have been developed that solve the challenge(s)/seize the opportunity(ies).
- Practical implications/recommendations: how can the practitioners make use of the results/outcomes in practice? What would be the main costs/benefits to the end-users if the generated new knowledge / innovative solution(s) is(are) implemented? etc.

This summary should be as interesting as possible for farmers/foresters/other end-users, using a direct and easy understandable language and pointing out entrepreneurial elements which are particularly relevant for practitioners (e.g. related to cost, benefits, productivity, etc.). Presenting research results in scientific language, which does not respond to real needs of the practitioners, should be avoided.

Content limited to 2000 characters, remaining: 2000

Figure 1 Practice abstract(s) obligatory elements

Optional elements (Figure 1)

- Additional dissemination and exploitation material: title or description and URL link to additional materials which are useful and attractive for practitioners.
- Geographical Location where the research and innovation activities took place.
- Facilitating elements or obstacles for the implementation of the generated results, future research etc. Limited to 2000 characters.

Additional dissemination and exploitation material(s)

Order

Title/Description

0

URL

Remove

0

This must be an external URL such as <https://example.com>.

Provide URL link to additional materials which are useful and attractive for practitioners (e.g., link to relevant websites, social media, videos, pictures, pdf files, other dissemination materials).

Add another item

Geographical Location

• Please include the geographical location where the research and innovation activities took place.

• Drag to re-order selected items.

Additional information

↶ ↷ B I U S T ☒ ⑆ ⑆ ⑆

List facilitating elements or obstacles for the implementation of the generated results, suggest future actions/research, and/or provide messages to end-users etc.

Content limited to 2000 characters. remaining: 2000

Figure 2 Practice abstract(s) optional elements

EIP-AGRI Practice Abstracts selection

To comply with the EU CAP Network guidelines, SecureFood selects content for their EIP-AGRI practice abstracts by focusing on innovative and practical solutions that address real needs in agriculture and forestry. The selection process prioritizes:

- Relevance: practices that are directly applicable and beneficial to farmers, foresters, and rural communities.
- Replicability: solutions that can be easily adopted and adapted in different regions and contexts.
- Impact: cases that demonstrate clear benefits and positive outcomes for the target audience.

Practice abstracts can cover a wide range of topics:

- New tools, techniques, and technologies that can improve efficiency and outcomes.
- Strategies for involving and communicating with various stakeholders.
- Methods for promoting environmental sustainability and resilience.
- Best practices and detailed examples of successful projects or initiatives, including their governance.
- Updates and implications of relevant policies and regulations.
- Risk Management approaches.
- Building and maintaining effective partnerships and networks.
- Approaches for measuring and evaluating success.
- Cultural and Social Considerations.
- Analysis of the economic benefits and costs associated with practices.
- Trainings and didactic materials.

This document contains the practice abstracts related to the SecureFood project as of month 16. A second batch, linked to the upcoming project work, will be published in month 40.

Language accessibility of the Practice Abstracts

The EU CAP Network website offers translations in all 24 official EU languages through the European Commission's eTranslation service⁵. As an illustration, Practice Abstract 1 has been translated into Spanish, Portuguese, French, Greek, Finnish, and Ukrainian, and is included in the Annex.

In addition, selected project materials such as the project brochure, are available in multiple languages and are referenced within the practice abstracts as supplementary information. This approach will be maintained for future outputs (including training materials), to ensure broad accessibility and inclusiveness.

⁵ https://commission.europa.eu/languages-our-websites_en

3 Secure Food first batch of Practice Abstracts

PA 1 An Integrated Approach to Enhance Food Systems Resilience, Advocating for Food Security and Uninterrupted Food Supply

Practice Abstract 1: An Integrated Approach to Enhance Food Systems Resilience, Advocating for Food Security and Uninterrupted Food Supply

The SecureFood project addresses the growing risks to food security such as climate change, geopolitical instability, and supply chain disruptions by developing a comprehensive resilience strategy for food systems. This strategy combines scientific research, stakeholder collaboration, and digital innovation to help practitioners anticipate, prepare for, and respond to crises.

Key components:

- **Risk and Resilience Management Suite:** A set of tools and models to assess vulnerabilities and simulate risk scenarios.
- **Digital Tools:** A real-time observatory dashboard, early warning system, digital twin for supply chain simulation, and a secure information exchange platform.
- **Resilience Governance Framework:** Guidelines for inclusive stakeholder engagement and coordinated crisis response.
- **Food Systems Resilience Management Framework:** A structured approach for building technical, organizational, and operational resilience.

These solutions empower farmers, processors, distributors and retailers to:

- Monitor risks and disruptions in real time.
- Develop tailored resilience plans at national and local levels.
- Improve coordination across the supply chain.
- Enhance access to fresh and nutritious food for consumers.

Example:

In Greece, dairy producers can use the early warning system to detect supply chain bottlenecks and adjust logistics proactively. Using scenario modelling, in Ukraine, grain producers can plan for geopolitical risks and maintain export flows.

Benefits:

- Reduced risk of food supply disruptions
- Improved stakeholder collaboration
- Enhanced preparedness and recovery capacity
- Increased consumer access to safe and nutritious food

Geographical Scope:

Pilot implementations in Greece, Ukraine, Belgium, Portugal, and Finland.

Facilitating Factors:

Strong stakeholder engagement, availability of digital infrastructure, and policy support for resilience planning.

Potential Obstacles:

Limited digital literacy in rural areas, fragmented governance structures, and lack of standardized resilience indicators.

Supplementary information:

Project URL <https://secure-food.eu/>

Project brochure:

- English https://secure-food.eu/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/SecureFood-A5-Brochure-May-2025_v2-2.pdf
- French <https://secure-food.eu/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/SecureFood-A5-Brochure-French-2025-1.pdf>
- Spanish <https://secure-food.eu/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/SecureFood-A5-Brochure-Spanish-2025-1.pdf>
- French https://secure-food.eu/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/SecureFood-A5-Brochure_GREEK-1.pdf

Project YouTube Channel <https://www.youtube.com/@SecureFood>

PA 2 Scenario Building for Food Systems Resilience

Practice Abstract 2: Scenario Building for Food Systems Resilience

Scenario building is a powerful tool for improving food system resilience. The SecureFood project applies **Cross-Impact Balance (CIB) analysis** to identify key drivers of food security and explore their interactions. This method helps practitioners anticipate future risks and opportunities by constructing plausible scenarios tailored to specific food sectors and regions.

Six case studies illustrate how scenario planning can guide strategic decisions:

- **Grain (Ukraine):** Impact of geopolitical instability on agricultural production and export logistics.
- **Milk and Dairy (Greece & Finland):** Sustainability, generational renewal, and technological innovation.
- **Aquaculture and Fish (Belgium & Greece):** Workforce challenges, price volatility, and environmental pressures.

Fruits and Vegetables (Portugal): Explore climate adaptation strategies through education and innovation.

Practitioners can use these scenarios to:

- Identify vulnerabilities in their supply chains.

- Develop contingency plans for climate, market, or policy disruptions.
- Adopt technologies and practices that improve resilience.
- Engage in collaborative planning with stakeholders.

Example:

Portugal: the scenario analysis explores how farmers can adapt to climate challenges through innovation, education, and supportive policies. It highlights the role of technology, infrastructure, and financial tools to build resilience against droughts, floods, and biodiversity loss.

Benefits:

- Improved foresight and preparedness
- Tailored resilience strategies for different sectors
- Enhanced stakeholder coordination
- Reduced economic and environmental risks

Geographical Scope:

Case studies conducted in Ukraine, Greece, Belgium, Portugal, Finland.

Scenario-based planning is supported by strong stakeholder engagement, access to relevant data, and policy frameworks that promote innovation. However, its implementation can be hindered by limited planning capacity among small producers, data gaps, and reluctance to adopt new approaches.

Supplementary information:

- Link to D3.1 Cross-impact balance analysis (once approved by the EC)
- Project Case Studies <https://secure-food.eu/case-studies/>

PA 3 Enhancing Food Systems Resilience through User-Centred Solutions

Practice Abstract 3: Enhancing Food Systems Resilience through User-Centred Solutions

SecureFood adopts a user-centred methodology to co-design practical solutions that enhance the resilience of food systems. By engaging stakeholders—including farmers, processors, advisors, and policymakers—across five case studies (fish, aquaculture, fruits and vegetables, grain, and dairy), the project identified specific user needs grouped into nine thematic areas: legislation, frameworks, models, digital tools, usability, reliability, confidentiality, cost, and societal aspects.

These insights informed the development of tailored use cases addressing key resilience challenges such as:

- Risk and vulnerability assessment across supply chains.
- Food loss and waste optimization through predictive analytics.

- Real-time monitoring of disruptions and adaptive response mechanisms.

Each solution is designed to be practical, scalable, and aligned with the operational realities of end-users. Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) were defined to measure effectiveness, usability, and impact, ensuring that the tools deliver tangible value and foster long-term adoption.

Benefits:

- Solutions tailored to real-world needs and constraints
- Increased adoption and engagement through co-creation
- Enhanced operational efficiency, sustainability, and preparedness
- Strengthened collaboration across the food value chain

Facilitating Factors:

Active stakeholder involvement, iterative design processes, and alignment with local policy and market conditions enabled effective co-creation and implementation.

Supplementary information:

- Link to D2.2 Identification of use case scenarios and user requirements (once approved by the EC)

PA 4 Food Security Regulatory affecting resilience

Practice Abstract 4: Food Security Regulatory affecting resilience

SecureFood has identified key regulatory gaps that hinder the resilience of food systems across Europe. These include insufficient policies for climate change mitigation, soil health, pest management, and crisis preparedness, as well as fragmented governance and limited support for small-scale producers. The project highlights the need for integrated, forward-looking regulations that promote sustainability, innovation, and coordinated action among stakeholders.

Practitioners can benefit from:

- Clearer guidelines on sustainable farming, biodiversity protection, and digital innovation.
- Improved coordination mechanisms across institutions and sectors.
- Policy recommendations that support financial stability, labour availability, and crisis response.

Example:

In Greece, gaps in fisheries regulation have led to overexploitation and reduced biodiversity, while in Ukraine, limited crisis response frameworks have exposed grain producers to

geopolitical shocks. SecureFood proposes targeted policy reforms to address these vulnerabilities and enhance resilience.

Benefits:

- Stronger institutional support for sustainable practices
- Enhanced preparedness for environmental and economic disruptions
- Better access to financial and technical resources for farmers

Geographical Scope:

Regulatory analysis conducted across Greece, Ukraine, Portugal, Belgium, and Finland.

Facilitating Factors:

Growing awareness of food system vulnerabilities, EU-level policy initiatives (e.g. Farm to Fork, Green Deal), and stakeholder demand for harmonized standards.

Obstacles:

Regulatory fragmentation, slow policy adaptation, limited enforcement capacity, and lack of integration between digital tools and governance structures.

Supplementary information:

- Link to D2.1 Identification of gaps and food security drivers (once approved by the EC)

4 Conclusions

D8.11 compiles the first batch of EIP-AGRI practice that will be uploaded to the project profile in the EU CAP Network platform and database.

At month 16, four PA have been identified:

- PA 1: An Integrated Approach to Enhance Food Systems Resilience, Advocating for Food Security and Uninterrupted Food Supply, summarizing the innovative approach towards food systems resilience followed by SecureFood project.
- PA 2: Scenario Building for Food Systems Resilience
- PA 3: Enhancing Food Systems Resilience through User-Centered Solutions
- PA 4: Food Security Regulatory affecting resilience

The second and final release of this deliverable (D8.12), containing the practice abstracts produced in the upcoming work, will be published by month 40.

ANNEX – Translations Sample

Multilingual versions of Practice Abstract 1

Spanish

RESUMEN DE LA PRÁCTICA - INVESTIGACIÓN E INNOVACIÓN

Un enfoque integrado para mejorar la resiliencia de los sistemas alimentarios, abogando por la seguridad alimentaria y el suministro ininterrumpido de alimentos

El proyecto SecureFood aborda los crecientes riesgos para la seguridad alimentaria, como el cambio climático, la inestabilidad geopolítica y las interrupciones de la cadena de suministro, mediante el desarrollo de una estrategia integral de resiliencia para los sistemas alimentarios. Esta estrategia combina la investigación científica, la colaboración de las partes interesadas y la innovación digital para ayudar a los profesionales a anticiparse, prepararse y responder a las crisis.

Componentes clave:

- **Suite de Gestión de Riesgos y Resiliencia:** Conjunto de herramientas y modelos para evaluar vulnerabilidades y simular escenarios de riesgo.
- **Herramientas digitales:** Un panel de control de observatorio en tiempo real, un sistema de alerta temprana, un gemelo digital para la simulación de la cadena de suministro y una plataforma segura de intercambio de información.
- **Marco de gobernanza de la resiliencia:** Directrices para la participación inclusiva de las partes interesadas y la respuesta coordinada a las crisis.
- **Marco de gestión de la resiliencia de los sistemas alimentarios:** Un enfoque estructurado para construir resiliencia técnica, organizativa y operativa.

Estas soluciones capacitan a los agricultores, procesadores, distribuidores y minoristas para:

- Monitorear los riesgos y las interrupciones en tiempo real.
- Desarrollar planes de resiliencia a medida a nivel nacional y local.
- Mejorar la coordinación en toda la cadena de suministro.
- Mejorar el acceso de los consumidores a alimentos frescos y nutritivos.

Ejemplo:

En Grecia, los productores de lácteos pueden utilizar el sistema de alerta temprana para detectar cuellos de botella en la cadena de suministro y ajustar la logística de manera proactiva. Utilizando la modelización de escenarios, en Ucrania, los productores de granos pueden planificar los riesgos geopolíticos y mantener los flujos de exportación.

Beneficios:

- Reducción del riesgo de interrupciones en el suministro de alimentos
- Mejora de la colaboración entre las partes interesadas
- Mejora de la preparación y la capacidad de recuperación
- Mayor acceso de los consumidores a alimentos seguros y nutritivos

Ámbito geográfico:

Implementaciones piloto en Grecia, Ucrania, Bélgica, Portugal y Finlandia.

Factores facilitadores:

Fuerte compromiso de las partes interesadas, disponibilidad de infraestructura digital y apoyo político para la planificación de la resiliencia.

Obstáculos potenciales:

Alfabetización digital limitada en las zonas rurales, estructuras de gobernanza fragmentadas y falta de indicadores de resiliencia estandarizados.

Portuguese

PRACTICE ABSTRACT - INVESTIGAÇÃO E INOVAÇÃO

Uma abordagem integrada para reforçar a resiliência dos sistemas alimentares, defendendo a segurança alimentar e o abastecimento alimentar ininterrupto

Open configuration options

Grécia, Bélgica, Portugal, Finlândia, outros, Ucrânia

O projeto SecureFood aborda os riscos crescentes para a segurança alimentar, como as alterações climáticas, a instabilidade geopolítica e as perturbações da cadeia de abastecimento, desenvolvendo uma estratégia abrangente de resiliência dos sistemas alimentares. Esta estratégia combina a investigação científica, a colaboração das partes interessadas e a inovação digital para ajudar os profissionais a antecipar, preparar e responder a crises.

Componentes-chave:

- **Suíte de gestão dos riscos e da resiliência:** Um conjunto de ferramentas e modelos para avaliar vulnerabilidades e simular cenários de risco.
- **Ferramentas digitais:** Um painel de instrumentos do observatório em tempo real, um sistema de alerta precoce, um gêmeo digital para simulação da cadeia de abastecimento e uma plataforma segura de intercâmbio de informações.
- **Quadro de governação da resiliência:** Orientações para a participação inclusiva das partes interessadas e a resposta coordenada a situações de crise.
- **Quadro de gestão da resiliência dos sistemas alimentares:** Uma abordagem estruturada para a construção de resiliência técnica, organizacional e operacional.

Estas soluções permitem aos agricultores, transformadores, distribuidores e retalhistas:

- Monitorizar os riscos e as perturbações em tempo real.
- Elaborar planos de resiliência adaptados aos níveis nacional e local.
- Melhorar a coordenação em toda a cadeia de abastecimento.
- Melhorar o acesso dos consumidores a alimentos frescos e nutritivos.

Exemplo:

Na Grécia, os produtores de leite podem utilizar o sistema de alerta precoce para detetar estrangulamentos na cadeia de abastecimento e ajustar a logística de forma proativa. Utilizando a modelização de cenários, na Ucrânia, os produtores de cereais podem planejar riscos geopolíticos e manter os fluxos de exportação.

Benefícios:

- Redução do risco de perturbações no abastecimento alimentar
- Melhoria da colaboração entre as partes interessadas
- Reforço da preparação e da capacidade de recuperação
- Maior acesso dos consumidores a alimentos seguros e nutritivos

Âmbito geográfico:

Implementações-piloto na Grécia, na Ucrânia, na Bélgica, em Portugal e na Finlândia.

Fatores facilitadores:

Forte participação das partes interessadas, disponibilidade de infraestruturas digitais e apoio político ao planeamento da resiliência.

Obstáculos potenciais:

Literacia digital limitada nas zonas rurais, estruturas de governação fragmentadas e falta de indicadores normalizados de resiliência.

French

RÉSUMÉ DE PRATIQUE - RECHERCHE ET INNOVATION

Une approche intégrée pour améliorer la résilience des systèmes alimentaires, en plaidant pour la sécurité alimentaire et l'approvisionnement alimentaire ininterrompu

Le projet SecureFood aborde les risques croissants pour la sécurité alimentaire tels que le changement climatique, l'instabilité géopolitique et les perturbations de la chaîne d'approvisionnement en élaborant une stratégie de résilience globale pour les systèmes alimentaires. Cette stratégie combine la recherche scientifique, la collaboration des parties prenantes et l'innovation numérique pour aider les praticiens à anticiper les crises, à s'y préparer et à y répondre.

Composantes clés:

- **Suite de gestion des risques et de la résilience:** Un ensemble d'outils et de modèles pour évaluer les vulnérabilités et simuler des scénarios de risque.
- **Outils numériques:** Un tableau de bord d'observatoire en temps réel, un système d'alerte précoce, un jumeau numérique pour la simulation de la chaîne d'approvisionnement et une plateforme d'échange d'informations sécurisée.
- **Cadre de gouvernance en matière de résilience:** Lignes directrices pour un engagement inclusif des parties prenantes et une réponse coordonnée aux crises.
- **Cadre de gestion de la résilience des systèmes alimentaires:** Une approche structurée pour renforcer la résilience technique, organisationnelle et opérationnelle.

Ces solutions permettent aux agriculteurs, aux transformateurs, aux distributeurs et aux détaillants de:

- Surveiller les risques et les perturbations en temps réel.
- Élaborer des plans de résilience adaptés aux niveaux national et local.
- Améliorer la coordination tout au long de la chaîne d'approvisionnement.
- Améliorer l'accès des consommateurs à des aliments frais et nutritifs.

Exemple:

En Grèce, les producteurs laitiers peuvent utiliser le système d'alerte précoce pour détecter les goulets d'étranglement dans la chaîne d'approvisionnement et ajuster la logistique de manière proactive. En utilisant la modélisation de scénarios, en Ukraine, les producteurs de céréales peuvent planifier les risques géopolitiques et maintenir les flux d'exportation.

Avantages:

- Réduction du risque de rupture de l'approvisionnement alimentaire
- Amélioration de la collaboration entre les parties prenantes
- Renforcement de la capacité de préparation et de rétablissement
- Accès accru des consommateurs à des aliments sûrs et nutritifs

Champ d'application géographique:

Mises en œuvre pilotes en Grèce, en Ukraine, en Belgique, au Portugal et en Finlande.

Facteurs de facilitation:

Fort engagement des parties prenantes, disponibilité d'infrastructures numériques et soutien politique à la planification de la résilience.

Obstacles potentiels:

Littératie numérique limitée dans les zones rurales, structures de gouvernance fragmentées et manque d'indicateurs de résilience normalisés.

Finnish

KÄYTÄNTÖ ABSTRAKTI - TUTKIMUS JA INNOVOINTI

Yhdennetty lähestymistapa elintarvikejärjestelmien häiriönsietokyvyn parantamiseksi edistämällä elintarviketurvaa ja keskeytymätöntä elintarvikehuoltoa

Open configuration options

Kreikka, Belgia, Portugali, Suomi, Muu, Ukraina

SecureFood-hankkeessa puututaan elintarviketurvaan kohdistuviin kasvaviin riskeihin, kuten ilmastonmuutokseen, geopoliittiseen epävakauteen ja toimitusketjun häiriöihin, kehittämällä kattava elintarvikejärjestelmien häiriönsietokykyä koskeva strategia. Tämä strategia yhdistää tieteellisen tutkimuksen, sidosryhmien yhteistyön ja digitaalisen innovoinnin auttaakseen toimijoita ennakoimaan, valmistautumaan ja reagoimaan kriiseihin.

Keskeiset osatekijät:

- **Riskien ja häiriönsietokyvyn hallintapaketti:** Joukko työkaluja ja malleja, joilla arvioidaan haavoittuvuuksia ja simuloidaan riskiskenaarioita.
- **Digitaaliset välineet:** Reaaliaikainen seurantakeskuksen kojelauta, varhaisvaroitussysteemi, digitaalinen kaksoinen toimitusketjun simulointia varten ja turvallinen tiedonvaihtolusta.
- **Selviytymiskyvyn hallintakehykset:** Suuntaviivat sidosryhmien osallistavalle osallistumiselle ja koordinoitulle kriisitoiminnalle.
- **Elintarvikejärjestelmien häiriönsietokyvyn hallintakehykset:** Rakenteellinen lähestymistapa teknisen, organisatorisen ja toiminnallisen häiriönsietokyvyn rakentamiseen.

Näiden ratkaisujen avulla viljelijät, jalostajat, jakelijat ja vähittäismyyjät voivat

- Seuraa riskejä ja häiriöitä reaaliajassa.
- Laaditaan räätälöityjä palautumissuunnitelmia kansallisella ja paikallisella tasolla.
- Parannetaan koordinoitua koko toimitusketjussa.
- Parannetaan tuoreiden ja ravitsevien elintarvikkeiden saatavuutta kuluttajille.

Esimerkki:

Kreikassa maidontuottajat voivat käyttää varhaisvaroitussysteemiä toimitusketjun pullonkaulojen havaitsemiseen ja logistiikan ennakoivaan mukauttamiseen. Ukrainassa viljantuottajat voivat skenaariomallinnuksen avulla varautua geopoliittisiin riskeihin ja ylläpitää vientivirtoja.

Hyödyt:

- Elintarvikkeiden toimitushäiriöiden riskin pieneminen
- Sidosryhmien yhteistyön parantaminen
- Parannettu valmius- ja palautumiskapasiteetti
- Kuluttajien turvallisten ja ravitsevien elintarvikkeiden saatavuuden parantaminen

Maantieteellinen soveltamisala:

Pilottitoteutukset Kreikassa, Ukrainassa, Belgiassa, Portugalissa ja Suomessa.

Helpottavat tekijät:

Sidosryhmien vahva osallistuminen, digitaalisen infrastruktuurin saatavuus ja toimintapoliittinen tuki häiriönsietokyvyn suunnittelua varten.

Mahdolliset esteet:

Vähäinen digitaalinen lukutaito maaseutualueilla, hajanaiset hallintorakenteet ja standardoitujen häiriönsietokykyä koskevien indikaattoreiden puute.

Greek

ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ ΠΡΑΚΤΙΚΗΣ - ΕΡΕΥΝΑ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΙΝΟΤΟΜΙΑ

Ολοκληρωμένη προσέγγιση για την ενίσχυση της ανθεκτικότητας των συστημάτων τροφίμων, με την υποστήριξη της επισιτιστικής ασφάλειας και του αδιάλειπτου εφοδιασμού τροφίμων

Το έργο SecureFood αντιμετωπίζει τους αυξανόμενους κινδύνους για την επισιτιστική ασφάλεια, όπως η κλιματική αλλαγή, η γεωπολιτική αστάθεια και οι διαταραχές της αλυσίδας εφοδιασμού, αναπτύσσοντας μια ολοκληρωμένη στρατηγική ανθεκτικότητας για τα συστήματα τροφίμων. Η στρατηγική αυτή συνδυάζει την επιστημονική έρευνα, τη συνεργασία των ενδιαφερόμενων μερών και την ψηφιακή καινοτομία για να βοηθήσει τους επαγγελματίες να προβλέπουν, να προετοιμάζονται και να ανταποκρίνονται σε κρίσεις.

Βασικά στοιχεία:

- **Σουίτα διαχείρισης κινδύνων και ανθεκτικότητας:** Ένα σύνολο εργαλείων και μοντέλων για την αξιολόγηση των τρωτών σημείων και την προσομοίωση σεναρίων κινδύνου.
- **Ψηφιακά εργαλεία:** Πίνακας παρακολούθησης σε πραγματικό χρόνο, σύστημα έγκαιρης προειδοποίησης, ψηφιακό δίδυμο για προσομοίωση της αλυσίδας εφοδιασμού και ασφαλή πλατφόρμα ανταλλαγής πληροφοριών.
- **Πλαίσιο διακυβέρνησης της ανθεκτικότητας:** Κατευθυντήριες γραμμές για τη χωρίς αποκλεισμούς συμμετοχή των ενδιαφερόμενων μερών και τη συντονισμένη αντιμετώπιση κρίσεων.
- **Πλαίσιο διαχείρισης της ανθεκτικότητας των συστημάτων τροφίμων:** Μια δομημένη προσέγγιση για την οικοδόμηση τεχνικής, οργανωτικής και επιχειρησιακής ανθεκτικότητας.

Οι λύσεις αυτές παρέχουν στους γεωργούς, τους μεταποιητές, τους διανομείς και τους εμπόρους λιανικής πώλησης τη δυνατότητα:

- Παρακολούθηση κινδύνων και διαταραχών σε πραγματικό χρόνο.
- Ανάπτυξη προσαρμοσμένων σχεδίων ανθεκτικότητας σε εθνικό και τοπικό επίπεδο.
- Βελτίωση του συντονισμού σε ολόκληρη την αλυσίδα εφοδιασμού.
- Βελτίωση της πρόσβασης των καταναλωτών σε φρέσκα και θρεπτικά τρόφιμα.

Παράδειγμα:

Στην Ελλάδα, οι παραγωγοί γαλακτοκομικών προϊόντων μπορούν να χρησιμοποιούν το σύστημα έγκαιρης προειδοποίησης για τον εντοπισμό σημείων συμφόρησης στην αλυσίδα εφοδιασμού και την προληπτική προσαρμογή της εφοδιαστικής. Χρησιμοποιώντας μοντελοποίηση σεναρίων, στην Ουκρανία, οι παραγωγοί σιτηρών μπορούν να σχεδιάσουν γεωπολιτικούς κινδύνους και να διατηρήσουν τις εξαγωγικές ροές.

Οφέλη:

- Μειωμένος κίνδυνος διαταραχών του εφοδιασμού τροφίμων
- Βελτίωση της συνεργασίας με τα ενδιαφερόμενα μέρη
- Ενίσχυση της ετοιμότητας και της ικανότητας αποκατάστασης
- Αυξημένη πρόσβαση των καταναλωτών σε ασφαλή και θρεπτικά τρόφιμα

Γεωγραφικό πεδίο εφαρμογής:

Πιλοτικές εφαρμογές στην Ελλάδα, την Ουκρανία, το Βέλγιο, την Πορτογαλία και τη Φινλανδία.

Παράγοντες διευκόλυνσης:

Ισχυρή συμμετοχή των ενδιαφερόμενων μερών, διαθεσιμότητα ψηφιακών υποδομών και στήριξη πολιτικής για τον σχεδιασμό ανθεκτικότητας.

Πιθανά εμπόδια:

Περιορισμένος ψηφιακός γραμματισμός στις αγροτικές περιοχές, κατακερματισμένες δομές διακυβέρνησης και έλλειψη τυποποιημένων δεικτών ανθεκτικότητας.

Ukrainian

ПРАКТИКА АНОТАЦІЯ - ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ ТА ІННОВАЦІЇ

Інтегрований підхід до підвищення стійкості продовольчих систем, сприяння продовольчій безпеці та безперебійному постачанню продовольства

Проект SecureFood розглядає зростаючі ризики для продовольчої безпеки, такі як зміна клімату, геополітична нестабільність та порушення ланцюга поставок, розробляючи комплексну стратегію стійкості продовольчих систем. Ця стратегія поєднує наукові дослідження, співпрацю зацікавлених сторін та цифрові інновації, щоб допомогти практикам передбачати, готуватися та реагувати на кризи.

Ключові компоненти:

- **Пакет управління ризиками та стійкістю:** Набір інструментів та моделей для оцінки вразливостей та моделювання сценаріїв ризику.
- **Цифрові інструменти:** Приладова панель обсерваторії в режимі реального часу, система раннього попередження, цифровий двійник для моделювання ланцюга поставок та безпечна платформа обміну інформацією.
- **Рамка управління стійкістю:** Керівні принципи для інклюзивного залучення зацікавлених сторін та скоординованого реагування на кризу.
- **Рамка управління стійкістю харчових систем:** Структурований підхід до побудови технічної, організаційної та операційної стійкості.

Ці рішення дозволяють фермерам, переробникам, дистриб'юторам та роздрібним торговцям:

- Контролюйте ризики та збої в режимі реального часу.
- Розробка індивідуальних планів стійкості на національному та місцевому рівнях.
- Поліпшення координації по всьому ланцюжку поставок.
- Покращити доступ до свіжої та поживної їжі для споживачів.

Приклад:

У Греції виробники молочних продуктів можуть використовувати систему раннього попередження, щоб виявити вузькі місця в ланцюжку поставок і заздалегідь налаштувати логістику. Використовуючи сценарне моделювання, в Україні виробники зерна можуть планувати геополітичні ризики та підтримувати експортні потоки.

Переваги:

- Зниження ризику перебоїв з постачанням продуктів харчування
- Покращена співпраця зацікавлених сторін
- Підвищена готовність та здатність до відновлення
- Збільшення доступу споживачів до безпечної та поживної їжі

Географічна область застосування:

Пілотні впровадження в Греції, Україні, Бельгії, Португалії та Фінляндії.

Факторами, що сприяють:

Сильна участь зацікавлених сторін, наявність цифрової інфраструктури та політична підтримка для планування стійкості.

Потенційні перешкоди:

Обмежена цифрова грамотність у сільській місцевості, фрагментовані структури управління та відсутність стандартизованих показників стійкості.