TOOL FOR AGROECOLOGY PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

The results of the MAP project suggest that in the study sites in Benin, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Madagascar, agroecology is a highly effective approach for improving food security and nutrition, increasing farm productivity and households' net income, as well as protecting and restoring agrobiodiversity and improving soil health parameters. Yet, the results also show that the majority of households participating in this study are still at an incipient stage of agroecological transition.

839

TAPE and **LDSF** were applied on 839 households/smallholder farms in 4 Sub-Saharan African countries

Results show that **ProSoil** (Soil Protection and Rehabilitation for Food Security)...

...systematically **increased agroecological integration on farms**

The study shows that enhancing **agroecology correlates** with:

- Improving **food security and nutrition**
- Increasing **farm productivity** and **households' net income**
- Protecting and restoring **agrobiodiversity** while improving **soil health parameters**

Further efforts are required to enhance the multidimensional performance of farms, particularly regarding social performance dimensions such as women's and youth empowerment. The evidence suggests that impact, effectiveness, and relevance of agroecological interventions can be enhanced through a focus on improving land tenure security especially for women, integration of trees in agricultural landscapes and value addition for timber and non-timber forest products, as well as the support for local business development.

The Measuring Agroecology and its Performance (MAP) project is a collaborative initiative aimed at fostering agroecological transitions by generating evidence of agroecological contribution to societal goals. The MAP project is funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), co-funded by the European Union (EU) and supported by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH.