DRAFT Report

Holistic performance measurement for food systems transformation: Scoping the potential of holistic assessment for supporting agroecological transitions

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List of Acronyms

EU	European Union
CIFOR-ICRAF	Centre for International Forestry Research - World Agroforestry
IDRC	International Development Research Center
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
HLPE	High Level Panel of Experts
TAPE	Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation
GESI	Gender, Equity and Social Inclusion
ICARDA	International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas
MELIA	Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Impact Assessment
HLPE	High Level Panel of Experts
TAPE	Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation

Executive Summary

In response to urgent environmental and social challenges there is a growing recognition that food systems must undergo a transformation towards greater resilience, sustainability, and inclusivity. Agroecology has emerged as a key approach for enabling such transformation. However, a significant challenge to scaling agroecology lies in the difficulty of measuring its performance in ways that allow for fair comparisons with alternatives. Common approaches to evaluating agrifood systems often fail to account for the multifunctionality of agrifood systems, overlooking the environmental and social benefits of agroecology and the negative externalities of conventional systems. A more holistic and inclusive approach to measurement is needed to ensure that policymakers, donors, development actors, and farmers can make informed decisions about investing in agroecology or alternative agricultural systems. This study draws on desk reviews, stakeholder interviews, and multistakeholder workshops conducted in Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Tunisia to identify common barriers and opportunities for assessing agroecological performance. The study explores how investing in more holistic assessment tools and approaches can support agroecological transitions in West Africa and globally.

Key findings from the study include the need to harmonize metrics across organizations while allowing for context-specific adaptations, the importance of embracing a plurality of definitions and frameworks for agroecology, and the necessity of strengthening capacity and developing practical guidance for holistic assessments. The study also highlights significant measurement gaps, particularly in assessing social dimensions such as equity and social values, which are essential for making fair comparisons between agroecological and conventional systems. There is a need for robust tools and metrics to address these gaps, as well as for gender-sensitive approaches that go beyond simply measuring women's participation in projects to track their agency in decision-making and economic activities.

A critical challenge identified in the study is the lack of coordination and collaboration among key actors – governments, businesses, NGOs – which hinders the full potential of agroecological transitions. Strengthening research-user linkages, promoting knowledge sharing, and fostering cross-sectoral collaboration are essential steps. Financial constraints were frequently cited as a barrier to conducting comprehensive assessments of agrifood systems. In Ghana and Burkina Faso, the study identified more than 300 stakeholders working on agroecology, but few funders are specifically focused on this area. In response, the study calls for greater collaboration among donors and more strategic investments to ensure agroecology's role in transforming food systems.

Overall, the study underscores the importance of a holistic, collaborative, and well-resourced approach to measuring the performance of agrifood systems. Addressing these gaps will enable stakeholders to make more informed decisions and support the transformation of food systems towards greater resilience, sustainability, and inclusivity.

1. Introduction

Urgent environmental and social challenges – including climate change, biodiversity loss, malnutrition, and inequality – demand a holistic transformation of food systems. Agroecology is increasingly recognized as a key approach to transforming food systems, making them more resilient, equitable, and sustainable. However, a major challenge to scaling agroecology is the difficulty of measuring its performance in a way that allows fair comparisons with other agricultural systems.

The common practice when evaluating agri-food systems has been to measure a narrow set of metrics, mainly focused on productivity and economic returns. Yet, such approaches fail to consider agri-food systems' multifunctionality, overlooking the environmental and social benefits of agroecology and the negative externalities of conventionally intensified systems. What is needed are ways to measure the performance of different agri-food system approaches holistically and inclusively so that policymakers, donors, development actors, and farmers can make informed decisions regarding their investment in agroecology or alternative approaches.

Drawing on desk reviews, stakeholder interviews and multistakeholder workshops in Burkina Faso, Ghana and Tunisia, the study aimed to identify and synthesise common barriers and opportunities for assessing agroecological performance and explore how investing in the development of more holistic assessment can support agroecological transitions in West Africa and globally.

Specifically, it aimed to:

- Identify key actors supporting agroecological transformation in the region and potential partnerships for advancing the field of agroecology.
- Evaluate their experiences, interests, and needs regarding holistic assessments of agroecology, and identify common barriers and opportunities.
- Review existing metrics and assessment approaches, highlighting priority areas for future research and development.

The scoping study activities in Ghana and Burkina Faso were conducted in collaboration and with support from the TRANSITIONS Metrics project, funded by the EU via IFAD under the Agroecological Transitions Program for Building Resilient and Inclusive Agricultural and Food Systems (TRANSITIONS). Both projects contribute to the Transformative Partnership Platform on Agroecology and its overarching mandate to foster transitions to more sustainable agricultural and food systems by accelerating and coordinating the actions of a range of institutions that are already working on agroecology across various scales, contexts, and locations.

2. Methodology

To identify barriers and opportunities for holistic assessment and areas for future research and investment, the study employed a similar methodology across the three focus countries, consisting of an initial desk review and stakeholder mapping exercise, semi-structured interviews with key actors and multistakeholder engagement workshops.

2.1 Desk Reviews and Stakeholder Mapping

For each of the focus countries, the desk reviews included stakeholder mapping and project documentation review to identify key players working within the agroecology space, their goals and objectives, what types of agroecological practices they employ, and their potential interest in holistic assessment of agrifood systems performance. The stakeholder mapping was then used to identify interviewees (2.2 Stakeholder Interviews) and relevant participants for future engagement workshops (2.3 Engagement Workshops).

In Ghana, to identify agroecology-focused actors and projects in the country, the desk review leveraged on previous stakeholder mapping conducted by CIFOR-ICRAF under the EU-funded and IFAD-managed TRANSITIONS Metric project, and an interview conducted with the Ghana focal point for the Coalition on Agroecology. A total of 39 stakeholders were identified from which to sample from for the interviews (2.2 Stakeholder Interviews) (see Annex 3). In Burkina Faso, the review built upon several existing mapping efforts in the country. A total of 52 stakeholders were identified from which to sample from for the interviews (see Annex 4). In Tunisia, a different approach was taken, and a detailed literature review was conducted focusing on the status of agroecology-related policy and initiatives and past use of tools and approaches for measuring the performance of agroecology. This review built on past work conducted under the OneCGIAR Initiative on Agroecology. Stakeholders for interview were identified through on-going agroecology focused projects being led by ICARDA at the time (Annex 7).

2.2 Stakeholder Interviews

The stakeholder interviews sought to understand what metrics different stakeholders are currently using, what they would like to measure but struggle to measure, and how future investments could help address these challenges. An interview guide from the CIFOR-ICRAF-led TRANSITIONS Metrics project was adapted for the study and used in all three of the focus countries. This guide was made available in both English (Annex 1) and translated to French (Annex 2). Specific sections of the interview guide aimed to:

- Collect basic information about each actor, including the name of the institution, the nature of its activities, and the agroecological projects they are engaged in.

- Identify the metrics and indicators currently used in their agroecological projects to measure success or monitor progress. This includes tools, methodologies, and challenges associated with evaluating agroecology.
- Highlight gaps or shortcomings in the existing agroecological metrics used within these projects and explore opportunities for collaboration to develop more holistic and inclusive assessment tools.
- Identify areas where improvements can be made, and to propose ways in which actors and stakeholders can work together to enhance the effectiveness of agroecological metrics, ensuring more comprehensive project evaluation and better alignment with agroecological principles.

The interview guide included questions related to whether and how organisations are approaching the measurement of Gender, Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) in their work. A total of 38 interviews were conducted (Table 1). In all three countries, interviewees were purposefully sampled from the stakeholder mapping (2.1 Desk Reviews and Stakeholder Mapping) and efforts made to interview a diversity of stakeholder types (see Annex 5, 6 and 7 for details of interviewees). Data from the interviews were analysed using a thematic approach, focusing on key aspects such as the use of metrics to evaluate agroecology, project-specific outcomes, and gaps in current assessment methods.

Table 1. Number of stakeholders interviewed in each of the focus countries.

Stakeholder type	Ghana	Burkina Faso	Tunisia
Producers	-	2	-
Government	2	1	2
NGOs	7	5	4
Academia	-	2	1
Private sector	1	-	-
Service providers	-	10	-
Donor	1	-	-
Total	11	20	7

2.3 Engagement Workshops

In-person multi-stakeholder workshops were conducted in each of the three countries and sought to bring together actors to present and exchange on the interview results, discuss their interest in metrics and performance evaluation and where future work on metrics and performance assessment could advance agroecology. These workshops followed a similar structure in each of the countries. The workshops provided a forum for exploring and discussing each of the countries agroecological transition pathways, definitions of agroecology, current metrics and tools used by stakeholders, gaps in current measurement approaches, and opportunities for scaling holistic metrics and assessment

approaches for measuring the performance of agroecology. The workshops were also used to validate findings from the desk review and interviews. In Burkina Faso and Ghana, the workshops were co-organised and funded by the TRANSITIONS Metrics project. In Tunisia, the workshop was undertaken in collaboration with the OneCGIAR Initiatives on Agroecology. In Ghana and Burkina Faso, efforts were made to invite actors from different sectors and areas of the food system: production, processing, distribution and consumption. See Annex 3 and Annex 4 for details of the institutions and organizations that participated in the workshops in Ghana and Burkina Faso.

Table 2. Details of the in-person engagement workshops in each of the focus countries.

Country	Venue	Dates	Number of participants
			Total
Ghana	Accra	July 17-18th 2024	33
Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou	July 30-31st 2024	29
Tunisia	Tunis	June 21th 2024	28

3. Country-Specific Case Studies

The following sections outline the main findings from the desk review, interviews and workshop in each of the focus countries and summarizes the main country-specific findings.

3.1 Ghana

3.1.1 Desk review and stakeholder mapping

Through the desk review a list of 39 agroecology-focused actors and projects working in Ghana were identified (Annex 3). A rapid review of websites and project documents and descriptions revealed that there is a clear interest and push towards agroecology as a food production approach in Ghana. Various donors and government ministries state their commitment to investing in agroecology, yet, based on the documentation reviewed, fail to provide details on the specifics of what practices and approaches fall under agroecology. Initiatives by NGOs and development partners, on the other hand, provided greater detail about their agroecology practices. Nevertheless, details on whether and how projects and organisations may be measuring the performance of agrifood systems and agroecology was absent.

3.1.2 Stakeholder Interviews

In Ghana, eleven interviews were conducted with stakeholders working across programming, management, research and Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Impact Assessment (MELIA) (see Annex 5 for interviewee details). Key findings and insights from the interviews included:

- **Use of existing assessment frameworks and tools:** None of the stakeholders interviewed reported using an existing framework or tool for measuring agroecology performance. What was most common was the use of project-specific monitoring and evaluation protocols for baseline, midline, and end-line data collection. These protocols primary relied on surveys and biophysical measurements (e.g., crop/tree productivity). Given that these projects are typically externally funded and vary in their goals and objectives, organisations used multiple different protocols and instruments. This variation was reported to make it difficult to compare performance across projects and portfolios.
- **Gender Equality and Social Inclusion:** All interviewees emphasized gender as a priority, but only one used a widely used measure - the International Food Policy Research Institute's (IFPRI) Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) – to track performance within their projects. Five respondents measured the participation of women in local leadership roles, whereas eight respondents relied on participation metrics (e.g., number of men and women involved). These interviewees however expressed a desire to measure more meaningful indicators related to women's agency in decision-making, income use, and application of extension knowledge.
- **Impact stories:** Several of the interviewees relied on the sharing of farmer and community experiences to track progress in their projects. This method involved limited quantitative measurement and documentation; instead, success stories are shared in casual settings such as farmer field days and are used to spread knowledge among local farmers and households.
- **Post-project assessments:** Stakeholders noted a lack of thorough post-project assessments, which limited the ability of institutions to evaluate the effectiveness of different programs or interventions and assess how efficiently the project used its resources. They highlighted that the primary reason for this was because project operations neglected to budget for and prioritise post-evaluations.
- **Capacity building and co-learning:** Long-term capacity building for stakeholders in how to measure and monitor the performance of agrifood systems, with a focus on experience sharing and co-learning, was highlighted as essential for supporting future agroecological transitions. This included the need for innovative and user-sensitive tools, such as mobile applications, to enhance measurements and monitoring across the agricultural value chain. This was seen as particularly important given the low literacy levels in rural areas.
- **Operationalizing policy and scaling agroecology:** Interviewees called for more research to understand how to effectively operationalize policy components that are key to scaling agroecology. They also stressed the importance of advocacy for holistic metrics to promote widespread adoption and use of these measures.

3.1.3 Engagement Workshop

In Ghana, a two-day workshop brought together a diverse group of actors from the food system, including representation from production, processing, transportation and consumption. During the

workshop participants were asked to identify which of the HLPE (High-Level Panel of Experts) 13 principles of agroecology they are currently measuring, what is not being measured and why, and how these gaps could be addressed. The main discussion points and findings include:

- **Coordination in approaches**: Workshop participants expressed a strong interest in learning more about holistic approaches to measurement. Due to project funding requirements, many organizations used multiple tools and approaches to measure the same indicator, making it difficult to compare performance across projects and within institutions. Metrics were often determined by donors, with each donor providing a different set of metrics. Participants emphasized the need for better coordination of programs and initiatives to ensure consistency in what is being measured.
- **Overlooked principles of agroecology:** During the workshop the 13 HLPE principles were used to guide discussions on what people would like to measure but currently find challenging. Principles 9 (social values and diets), 10 (fairness), 11 (land and resource governance) and 12 (connectivity), were all identified as challenging to measure due to a lack of (or awareness of) suitable tools and metrics for doing so. Challenges were also identified with measuring Principles 1 (recycling) and 6 (synergy) due to the complexity of tracking and measuring these processes. It was also mentioned that aspects such as carbon sequestration require specialist knowledge and the necessity of developing contextual indicators and adjusting the carbon standard to local conditions.
- **Cross sector collaboration:** Participants stressed the importance of focusing on food system components beyond production, such as infrastructure, storage, transportation, and the enabling policy environment for agroecology. Despite their direct impact on production and consumption, the processing and distribution components were reported to have receive less attention in terms of capacity building, training, and funding. A holistic perspective, connecting all parts of the food system, was deemed critical, with a call for stronger collaboration across these sectors.
- **Research dissemination and communication:** A significant gap identified was the lack of dissemination and communication of research outputs. Participants emphasized the need to create and maintain platforms for sharing and leveraging each other's work. Strengthening research-user linkages and fostering collaboration among stakeholders working on similar metrics was considered essential. Participants left the workshop with a shared understanding that they are not competitors but partners and must build on existing work. Information sharing was seen as a crucial element, and the need to establish a research network for best practices in agroecology and methods and tools for measuring performance was identified.
- **Capacity Development:** The workshop participants called for increased capacity development in holistic assessment to enable comparisons of interventions across projects. Additionally, there is a need for capacity building among farmers, especially regarding the use of tools and metrics for agroecological assessments. The importance of co-creation and farmer participation in holistic assessment of system performance was emphasized by participants.

- **Funding for measuring performance:** Participants highlighted the importance of fostering collaboration between government, business, and development partners to address emerging research and financing needs. It was also suggested that NGOs should be encouraged to adapt their budgets and plans to incorporate identified metrics and expand the tools used for tracking progress.

3.2 Burkina Faso

3.2.1 Desk review and stakeholder mapping

Extensive work has already been conducted on mapping stakeholders working on agroecology in Burkina Faso. We identified five previous mapping efforts identified between 2013 and 2023. Details of these past efforts are detailed in Table 3 and informed the stakeholder mapping for this study (Annex 4). Our stakeholder mapping built on the list developed in the PIVA report as this list was identified as the most exhaustive of the five past mapping efforts. Given that different stakeholder groups will likely have differing interests and experiences when it comes to measuring agrifood systems performance, five stakeholders from the PIVA list across five different stakeholder categories were selected from which to identify interviewees (3.2.2. Stakeholder Interviews), ensuring a minimum of three and a maximum of 17 stakeholders per category.

Table 3. Five previous stakeholder mapping efforts conducted on agroecology in Burkina Faso.

Type of work	Detail of the work done	Year
Research work (communications in Congress)	Bertrand Sajaloli et al. Acteurs et réseaux d'agroécologie au Burkina Faso : De l'expérience locale à la structuration d'une alternative collective : un agroécologisme des pauvres? *Nouvelles formes d'agriculture Pratiques ordinaires, débats publics et critique sociale*, Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, Département Sciences pour l'Action et le Développement, Nov 2013, Dijon, France.	2013
BOOST AE: Collaborative platform	Collaborative platform to enable knowledge sharing and bring together agroecology players worldwide. List of stakeholders working on Agriculture in Burkina Faso (483): https://www.boost-ae.net/fr/2/108/global.html List of projects in Burkina Faso (325): https://www.boost-ae.net/fr/2/108/global.html Referent: Sylvain Rafflegeau, CIRAD	2021
Mapping done by Association Nourrir Sans détruire (ANSD)	Referent: Abdoulaye Semdé	2022
Work within the FAIR-Sahel project	2 study sites: West (43 stakeholders identified) and North (57 stakeholders identified). A majority of NGOs. 100 platforms and networks of actors identified (predominantly in the North) Referent: Yasmina TEGA, Institute of Environment and Agricultural Research (INERA), Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	2022

CGIAR Initiative on Agroecology: WP4 : Mapping of stakeholders involved in agroecology in Burkina Faso	A synthesis work building on three existing mappings done by other projects: PIVA[1], Biovision[2] and FAIR & TAFS reports. Referent: Claire Dedieu, CIRAD, UMR Moisa	2023

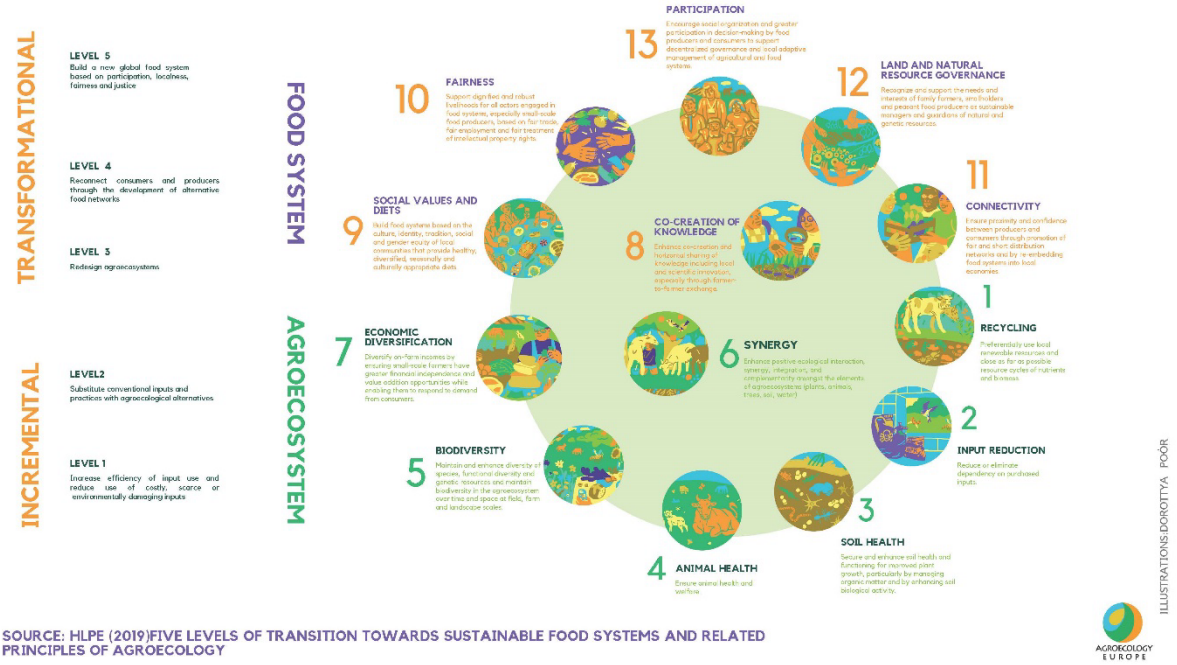
3.2.2 Stakeholder Interviews

In Burkina Faso, twenty interviews were conducted with stakeholders from various sectors, including NGOs, government agencies, universities, and service providers. The interviews provided valuable insights into the current focus of organizations and the challenges in measuring agroecology. Key findings from the interviews include:

- **Focus on agricultural production:** Most of the organizations interviewed (9 out of 20) did not distinguish between their agricultural activities and those specifically related to agroecology. Agricultural production constituted between 60-100% of their activities, while livestock activities received much less focus, accounting for 2-35% of activities across stakeholders.
- **Agroecology definition:** FAO's 10 elements (FAO 2018) are the most promoted framing concepts to define agroecology, by interviewees from different categories (i.e., service providers, NGOs, government, university). The overall concept of agroecology is often promoted without specifying any principles or framework. Both interviewees from the farms and technical staff mentioned that they did not promote any theoretical concepts, but their own understanding of agroecology, i.e., an integrated agriculture that respects biodiversity and that produced without destroying the environment and human health. The 13 agroecology principles from the HLPE were never referred to by the interviewed stakeholders.
- **Scale of focus:** Interviewees defined the way their activities related to agroecology differentiating activities related to practices (i.e., at the agroecosystem scale, HLPE principles 1-7) and those related to socio-economic aspects (i.e., food system scale, HLPE principles 8-13). Most of the activities mentioned related to agroecological practices that focused on the scale of the agroecosystem, relating to the HLPE principles 1 to 7. Fewer activities (in numbers and in the number of organizations implementing them) related to socio-economic aspects of agroecology and focused on a broader scale of the food system.

[1] Répertoire des acteurs agroécologiques au niveau national, Rapport final, mars 2022. Réalisé par le Laboratoire d'études rurales sur l'environnement et le développement économique et social (LERE/DES) dans le cadre du Projet d'Intensification et de Vulgarisation des pratiques Agroécologiques dans les régions du Plateau-Central et du Centre-Ouest au Burkina Faso (PIVA/BF).

[2] Cartographie des initiatives et stratégies des acteurs de l'agroécologie au Burkina-Faso, Rapport d'étude, avril 2022. Réalisée par M. Noel ZANKONE, commanditée par Biovision et Centre Ecologique Albert Schweitzer Suisse (CEAS).



SOURCE: HLPE (2019)FIVE LEVELS OF TRANSITION TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS AND RELATED PRINCIPLES OF AGROECOLOGY

Figure 1. Transition towards sustainable food systems related to HLPE 13 principles

- **Participation in agroecology platforms:** One third of the organizations interviewed (6 out of 20) reported being part of Burkina Faso's agroecology platform, the Conseil National de l'Agriculture Biologique au Burkina Faso (CNABio). Broadening participation in CNABio to include other actors – including those in beyond the production sector of the food system – was recommended to create a more comprehensive dialogue on agroecology.
- **Assessment objectives:** The primary aim of most organizations was to assess the impacts of their activities (14 out of 20). Several organizations also aimed at characterizing agricultural systems and monitoring performance. For instance, the government representative reported plans to use FAO's Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation (TAPE) tool to evaluate the progress of the agroecological transition in Burkina Faso.
- **Systemic perspective:** 18 out of 20 interviewees confirmed using a systemic perspective when measuring performance. This approach varied but typically involved considering interactions between different farming systems, such as agriculture, livestock, and poultry, since these activities are often carried out by the same stakeholders.
- **Methods and tools**: Different organizations utilized different methods and tools for assessment. Only one organization mentioned using a tool they had developed themselves - an "agroecologization self-assessment tool," which included elements like soil health, biodiversity, and crop varieties, each scored subjectively by the implementing center. The variety of tools used by other organizations underscored the diversity of approaches to measuring agroecology performance.
- **Current focus of the metrics used**: What is being measured varied a lot between the different organizations (Table 4). Most of the metrics used relate to production performance (e.g. yield)

and economic performance (e.g., income). Fewer metrics focus on social elements, health and environmental performance.

- **Gender:** Results of the interviews revealed that most of the organizations include gender-related aspects in their assessments. Only two out of all the interviewees did not mobilize any gender-related metrics. Measurements included: the level of participation of women in decision arenas and activities, the existence of gender quota, the inclusion of gender-specific activities, access to employment opportunities, women's access to land, activities, techniques and practices specifically adopted/done by women.

Table 4. The metrics currently used by interviewees for agroecological practice evaluation in Burkina Faso. Those in bold were the activities most referred to.

Related topics	What is being measured
Climate data	Rainfall and other climate data (2)
Production performance	**Yield and production (11)**
	Soil fertility (1)
	Mortality rate of planted crops (1)
	Pest attacks (1)
	Production length (1)
Economic performance	**Income (5)**
	Trade-related elements (2)
	Related to transformation units (1)
	Product price (1)
	Cost-benefice analysis (1)
Social elements	Behaviour (1)
	Factors influencing adoption of some practices (1)
	Level of satisfaction of the farmers (1)
Health and nutrition	Nutritionnal quality (2)
	Dietary habits (1)
Environmental performance	Environmental impact (1)

3.2.3 Engagement Workshop

The two-day workshop brought together stakeholders from the food system. Although efforts were made to invite actors from different parts of the food system, among the four sections of the food system (i.e., production, transformation, consumption and distribution) most of the stakeholders participating at the workshop worked on production-related activities (>85%). Fewer of them focused on transformation-and distribution related activities and very few organizations focused on consumption-related activities. During the workshop, participants were asked to identify which of

the HLPE's 13 principles of agroecology they are currently measuring, what is not being measured, and why, as well as how these gaps could be addressed. The main discussion points and findings are summarized below:

- **Different definitions of agroecology**: The issue of how to define agroecology was raised by participants, in particular the multiplicity of concepts, definitions and their overlap, which bring a lot of confusion. The absence of one single and simple definition seems to make it difficult to be understood by those working in the field (in particular, simple terms in local languages).
- **National-level data and coordination:** participants raised a need for national-level data on the contribution of agroecology, including the quantities of products, the areas under cultivation, and the actors involved. They also emphasized the lack of coordination between different entities (ministries, research institutions, NGOs, etc.) working on agroecology.
- **Tools and frameworks:** Participants suggested sharing experiences between organizations on the use of different assessment tools could help support better monitoring of agrifood system performance. It was also stated that the government promotes the use of TAPE contextualized with the Permanent Agricultural Survey (EPA). Although a guide for this has been developed, its implementation is not yet fully in effect.
- **Measurement gaps**: Gaps at the food system scale particularly relate to the HLPE principles 9 (social values and diets) and 8 (equity). For these two principles stakeholders lack knowledge and tools to allow a proper measurement. At the Agroecosystem scale, the HLPE principles 1 (recycling) and 2 (reducing inputs) were mentioned as particularly problematic to measure. Regarding "recycling", the absence of suitable tools, staff training, and tracking processes make it difficult to fully assess recycling efforts. Other principles, such as connectivity, synergies, and governance of natural resources, also lack suitable measurement tools, while soil health assessments are hindered by financial and technical constraints. Across all these principles, stakeholders emphasized the need for simplified, co-created tools to facilitate more comprehensive and accessible agroecological monitoring. Addressing these gaps will be crucial for tracking agroecological transitions effectively.

3.3 Tunisia

3.3.1 Desk review and stakeholder mapping

The desk review in Tunisia focused on agroecology-related policies, initiatives, and the use of tools to measure agroecological performance. This review built on previous work conducted under the OneCGIAR Initiative on Agroecology and offered insights into the status of agroecology in Tunisia over the past two decades.

Tunisian policies on sustainable development and agroecology transition: A review of agricultural and environmental policies in Tunisia was conducted, assessing how well various agricultural and

development policies aligned with the HLPE 13 principles of agroecology. Using a framework developed by Allary et al. (2023), each principle was evaluated to determine whether it is addressed by current policies. Figure 2 provides an overview of the primary principles guiding national policies over the last 15 years. The results of this analysis highlighted greater attention to principles such as input reduction, soil health biodiversity and economic diversification compared to principle relating to fairness, animal health and social values and diets.

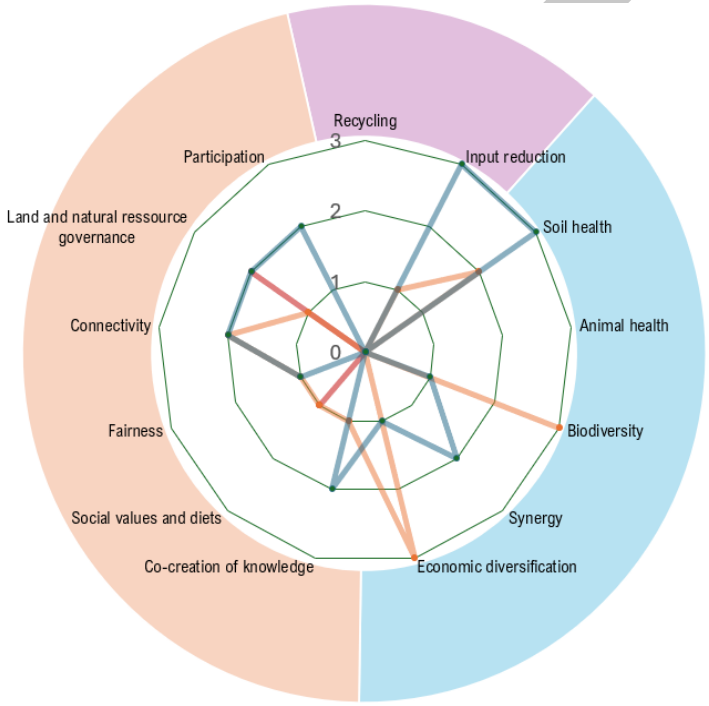


Figure 2. Agroecological principles considered in different national policies for the three periods, with three programs before 2010 (red line), five programs for 2011–2015 (orange line), and three programs for 2016–2022 (blue line) (adapted from Alary et al., 2023)

I**nventory of agroecology-related initiatives in Tunisia (1999-2023)**: In Lestrelin and Jaouadi (2023) an inventory of 26 agroecology-related initiatives was compiled, spanning 20 years from 1999 to 2023. The authors reviewed a wide range of sources, including project documents, evaluation reports, scientific papers, and organizational websites, utilizing 31 information sources. Out of the 26 initiatives, only five explicitly mentioned agroecology as a primary intervention. Most initiatives addressed related concepts, such as conservation agriculture, sustainable agricultural and agri-food systems, agroforestry, and organic agriculture. The most commonly addressed agroecological principles included recycling, input reduction, and soil health (addressed by 100% of the initiatives), followed by biodiversity (92%), synergy, and economic diversification (85%). On the other hand, connectivity was addressed the least (8%), followed by animal health (23%). Notably, half of the

initiatives referenced at least 10 of the 13 agroecological principles, and one initiative covered all 13 principles.

Tools and approaches for measuring agroecological performance: From our review, the use of agroecological performance tools in Tunisia remains limited. While the Holistic Localized Performance Assessment (HOLPA) tool (Jones et al., 2024) and Business Agroecology Criteria Tool (B-ACT) have been employed in research projects, such as the OneCGIAR Agroecology Initiative, their broader adoption has been minimal. Additionally, a student's final-year project at the Higher School of Agriculture of Mograne used the TAPE methodology to assess the performance of family farms.

- Holistic Localized Performance Assessment (HOLPA) Tool: This tool was developed as part of the OneCGIAR Transformative Agroecology Initiative, the HOLPA tool focuses on creating simplified and robust indicators relevant to both local and global food system sustainability challenges (Jones et al., 2024).
- Business Agroecology Criteria Tool (B-ACT): Used by ICARDA to assess the agroecological performance of olive growers in the Kef region, this tool showed high overall performance among farmers but revealed lower adherence to principles focused on resilience and social equity (Rihab et al., 2024).
- Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation (TAPE) Tool: A study assessing family farms in the Sbikha delegation using the TAPE methodology found that only 41% of the farms were making progress towards agroecological transition, indicating a need for further adoption of agroecological practices (Lajnef Lamia, 2024).

Key metrics used by national agricultural institutions: Despite growing interest in agroecology, Tunisia lacks a clear strategy for agroecological transition within its national agricultural policies. National agricultural institutions continue to use generic metrics such as the number of trainings conducted, hectares of degraded land rehabilitated, and number of fodder shrubs planted, which do not fully capture the principles of agroecology. Table 5 below highlights the limited integration of agroecological metrics by national agricultural institutions.

Table 5. Overview of the metrics employed by leading national agricultural institutions that incorporate agroecological principles.

Principles	OEP	DGACTA	ONH	CTAB	ODESYPANO	CRDA	AVFA	OC	OTD
Recycling	None	None	None	None	None	Quantity of by-products produced ((leaves, trunks, etc.) by delegation	None	None	Quantity of by-products used (tons)
Input reduction/ replacement	Number of cactus plants planted per year	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Soil health	None	Soil fertility, carbon, K, P	None	organic contribution rate	Restored land (ha)	Degraded land by delegation (ha)	None	None	None
Soil animal	Mortality rate, calving interval, GMQ (g/l) Fertility rate	None	None	None	Mortality rate, fertility rate, reform rate,	Mortality rate by delegation	None	None	Fertility rate
Biodiversity	Number of the fodder shrubs planted per year	None	None	None	Number of acacia and sulla planted	number of shrubs planted by delegation	None	None	Number of shrubs planted Rotation rate
Synergy	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	Number of animal (heads)/ number of land (hectares)
Economic diversification	None		Market share of exported olive oil	Number of niche market (organic market)	None	None	None	Quantity of certified seeds	Number of new products (OTD brand)
Co-creation of knowledge	None	None	None	None	None	Number of farmer associations created	Number of trainings, technical support, workshops	None	Number of trainings
Social values and diets	None	None	None	Number of labelled products	None	None	None	Number of certified procedures	Number of organic products
Fairness	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Connectivity	None	None	Number of fairs, number of olive oil Labels	None	None	None	None	None	None
Land and natural resource governance	None	Number of hectare of degraded land	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Participation	Number of events to promote agroecological practices	None	Number of events to promote organic olive oil	Number of events to promote organic farming system	Number of events to promote the water and soil conservation	None	Number of events to promote agroecological practices	Number of events to promote the seed quality	Number of meetings with the decision makers

Source: Own elaboration, 2024

3.3.2 Stakeholder Interviews

In Tunisia, seven interviews were conducted with stakeholders from NGOs, research institutes, government development organizations, and international organization. The main findings for each of these stakeholder categories include:

- **Focus on biophysical indicators:** Across stakeholder groups there was a focus on environmental indicators, such as soil organic matter content, soil erosion rates, water retention capacity, crop yields, and biodiversity. While these indicators provide valuable insights into the environmental aspects of agroecological systems, they often overlook critical social and economic dimensions, such as farmer participation, equity, and market access. This narrow focus can lead to an incomplete understanding of agroecological performance, particularly when scaling these practices for broader adoption. Nevertheless, NGOs did include more social-related metrics such as the growth of organic market participation, knowledge diffusion in organic farming and agroecological techniques, adoption rates of introduced species, compared to other actor groups. Expanding project scopes to include socio-economic indicators, enhancing financial incentives for farmers, and scaling up activities are necessary to ensure long-term sustainability. Gender-sensitive approaches are also needed, as gender participation gaps remain, particularly in reaching rural women.
- **Spatial limitations:** Many projects are confined to small pilot regions, which hinders scalability and reduces the generalizability of results. This makes it difficult to assess the broader impacts of agroecology across diverse regions and farming systems in Tunisia. A more comprehensive approach, incorporating socio-economic indicators and larger-scale trials, is needed to provide a fuller picture of agroecology's potential and ensure long-term sustainability and scalability.

3.3.3 Engagement Workshop

In Tunisia the workshop was organised in two sessions and involved partners and stakeholders involved in the OneCGIAR Initiative on Agroecology. The first session aimed to share the main results derived from the desk review and interviews with participants. The second session aimed to identify key indicators for assessing agroecological transitions within mixed crop-livestock systems in Tunisia and which could be used in a pilot assessment. For the second session the group defined the main priorities of an agroecological transition in the mixed crop-livestock system of rainfed zone in Tunisia and co-identified indicators to pilot and assess the transition. The main discussion points and findings from these two sessions are summarized below.

- **Importance of shared vision:** Participants identified that having the support and engagement of key decision-makers is crucial for the development of an effecting assessment approach and framework. Further, the selection of metrics and design of an assessment needs to be

built on a desired and shared vision of the agriculture and food systems' changes. Only these prerequisites can support the development of an adapted and holistic approach to monitoring and assessment of the changes.

- **Shared definition of agroecology:** The second session involved the development of a shared definition of agroecology for the mixed crop-livestock system in rainfed zone of Tunisia. The agreed group definition was:

"'Agroecology' is an approach to accompany the change of territories with diverse farming systems in view to ensure a sustainable food system (with safe and sufficient food), maintain soil fertility and preserve the natural resources."

- **Indicators for mixed crop-livestock system in Tunisia:** participants identified a list of relevant indicators that can help to monitor and assess the development of an agroecological transition based on their own definition (Annex 8).
- **Labelling and certification for agroecological products:** Product labelling, such as geographical indicators or nutrition-related labels (e.g., NutriScore), could incentivize agroecological practices and raise consumer awareness. However, such systems are not yet adapted to the Tunisian context, which could be an opportunity for advancing agroecological adoption.
- **Limited socio-economic integration:** Socio-economic factors such as poverty reduction and equitable resource access are often neglected in agroecological evaluations. Despite agroecology's potential to address these issues, many projects fail to incorporate these aspects into their indicators, limiting stakeholder recognition of its full potential
- **Weak coordination among actors:** Stakeholders, including research institutes, NGOs, and international bodies, often work in isolation, leading to duplication of efforts and fragmented data. This lack of coordination hampers the development of a unified agroecological movement in Tunisia, limiting resource mobilization, knowledge sharing, and policy influence.
- **Challenges in policy support:** despite growing interest in agroecology, it has yet to be fully integrated into national policies. While some training initiatives exist, like those by AVFA-Centre de Formation RIMEL, these efforts are not widely adopted by national extension services, limiting their overall impact. Stronger institutional support is needed for system-wide transformation.
- **Need for food system approach:** Critical issues like food storage, processing, and social equity are often overlooked in discussions about agroecology. Addressing these gaps is essential for a full agroecological transition, ensuring benefits are fairly distributed among all actors, particularly small-scale farmers and marginalized groups.
- **Integration of local knowledge with scientific research:** the role of local knowledge in agroecology remains underexplored. Bridging the gap between scientific research and traditional farming practices through farmer networks, participatory workshops, and digital platforms could enhance knowledge exchange and co-learning.

- **Revisiting strategic foresight for agricultural policy:** Tunisia lacks a coherent political strategy for agroecology. Revisiting foresight analyses from the 2010s, such as the IMPACT model, could provide a foundation for developing a national agroecological strategy that balances productivity, sustainability, and resilience. Adjusting these models to current contexts would help address Tunisia's food security and climate challenges

4. Emerging Trends Across the Case Studies

4.1 Key Actors and Potential Partnerships

Through the desk reviews and stakeholder mapping, an extensive list of actors working on agroecology was identified across Ghana, Burkina Faso and Tunisia. These actors include networks and platforms with the explicit aim of promoting agroecology. In Ghana, these were identified as largely grassroots, civil society groups such as the Ghana Agroecology Movement and Food Sovereignty Ghana. In Burkina Faso, the Conseil National de Agriculture Biologique (CNABio) is one of the main platforms for agroecology in the country.

In all three case studies, there is a focus on the production side of food systems with many of the actors identified through our stakeholder mapping working on promoting agroecology at the farm and production scale and less so in the areas of processing, distribution and consumption. Working with and expanding the membership of existing agroecology networks and platforms to include other system actors involved in processing, distribution and consumption (not just production) could help ensure a more systemic approach to agroecological transitions.

In all three countries, the need for greater co-ordination between actors working on agroecology was also expressed. In Ghana, participants noted that this is particularly important regarding influencing policy. In the current situation, government ministries are approached by multiple groups promoting agroecology. This risks confusion and there is a need for a more unified and coordinated approach. Similarly in Tunisia it was recognised that research institutes, NGOs, and international bodies, often work in isolation, leading to duplication of efforts and fragmented data. This lack of coordination hampers the development of a unified agroecological movement in Tunisia, limiting resource mobilization, knowledge sharing, and policy influence.

4.2 Interests, Needs and Existing Metrics and Approaches

Across the three countries two main interests in holistic metrics and assessment were identified. First, was impact assessment. NGOs and researchers were primarily interested in measuring the impact of their projects and interventions. Second, was the need to characterise and assess agroecological transitions, along with national level data on the contribution of agroecology. This second type of assessment was of particular interest to government and national level government actors.

In all three countries existing use of tools designed for measuring agroecology and its performance were limited. In Ghana, stakeholders primarily employed project-specific monitoring and evaluation frameworks, with no mention of specific tools or metrics for measuring agroecological performance. While stakeholders in Tunisia mentioned that tools such as HOLPA and B-ACT tools have been employed in research projects, such as the OneCGIAR Agroecology Initiative, their broader adoption is minimal. The TAPE tool was mentioned by actors in both Tunisia and Burkina Faso. In Burkina Faso, there was interest from government representatives in using TAPE to evaluate progress of the agroecological transition in the country. This interest in the use of TAPE could reflect its development and promotion by FAO and having a certain level of validity and recognition.

Metrics use across all three of the case study countries show a bias toward environmental and economic aspects, with less focus on the social dimensions of agrifood system performance. Aspects such as social values, fairness, land and resource governance were reported to be challenging to measure. While stakeholders expressed interest in measuring such aspects, a lack of (or awareness of) suitable metrics and tools was seen as a barrier. Aspects such as connectivity, recycling and synergies, were also raised across the three cases as challenging to measure due to their complexity, an absence of suitable tools, and technical expertise. Tunisia differed slightly to the other two cases with actors focusing on environmental indicators, such as soil health and biodiversity, with assessments often excluding socio-economic dimensions like equity and market access, leading to an incomplete understanding of agroecological performance.

Gender and social inclusion were also identified as a gap across the three country case studies. In Ghana and Burkina Faso actors are collecting data on gender, yet this was primarily focused on numbers of women engaged and participating in initiatives rather than deeper, more meaningful indicators such as women's agency and empowerment. That said, there is a clear desire to collect such data in the future. Similarly in Tunisia, reaching rural women through initiatives was identified as a gap and the need for gender-responsive approaches recognised.

4.3 Barriers and Opportunities

Across all three cases, the lack of a clear and unified definition of agroecology was raised as a barrier to the measurement of agroecology and its performance and ultimately its promotion and scaling.
While there is growing momentum and commitment to agroecology, the absence of a shared understanding of approaches and practices was believed to create challenges for both measurement, implementation. In Burkina Faso, the most commonly use framing was the FAO 10 elements of agroecology but even then, there was huge diversity in how actors defined agroecology. Those working directly with farmers also raised the issue of communicating agroecology in simple ways and in local languages. This observation reflects a wider discussion on how to frame and present agroecology and its complexity. In all three cases, actors working towards and contributing to

agroecology transitions yet who do not explicitly use the term 'agroecology' were identified. Efforts should be made to ensure such actors are still engaged in networks and platforms that aim to support agroecological transitions and they are not excluded from such discussions.

Fragmented advocacy efforts and limited integration of agroecology with national policy was raised in all three case studies. While efforts to develop national level agroecology strategies were noted in Ghana and Burkina Faso, there is a need for a more coordinated approach to influencing policy. For instance, in Ghana, workshop participants noted that different groups working on agroecology had approached government ministries to promote agroecology but that a more effective approach would be to have more united and coordinated efforts.

Similarly, in Tunisia, it was noted that stakeholders, including research institutes, NGOs, and international bodies, often work in isolation, leading to duplication of efforts and fragmented data. This lack of coordination hampers the development of a unified agroecological movement in Tunisia, limiting resource mobilization, knowledge sharing, and policy influence. In Ghana, NGOs and development actors raised the issue that, given that projects are typically externally funded and vary in their goals and objectives, they are often required to use multiple different protocols and instruments to measure impact. This variation makes it challenging to compare performance across projects and portfolios. (The diversity of approaches used across and within organisations was also mentioned by actors in Burkina Faso, yes it is unclear if this was perceived as a barrier).

In Tunisia, a more detailed policy mapping was conducted looking at which HLPE principles current agricultural policies address. The results of this analysis highlighted greater attention to principles such as input reduction, soil health biodiversity and economic diversification compared to principle relating to fairness, animal health and social values and diets. Such mapping provides useful insights into where policies are needed to strengthen and support agroecology. A similar mapping exercise could also be done for Ghana and Burkina Faso to help guide future policy development and advocacy.

In Ghana and Burkina Faso, the need for capacity building on tools and approaches for holistic assessment was raised and dissemination and knowledge sharing between actors and organisations. It was identified that researchers often hold more knowledge of metrics and tools and that this knowledge needs to be shared with other actors interested in measuring performance, such as NGOs and civil society groups. In Burkina Faso, participants also emphasized the need for simplified, co-created tools to facilitate more comprehensive and accessible agroecological monitoring.

5. Discussion and Recommendations

This section discusses the main research needs and gaps identified in our study, highlighting where IDRC and other organizations can make impactful investments toward transforming food systems.

4.1 Harmonise metrics while allowing for context-specific adaptations

Given that projects and programs are typically externally funded and vary in their goals and objectives, organisations working in agroecology-related research and development reported using multiple different metrics and approaches (often dictated by donor requirements) to measuring the performance of agrifood systems, even within the same organisation. This variation in approach makes it challenging to compare performance across projects and portfolios. A coordinated approach is therefore needed to harmonise metrics within organisations while allowing for context-specific adaptations.

4.2 Embrace a plurality of definitions and frameworks

A common finding across the country case studies is the importance of having a clear vision and definition of agroecology when developing metrics and assessment tools and frameworks. There is the multiplicity of concepts, definitions and their overlap, which can bring a lot of confusion. This plurality of definitions and what agroecology means to different actors is a challenge for developing globally applicable standardised set of metrics for agroecology and for communicating agroecology in simple terms and in local languages. It is unlikely that one assessment framework will work for everyone, everywhere. Instead, what is needed is the development of guidance on how to design and develop tailored holistic systems assessment for measuring the performance of agrifood systems.

4.3 Strengthen capacity and develop guidance

One of the key challenges in conducting holistic assessments of agrifood systems is a lack of skills and expertise in certain areas. There is strong demand for training and practical guidance on holistic assessments and best practices. This includes developing simple, easy-to-use metrics and tools to assist farmers in monitoring their systems effectively.

4.4 Develop metrics and tools for the ‘hard to measure’

Our study highlights a gap in measuring social-related metrics and other dimensions of agrifood system performance. Measurement gaps at the food system scale particularly relate to HLPE principles 9 (Social Values and Diets) and 8 (Equity). Connectivity, synergy, and recycling are also difficult to measure due to their complexity. The main reasons for these challenges include a lack of awareness of their importance and a lack of knowledge and tools to properly measure them. Despite agroecology’s potential to address these issues, many projects fail to incorporate such aspects into their indicators, limiting stakeholders' recognition of agroecology’s full potential. Overlooking these aspects in assessments limits fair comparisons between agroecological and conventional systems. Efforts are needed to develop appropriate metrics and tools for these dimensions of performance,

particularly qualitative approaches that capture the perspectives and views of actors within agrifood systems.

4.5 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

The importance of including GESI in agrifood system assessments was widely recognized. However, many organizations struggle to move beyond simply measuring women's participation in projects and activities. More robust metrics, such as the International Food Policy Research Institute's (IFPRI) Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI), are needed to track performance within projects. Many stakeholders expressed a desire to measure more meaningful indicators related to women's agency in decision-making, income use, and application of extension knowledge. There is a clear need for easily integrated metrics to measure these aspects effectively.

4.6 Participation, governance and co-producing knowledge

There is clear recognition of the need for a food systems approach that goes beyond production and consumption to include processing and distribution. Participants noted the importance of expanding the focus to cover the full spectrum of the food system, including transportation, storage, processing, and distribution.

Additionally, a lack of coordination and collaboration among international bodies, often working in isolation, was identified as a major barrier. This leads to duplication of efforts and fragmented data, hindering the development of a unified agroecological movement. It also limits resource mobilization, knowledge sharing, and policy influence. A diversity of actors is needed to fill the gaps identified in this study. Future initiatives should encourage cross and parallel collaborations between governments, businesses, and development partners across the food system to address emerging research and financing needs.

Further, there is a clear need to intensify research-user linkages to promote agroecological metrics. Many actors, especially researchers, are already collecting relevant data, but communication and dissemination are lacking. While agroecology platforms do exist in all three countries, further work is needed to promote and create platforms for sharing knowledge and leveraging each other's efforts. A major gap remains in research dissemination and communication, and there is a need for more coordinated action and collaboration.

In all three countries the need for and importance of a coherent political strategy for agroecology was raised. In all three countries there are efforts to initiate the development a national agroecological strategy (see Actionaid Ghana, 2019). Such policies could be a key entry point for more coordinated efforts toward monitoring and measuring agroecology at the national level.

4.7 Funding and research ecosystem

A main challenge to holistic assessment for actors across the three countries is a lack of financial resources to conduct comprehensive, robust assessments. Lack of financial means was frequently cited as a reason for not being able to measure the principles actors wanted to measure. While adapting organisation budgets and plans to incorporate the metrics and expand the tools they use for tracking, funding for these activities is needed.

In Ghana, the government was identified as major funder of agriculture to increase production, employment and commercialisation. Other key funders include Global affairs Canada funding interventions to modify agriculture projects, World Bank Germany, USAID, Green climate fund, Agence Française de Développement (AFD) and the European Union (EU), supporting irrigated cultivations, Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM) and tree crops value chains. Collaboration between donors to leverage efforts on the ground is non-existent resulting in duplication of efforts and missed opportunities to scale interventions for larger food system impact.

In Burkina Faso, this study highlighted the numerous (more than 300) and broad range of stakeholders working in the field of agroecology in Burkina-Faso. Yet NGOs are the predominant stakeholders working on agroecology while funders specifically working on agroecology are very few. Moreover, the agroecological platform (CNABio) seems to be missing some key stakeholders to ensure its leading and fostering role in the food system transformation. In the recommendations drawn out by the workshop participants, clear stakeholders were defined and identified to move forward, especially, Researchers (R), Universities (U), Producers (P), and NGOs (N). The identification of these stakeholders highlights the participants' wish to foster change and build up a solid network to ensure a deep transformation. The country would benefit from building on this momentum for its agroecological transformation.

4.8 Linkages with the 13 Principles

The HLPE's 13 principles were used as a central framework for analysing interviews and structuring the engagement workshops. In Ghana and Burkina Faso, participants mapped what they currently measure and what they would like to measure to these 13 principles. Data from the interviews were also mapped to the principles. The least measured agroecological principles were equity, social values, connectivity, recycling, and synergies, mainly due to their complexity and the lack of appropriate metrics, tools, and knowledge. Further details on these findings can be found in Section

4.9 Food systems transformation

Our research highlights the urgent need for harmonizing agroecological metrics while allowing for context-specific adaptations. Our findings emphasize the importance of a clear and pluralistic definition of agroecology to support the development of tailored assessment tools that go beyond

one-size-fits-all approaches. Furthermore, the research shows a critical gap in measuring social dimensions, such as equity and social values, which are essential for making fair comparisons between agroecological and conventional systems. Strengthening capacity, developing tools to assess hard-to-measure principles, and fostering gender-sensitive approaches are necessary for creating more inclusive and sustainable food systems. Additionally, the lack of coordination and collaboration among stakeholders—government, businesses, NGOs, and international bodies—hinders the full potential of agroecological transitions. Addressing these gaps through a more holistic, collaborative, and well-resourced approach would allow policymakers, donors, development actors, and farmers to make more informed decisions regarding their investment in agroecology or alternative approaches and could help support the transformation of food systems towards resilience, sustainability, and inclusivity.

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Annexes

Annex 1 – Stakeholder interview guide in English

Key Informant Interview Guide 2024
Holistic Performance Measurement for Food Systems Transformation

Informed Consent

Measuring and monitoring the performance of food and agricultural systems is common, but do we really capture what matters? Do the metrics and tools we use capture what we intend to collect information about, or are there better alternatives?

This scoping study, titled "Holistic Performance Measurement for Food Systems Transformation" is funded by the International Development Research Center (IDRC) and seeks to understand how developing holistic metrics and assessment tools could support the transition to sustainable food and agricultural systems and to identify priority areas for future research and investment.

We aim to engage with stakeholders who actively collect data on the performance of food and agricultural systems or who are interested in doing so. We wish to understand what metrics they currently use, what they would like to measure, what metrics they would prefer but struggle to measure, and how future investments by IDRC could help address these challenges.

In the context of this stakeholder engagement, we would like to interview you as a representative of the organization you work with. The interview consists of three sections:

1) Background Institutional information
2) Current usage of agricultural metrics to measure the performance of an agroecology system.
3) Challenges, gaps and opportunities in using metrics.

The interview is likely to take about 45 minutes to one hour.

The information you provide during this interview will solely be used for research purposes and may be included in our research findings. Rest assured that the identities of participants will remain confidential. Are you willing to give your consent to participate in the interview and allow us to record it?

PART 1: Institutional information

1] What is the name of the institution you work for (henceforth referred to as 'your institution/institution')?

_____

2] Which institutional category does your organization belong to?

Multiple choices are possible.

- ☐ Donor
- ☐ International Organization
- ☐ Non-Governmental Organization
- ☐ Government body or representative
- ☐ Research organization
- ☐ Multi-stakeholder organization
- ☐ Private sector organization
- ☐ Any other (Please specify)

3] What is the geographical scope within which you operate?
Multiple choices are possible.

☐ Local/sub-national (Please give details)
.....

☐ National (Please give details)
.....

☐ Regional/supra-national (Please give details)
.....

☐ International (Please give details)
.....

4] Within which category does your position fall in your organization?
Multiple choices are possible.

- ☐ **Programming**
- ☐ **Management**
- ☐ **Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning, Impact Assessment (MELIA)**
- ☐ **Research**
- ☐ **Other (Please specify)**

5] a. Are there specific programme(s) or project(s) that you predominantly work with or are aware of (and that can serve as a main reference point for your answers to the following questions on measuring/monitoring the sustainability and performance of agri-food systems)? ***(If there are no programmes/projects, please proceed to the next question).***

☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**

b. If yes, please proceed to the following questions about project/programme 1:

Name/ description	Timelines (from which year to which year)

Funding source(s)	**Location**
Main objective	**Partners (if applicable)**

You can add as many projects / programmes as are relevant (also beyond the 3 included here):

b. If yes, please proceed to the following questions about project/programme 2:

Name/ description	**Timelines (from which year to which year)**
Funding source(s)	**Location**
Main objective	**Partners (if applicable)**

b. If yes, please proceed to the following questions about project/programme 3:

Name/ description	**Timelines (from which year to which year)**
Funding source(s)	**Location**
Main objective	**Partners (if applicable)**

6] In the context of the mentioned project (s)/programme(s), (if applicable; otherwise, in general), which specific domains or aspects of Food and Agricultural Systems are you interested in?

Free text answer:

7] Can you please describe or name the main framing concept(s) or conceptual framework(s) that you use in this work?

Free text answer

PART 2: Current use of agricultural metrics

1] Do you measure and/or use data about the specific domains or aspects of food and agricultural systems (see Section A, Question 6) that you are interested in?

- ☐ **Measure**
- ☐ **Use data**
- ☐ **No**

2] If yes, WHAT specific aspects of food and agricultural performance do you measure and/or use data that others have collected?

Free text answer:

3] WHY do you measure/use the data?
Multiple choices are possible.

- ☐ **Characterization**
- ☐ **Monitoring change**
- ☐ **Assessing impact**
- ☐ **Informing management**
- ☐ **Other (Please specify)**

4] a. If yes, for what purpose do you measure and/or use the data?
Multiple choices are possible.

- ☐ **Monitoring of effects of own operations on targeted areas/domains/aspects for adaptive implementation management (inward-facing)**
- ☐ **Monitoring and assessment of own operations on targeted areas/domains/aspects for reporting (outward-facing)**
- ☐ **Monitoring and assessment of targeted areas/domains/aspects for knowledge generation and sharing (outward- facing)**
- ☐ **Other (Please specify)**

b. If yes, how is the data typically reported?

Free text answer:

5] To help us understand better which kinds of things you measure, What are the food and agricultural performance metrics that you use - both those for which your organization collects the data, and those for which you use data collected by others.

Add as many rows as relevant and necessary in the table on the next page

Enter the name of the specific metric you use	HOW is the data collected / obtained? (Tools, methods) Multiple choices are possible	At what scale is the data collected? Multiple choices are possible	At what level in your theory of change or results frameworks is the metric used? Multiple choices are possible	How EFFECTIVE is the specific metric in measuring the intended performance indicator? (*Does it do what it is supposed to do*)	WHEN is data collected? (Timing, frequency) Multiple choices are possible	WHO collects the data? (Who has responsibility) Multiple choices are possible	Any additional information? (i.e. Resources required, logistics, efficiency etc.)
1.	1] Household survey 2] Measurement 3] Participant observation 4] FGD 5] Key informant interviews 6] Other (specify)	1] Plot/field 2] Household/farm 3] Landscape 4] Food system 5] Other (specify)	1] Activity 2] Output 3] Outcome 4] Impact 5] Other (specify)	1] Very effective 2] Moderately effective 3] Neutral 4] Moderately ineffective 5] Very ineffective	1] Baseline + endline 2] Periodic (specify) 3] Once-off 4] Other (specify)	1] Self-assessment 2] MEL staff 3] Research staff 4] Other (specify)	
2.	1] Household survey 2] Measurement 3] Participant observation 4] FGD 5] Key informant interviews 6] Other (specify)	1] Plot/field 2] Household/farm 3] Landscape 4] Food system 5] Other (specify)	1] Activity 2] Output 3] Outcome 4] Impact 5] Other (specify)	1] Very effective 2] Moderately effective 3] Neutral 4] Moderately ineffective 5] Very ineffective	1] Baseline + endline 2] Periodic (specify) 3] Once-off 4] Other (specify)	1] Self-assessment 2] MEL staff 3] Research staff 4] Other (specify)	
3.	1] Household survey 2] Measurement 3] Participant observation 4] FGD 5] Key informant interviews 6] Other (specify)	1] Plot/field 2] Household/farm 3] Landscape 4] Food system 5] Other (specify)	1] Activity 2] Output 3] Outcome 4] Impact 5] Other (specify)	1] Very effective 2] Moderately effective 3] Neutral 4] Moderately ineffective 5] Very ineffective	1] Baseline + endline 2] Periodic (specify) 3] Once-off 4] Other (specify)	1] Self-assessment 2] MEL staff 3] Research staff\ 4] Other (specify)	
4.	1] Household survey 2] Measurement 3] Participant observation 4] FGD 5] Key informant interviews 6] Other (specify)	1] Plot/field 2] Household/farm 3] Landscape 4] Food system 5] Other (specify)	1] Activity 2] Output 3] Outcome 4] Impact 5] Other (specify)	1] Very effective 2] Moderately effective 3] Neutral 4] Moderately ineffective 5] Very ineffective	1] Baseline + endline 2] Periodic (specify) 3] Once-off 4] Other (specify)	1] Self-assessment 2] MEL staff 3] Research staff 4] Other (specify)	

6] a. While we asked about specific metrics, would you say that your organization applies a systemic lens to performance evaluation?
If yes, please proceed to sub-section b of this question.

- [ ] **Yes**
- [ ] **No**
- [ ] **Not sure**

b. If yes, please provide more details on the application of a systemic lens to performance evaluation within your organization.

Free text answer:

PART 3: Metrics gaps and opportunities for future investment

1] a. We started the conversation about specific metrics (Section B) with a question about the specific domains or aspects of food and agricultural systems that you are interested in (Section A, Question 6). Are there any elements or areas related to the food and agricultural domains or aspects of interest to you that you struggle to measure and/or find existing data about?
If yes, please proceed to sub-section b of this question.

- [ ] **Yes**
- [ ] **No**
- [ ] **Not sure**

b. If yes, please describe what you would like to be able to monitor more effectively (in other words: what do you care about but struggle to measure and/or find relevant data about)?

Free text answer:

2] a. Are you aware of specific metric(s) or tools that you would be interested in adopting?
If yes, please proceed to sub-section b of this question.

- [ ] **Yes**
- [ ] **No**

b. If yes, please specify it/them and whether you have tried any of them.
You can add as many metrics (and rows to the table) as required.

Metric/ tool name and description	**Have you used the metric/tool before?**	
	Yes	**No**

3] a. Do you anticipate any challenge(s) in measuring/using these and/or other alternative metrics/ tools that you would be

interested in?
If yes, please proceed to section b and c of this question.

- [ ] **Yes**
- [ ] **No**

b. If yes, what challenge(s) do you experience/anticipate in adapting the metrics or tools that you are currently using?

Free text answer:

c. In your opinion, how do you think the above challenge(s) can best be addressed?

Free text answer:

4] WHO or WHAT influences which metrics and tools are being used in your organization and/or your specific programme/project (i.e., donors, partners, policies, agendas etc.)?

Free text answer:

5] Would you personally be interested in learning about and contributing to discussing more holistic metrics and tools?

- [ ] **Very interested**
- [ ] **Rather interested**
- [ ] **Not interested**
- [ ] **Not sure**

6] a. Are there specific aspect(s) of the development and use of holistic metrics or tools you would be interested in discussing further?
If yes, please proceed to section b of this question.

- [ ] **Yes**
- [ ] **No**

b. If yes, please mention the specific aspect (s) of the holistic metrics development would you be interested in.

Free text answer:

7] Are you aware of other people – in and beyond your institution – or specific opportunities that you are aware of who might be interested in being involved in further discussions on agricultural performance metrics as well?

Free text answer:

Close out

Thank you for participating in this interview! Based on the outcomes of this initial stakeholder consultation there may be future opportunities to participate in further discussions on the holistic measurement of agrifood systems performance.

If possible, we would appreciate it if you could provide us with any relevant materials regarding the metrics you use, the tools used for data collection, and the outcomes generated.

Annex 2 – Stakeholder interview guide in French

Guide d'entretien avec les informateurs clés 2024
Mesure holistique des performances pour la transformation des systèmes alimentaires

Consentement éclairé

Mesurer et suivre la performance des systèmes alimentaires et agricoles est chose courante, mais captons-nous vraiment ce qui compte ? Les mesures et les outils que nous utilisons capturent-ils ce sur quoi nous avons l'intention de collecter des informations, ou existe-t-il de meilleures alternatives ?

Cette étude de cadrage, intitulée « **Mesure holistique des performances pour la transformation des systèmes alimentaires** », est financée par le Centre de recherches pour le développement international (CRDI) et cherche à comprendre comment le développement de mesures et d'outils d'évaluation holistiques pourrait soutenir la transition vers des systèmes alimentaires et agricoles durables et identifier les domaines prioritaires pour la recherche et les investissements futurs, utiles pour le Burkina Faso.

Notre objectif est de collaborer avec les parties prenantes qui collectent activement des données sur les performances des systèmes alimentaires et agricoles ou qui souhaitent le faire. Nous souhaitons comprendre quels paramètres ils utilisent actuellement, ce qu'ils aimeraient mesurer, quels paramètres ils préféreraient mais ont du mal à mesurer, et comment les investissements futurs du CRDI pourraient aider à relever ces défis.

Dans le cadre de cette étude, nous aimerions vous interviewer en tant que représentant de l'organisation avec laquelle vous travaillez. L'entretien se compose de trois sections :

1) Informations institutionnelles
2) Utilisation actuelle des mesures agricoles
3) Lacunes en matière de mesures et priorités pour les recherches et les investissements futurs.

L'entretien durera entre 45 minutes et une heure.

Les informations que vous fournissez lors de cet entretien seront utilisées uniquement à des fins de recherche et pourront être incluses dans nos résultats de recherche. Soyez assuré que l'identité des participants restera confidentielle. Êtes-vous prêt à donner votre consentement pour participer à l'entretien et à nous permettre de l'enregistrer ?

Acceptez-vous de participer à cet entretien ?

☐ **Oui** ☐ **Non**

PARTIE 1 : Informations institutionnelles

1 Quel est le nom de votre institution (désormais référé à comme 'votre institution) ?

_____

2] Quelle est la catégorie institutionnelle à laquelle votre organisation appartient ?
Plusieurs choix sont possibles.

☐ Donneur (bailleur de fond)
☐ Organisation internationale
☐ Organisation Non gouvernementale
☐ Organisme ou représentant gouvernemental
☐ Organisation de recherche
☐ Organisation multi-acteurs
☐ Organisation du secteur Privé
☐ Autre (A préciser)

3] A quelle échelle travaillez-vous ?
Plusieurs choix sont possibles.

☐ Local/infranational (Plus de détails, s'il vous plaît) .....
.....
☐ National (Plus de détails, s'il vous plaît) .....
.....
☐ Régional/supranational (Plus de détails, s'il vous plaît) .....
.....
☐ International (Plus de détails, s'il vous plaît) .....
.....

4] Dans quelle catégorie se situe votre poste dans votre organisation ?
Plusieurs choix sont possibles.

☐ **Programmation**
☐ **Gestion**
☐ **Suivi, évaluation, apprentissage, évaluation d'impact (MELIA)**
☐ **Recherche**
☐ **Autre (A préciser)**

5] a. Existe-t-il des programmes ou des projets spécifiques avec lesquels vous travaillez principalement ou dont vous avez connaissance (et qui peuvent servir de point de référence principal pour vos réponses aux questions suivantes sur la mesure/le suivi de la durabilité et de la performance des systèmes agroalimentaires) ? *(S'il n'y a pas de programmes /projets, veuillez passer à la question suivante).*

☐ Oui ☐ Non

5] b1. Si oui, veuillez passer aux questions suivantes concernant le projet/ programme 1 :

Nom/description	**Délais (de quelle année à quelle année)**
Source(s) de financement	**Emplacement**
Objectif principal	**Partenaires (le cas échéant)**

5] b2. Si oui, veuillez passer aux questions suivantes concernant le projet/ programme 2 :

Nom/description	**Délais (de quelle année à quelle année)**
Source(s) de financement	**Emplacement**
Objectif principal	**Partenaires (le cas échéant)**

5] b3. Si oui, veuillez passer aux questions suivantes concernant le projet/ programme 3 :

Nom/description	**Délais (de quelle année à quelle année)**
Source(s) de financement	**Emplacement**
Objectif principal	**Partenaires (le cas échéant)**

5] b4. Si oui, veuillez passer aux questions suivantes concernant le projet/ programme 2 :

Nom/description	**Délais (de quelle année à quelle année)**
Source(s) de financement	**Emplacement**
Objectif principal	**Partenaires (le cas échéant)**

b5. Si oui, veuillez passer aux questions suivantes concernant le projet/ programme 3 :

Nom/description	**Délais (de quelle année à quelle année)**
Source(s) de financement	**Emplacement**

Objectif principal	**Partenaires (le cas échéant)**

6] Dans le cadre du (des) projet(s)/ programme (s) mentionné(s), (le cas échéant ; sinon, en général), quels domaines ou aspects spécifiques des systèmes alimentaires et agricoles vous intéressent ?

Réponse en texte libre :

7] Pouvez-vous décrire ou nommer le (s) principal(aux) concepts de cadrage ou (cadres conceptuels ou cadre théorique) que vous utilisez dans ce travail ?
(Donner des exemples si l'interviewé a des difficultés à comprendre : Par exemple les 10 éléments de l'agroécologie selon la FAO ou les 13 principes du HLPE, ou l'agriculture intelligente face au climat, ou la résilience…)

Réponse en texte libre :

8] Pouvez-vous décrire à quels pourcentages vos activités sont liées à l'agriculture, l'élevage, l'agroforesterie ou l'agroécologie (en pourcentage) ?

☐ **Agriculture ( )**
☐ **Agroforesterie ( )**
☐ **Agroécologie ( )**
☐ **Elevage ( )**

9] De quelle façon trouvez-vous que vos activités sont reliées à l'agroécologie ? Pouvez-vous nous dire en quelques mots ce qui pour vous est agroécologique dans vos activités (si l'interviewé ne comprend pas, donner des exemples : par ex. en termes de pratiques mais aussi sur vos façons de travailler au-delà de l'échelle de la parcelle et de la ferme, les aspects socio-économiques, etc.)?

10] Veuillez citer 10 pratiques et approches que vous mettez en œuvre et qui selon vous sont les plus agroécologiques. Cela peut concerner des aspects agronomiques, environnementaux, sociaux et économiques, au niveau de la parcelle, de la ferme ou au-delà au niveau de votre territoire ou de votre pays.
Préciser pour l'agroforesterie (RNA, plantation d'arbres, haie vive,….)

Pratiques, techniques ou approches agroécologiques	**Force**	**Faiblesse**

11] Connaissez-vous l'existence de la plateforme agroécologique du Burkina Faso ?

☐ **Oui** ☐ **Non**

12] Votre institution est-elle membre de la plateforme agroécologique du Burkina Faso ?

☐ **Oui** ☐ **Non**

Si oui, veuillez donner des informations sur le rôle de votre institution au sein de la plateforme :

PARTIE 2 : Utilisation actuelle des mesures pour l'évaluation ou le suivi des performances des pratiques agricoles ou agroécologiques

1] Mesurez-vous et/ou utilisez-vous des données sur les domaines ou aspects spécifiques des systèmes alimentaires et agricoles (voir Section A, Question 6) qui vous intéressent ?

☐ **Mesure**
☐ **Utilisation de données**
☐ **Non**

2] Si oui, QUELS aspects spécifiques de la performance alimentaire et agricole mesurez-vous et/ou utilisez-vous les données que d'autres ont collectées ?

Réponse en texte libre :

3] POURQUOI mesurez-vous/utilisez-vous les données ?
Plusieurs choix sont possibles.

☐ **Caractérisation**
☐ **Suivi du changement**
☐ **Évaluation de l'impact**
☐ **Informer la direction à suivre**
☐ **Autre (A préciser)**

4] a. Si oui, dans quel but mesurez-vous et/ou utilisez-vous les données ?
Plusieurs choix sont possibles.

☐ **Suivi des effets de nos propres opérations sur les domaines/ aspects ciblés pour une gestion adaptative de la mise en œuvre (vers l'intérieur)**
☐ **Suivi et évaluation de nos propres opérations sur des domaines/ aspects ciblés pour les rapports d'activités (vers l'extérieur)**
☐ **Suivi et évaluation des domaines/ aspects ciblés pour la génération et le partage de connaissances (vers l'extérieur)**
☐ **Autre (A préciser)**

b. Si oui, comment les données sont-elles généralement collectées et rapportées ?

Réponse en texte libre :

5] Pour nous aider à mieux comprendre quels types de paramètres ou de variables vous mesurez, quels sont les indicateurs de performance alimentaire et agricole que vous utilisez - à la fois pour lesquels votre organisation collecte les données et pour lesquels vous utilisez les données collectées par d'autres. (Ajoutez autant de lignes que nécessaire et pertinentes dans le tableau de la page suivante)

Pratiques et techniques, approches innovantes	Entrez le nom de la variable spécifique que vous utilisez	COMMENT les données sont-elles collectées/obtenues ? (Outils, méthodes) Plusieurs choix sont possibles	A quelle échelle les données sont-elles collectées ? Plusieurs choix sont possibles	À quel niveau de votre théorie du changement ou de vos cadres de résultats la mesure est-elle utilisée ? *Plusieurs choix possibles*	Dans quelle mesure la mesure spécifique est-elle EFFICACE pour mesurer l'indicateur de performance prévu ? (*Est-ce qu'il fait ce qu'il est censé faire*)	QUAND les données sont-elles collectées ? (Durée, fréquence) Plusieurs choix sont possibles	QUI collecte les données ? (Qui a la responsabilité) Plusieurs choix sont possibles	Veuillez donner toutes informations supplémentaires ! (ressources requises, logistique, efficacité, etc.)
1	1	1] Enquête auprès des ménages	1] Parcelle/champ 2] Ménage/ferme 3] Paysage 4] Système alimentaire 5] Autre (préciser)	1] Activité 2] Sortie 3] Résultat 4]Impacts 5] Autre (préciser)	1] Très efficace 2] Modérément efficace 3] Neutre 4] Modérément inefficace 5] Très inefficace	1] Ligne de base + ligne finale 2] Périodique (préciser) 3] Une fois 4] Autre (préciser)	1] Auto-évaluation 2] Personnel de la MEL 3] Personnel de recherche 4] Autre (préciser)	
		2] Mesure (poids, volume…)	1] Parcelle/champ 2] Ménage/ferme 3] Paysage 4] Système alimentaire 5] Autre (préciser)	1] Activité 2] Sortie 3] Résultat 4]Impacts 5] Autre (préciser)	1] Très efficace 2] Modérément efficace 3] Neutre 4] Modérément inefficace 5] Très inefficace	1] Ligne de base + ligne finale 2] Périodique (préciser) 3] Une fois 4] Autre (préciser)	1] Auto-évaluation 2] Personnel de la MEL 3] Personnel de recherche 4] Autre (préciser)	
		3]Observation participante	1] Parcelle/champ 2] Ménage/ferme 3] Paysage 4] Système alimentaire 5] Autre (préciser)	1] Activité 2] Sortie 3] Résultat 4]Impacts 5] Autre (préciser)	1] Très efficace 2] Modérément efficace 3] Neutre 4] Modérément inefficace 5] Très inefficace	1] Ligne de base + ligne finale 2] Périodique (préciser) 3] Une fois 4] Autre (préciser)	1] Auto-évaluation 2] Personnel de la MEL 3] Personnel de recherche 4] Autre (préciser)	
		4] Discussion de groupe	1] Parcelle/champ 2] Ménage/ferme 3] Paysage 4] Système alimentaire 5] Autre (préciser)	1] Activité 2] Sortie 3] Résultat 4]Impacts 5] Autre (préciser)	1] Très efficace 2] Modérément efficace 3] Neutre 4] Modérément inefficace 5] Très inefficace	1] Ligne de base + ligne finale 2] Périodique (préciser) 3] Une fois 4] Autre (préciser)	1] Auto-évaluation 2] Personnel de la MEL 3] Personnel de recherche 4] Autre (préciser)	
		5] Entretiens avec des informateurs clés	1] Parcelle/champ 2] Ménage/ferme 3] Paysage 4] Système alimentaire 5] Autre (préciser)	1] Activité 2] Sortie 3] Résultat 4]Impacts 5] Autre (préciser)	1] Très efficace 2] Modérément efficace 3] Neutre 4] Modérément inefficace 5] Très inefficace	1] Ligne de base + ligne finale 2] Périodique (préciser) 3] Une fois 4] Autre (préciser)	1] Auto-évaluation 2] Personnel de la MEL 3] Personnel de recherche 4] Autre (préciser)	
		6] Autre (préciser)	1] Parcelle/champ 2] Ménage/ferme 3] Paysage 4] Système alimentaire 5] Autre (préciser)	1] Activité 2] Sortie 3] Résultat 4]Impacts 5] Autre (préciser)	1] Très efficace 2] Modérément efficace 3] Neutre 4] Modérément inefficace 5] Très inefficace	1] Ligne de base + ligne finale 2] Périodique (préciser) 3] Une fois 4] Autre (préciser)	1] Auto-évaluation 2] Personnel de la MEL 3] Personnel de recherche 4] Autre (préciser)	

Ajoutez autant de lignes que nécessaire

6] a. Est-ce que vous évaluer des aspects liés au genre (également intégration des minorités) ?

☐ **Oui** ☐ **Non**

6] b. Si oui, quelles sont les données que vous évaluez ou collectez ?

7] Pourriez-vous nous donner des noms des outils ou méthodes que vous utilisez actuellement pour suivre et évaluer vos activités ?

8] Utilisez-vous des méthodes et outils que vous avez-vous-même développé ? Si oui pouvez-vous nous donner des informations sur ce que vous avez développé ?

9] a. Alors que nous vous posions des questions sur des mesures spécifiques, diriez-vous que votre organisation applique une perspective systémique à l'évaluation des performances ? (Nous entendons par systémique, une prise en compte de l'ensemble des interactions et parties intégrantes du système évalué.)
Si Oui, veuillez passer à la sous-section b de cette question.

☐ **Oui**
☐ **Non**
☐ **Pas certain**

9] b. Si oui, veuillez fournir plus de détails sur la façon dont vous mobilisez une vision systémique à l'évaluation au sein de votre organisation. Comment faites-vous pour assurer cette vision systémique ?

Réponse en texte libre :

PARTIE 3 : Mesures, lacunes et opportunités pour les investissements futurs

1] a. Nous avons commencé la conversation sur les mesures spécifiques (Section B) avec une question sur les domaines spécifiques, ou aspects concernant les systèmes alimentaires et agricoles qui vous intéressent (Section A, Question 6). Y a-t-il des éléments ou des domaines liés à l'alimentation, l'agriculture, l'élevage, l'agroforesterie ou l'agroécologie ou des aspects qui vous intéressent sur lesquels vous avez du mal à collecter des données et/ou à trouver des données existantes ?
Si Oui, veuillez passer à la sous-section b de cette question.

☐ **Oui**
☐ **Non**
☐ **Pas certain**

1] b. Si oui, veuillez décrire ce que vous aimeriez pouvoir mesurer et suivre plus efficacement (en d'autres termes : qu'est-ce qui vous intéresse mais sur lequel vous avez du mal à mesurer et/ou à trouver des données pertinentes) ?

Réponse en texte libre :

2] a. Connaissez-vous des mesures (approches, variables) ou des outils spécifiques que vous seriez intéressé à adopter ?
Si Oui, veuillez passer à la sous-section b de cette question.

☐ **Oui**
☐ **Non**

2] b. Si oui, veuillez préciser et préciser si vous en avez déjà essayé.
Ajouter autant de lignes que nécessaire.

Nom et description de la mesure (ou approche) /'ou outil	**Avez-vous déjà utilisé la mesure (ou approche) /'ou l'outil ?**	
	Oui	**Non**

3] a. Prévoyez-vous des défis liés à ces mesures (approches ou outils) /à leur utilisation et/ou d'autres mesures ou outils alternatifs qui vous intéresseraient ?
Si oui, veuillez passer aux sections b et c de cette question.

☐ **Oui**
☐ **Non**

3] b. Si oui, quel(s) défi(s) rencontrez-vous/(ou prévoyez-vous rencontrer) dans l'adaptation des mesures ou des outils que vous utilisez actuellement ?
Réponse en texte libre :

3] c. À votre avis, quelle serait la meilleure façon de relever les défis ci-dessus ?

Réponse en texte libre :

4] Dites-nous qu'est ce qui influence le plus les mesures (ou approches) et les outils utilisés dans votre organisation et/ou votre programme /projet spécifique (c'est-à-dire les donateurs, les partenaires, les politiques, les agendas, etc.) ?

Réponse en texte libre :

5] Seriez-vous personnellement intéressé à en savoir plus et à contribuer à la discussion sur le développement des mesures (approches) et outils plus holistiques ?

☐ **Très intéressé**
☐ **Plutôt intéressé**

☐ **Pas intéressé**
☐ **Pas certain**

6] a. Y a-t-il un ou plusieurs aspects spécifiques du développement et de l'utilisation de mesures (approches) ou d'outils holistiques dont vous souhaiteriez discuter davantage ?
Si oui, veuillez passer à la section b de cette question.

☐ **Oui**
☐ **Non**

6] b. Si oui, veuillez mentionner le ou les aspects spécifiques du développement de mesures (approches) holistiques qui vous intéresseraient.

Réponse en texte libre :

7] Connaissez-vous d'autres personnes – au sein et au-delà de votre institution – ou des opportunités spécifiques dont vous avez connaissance qui pourraient également être intéressées à participer à de nouvelles discussions sur les mesures de performance agricole ?

Réponse en texte libre :

Fin de l'interview

Merci d'avoir participé à cette interview ! Sur la base des résultats de cette première consultation des parties prenantes, il pourrait y avoir des opportunités futures de participer à d'autres discussions sur les mesures ou approches holistiques pour l'évaluation de la performance des systèmes agroalimentaires et agricoles.

Si possible, nous apprécierions que vous nous fournissiez tout document pertinent concernant les mesures (ou approches) que vous utilisez, les outils utilisés pour la collecte de données et les résultats générés.

Annex 3 – Stakeholders mapped in Ghana

*Organisations that also attended the stakeholder workshop

No	Category	Stakeholder
1	Donor	European Union-EU- FAO Food Security Response in Northern Ghana
2	Donor	Global Affairs Canada
3	Donor	ActionAId
4	Donor	United Stated Agency for International Development World food Programme
5	Government Ministries	Ministry of Food and Agriculture*
6	Government Ministries	Ministry of Environment Science, Technology and Innovation
7	Government Ministries	Ministry of Land and Forestry
8	Public	Forestry Commission
9	Public	Environmental Protection Agency
10	Public	Department of Agriculture
11	Public	Ghana Cocoa Board
12	Research	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
13	Research	Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana
14	Academia	Technical University, Bolgatanga*
15		University for Development Studies
16		University Of Cape Coast
17		University of Ghana*
18		Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology*
19	Development Partners	Farm Radio International
20	Development Partners	A Rocha Ghana
21	Development Partners	Centre for Indigenous Knowledge and Organizational Development*
22	Development Partners	Christian Relief Service*
23	Development Partners	Rainforest Alliance
24	Development Partners	World Vision Ghana*
25	Development Partners	ActionAID
26	Development Partners	Trax Ghana
27	Development Partners	Groundswell International
28	Civil Society	Food Sovereignty Ghana*
29	Civil Society	Ghana Agroecology Movement*
30	Civil Society	Peasant Farmers Associations of Ghana*
31	Civil Society	CSOs platform on SDGs (2, 12, 13, 15)
32	Projects/Initiatives	Ghana Shea Landscape Emission Reductions Project
33	NGO	Offinso Fine Flavour Cocoa Farmers Cooperatives and marketing society limited
34	NGO	Offinso Partners in Sustainable Development
35	NGO	Obrobibini Peace Complex (Up Education)
36	NGO	Ghana Permaculture Institute,
37	NGO	Abrono Organic Farming Project*
38	NGO	Center for ecological agriculture and sustainable livelihoods
39	Research	Crop Research Institute*
40	Projects/Initiatives	Savana Agricultural Research Institute of Ghana*

Annex 4 – Stakeholders mapped in Burkina Faso

*Organisations that also attended the stakeholder workshop

N°	Dénomination
1	Association Paysanne en Action (APA)
2	Confédération Paysanne du Faso (CPF)
3*	Conseil National de Agriculture Biologique (CNABio)*
4	Fédération des Sociétés Coopératives des ProfessionnelsAgricoles du Burkina (FESCOPA-B)
5	Fédération Nationale des Organisations Paysannes (FENOP)
6	Comité Ouest Africain des Semence Paysannes (COASP)
7*	Ferme Agro Ecologique Guiriko*
8	Ferme De Goema (Association inter-villages Tenkeegade Goèma)
9	Ferme GUIRIKO
10*	Ferme Napoko*
11*	Ferme Pilote de BARGA*
12*	Centre Agro Ecologique et d'Innovation du Houet (CAEI)*
13	Centre de coopération internationale en rechercheagronomique pour le développement (CIRAD)
14	Centre d'Etudes et d'Expérimentations Economiques et Sociales de l'Afrique de l'Ouest - Association Internationale (CESAO-AI)
15*	Université Joseph Ki-Zerbo (UJKZ)*
16	Université Nazi Boni (UNB)/Sustain Sahel
17*	Inst. of Environment and Agricultural Research (INERA)*
18*	Institut de Formation en Environnemental en SciencesAgricoles (IFESA)*
19	Inst. of Environment and Agricultural Research (INERA)
20	Bureau d'Etude et d'Appui Conseil en Agroécologie(BEACA)
21	AGRO Burkina
22	RESEAU MARP
23	Réseau Burkinabè des initiatives agroécologiques(RBIA)
24	Secrétariat Permanent des ONG (SPONG)
25	Agro et Vétérinaire Sans Frontière (AVSF)
26	Association Centre Ecologique Albert Schweitzer duBurkina Faso (CEAS Burkina)
27	Association Diobass Agro-écologie
28	Action pour la promotion des initiatives locales (APIL)
29	ONG TREEAID
30	Association pour la Promotion d'une Agriculture Durable (APAD)
31	Association pour la Recherche et la Formation enAgroécologie (ARFA)
32	Biovision
33	HELVETAS
34	Collectif Citoyen pour l'Agroécologie (CCAE)
35	Association pour le Développement des TechniquesAgro-Ecologiques (ADTAE)
36*	Association pour promotion de agroécologie et de laforesterie du Burkina Faso (APAF)*
37	SOS Faim-Burkina
38	Terre et Humanisme
39	Direction de la Vulgarisation et de la Recherche-Développement (DVRD)
40	Direction du Développement des Productions Agricoles (DDPA)
41	Direction générale de la promotion de l'économie rurale (DGPER)
42	Direction Générale de la Protection des Végétaux (DGPV)
43*	Direction Générale de l'Economie Verte et duChangement Climatique (DGEVCC)*

44	Direction Générale des Espaces et AménagementsPastoraux (DGEAP)
45*	Direction générale des études et des statistiques sectorielles /Ministre de l'Environnement, de l'Energie,de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement (DGESS/MEEEA)*
46	Direction Générale du Foncier, de la formation et del'Organisation du Monde Rural (DGFOMR)
47	Direction Régionale de l'Agriculture, des AménagementsHydro-Agricoles et de la Mécanisation du Plateau Central
48	Secrétariat Permanent de la Coordination des PolitiquesSectorielles Agricoles (SP-CPSA)
49	Agence Française de Dévéloppement/Burkina Faso (AFD/Burkina)
50	Fondation pour l'Agriculture et la Ruralité dans le Monde (FARM)
51	Fondation Sainte Chantal
52*	FAO-Burkina Faso*

Annex 5 – Stakeholders interviewed in Ghana

Category		**Organisation**
Donor	1	Global Affairs Canada
Local NGOs	2	Ghana Permaculture Institute (GPI)
	3	Abrono Organic Farming Project (Abofa)
	4	Centre for Indigenous Knowledge and Organizational Development (CIKOD)
International NGOs	5	World Vision Ghana (WVG)
	6	Catholic Relief Service (CRS)
	7	WINROCK Ghana
	8	Farm Radio
Government	9	Technical University, Bolga
	10	Department of Agriculture
Business	11	Organic Green

Annex 6 – Stakeholders interviewed in Tunisia

Category	Institution/Organism Name
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	National Union of Organic Operators (Unobio) Collectif d'Acteurs pour la Plantation et la Transition Environnementale (CAPTE) Association Tunisienne d'Agriculture Environnementale (ATAE)
Research Institutes	Institut National Agronomique de Tunisie (INAT)
Government Development Organizations	Direction Générale des Forêts - National Park of Ichkeul (DGF-Echkeul) AVFA-Centre de Formation Rimel
International Organizations	Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature (UICN)

Annex 7 – Stakeholders mapped in Tunisia

Category	Stakeholder	Policy label (major roles)	Role
Government Agencies	AFA AVFA CRDA CTV, DGACTA, EDA, GF, MARHP, MDCI	Policy design Policy implementation	Responsible for formulating agroecology policies and regulations and engaging other actors to support agroecological transition.

	MEDD, ODESYPANO, OEP		Provide necessary resources to ensure compliance and implementation.
Farmers and Farming Communities	Farmers, FO, UTAP	Policy implementation	Key actors in implementing agroecology on the ground with a high scaling potential.
Research and Academic Institutions	IRESA, INRAT INRGREF INGC	Policy guidance or advisory	Provide scientific evidence and disseminate the knowledge.
Civil society	ATAE ATP LACT	Policy lobbying Policy implementation	Advocate for agroecology, raise awareness about its benefits. Support farmers and communities.
International Organizations and Donors	AFD/ EU GIZ ICARDA FAO/FAD	Policy guidance	Provide funding, technical assistance, and expertise. Pilot projects to promote agroecology.
Consumers and Consumer Associations	Consumers	Policy implementation	Creating demand for agroecological products.
Private Sector	Agrochemical companies Agroindustry Eco-Shops Investors Forage seeds companies Milk processing companies.	Policy implementation Policy lobbying	Investing in sustainable and agroecological practices. Aligning their strategies with agroecology goals and adopting them in their supply chains.
Media and Communicatio n Channels	Local Radios Social Media TVs	Policy lobbying	Raising awareness about agroecology.
Financial Institutions	Banks Microfinancing	Policy implementation	Provide access to credit and investment. Support sustainable agricultural projects.
Local authorities	CDL CRD	Policy implementation Policy design	Align their land-use planning and zoning regulations with agroecological policies.

Source: Ouerghemmi et al., 2023

Annex 8 – Indicators for mixed crop-livestock system in Tunisia

Domains	Challenges	Impacts	Indicators
Climatic change	Adaptation to drought	Adaptation through: "Rentability/ preservation trade-offs for agroecological production"	Carbon balance EWU Water Carbon footprint Ecosystem services counting
Manage & preserve resources	Loss of biodiversity & fertility	Rational management of NR Local resource use Resource management model Resource preservation Environmental protection	Soil fertility Soil microorganisms Soil analysis Land use change analysis Habitat fragmentation Biodiversity index Indication on species

		Water preservation	WUE (Water use efficiency) Veterinary expenses Percent of animals vaccinated Water quality Chemicals use (intensity) Energy use quantity
Sustainability	Bad agricultural practices	Based on economic value for enhancing living conditions	% of label production on total production (value + quantity) AE Products prices Capture consumers' preferences Number of local partners engaged in direct marketing Farmer revenue Land Use Efficiency
Research & knowledge management	Extension method gaps; Gap on methods and model; Support to research Issues of training at all levels; Local knowledge integration	Extension service Awareness of farmers; Tools for awareness and knowledge dissemination	Percent of adopters Number of sensitized actors Number of spots on media Number of trainings Number of meetings Number of integrated local knowledge Number of agreements research-development- NGO Living Labs Number of field days
Organisation	Actors identification and implication Participation	Engagement Grouping/associations	Actors participation Short circuit Implication of rural women
Legislation and political	No regulations & legislations No political interest and involvement Low institutionalised coordination No strategic thinking/vision No politics frame Politic instability	Public strategy implementation for actors' organization (2)	Topic modeling sur les PV parlementaire FO performing indicators Number of Trained Policymakers Number of regulations Taxes Number of public projects for AE Number of laws fostering AE