Deliverable 1.1

Participatory Methods Protocol

Document history

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1- INTRODUCTION

1.1- Nature of participatory approaches

Participatory approaches are based on a collaborative process of decision-making. This approach emerges as an alternative or a complementary approach to 'top-down' strategies (Bradley & Schneider, 2004). Participatory approaches involve stakeholders, researchers, public administrations and particularly focus on those practitioners directly affected by the decisions made on the focal topic.

There is a wide variety of methods used to involve people in participatory approaches. The methodology used should be coherent with the research aims and questions and must be compatible with its specific social and cultural context. In the present protocol we present some guidance, tools and materials to use a participatory approach in TRANSITION.

1.2- The importance and role of participatory approach in TRANSITION

The use of interdisciplinary approaches could be useful to increase the sustainability and resilience of agricultural systems through the exchange of experiences and innovations. For this reason, TRANSITION integrates a **participatory, multi-actor approach** from conception to project end, serving a pillar of project development and success. Using the participatory approach, TRANSITION identifies and exploits the local strategies and biological resources which are most promising for guaranteeing incomes and farm resilience (Fig.1).

TRANSITION project partners represent a group of regions and countries with different geographical limitations, socio-economic realities, sizes and population density, climate conditions, and political ambitions. In this context the use of a regional participatory approach is necessary as challenges will be context-dependent.

In each region, the multi-actor approach is integrated into project design by the involvement of stakeholders (those receiving key project products and with the power to

facilitate the TRANSITION) and practitioners (those who benefit directly from the project in terms of increased livelihoods).

The project beneficiaries and network of other involved stakeholders will work together to achieve the following specific goals:

SO1. Generate a framework for understanding resilience in Mediterranean agroforestry and mixed farming systems (WP1).

SO2. Identify socio-economic and policy barriers limiting the replication of resilient farming systems, innovative strategies, and use of biological resources in the heterogeneous regions and landscapes (WP1).

SO3. Assess the potential and help prioritise from a group of more than 20 resilience-building strategies with technologies, genetic resources, unconventional water reuse, and soil protection strategies (WP1 and WP2).

SO4. Promote knowledge exchange and development of sustainable farming systems through the international deployment of a web-based interactive platform of practice and data-sharing tool (WP3).

SO5. Promote alignment between resilience-building priorities of stakeholders and policies of governmental and intergovernmental organisations (WP4)

SO6. Provide a resilient farming system implementation roadmap to increase climate change resilience and mitigation and the sustainability of farming systems and livelihood protection (WP4).

SO7. Ensure the viability and replicability of the resilience-building strategies after the project lifespan by exploitation planning with farmers, sector stakeholders, and regional administrations (WP3 and WP4).
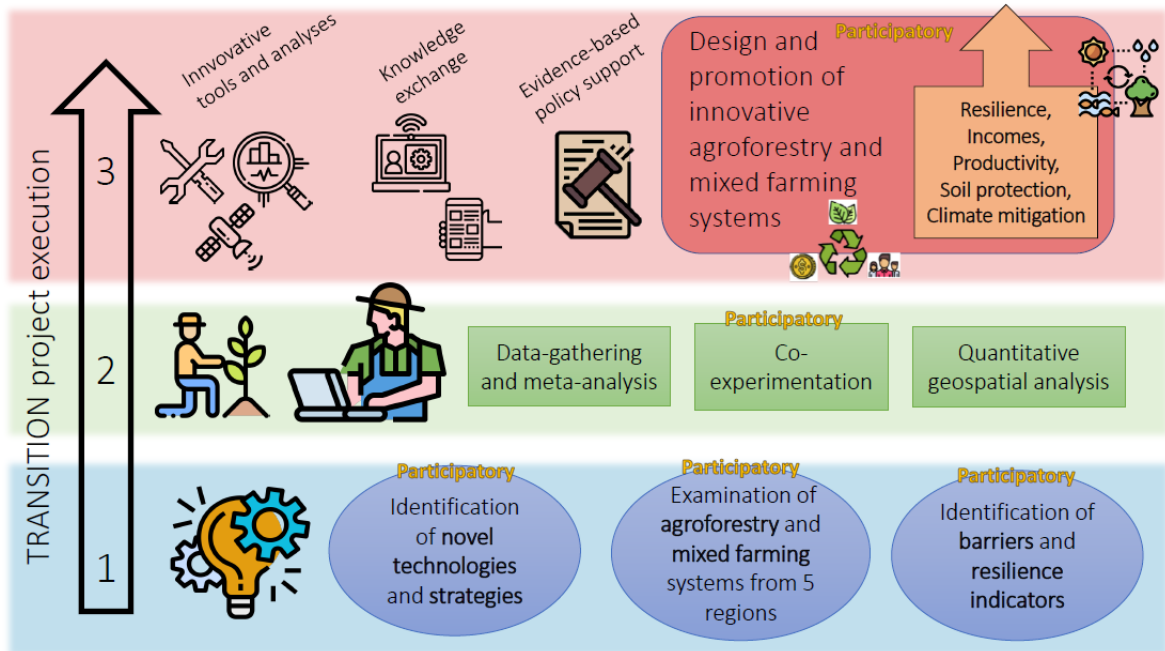
Figure 1: Scheme of how participatory approaches are used in transition

2- SELECTION OF STAKEHOLDERS

The consortium members will create, in each of the five countries, focus groups of at least 5-6 local stakeholders active in agriculture (farmers, land managers, advisers, policy-makers, scientists, distributors), with an explicit priority of promoting equal (1:1) gender representation. These focus groups will be key to increase collective learning and represent the main beneficiaries of the project. Focus groups will help identifying resilience indicators to create a comprehensive framework of key drivers of resilience in the study regions, which will drive the type of data that will be gathered in co-experimentation and demonstration.

2.1- Selection criteria

We provide some important points to consider when conducting the stakeholders' selection. It is not a requisite, but it is encouraged to cover them as much as possible.

Stakeholder groups should:

● have a balanced representation of regional/national stakeholders
● represent a balanced group in terms of gender, age, political preferences, etc.

● be able to bring different points of view, expertise, and knowledge on the selected topic to the discussion. This can range from academic knowledge on the topic and political expertise on related regulations, to hands-on working experience or the views from a customer perspective

● have the required level of knowledge and expertise, as well as the right position to contribute to the workshop discussions.

2.2- Contact procedure

Each region will screen the potential stakeholders and make a prioritization of contacts using their networks. A template of a contact letter will be prepared by project coordinators as an example (Annex 1). Each region will adapt and translate to their languages the document. There is no maximum number of contacts but at least 5 stakeholders in each region must be reached. It is recommended to expand the diversity of profiles forming the stakeholder group in order to maximize the potential of the participatory approach. Stakeholder contacts or profiles should be shared with project coordinators in order to centralize the information and create a shared document with all the participants.

3- MANAGEMENT OF PARTICIPATORY ACTIVITIES

3.1.- General considerations

In each region, there will be a permanent group of stakeholders that will participate in the whole process. Additionally, some practitioners will participate into the discussions if contacted during the project development or required. Participatory approaches will be implemented using a diversity of tools and methodologies that will be applied in stakeholders' meetings, on-farm demonstration journeys and regional events. Additionally, participation between project participants will be enhanced using a digital platform developed as a specific task of the project (e.g.: Landfiles; see below).

The work plan can be adapted to specific circumstances in each region, but we provide here general guidelines that should be considered by TRANSITION partners.

3.2- Scheduling

It is important to schedule meetings with enough time to ensure maximum participation. It is very hard to find a perfect date, but we need to minimize absences and conflicts as much as possible. We suggest using "Doodle" as a tool to set up the best date for everyone. Date of the meeting should be established at least two weeks before the event and a reminder will be sent two days before the meeting day. TRANSITION coordinators offer help and support to schedule meetings. Other tools can be used if some participants do not have access to internet.

3.3- Facilitator/Moderator and Note-Taker role

Each participatory event in TRANSITION requires a person with the moderator and note-taker role. The role of the moderator is essential in all participatory methods.

- The moderator should explain how the session will be organised, the different steps and present the collaborative tool which will be used to support the visualisation of the session. Some of his/her tasks vary according to the methodology but his/her main responsibilities are to 1) maintain the flow of the proceedings, 2) control the time; 3) ensure equal participation; 4) supervise and guide the discussion. It is recommended that the moderation has a regional profile and a good usage of the local language. (S)he should be respectful and communicate in a clear, friendly manner (Slocum, 2003).

  A moderator should have (Slocum, 2003)
  ✓ Considerable skill and experience in moderating or facilitating meetings.
  ✓ A reputation for non-partisanship, both politically and in terms of the specific issue being addressed.
  ✓ The moderator should not be a known advocate for one side of an issue or for a political party favoring one side.
  ✓ Either some direct knowledge of the topic or the time to acquire that knowledge before the events. For some methods, a good knowledge of the topic is important, for others less so.
  ✓ The ability to be empathetic with different types of people and to be able to draw out their concerns and questions. Reputation is less important to the participants than the feeling that the moderator cares about them and is acting on their behalf.
  ✓ Knowledge of different types of group processes to make sure that all participants feel that they have had the opportunity to be heard.
  ✓ The ability to work as a member of the project team, working closely with the project director and/or organizers.

- The role of the note-taker is to gather the thoughts and discussions in a text to later support the reporting on the discussions in each breakout group.

3.4- Templates

In order to uniformize the outputs in different regions and be able to compare results pre-designed templates will be send to TRANSITION partners. Those templates will be prepared by TRANSITION task leaders or coordinators using an online collaborative tool (e.g. Google Slide). TRANSITION partners are invited to make small changes to it as long as the main structure and idea are not changed. The event organizers have to prepare templates and translate it into the local language.

3.5- Communication

Apart from the specific participatory events and activities (with its own methodology, see below), communication with TRANSITION partners, stakeholders and practitioners will be conducted during the project development mainly by email. Virtual meetings will be set up using Microsoft Teams when necessary and output documents will be shared in Microsoft Teams folder. If practitioners do not have access to those platforms, face-to-face meetings or phone calls will be used in order to guarantee fluid communication. Templates or any important material to be used will be shared in Microsoft Teams.

4- PARTICIPATORY ACTIVITIES

4.1- Stakeholder meetings

4.1.1- General approach:

Focus groups will be the main methodology used in Transition to implement participatory approaches during the stakeholder meetings.

A focus group is a "planned discussion among a small group (4-12 persons) of stakeholders facilitated by a moderator. It is designed to obtain information about people preferences and values pertaining to a defined topic and why these are held by observing

the structured discussion of an interactive group in a permissive, non-threatening environment" (Bradley & Schneider, 2004; Slocum, 2003). Focus groups can also be conducted online. Focus groups, allow for the participants to express their opinions more freely. It is a simple method easy to use and understand. TRANSITION participants can use other approaches if needed, but they should be discussed with the project coordinators.

Focus group steps (Slocum, 2003):

- To welcome participants
- To introduce the moderator and to explain important considerations (respect all the opinions, avoid interruptions...)
- To introduce the topic to be discussed, main objectives and the data to be gathered
- The moderator ask the first question and he/she can give ideas, encourage participation...
- In the end of the session the moderator provides a brief summary of the main points of views and asks if something is missing or there are more questions.
- To thank the participants
- To send the minutes of the session within the next 10 days.

The participants should be given 1 week for contributing to the minutes. Additionally, interviews will be also used in order to reach more people, analyze data more carefully and obtain qualitative and quantitative data.

If possible, we encourage to celebrate these meetings face-to-face. However, considering the existence of any COVID restriction it will also be possible to do the interviews online or by phone.

4.1.2- Meetings content

We present the content of two meetings but, if necessary, other meetings can be proposed with previously communication to the coordinators.

4.1.2.1- First meeting (October-November 2021)

- DURATION: 1 hour.
- AIM: The aim of this meeting is to present the project to the stakeholders and get to know each other.
- DESCRIPTION: This will be the first working meeting with stakeholders. It is important to create a good work atmosphere between the stakeholder group. Thus, it is important to have a project overview and to understand the role of

stakeholders' participation in the group. To do so each regional TRANSITION partner will introduce him/herself and the project, will explain the scheduling of the meetings and the aims. We will invite each participant to present their selves and institutions if applicable. We will answer any question they have.

4.1.2.2- Second meeting (January-February 2022)

- DURATION: 5-6 hours (a whole journey; from 10:00 to 17:30)
- AIM: The aim of this meeting is:
  - o to establish resilience indicators and prioritize innovative strategies and resources. Resilience in TRANSITION will be defined both using the expertise of lead partners in each region and input from the participating stakeholders.
  - o to identify the strategies and technologies which should be prioritised in the subsequent data-gathering, research, and analysis activities of TRANSITION.
  - o to identify the socio-economic and policy barriers in the previously prioritized systems.
- DESCRIPTON:

This meeting will be a whole day working session. We will provide some catering for a coffee break and a lunch pause. These moments will promote stakeholder informal interaction.

The proposed scheduling of the meeting is:

- - 10:00-11.00: **Session A** (To establish resilience indicators and prioritize innovative strategies and resources)
- - 11:00-12:00: **Session B** (To identify the strategies and technologies which should be prioritised)
- - 11:00-12:30: Break
- - 12:30-13:30: **Session C** (To identify the socio-economic and policy barriers in the previously prioritized systems)
- - 13:30-14:00: Closing of the session

SESSION A: To establish resilience indicators and prioritize innovative strategies and resources

The exact set of indicators will depend on a co-construction process, evaluation of the resilience of the systems but is likely to rely on two types of indicators:

a) State indicators: which can be obtained at a large scale using remote sensing or European and national databases on land use and farm structures

b) Farm management-related indicators: which encompass the ability of the farmer to adapt to various perturbations. The identification of farm management-related indicators will require interviews with farmers, because they depend on farm structure, the socioeconomic environment of the farm as well as farmers' strategies and values.

- TOOLS: Brainstorming (using post-it) and Matrix Scoring (Berg, 1997; Chatty et al. 2003)

Matrix Scoring is a tool by which certain issues are ranked against a list of criteria agreed upon by consensus within a group (Fig. 3). Matrix Scoring is perfect for producing decisions based on clear criteria. The objective to use matrix scoring is to explore differences between different groups' perception. It is useful to rank and prioritize identified strategies and technologies. Using this tool participants underly criteria for prioritization, explore trade-offs and explore difference between another stakeholder perception. An appropriate size of the matrix is: not more than 5-8 items and not more than 5-8 criteria.

	PRIORITISATION				
	1	2	3	4	5
Cover crops					
Water reuse					
Bioestimulants					
Integrated Pest Management					
Processing farm manure					

Figure 2: Example of how a matrix score works.

- SESSION DEVELOPMENT:

1) Brainstorming: The first part of the session will consist in a brainstorming of possible strategies, technologies and systems of importance. To do so, the moderator will invite each participant to write possible strategies on real/virtual post-it (using for example online IdeaFlip platform, Fig. 2), stick it and then take a couple of minutes to describe the idea behind the post-it. There are some pre-identified resilience-building strategies that the moderator can remind in order to provide examples (Table 1).

Figure 3: IdeaFlip plataform is useful to share and create bords online.

Table 1: Pre-identified resilience-building strategies in TRANSITION. Note that these strategies serve only as examples, and new or prioritised strategies are identified with participants.

Spain (Catalonia)
Agroforestry; mixed farming with perennial ryegrass; animals with forage; municipal and animal farm manure processing water reuse
Italy (Sicily)
Olive, citrus and agroforestry with cereal and legumes; cover and catch crops; olive mill wastewater reuse; integrated pest management
Algeria (Sétif)
Olive agroforestry with cereal and legumes; cereal-forage from cereal-fallow; goats and fruit trees

Egypt - (North Nile Delta and Fringe; Mutubas, El-bangar)
Wastewater and brackish water reuse; biochar; fruit with cows; sugar beet with sheep and cows; biostimulants
France (Avignon)
Vegetables or fruits with trees
All Regions
Detection of agroforestry systems with EO; variability analysis; vulnerability analysis

2) Matrix scoring:

Each participant will receive the template of the scoring matrix (paper sheet or virtual sheet, see Fig. 3 and tools paragraph below). They will have 10 minutes to fill it. The moderator will go item by item listening the different punctuations and moderating discussion (positive aspects, negative aspects…). It is important to make clear that the process of discussion and debate that occurs about the final decision is more important than the simple total of final scores.

After the exercise, the moderator should encourage discussion about the results and everybody opinion and feelings. If the results are not satisfying, the exercise can be repeated changing the criteria.

- OUTPUTS: Up to 10 socio-economic and 10 ecosystem service indicators may be established.

SESSION B: To identify the strategies and technologies which should be prioritised

There is a list of pre-identified strategies (Table 1) that will be modified/completed during this workshop. Participants will contribute suggesting new strategies. Then, participants will give a qualitative score each of the strategies contribute to the previously defined resilience indicators (e.g., from 0: low contribution; to 5: high contribution). First this exercise will be conducted individually and then results will be discussed with the group.

- TOOLS: Brainstorming (using post-it) and Matrix Scoring**.** Same tools used in the First Meeting (see above).
- SESSION DEVELOPMENT: Same procedure than in SESSION A.
- OUTPUT: 3-4 priority systems/innovative strategies and a list of 5-7 crops based on the discussion and results of the scoring exercise. The regional results will be transmitted to the task leader, who will create a complete register of all identified

strategies and results of participatory exercises from all regions. The PTC will meet to assess risks and viability for each, to arrive to final decisions about the prioritised systems and crops. The result should be 2-3 systems for the on-farm research program (WP2), and 4-5 crops for the territorial analysis (WP4).

SESSION C: To identify the socio-economic and policy barriers in the previously prioritized systems

By the confrontation of ideas and feelings it is easier to rank the barriers one against the other. The diversity of pedoclimatic and socioeconomic conditions of the participating countries is an asset, will allow to obtain a deeper characterization of the different types of barriers, technical, economic or administrative.

- TOOLS: SWOT Analysis (Berg, 1997; Chatty et al. 2003)

  SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) is an effective tool for evaluation assessing future potentials. This tool provides an overview on strengths and weaknesses, which have shown up in the past to prevent negative consequences in a future (Fig. 4).
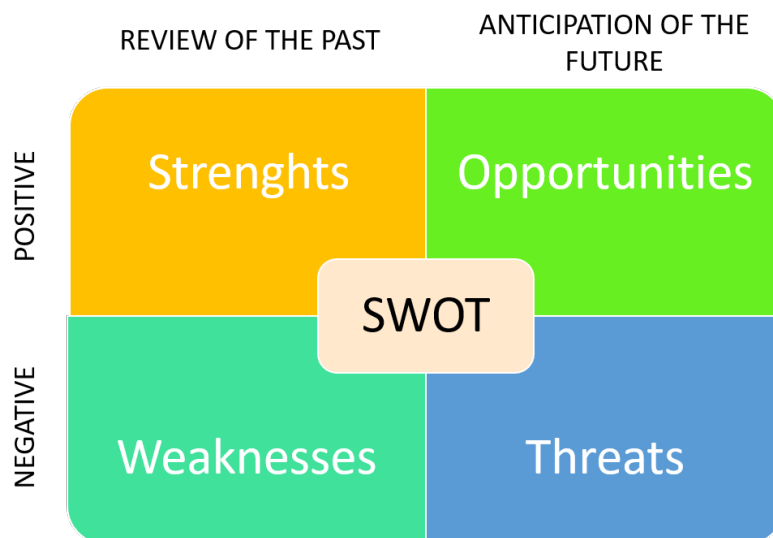

Figure 4: Example of how a SWOT diagram looks like.

- SESSION DEVELOPEMENT:

  The moderator will provide a brief reminder of the previous discussions and present the objective of session C: to identify potential barriers. Then, the

moderator will introduce the SWOT tool (more details below) and its objectives explaining that the name is an acronym with its' letters standing for Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats and present the matrix (Fig. 4) It must be explained that the left column refers to experiences and observations of the past, while the right one refers to the future - the upper part of the matrix represents positive and the lower one negative issues. Then, the group will start to fill in the matrix in a collaborative way (beginning with aspects revealed in the past). Moderator should encourage participants by asking guiding questions. It is recommended to first have a look at the strengths, then weaknesses, opportunities and finally the threats (or barriers). Once participants have gone through all four parts of the matrix, the moderator will give participants some time to go through it on their own and come up with additional ideas. Finally, the moderator will provide a summary of the selected barriers.

- OUTPUTS: To identify barriers (at least 5). The results will primarily inform the barriers report (D1.3) and the Basin-scale roadmap (Task 4.3).

4.1.3- Post-meeting reporting

In order to properly evaluate the stakeholder meetings internally - preparatory work and the practical aspects, the workshop content, the involvement of the participants, and the outcomes - an evaluation form is provided for the TRANSITION partners to fill in after the finalization of the workshop. The template for this evaluation form can be found in Annex 3 of this deliverable.

The filled in evaluation forms will be shared with the other TRANSITION partners, in order to learn from each other's best practices, lessons learned and challenges. This will help inform the other partners ahead of their workshops. It is advised that each TRANSITION partner fills in this form and shares it with the other partners within one week after the completion of the workshop.

4.2- Semi-structured Interviews

A complementary activity to complement the outputs obtained during the stakeholder meetings is the use of semi-structured interviews. A Semi-Structured Interview is an informative and relaxed dialogue, which helps to find out information. It is a participatory tool that can be applied in a very flexible manner (Berg, 1997; Chatty et al. 2003).

It is particularly important to have the participation of farmers managing agroforestry systems as they are the ones directly experiencing barriers. Individual interviews allow farmers to express their point of view more freely. Additional participation of public administration and the rest of stakeholders would be also important. The interviews from all regions will be used to describe brakes and levers inherent to the practice of agroforestry independently of the studied region, but also to characterize elements of specific contexts in certain territories.

A template of the interview will be provided to each TRANSITION partner (see example in Annex 2). The template can be adapted and translated as needed. Interviews should take place in a quiet atmosphere and, if possible face-to-face. Semi-structured interviews are partly guided by the interviewer in order to find out information on pre-elaborated topics. It is partly a casual discussion in which new aspects of a certain topic arise or even new questions come up. It can be conducted with individuals or groups and it is important to remember that the aim is to gather information in a participatory way, allowing for new questions to emerge. Finally, it is important to not make questions that could be answered using "yes" or "no", but making sure we obtain the information we need (Berg, 1997; Chatty et al. 2003).

4.3- On farm demonstration activities

Resilient strategies identified during the participatory process will be demonstrated on farms interested in testing/demonstrating these technologies with the objective of promoting knowledge-sharing and interest in the strategies previously identified. Partner research teams from each region will interact with the volunteer farmers/practitioners to acquire information and improve characterization of the systems by way of their inclusion in the digital platform of practice, since participants will be provided with access the participatory digital platform (see below) to share results and exchange. All strategies are re-evaluated with the practitioners after these demonstrations.

Events will be held regionally to promote exchange and project findings. Agricultural collectives who are beneficiaries of results and will participate in events: Catalonia: Agricultural Coop. Federation, Rural Network "Ruralcat", INNOVAC Meat Industry Innovation Cluster, Plana de Vic Coop., AGROCAT Coop., Caspe Livestock Coop. Sicily: CONFO Coop. Algeria: farmers of the Sétif region and technicians of 7 government

farms. Egypt: Mohamed Farid Coop., Mutubas Coop., Egyptian Khalej company, Governate Development Units.

4.4- Interactive platform Landfiles

The digital participatory platform of practice 'Landfiles' is an open-source digital innovation tool targeting the entire agricultural and agri-food value chain: farmers, advisors and service providers, research and technical institutes, universities, manufacturers of biocontrol products and bio-fertilizers, food processors and distributors (Fig. 5). Thus, this platform plays an important role in providing a participatory approach in TRANSITION. The existing version of this tool (Landfiles) is a social network, a data platform and a communication tool aimed to develop sustainable farming by gathering field observations and fostering participatory research among practitioners, allowing dialogue within groups and follow up on innovative practices happening on the field; create survey forms and collect structured data on thousands of farmers; disseminate syntheses, advices, recommendations based on the data processing. The information gathered by volunteer farmers/practitioners will be included in the digital platform to share and exchange results between them and research teams from each region.

Landfiles will be translated in all required languages and trainings will be provided to practitioners if desired.
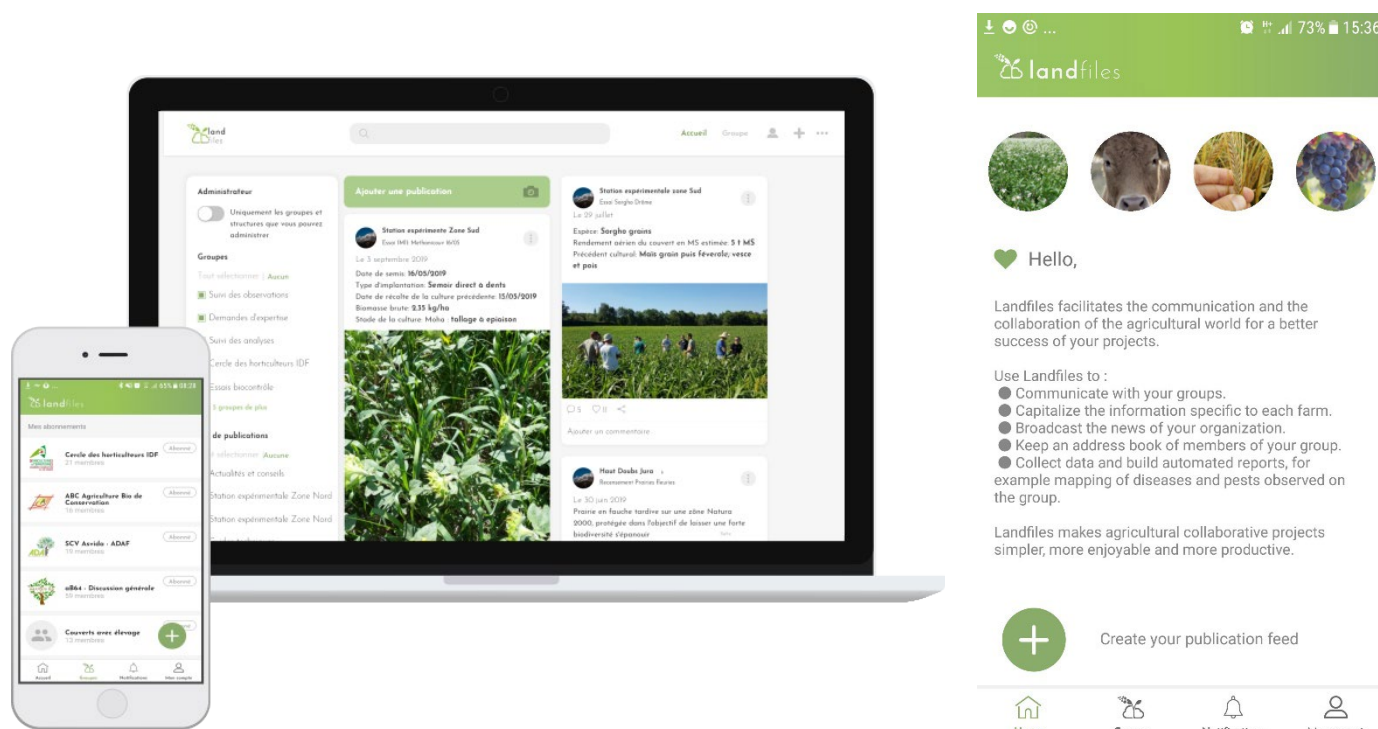
Figure 5: Images of Landfiles platform

4.5- Closing participatory event

A closing participatory event will be hold to share results, put on the table the findings of the project's resilience and barriers work (WP1) and scientific findings as well as to receive feedback and identify current and existing needs of stakeholders and policymakers (participation from public and private sectors). This event will take place regionally, in the final 12 months of the project and will be open to the public. Regional partners will prepare a presentation explaining the participatory process, the activities conducted and the most important results.

The assistants will have the opportunity to express their opinions, ask questions, make new suggestions… The moderator of the event will use post-it to write the suggestions and he/she will paste it in a panel with three groups: positive remarks; new suggestions; thinks to be improved; other problems; new threats/barriers; opportunities. If necessary new categories can be created (Fig. 6).
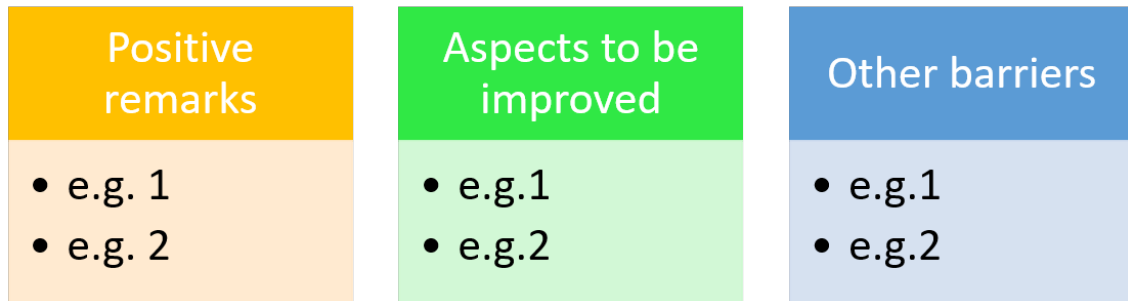
Figure 6: Example of panel to use during the closing participatory event

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6- ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: EXAMPLE OF TEMPLATE LETTER TO CONTACT STAKEHOLDERS

Dear X,

We are writing from X to solicit your collaboration in a European PRIMA project (Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area; https://prima-med.org/) in which our institution is involved The project is entitled TRANSITION (InnovaTive Resilient fArmiNg Systems in MedITerranean environaments), and its main objective to enhance resilient agroforestry and mixed-farming systems (association of livestock and agriculture) through the promotion of innovative strategies (e.g. water re-use). Also participating in the project are institutions from France, Egypt, Algeria, Italy and Greece.

One of the most important aspects of TRANSITION is the use of participatory methods that integrate different point of views and reflect the real needs from the involved actors and beneficiaries of those systems. For this reason, we believe it would be very beneficial to count on your experience in the sector and we would like to invite you to take part in the stakeholder group from our region.

The stakeholder group will be composed of 5-6 beneficiaries of project results and will imply collaboration in the identification of strategies which can reduce risks and increase incomes, identify barriers, and identify new opportunities for the X sector as well as selecting and promoting existing examples of interest within the X region. Specifically, your involvement would require occasional participation in dynamic activities which may be in a group or individual format, or responding to written questions, queries, etc. Your expertise would also help us to identify potential actors and/or projects linked with agroforestry.

For your institution, indicate if/how participation will be compensated, e.g. if travel or other costs are covered

Being part of this group will give to your institution the opportunity to strengthen binds within the X sector, promote visibility of your work and activities, participate in scientific research and, specially, enhance the resilience and productivity of agroforestry and mixed-farming systems starting from the real needs from the sector.

If you find our proposal interesting, we would be very happy to set up a meeting to provide more details and information about participation in the project stakeholder group.

Thank you in advance,

Yours sincerely,

X.

ANNEX 2: EXAMPLE OF INTERVIEW

Questionnaire – TRANSITION

Gender: □ Male   □ Female

Year of birth: …………………………………………...

Birth location: …………………………………………...

Residence location:

Mutubas (North Delta):		
□ Village no. 1	□ Village no. 2	□ Village no. 3

El-Bangar (North Western Coast):		
Village name:		

1. **Year of residence:** …………………………………………...

2. **Level of education:** …………………………………………

3. **Satisfaction of life in the region?** *(Scale from 1 to 5: 1: not satisfied – 5: very satisfied)*

    1 □   **2** □   **3** □   **4** □   **5** □

Evaluation of the possible problem importance

1. not important   **2.** *low importance* **3. medium importance**   **4.**   *high   importance*
   5. *very high importance*

1. **Climate change effects?** *Temperature – Rainfall*

    1 □   **2** □   **3** □   **4** □   **5** □

2. **Soil degradation?**

    1 □   **2** □   **3** □   **4** □   **5** □

3. **Landscape degradation?**

    1 □   **2** □   **3** □   **4** □   **5** □

![Transition logo] Transition
Innovative resilient farming systems
in Mediterranean environments

4. **Water contamination?**

      1 ☐   **2** ☐   **3** ☐   **4** ☐   **5** ☐

5. **Irrigation water availability and stability?**

      1 ☐   **2** ☐   **3** ☐   **4** ☐   **5** ☐

6. **Irrigation water quality?**

      1 ☐   **2** ☐   **3** ☐   **4** ☐   **5** ☐

7. **Technical support and early warning?**

      1 ☐   **2** ☐   **3** ☐   **4** ☐   **5** ☐

8. **Revenue of agriculture?**

      1 ☐   **2** ☐   **3** ☐   **4** ☐   **5** ☐

9. **Organic farming?**

      1 ☐   **2** ☐   **3** ☐   **4** ☐   **5** ☐

10. **Animal production?**

      1 ☐   **2** ☐   **3** ☐   **4** ☐   **5** ☐

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PARTNERSHIP FOR RESEARCH AND INNOVATION
IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA

What is the real problem regarding the farming system from your perspective and WHY?

Attributes	Requirement Type	Definition
A	*Acceptable*	If the changes and innovation is absent, it does not cause significant improvement, but it will if present
E	*Must be*	Changes and innovation shall be done
I	*Neutral*	Indifferent to whether the change is present or not
O	*Effective*	The more of these changes that are met, the more the system is improving
R	*Not acceptable*	Event and changes are not acceptable

No.	Attribute	Behavior	Feedback	A	E	I	O	R	HS	%
1	**Climate change events**	*Acceptable (A)*								
		Must be (E)								
		Neutral (I)								
		Effective (O)								
		Not acceptable (R)								
2	**Crop rotation**	*Acceptable (A)*								
		Must be (E)								
		Neutral (I)								
		Effective (O)								
		Not acceptable (R)								
3	**Mixed farming**	*Acceptable (A)*								
		Must be (E)								
		Neutral (I)								
		Effective (O)								
		Not acceptable (R)								
4	**Chemical fertilizers and pesticides**	*Acceptable (A)*								
		Must be (E)								
		Neutral (I)								
		Effective (O)								
		Not acceptable (R)								
5	**Unconventional crop pattern**	*Acceptable (A)*								
		Must be (E)								
		Neutral (I)								
		Effective (O)								
		Not acceptable (R)								
6	**Organic farming, innovation and technology**	*Acceptable (A)*								
		Must be (E)								
		Neutral (I)								
		Effective (O)								
		Not acceptable (R)								
7	**Technical support and training**	*Acceptable (A)*								
		Must be (E)								
		Neutral (I)								
		Effective (O)								
		Not acceptable (R)								
8	**Animal production in innovative mixed farming system**	*Acceptable (A)*								
		Must be (E)								
		Neutral (I)								
		Effective (O)								
		Not acceptable (R)								

No. in Survey	Rank	Attribute	High Score	%

Priority

1	2	3	4

DATE: ………………………………………………

ANNEX 3- POST WORKSHOP EVALUATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION	
TRANSITION partner	
Type of activity (e.g. workshop, interview…)	
Date	
Time	
Place	
Face-to-face or Virtual meeting?	
For virtual meetings: meeting platform	
Event organiser	
Number of participants	

PREPARATION OF THE MEETING	
How did you select the stakeholders to invite?	
Which stakeholder group was the most difficult to reach and invite?	

WORKSHOP CONTENT	
Which online collaborative tools did you use for the workshop?	
How did the participants find the online tools in terms of level of difficulty?	
Did the templates work well? If not, why?	
Where there any parts which the participants found confusing or which did not work?	

| | |
| | |

PARTICIPANTS	
Did all participants participate in the discussions? Were any stakeholder groups dominant in the discussions?	
There was equal gender participation in the discussions?	
Any conflict to comment?	

WORKSHOP OUTCOMES	
Did you reach the goal of the workshop?	
Did the workshop meet participants expectations?	
Did the workshop meet organizers expectations?	

FEEDBACK	
What was the general feedback that you received from the participants?	
Any final tips, best practices or lessons learned?	

Please insert the minutes of the meeting below.

ANNEX 4- STAKEHOLDER GROUPS FORMED

Partners from Spain (UVic-UCC, CTFC), Italy (UNICT), Egypt (SRTA-City), Algeria (INRAA), and France (AFAF, INRAE) worked at regional level in the task T1.2. The aim was to contact potential stakeholders for engagement during the project. Stakeholder groups will consist of minimum 5-6 persons active in agriculture (farmers, lang managers, advisers, policy-makers, scientists, distributors) following the selection criteria explained in the section 2.1 and contact procedure explained in the section 2.2 of this deliverable. This stakeholder groups will be engaged to identify resilience (Task 1.3), innovative mixed farming and agroforestry systems and technologies (Task 1.4), and barriers to implementation (Task 1.5).

The definitive stakeholder groups for each country are shown in the Table 1.

Table 1. Stakeholder groups for each country

Country (partner)	Stakeholder group
Spain (UVic-UCC)	1 female teacher at a farmers' school
	1 male agroforestry farmer and technical advisor at a farmers' association
	1 male cluster manager at the Catalan Wine cluster (a non-profit organization)
	1 male forestry technician in the Department of Agriculture of Catalonia government
	1 male innovative technician from the Association of Rural Initiatives in Catalonia region
	1 female researcher of the Institute of Agrifood Research and Technology (IRTA), a research institute owned by the Government of Catalonia (she only participated in the first stakeholder meeting but after the second meeting, we had a parallel meeting with her)
Italy (UNICT)	1 female farmer, owner of a farmhouse
	1 male farmer, trader. Owner of the pilot farm
	1 female farmer

	1 male farmer, trader of wine
	1 female agronomist and farmer
Egypt (SRTA-City)	1 male executive director of SRTA-City research farm (Government/Research)
	1 male chairman of Soil and Water Science Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Alexandria University (Government/Education)
	1 male chai of the board of the Egyptian Khalej Company for Land Reclamation (Private)
	1 male coordinator of Mutubas Agricultural cooperation (Government/Policy)
	1 male coordinator of El-Bangar Agricultural cooperation (Government/Policy)
Alegria (INRAA)	1 male farmer (North region) (leader of association)
	1 male farmer (south region) (leader of association)
	1 female teacher (Training Institute)
	1 male adviser (Training Institute)
	3 male technicians (Technical Institute)
	2 female engineers (Research Institute)
	2 male researchers (Research institute)
	2 male teachers (University of Sétif, department of Agronomy)
France (AFAF, INRAE)	18 farmers (6 women and 12 men)
	1 male project Manager Agroecology in a public administration
	1 male adviser in a chamber of agriculture