

# Who moved my pinot?

**The presentation formerly known as ‘How does climate risk impact primary industry sector competitiveness – from farm inputs to consumers?’**

Lilly Lim-Camacho and the Adaptive Value Chain approaches team

28 April 2016

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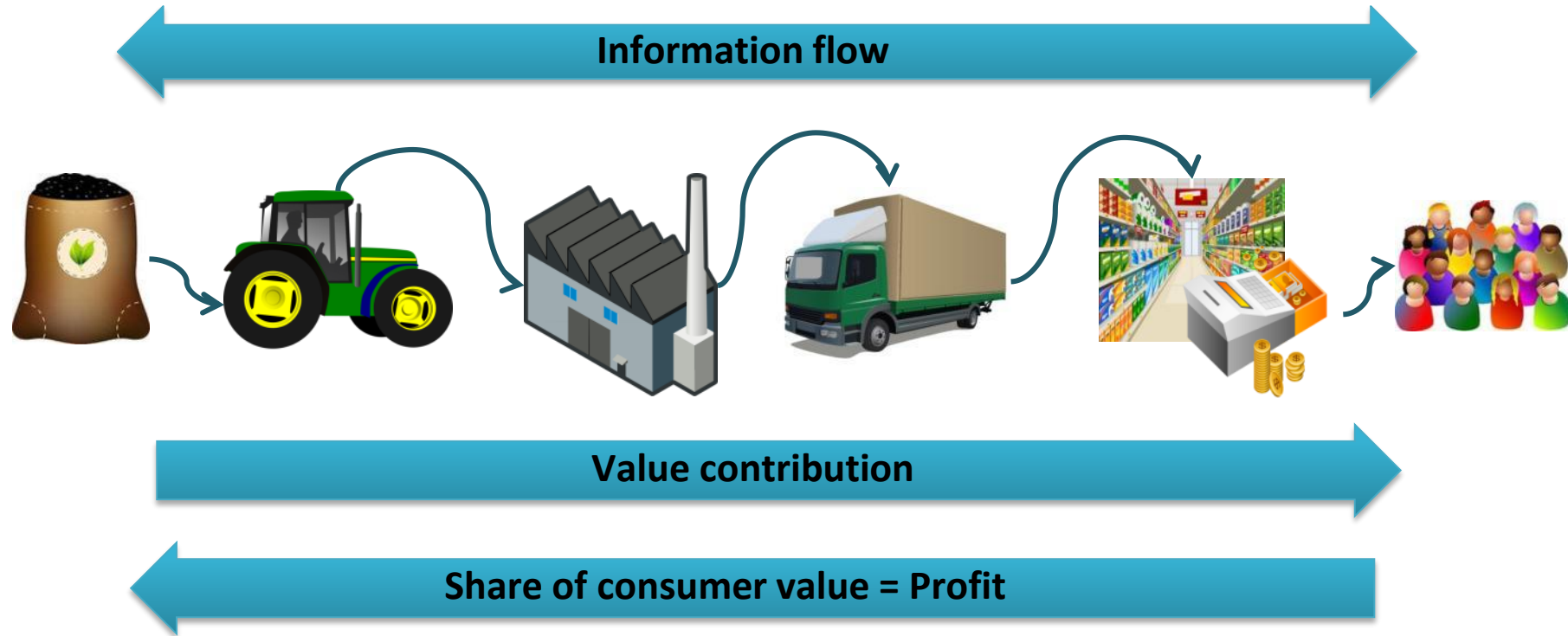


An Australian Government Initiative

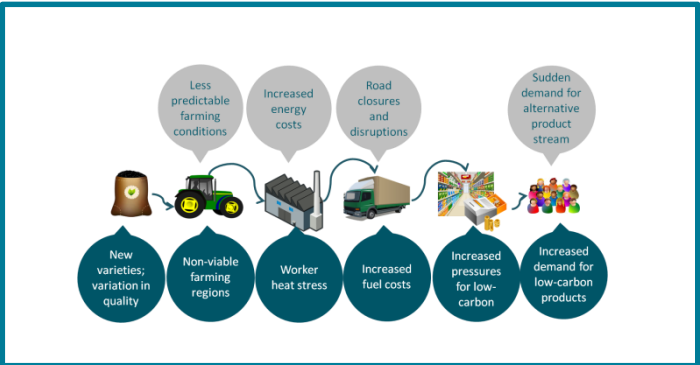


# The concept of value chains

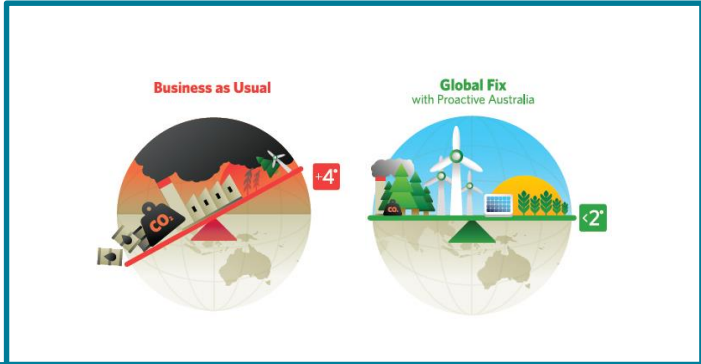
## Beyond product flows



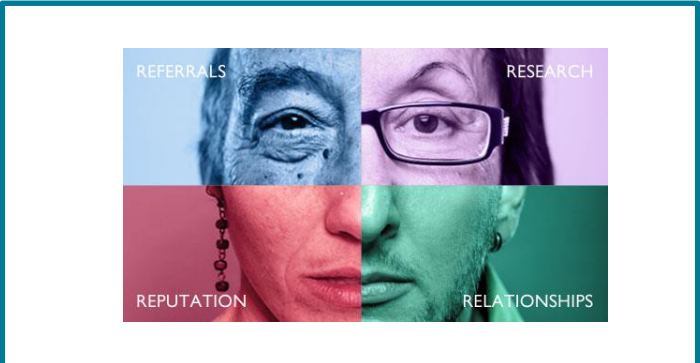
# How can value chains adapt?



**1** Take stock



**3** Consider the possibilities



**2** Understand consumer value

The diagram shows a value chain flow from Farm to Consumer. Below the flow is a table with three adaptation options across seven stages: Farm, Transport, Manufacturing, Distribution, Retail, Consumer, and Environment.

Adaptation	Farm	Transport	Manufacturing	Distribution	Retail	Consumer	Environment
Option 1	Green	Red	Red	Red	Green	Red	Green
Option 2	Green	Red	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red
Option 3	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red

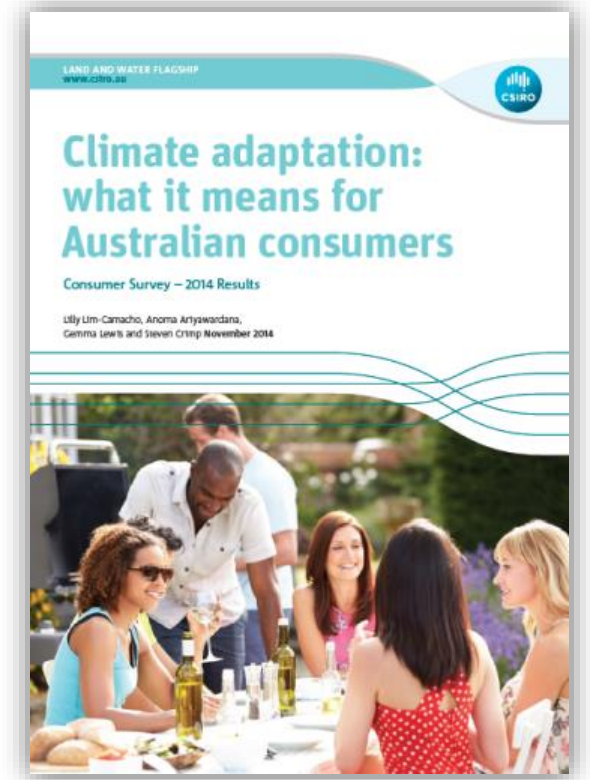
**4** Develop your options

# Is there consumer demand for adaptation?

A 2014 online survey of 1500 Australians who confess to purchasing wine, mangoes or potato chips.

Three core topics:

1. Thoughts on climate change
2. Perceptions of adaptation
3. The value of adaptation for a specific food product

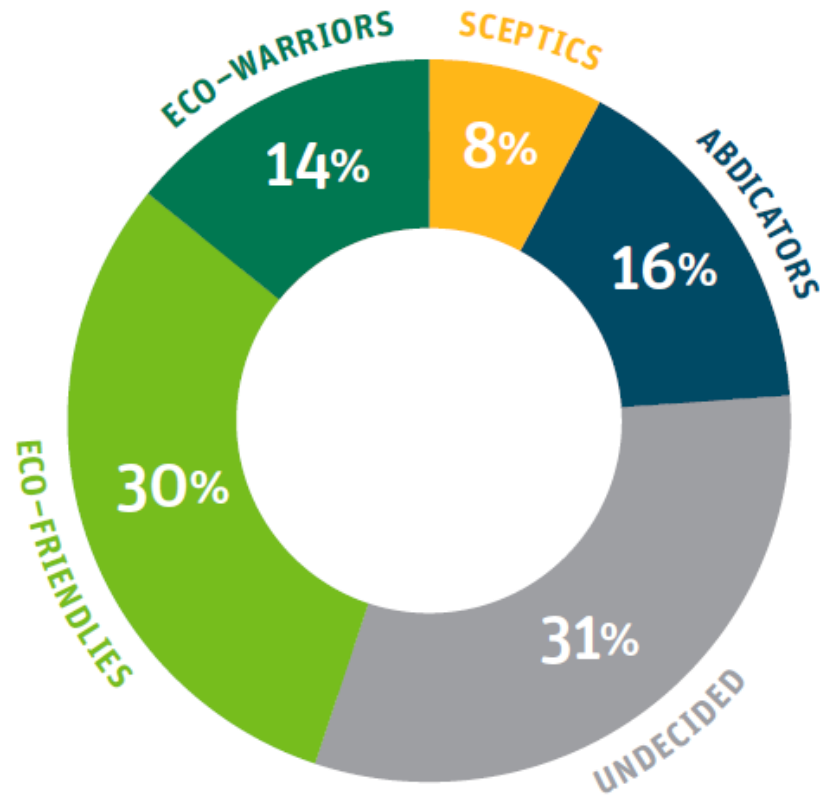


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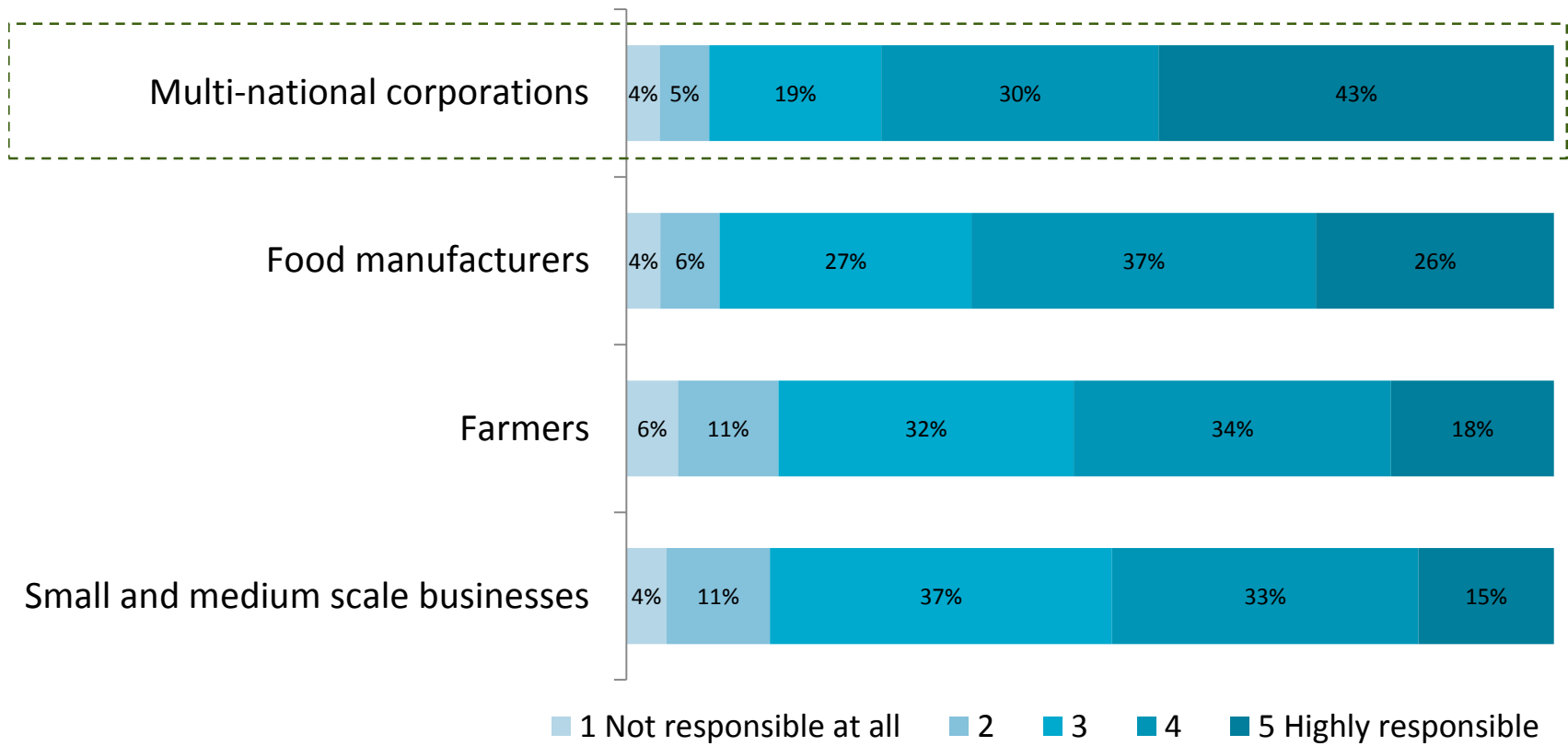
# Five segments of consumers



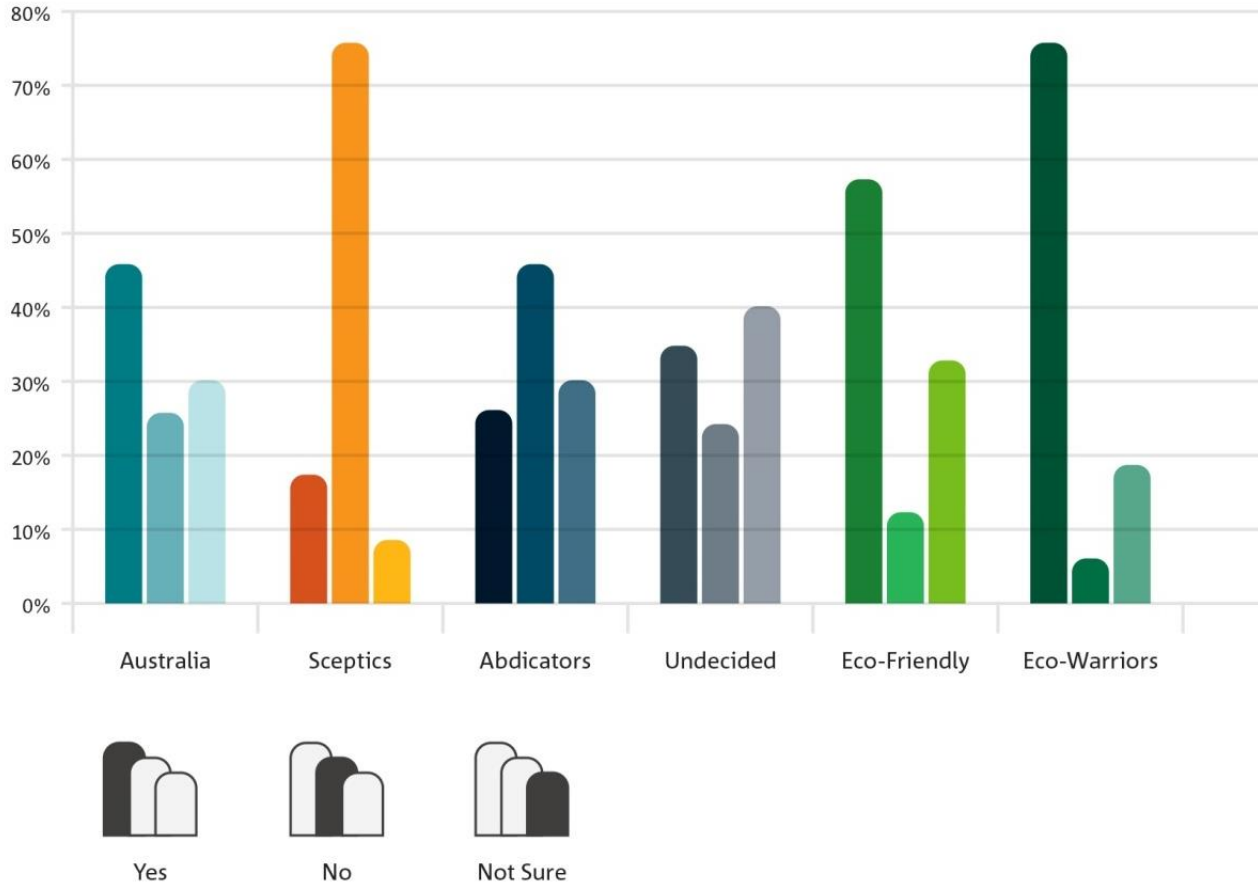
# The whole food chain is considered vulnerable, especially farmers.



# But consumers don't expect the most vulnerable to be responsible for adaptation.



# Still, consumers are starting to consider what they can do to adapt...



**70%** Increasingly more concerned about the increase in food prices

**54%** Look for things to address and change in everyday life as a result of the challenges of climate change

**54%** Think about what is acceptable and sustainable with respect to products, packaging and consumption

... in their own way



# Potato chips

**\$3.20**

## The Spotty Chip

**27%** Substitute

**22%** Discount

**Eco-warriors**

**\$0.75** Price reduction

## The Perfect Chip

**28%** Purchase less often

**24%** Substitute

**\$0.40** Price premium

## Farmer Friendly Chips

**21%** Continue, with reasonable prices

**18%** Continue, because it's worthwhile

**Eco-warriors  
Sceptics**

**\$0.50** Price premium

# Wine

**\$14.00**

## Temperature affected Sauv Blanc

**30%** Substitute region

**24%** Substitute variety

**Eco-warriors**

**\$5.00** Price reduction

## Award winning Stanthorpe

**56%** Continue

**21%** Substitute

**\$1.30** Price premium

# Mangoes

**\$2.80**

## Small, quick ripening

**28%** Purchase less often

**25%** Continue

**Sceptics support**

**\$0.50** Price reduction

## High price, good quality

**20%** Purchase lower quality

**19%** Purchase less often

**\$0.50** Price premium

## Mangoes in July

**47%** Purchase at same summer prices

**20%** Purchase in summer at higher prices

**Eco-warriors support**

**\$0.30** Summer price premium

# Some final thoughts

1. Value chains play a crucial role in ensuring successful continuity of our food and fibre industries
2. Climate change represents a new operating environment for value chains – a threat to and an opportunity for the successful continuation of our industries.
3. A value chain approach to adaptation gives line-of-sight of the direct and indirect impacts of climate change and flow-on effects of adaptation, from farm input suppliers, all the way to consumers.



# Thank you

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