



This project is part of the
PRIMA Programme
supported by the European
Union



NATIONAL ANNUAL REPORT ON LIVING LAB TUNISIA

Deliverable D1.2

Annual report on LL (M12)



Institutional Partner: Université de Tunis El Manar (UTM) – Faculte des sciences de Tunis

Project AGROFIG



AGROFIG – Living Lab Tunisia

REPORT – Workshop 1

Participatory Appraisal and System Framing

Tunis (Tunisia) | 16 January 2026

Prepared by: Dr. Ghada Baraket & Ms. Dorra Cheikh

University of Tunis El Manar - Faculty of Sciences of Tunis (UTM/FST)

1. Workshop Overview

a) Workshop Date

16 January 2026

b) Scope of Workshop 1

The first Workshop of the Tunisian Living Lab of AGROFIG pursued the following main objectives:

- Present the AGROFIG project, the PRIMA/EU programme and the role of Living Labs to invited stakeholders.
- Discuss the current state of fig cultivation and agroforestry practices in Tunisia, and identify relevant local cultivars, particularly those documented in the FIGGEN and national genebank collections.
- Identify needs, expectations and perceived barriers to the adoption of fig-based agroforestry in the Tunisian context.
- Co-design the most suitable types of fig-based agroforestry systems for the local context, through structured group work.
- Connect participatory results with the design and management of the Tunisian Demonstration Site (DS).

c) Rationale and Relevance

Tunisia holds one of the richest collections of fig genetic diversity in the Mediterranean basin, with notable cultivars documented at INRAT, INRA Médenine, CRR AO, the National Genebank, and ISA Chott Meriem. Fig cultivation is historically embedded in rural landscapes across various regions, including the arid south (Médenine, Béni Kheddache), the sub-humid north (Djebba, Thibar) and the central-western areas. Yet, despite this heritage, fig-based agroforestry systems remain largely underdeveloped, with limited integration of fig into diversified farming systems, insufficient market structuring, and little institutional support for value chain development.

Workshop 1 constitutes the baseline of the participatory process: it captures the initial picture of stakeholder perceptions, expectations and knowledge, and directly guides the activities of WP2 (demonstration site), WP3 (phenotypic analyses) and WP4 (communication and dissemination). The presence of institutional actors (DGPA, GDA), researchers (INRAT, UTM/FST), civil society organisations and farmers reflects the multi-actor approach at the core of the AGROFIG Living Lab methodology.

d) Workshop Format and Venue

The Workshop was held in hybrid format, combining in-person participation in Tunis with remote connection for participants unable to attend physically. Of the 20 participants recorded, 15 attended in person and 5 joined remotely. The in-person venue was chosen to

facilitate institutional participation and accessibility for stakeholders based in Tunis and surrounding governorates.

Faculty of Sciences of Tunis (FST), University of Tunis El Manar – Biology Department, Campus Universitaire El Manar, 2092 Tunis, Tunisia.

The hybrid format made it possible to include stakeholders from geographically distant regions (southern Tunisia, Béni Kheddache, Médenine, etc.) who would not otherwise have been able to participate, broadening the geographic and thematic perspective of the Living Lab.



Fig. 1 – Opening session of Workshop 1 with the AGROFIG/UTM-FST team and invited stakeholders.

2. Participant Profile

a) Invitations and Attendance

22 formal invitations were sent to selected stakeholders. 20 people participated in the Workshop: 15 in person and 5 connected remotely. The positive response rate is approximately 91% of those invited, a remarkable result for a first Living Lab meeting, testifying to the strong interest and perceived relevance of the AGROFIG project among Tunisian actors of the fig sector.

b) Selection Criteria and Representativeness

Stakeholder selection followed the criteria of WD1.1, prioritising:

- **Category diversity:** agricultural producers and farmers (fig, nurseries), trade and technical support organisations, public institutions, university research, civil society and NGOs, fig collection managers.
- **Geographic diversity:** stakeholders from across Tunisia's main fig-producing regions northern Tunisia (Djebba, Thibar, Manouba), central areas (Chott Meriem, INRAT), and the arid south (Médenine, Béni Kheddache, Degache) ensuring representation of diverse pedoclimatic contexts.
- **Interdisciplinarity:** the UTM/FST research group covers genetics, agronomy, virology and biochemistry, ensuring a transdisciplinary approach consistent with the project's RRI principles.
- **Gender and youth inclusion:** the stakeholder list includes women in leadership roles (Deputy Director of DGPA, District Head for Rural Women Support) and young farmers, reflecting the project's commitment to RRI principles.

c) Disaggregated Analysis of Participants

The following table shows the distribution of participants by macro-category and mode of participation. The complete list is stored in B2Drop (Participant Register).

Macro-category	In person	Remote	Total	Main profiles
Companies & Entrepreneurs	6	1	7	Founding Producer of SMSA El Barka, Young Fig Farmer (FIGGEN), Farmer in Djebba, Mabrouka Nursery, Head of Laboratory (Agric. Services), Manouba Citrus Technical Center, Office of State-owned Land (OTD)
Citizens & Community Groups	4	1	5	Les Amis de CAPTE Tunisia, Citizenship Association for Research and Alternative Studies, Association for Protection of Ksour (Béni Kheddache), Member of Natural Resources of Thibar, District Head for Rural Women Support
Municipality & Public Institutions	2	1	3	Deputy Director of DGPA, Director of GDA Ettaemir Chewamekh
Research & Education Bodies	3	2	5	Assistant Professor in Virology (INRAT), Assistant Professor in Agronomy (INRAT), Researcher &

Macro-category	In person	Remote	Total	Main profiles
				Coordinator AOC Gharbouz; Fig Collection Managers at INRA Médenine, INRAT, Genebank
TOTAL	15	5	20	Participation rate: 20/22 invitations ≈ 91%

Geographic distribution: in-person participants are predominantly based in Tunis and surrounding governorates (Manouba, INRAT). Remote participants include specialists from southern Tunisia (INRA Médenine) and central areas (Béni Kheddache), ensuring nationwide coverage.



Fig. 2 – Plenary presentation session: opening of Workshop 1 with AGROFIG/UTM-FST team and stakeholders.



Fig. 3 – The introductory presentation of the AGROFIG project.

d) Summary of the Pre-Workshop Questionnaire

The pre-workshop questionnaire incorporated the informed consent declaration: each participant expressed their consent to the processing of personal data and photographic/audiovisual documentation before proceeding to the substantive questions. The questionnaires were distributed before the event and, for those who had not completed it in advance, filled in on-site at the start of the workshop.

All 20 participants (100%) returned the pre-workshop questionnaire 15 in person and 5 remotely. The completeness of the responses is high across all sections (>95% on average).

Below are the main results for each section of the questionnaire.

Sociodemographic profile of respondents

Gender: Male 12 (60%); Female 8 (40%). Female participation is concentrated in the institutional and civil-society categories (Deputy Director DGPA, District Head for Rural Women Support, Les Amis de CAPTE Tunisia, Citizenship Association for Research and Alternative Studies, two researchers from INRAT/UTM-FST).

Age groups: Under 30: 4 (20%); 30–50: 11 (55%); Over 50: 5 (25%). The under-30 group includes the young fig farmer (FIGGEN), the Geomatics Engineer from Béni Kheddache and two junior researchers, reflecting AGROFIG's RRI commitment to youth inclusion.

Affiliation / role: Farmers and producers (incl. nursery): 6 (30%); Researchers and academia – including fig-collection managers: 6 (30%); Public institutions (DGPA, GDA, OTD, technical centres): 3 (15%); Civil society and community groups: 5 (25%). The distribution closely mirrors the four quadrants of the AGROFIG stakeholder target.

Knowledge and practice of agroforestry

Level of knowledge of agroforestry: Little / not at all: 3 (15%); Fairly: 10 (50%); Very much: 7 (35%). The “Very much” group is dominated by INRAT and UTM-FST researchers and by producers from Djebba and Thibar, where traditional polycropping resembles de facto agroforestry.

Current practice or promotion of agroforestry: Yes – currently practising or promoting: 8 (40%); No: 5 (25%); Plan to in the next 2–3 years: 7 (35%). Among the “Yes” responses, several producers described existing intercropping of fig with olives, almond, leguminous crops and aromatic plants — typically without naming the practice “agroforestry”.

Perception of fig integration in agroforestry

Overall perception of fig integration in agroforestry: Very positive: 12 (60%); Positive: 7 (35%); Neutral: 1 (5%); Negative: 0 (0%). The single neutral response came from an institutional participant who highlighted regulatory uncertainty rather than scepticism on the technical principle.

Most relevant tree species in the local context

Most frequently cited tree species (multiple answers allowed): Olive 19/20, fig 18/20, almond 14/20, pomegranate 12/20, carob 11/20, date palm 9/20 (cited mainly by southern and oasis-based participants), prickly pear (*Opuntia*) 8/20, citrus 7/20, apricot 6/20, walnut 4/20. Olive–fig–almond emerged as the dominant northern Tunisian combination, while date palm–fig–pomegranate prevails in the southern and oasis contexts.

Main barriers to adoption

Main barriers (ranked, multiple answers): (1) Water scarcity and irrigation constraints 18/20 (90%); (2) Financial constraints and lack of agricultural credit 16/20 (80%); (3) Lack of technical training and weak extension services 14/20 (70%); (4) Absence of structured fresh- and dried-fig market channels 13/20 (65%); (5) Institutional / policy instability and unclear incentive schemes 10/20 (50%); (6) Land-tenure fragmentation and collective land issues 9/20 (45%); (7) Pest and disease pressure (fig moth, *Botryosphaeria*, nematodes) 7/20 (35%); (8) Rural depopulation and ageing of the farming population 6/20 (30%); (9) Risk of aflatoxin contamination in dried figs (raised by INRAT and Béni Kheddache participants) 5/20 (25%).

Motivating factors for adoption

Main motivating factors: Income diversification and risk-spreading (16/20), climate-change adaptation and soil/water conservation (15/20), valorisation of local cultivars and rural heritage (14/20), access to premium and export markets for fresh and dried figs (12/20), environmental sustainability and biodiversity (10/20), keeping young people on family farms (8/20), valorisation of fig latex and by-products as emerging value chain (7/20).

Expectations from the Living Lab and topics of interest

Main expectations from the Living Lab: Technical training on fig agroforestry design and management (17/20); networking with researchers, institutions and other producers (15/20); access to information on agricultural incentives and policies (13/20); market and supply-chain connections with buyers, processors and exporters (12/20); exchange of experience with Italian, Spanish and Turkish AGROFIG partners (9/20). Priority topics requested for subsequent workshops: water-efficient agroforestry design; valorisation of local fig cultivars; aflatoxin prevention and dried-fig quality; GI / AOC labelling and certification; valorisation of fig latex (Ficin) and by-products.

3. Focal Question and Sub-questions Definition

a) Focal question and operational sub-questions

The focal question guides the entire Tunisian Living Lab process for the three years of the project:

"How can fig-based agroforestry systems improve the resilience of Mediterranean farms, strengthening biodiversity and economic sustainability in the Tunisian context?"

The operational sub-questions structuring the three subsequent workshops are:

- What are the main barriers and levers for the adoption of fig-based agroforestry in the Tunisian context?
- Which system configurations are most relevant for the diverse pedoclimatic zones of Tunisia (northern humid, central semi-arid, southern arid)?
- In a fig-based agroforestry context, which traits (e.g. drought tolerance, fruit quality), which management type (e.g. spacing, pruning, irrigation) and which system interactions (e.g. associated crops, livestock) are most important from a productive and ecological perspective?
- Which expected benefits (environmental, economic, social) are realistic in the medium term in Tunisia?
- Which enabling conditions (governance, incentives, technical support, training) can favour adoption in the Tunisian institutional context?

b) Modifications and emphases introduced by participants

The focal question was presented at the beginning of the meeting and re-presented in full form towards the end of the day. It was received positively without formal modifications. The discussion brought out several emphases specific to the Tunisian context:

Genetic diversity as a strategic asset: Tunisia's rich fig genetic heritage (documented at INRA Médenine, Genebank) was identified as a foundational strength that should anchor the Living Lab process. Participants stressed the importance of valorising local cultivars in agroforestry designs.

Water scarcity as the dominant constraint: Multiple participants highlighted the severe water deficit in Tunisian farming contexts, particularly in southern and central regions, as the primary ecological challenge for any agroforestry adoption. Selection of drought-tolerant cultivars and water-efficient inter-row crops was identified as a priority for WP2 and WP3.

Supply chain structuring as a precondition: Similar to the Italian and Spanish contexts, the absence of structured market channels for fresh and dried figs was identified as a major obstacle. Participants noted that cooperatives (SMSA El Barka) and civil society organisations (Les Amis de CAPTE) play an important bridging role that should be reinforced through AGROFIG.

Additional emphases raised by Tunisian participants: (i) Valorisation of fig latex (Ficin): UTM/FST and INRAT participants stressed the unexplored potential of *Ficus carica* latex as a natural enzymatic resource for the nutraceutical, food-processing and cosmetic industries, in direct synergy with the UTM/FST VRR research project, a strategic differentiator for Tunisia within the AGROFIG consortium. (ii) Iconic territories and GI / AOC valorisation: participants underlined the strategic importance of the Djebba landscape (FAO-GIAHS site since 2020, Slow Food Presidium, AOC “Figues de Djebba”), as well as Kesra, Béni Kheddache and Douiret, as anchor sites for fig-based agroforestry and premium-market positioning; the AOC model should be progressively extended. (iii) Gender and youth dimension: the District Head for Rural Women Support and Béni Kheddache participants highlighted the central role of women in fig harvesting, drying and processing across traditional production zones, and called for targeted extension activities and micro-enterprise support. (iv) Aflatoxin contamination in dried figs was flagged by INRA Médenine participants as a major food-safety constraint that any agroforestry/drying-system design must explicitly address. (v) Oasis multi-strata systems (date palm – fig – arable) were proposed by southern participants as a Tunisia-specific configuration deserving its own group-work track in Workshop 2. (vi) Synthesis solution from the SWOT exercise: participants converged on the need to establish dedicated training and demonstration programmes on agroforestry systems adapted to the Mediterranean climate, explicitly integrating water-management practices, in order to strengthen farm resilience to recurrent drought episodes, a recommendation that directly informs WP2 (demonstration site) and WP4 (training and communication materials).

4. Methods Applied

a) Facilitation tools and activities

The workshop followed the WD1.1 structure for Workshop 1. Activities took place over approximately 3 hours in the following sequence:

- Welcome and consent collection: distribution and collection of informed consents and pre-workshop questionnaires (paper copies and/or digital form).

- AGROFIG project and Living Lab presentation: presentation of the PRIMA/EU project, the role of Living Labs and the objectives of Workshop 1; hybrid connection for remote participants.
- Stakeholder mapping – interactive Miro board: participants positioned themselves on a digital target (4 quadrants by category) using sticky notes with their names.
- Priority fig traits – specific questionnaire: completion of the traits questionnaire, with discussion on priority agronomic and commercial characteristics relevant to the Tunisian context.
- SWOT analysis – Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats: structured presentation on agroforestry in Tunisia delivered by Dorra Cheikh (UTM/FST), introducing the SWOT methodology and a draft national diagnosis, followed by plenary discussion using Miro for both in-person and remote participants Group work – agroforestry systems: mixed groups for the completion of structured templates on selected system configurations.
- Connection with the demonstration site: presentation of the Tunisian DS and the experimental design; discussion of suggested adaptations.
- Validation of the focal questions.
- Participant needs collection: sticky notes on a large sheet with three categories (technical training; policies/incentives; market and supply chains).
- Post-workshop questionnaire.

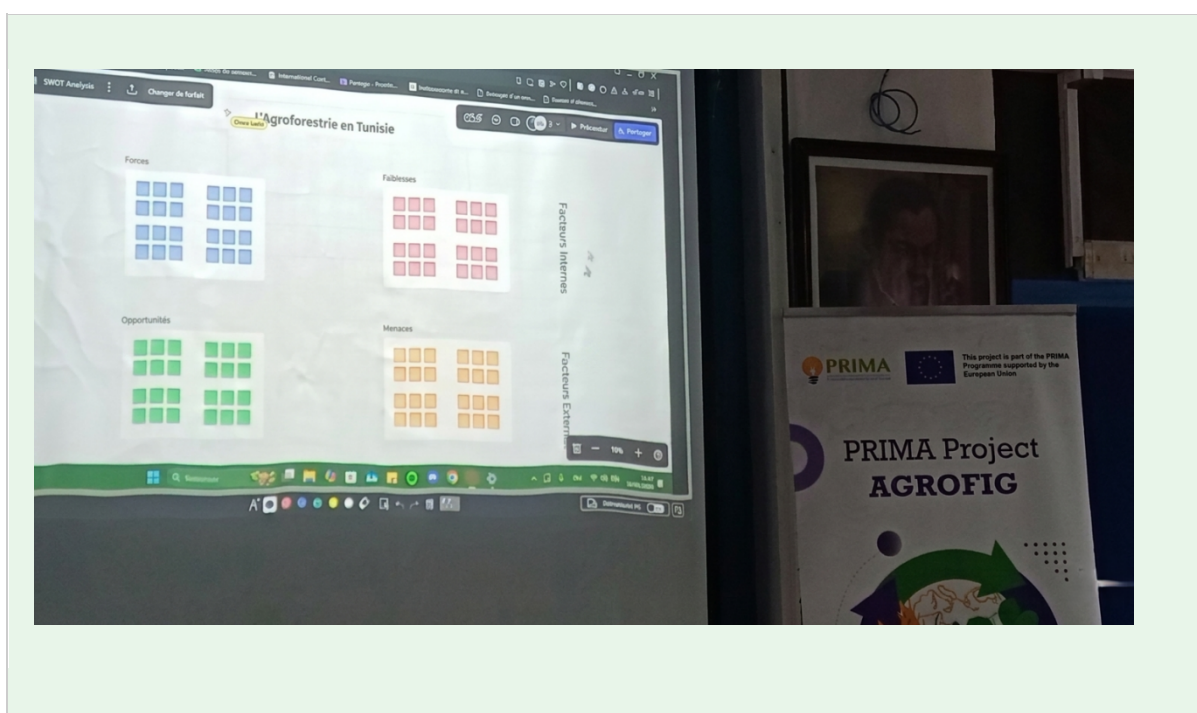


Fig. 4 – Plenary discussion: Beginning of the SWOT analysis session via Miro board: contributions from both in-person and remote participants.

b) Issues encountered

- Managing the hybrid format presented coordination challenges: remote participants, particularly those from southern Tunisia (INRA Médenine, Béni Kheddache), experienced connectivity difficulties that limited their ability to fully engage in real-time discussions and group work.
- The technical skills gap between participants, farmers with practical field experience versus researchers and institutional representatives, required constant balance in facilitation to ensure accessibility without sacrificing scientific depth.
- The geographic and climatic diversity of Tunisia (from Djebba/Thibar in the humid north to Béni Kheddache/Médenine in the arid south) sometimes made it difficult to maintain a single set of agronomic recommendations applicable to all contexts simultaneously.

Additional issues specific to the Tunisian workshop: (i) Working materials in both French and Arabic are recommended for Workshop 2. (ii) The 3-hour format was perceived as tight given the breadth of activities, particularly for the group work on system configurations; a half-day or two-session structure was suggested for Workshop 2. (iii) Audio quality from remote participants in southern Tunisia (INRA Médenine, Béni Kheddache) was intermittent, limiting their contribution to the SWOT plenary. (iv) It would have been highly valuable if all invited partners had been able to participate in LL1, as their knowledge and experience in fig agroforestry systems could have further enriched the discussions and collective exchanges.

c) Lessons learned and positive outcomes

- The stakeholder mapping exercise effectively broke the ice, immediately creating a shared visual representation of the diverse network of Tunisian actors and encouraging rich self-introductions that highlighted the breadth of the fig sector.
- The presence of fig collection managers from multidisciplinary backgrounds (virology, genetics, farmers, ...) and two different national institutions (INRA Médenine, Genebank) generated particularly productive exchanges on cultivar diversity and phenotypic priorities directly relevant to WP3.
- The involvement of civil society organisations (Les Amis de CAPTE, Citizenship Association for Research and Alternative Studies) and community actors (Member of Natural Resources of Thibar, Geomatics Engineer from Béni Kheddache) brought a territorial and social dimension to the discussion that enriched the participatory process.
- Anchoring the discussion to the real Tunisian demonstration site gave concreteness to the conversations and facilitated practical proposals.

Additional positive outcomes and anecdotal learnings: (i) The presence of producers, farmers triggered spontaneous exchanges on specific local cultivars, they talked about la richesse and their adaptability to different pedoclimatic zones a level of farmer–researcher dialogue rarely achieved in conventional extension settings. (ii) The young FIGGEN representative acted as a bridge between scientific and producer perspectives and was identified by several participants as a model facilitator profile to extend in Workshop 2. (iii) The District Head for Rural Women Support and the GDA Ettaemir Chewamekh representative independently raised the same point on women’s central role in fig drying and

processing, confirming a convergent priority that will shape WP4 communication materials. (iv) Two participants (SMSA El Barka and Les Amis de CAPTE) spontaneously offered their cooperatives as host sites for future Living-Lab field activities.

5. Main Results

a) Stakeholder ecosystem map and actor positioning

The mapping was developed in two complementary phases. The UTM/FST team initially presented the overall digital version of the stakeholder map, elaborated according to the WD1.1 methodology. Subsequently, participants self-positioned on the paper target, writing their name on a post-it and placing themselves in the quadrant corresponding to their profile (Companies/Entrepreneurs, Citizens/Community Groups, Municipality/Public Institutions, Local Organisations/Research), with a brief presentation of their relationship with AGROFIG in terms of influence and interest.

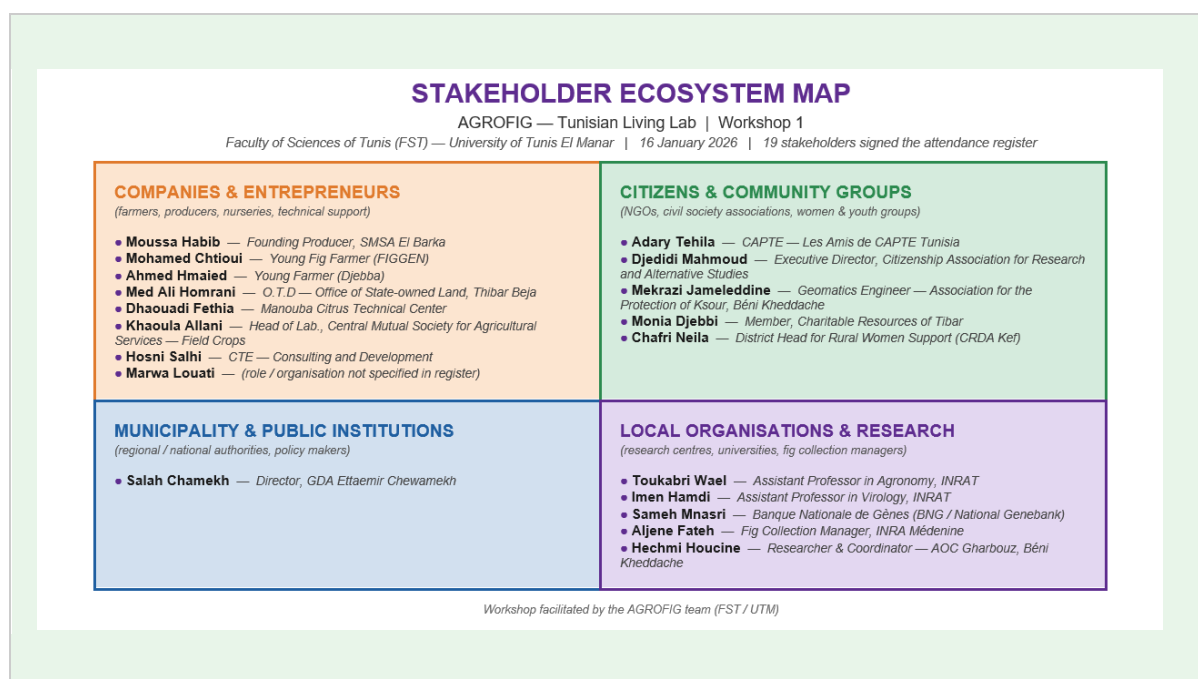


Fig. 5 – Stakeholder map of the Tunisian Living Lab, elaborated by the UTM/FST team according to the WD1.1 methodology and discussed with the Living Lab participants.

The resulting network is multi-actor and broadly representative of the Tunisian fig sector. The most populated quadrants are those of Research & Education Bodies (fig collection managers, INRAT researchers, UTM/FST team) and Companies & Entrepreneurs (producers, nursery, technical support). The self-positioning provides an initial reading of the influence–interest matrix of the main stakeholder groups.

The underrepresented or absent categories, to be included as a priority in Workshop 2, include: processing cooperatives, agricultural extension services, young farmers' associations, agri-food industry operators, and environmental NGOs. For Workshop 2 it is

therefore a priority to strengthen the involvement of market and processing operators and youth organisations.

b) Results of the participatory SWOT analysis on agroforestry adoption

The SWOT matrix was collectively populated during the plenary session, starting from an introductory framework on agroforestry in the Tunisian context. The entries below synthesise the contributions from in-person and remote participants. The following table provides an overview of the overall picture emerging from the exercise.

STRENGTHS (S)	WEAKNESSES (W)
• Rich genetic diversity of local fig cultivars documented in national collections (INRA Médenine, Genebank) • Historical tradition of fig cultivation across multiple regions (Djebba, Béni Kheddache, Bou Salem, Thibar) • Adaptability of the fig tree to arid and semi-arid conditions, natural drought tolerance of established trees • Active research infrastructure: UTM/FST team, INRAT, involvement in AGROFIG and FIGGEN • Existing producers' cooperative structures (SMSA El Barka) as potential agroforestry champions • High nutraceutical and gastronomic value of Tunisian dried figs; potential for premium market positioning • Agro-ecological diversity of Tunisia, with three contrasted bioclimatic zones (humid north, semi-arid centre, arid south) offering complementary niches for fig-based agroforestry (SWOT presentation) • Favourable Mediterranean climate enabling diversified and resilient tree–crop associations • Traditional agricultural know-how transmitted across generations, particularly on intercropping fig with olive, almond and leguminous crops • Presence of well-established local tree species — fig, olive, almond, carob,	• Severe water scarcity, particularly in southern and central regions, limiting inter-row crop options • Limited structuring of the fresh and dried fig supply chain at national level; absence of aggregated buyers or processing cooperatives in many areas • Low awareness of agroforestry practices among farmers; limited technical training available • Financial constraints: high establishment costs without immediate income; limited access to agricultural credit • Fragmentation of land tenure in traditional fig-growing areas, limiting mechanisation and commercial scaling • Low awareness and weak diffusion of formalised agroforestry systems among farmers (SWOT presentation) • High initial establishment costs of agroforestry plantings, with delayed payback during the first years • Lack of dedicated technical accompaniment and extension services on agroforestry across the national network • Fragmentation of farm holdings and complex collective land tenure limiting agroforestry deployment and mechanisation • Weak structuring of value chains for both fresh and dried figs and for agroforestry products in general

pomegranate, date palm — that constitute ready-to-use building blocks for agroforestry • Availability of marginal land (slopes, terraced landscapes, oasis edges, rangeland margins) suitable for tree-based extensification • Iconic territories with strong identity value: Djebba (FAO-GIAHS site since 2020, Slow Food Presidium, AOC “Figues de Djebba”), Kesra, Béni Kheddache and Douiret — mature traditional landscapes already functioning as de facto agroforestry systems • Emerging research line on fig latex (Ficin) at UTM/FST opening high-value-added nutraceutical, food and cosmetic markets	• Aflatoxin contamination risk in traditional open-air dried-fig processing, limiting export potential • Limited access to certified planting material for the most appreciated local cultivars (Bouhouli, Zidi, Soltani, Wahchi, Bither Abiadh)
OPPORTUNITIES (O)	THREATS (T)
• National agricultural policy support for sustainable farming; potential alignment with climate adaptation strategies • Growing international demand for natural, traceable agri-food products from the Mediterranean premium export opportunity for Tunisian dried figs • Potential for valorisation of fig latex as a natural enzymatic resource (nutraceutical, food industry, cosmetics) — directly linked to the UTM/FST VRR research project • Eco-tourism and agri-tourism potential in traditional fig landscapes (Djebba, Béni Kheddache, oasis systems) • AGROFIG/PRIMA project: access to international research, comparison with Spanish, Italian and Turkish partners • National sustainable-agriculture programmes (APIA, ODESYANO, GIFruits) providing an institutional framework and dedicated resources for agroforestry (SWOT presentation) • International funding mechanisms — PRIMA, EU and AGROFIG itself — supporting research, demonstration and capacity-building	• Accelerating climate change: increasing drought frequency, extreme temperatures, and irregular rainfall — direct threats to fig production and agroforestry system stability • Rural depopulation and ageing of the farming population in traditional fig areas, reducing available labour for complex agroforestry systems • Uncertainty and instability of agricultural policy incentives for agroforestry at national level • Competition with other land uses (solar energy, urbanisation) for agricultural land in peri-urban areas • Pest and disease pressure (fig moth, nematodes, Botryosphaeria), amplified by climate variability • Frequent and intensifying drought episodes affecting all agricultural systems, particularly in central and southern Tunisia (SWOT presentation) • Hydric stress and structural water scarcity threatening both tree and inter-row components • Progressive soil degradation — erosion on terraced and sloped landscapes,

• Growing domestic and international consumer demand for sustainable, traceable and terroir-based products • Valorisation of terroir products (fresh and dried figs, olive oil, fig latex/Ficin, aromatic plants) at premium price points on EU and Gulf markets • Carbon-sequestration potential of fig-based agroforestry systems as a leverage for climate-finance and payment-for-ecosystem-services instruments • Valorisation through Geographical Indication (GI) and AOC labels — progressive extension of the “Figues de Djebba” AOC model to Kesra, Béni Kheddache and Douiret • FAO-GIAHS recognition of Djebba as a leverage tool for international visibility and rural / agri-tourism development	• salinisation in oasis systems, organic-matter loss in dryland soils • Pest and parasitic pressure (fig moth, Botryosphaeria, nematodes) amplified by climate variability • Market instability and price volatility for fig and dried-fig products on national and export markets • Loss of intangible knowledge linked to fig cultivation, drying and processing as the elder farmer generation retires without succession • Difficulty in maintaining traditional terraced landscapes (Djebba, Kesra, Béni Kheddache) due to labour shortage and land abandonment
---	--

c) Priority types of fig-based agroforestry systems

Participants worked in mixed groups to develop preferred system configurations relevant to the Tunisian context. The following table summarises the outputs from the group work:

Three mixed groups (6–7 participants each, balanced across categories) worked in parallel on the three configurations identified during the participatory SWOT exercise. Group 1: Fig + Legumes + Cereals (Figuier + légumineuses + céréales, e.g. vetch, chickpea, faba bean, barley), table below, top row. Group 2: Fig + Small Ruminants (Figuier + sheep / goats) — table below, bottom row. Participants stressed, however, that small ruminants should not be combined directly with fig, as the animals eat the trees; the two components therefore have to be kept separate rather than grazed freely under the canopy. Group 3: Fig + Poultry (Figuier + volailles) — a Tunisia-specific configuration well suited to family-scale farms in northern and central zones, characterised by improvement of soil nitrogen and complementary income from eggs and meat.

System configuration	Expected benefits	Constraints / risks	Resources / enabling conditions
FIG + ARABLE CROPS (e.g. legumes, cereals, aromatic herbs adapted to semi-arid)	• Income diversification in rain-fed farming systems	• Water competition between fig and inter-row crops	• Selection of drought-tolerant inter-row crops adapted to local pedoclimatic

System configuration	Expected benefits	Constraints / risks	Resources / enabling conditions
conditions)	• Soil cover reducing erosion and moisture loss • Biological nitrogen fixation from leguminous inter-row crops • Improvement of soil N, P and K through biological nitrogen fixation by leguminous inter-row crops (vetch, chickpea, faba bean) (SWOT presentation) • Reduction of input costs (mineral fertilisers) and diversification of farm income • Particularly suitable for rainfed northern Tunisia (Djebba, Thibar, Bou Salem) where the climate supports a winter cereal–legume cycle • Microclimate buffering of the fig canopy reduces wind and heat stress on inter-row crops in semi-arid zones	in summer • Financial investment without immediate return • Intensive simultaneous harvest periods between fig and cereal/legume crops (May–September) creating labour bottlenecks (SWOT presentation) • Competition for water between fig and inter-row crops during the summer dry period • No summer inter-row crop is realistic in the Tunisian context due to water scarcity — winter/spring cycles only • Difficulty of mechanisation on terraced landscapes (Djebba, Kesra)	conditions • Technical support and training on agroforestry design • Investment in efficient irrigation infrastructure (drip systems) prioritising fig water status during establishment (SWOT presentation) • Access to certified locally adapted seeds from INRAT and the National Genebank • Targeted financial support for the establishment phase (years 1–3) when fig income is delayed • Technical follow-up via CRDA and GDA extension networks; involvement of GIFruits for value-chain support
FIG + ARABLE CROPS / FORAGES	• Triple income	• Participants	• Rotational

System configuration	Expected benefits	Constraints / risks	Resources / enabling conditions
+ LIVESTOCK (e.g. sheep, goats — traditional in arid zones)	(fig, animal products, inter-row crops) - Organic fertilisation through manure; reduction of inputs - Revival of traditional silvo-pastoral practices in the south - Weed control by small ruminants (sheep, goats) replacing mechanical or chemical interventions (SWOT presentation) - Natural manure fertilisation and recycling of organic matter to the soil - Complementary household revenue from meat, milk and wool — stabilising income against fig price volatility - Strong cultural fit with existing silvopastoral knowledge of southern Tunisian (Béni Kheddache, Douiret, Médenine)	stressed that small ruminants (sheep and goats) should NOT be combined directly with fig trees, as the animals browse and eat the fig foliage, shoots and bark; consequently this association is not recommended and the two components must be kept separate (e.g. forage strips or rotational exclusion rather than free grazing under the fig canopy). - Management complexity of combined fruit growing and livestock - Risk of root and bark damage from uncontrolled grazing - Risk of bark damage on young fig trees from uncontrolled grazing (SWOT presentation) - Need for active	fencing and controlled grazing design - Veterinary and zootechnical support - Robust fencing systems and rotational grazing infrastructure (SWOT presentation) - Targeted farmer training on integrated tree–livestock management - Veterinary technical support; involvement of OEP (Office de l'Élevage et des Pâturages) - Formalised agreements within GDA structures for rotational grazing schedules in agroforestry plots - Explicit recognition of silvopastoral systems in national agroforestry incentive schemes; integration with ODESYANO mountain programmes

System configuration	Expected benefits	Constraints / risks	Resources / enabling conditions
	pastoralist communities	grazing management — rotational schedule, exclusion of young plantings, seasonal access • Need for fencing investment, challenging on collective land tenure • Phytosanitary risks (parasite transmission, hoof damage to surface roots) requiring veterinary follow-up	

d) Alignment with the Demonstration Site (DS) and suggested adaptations

The Tunisian demonstration site is located in the region of Thibar, in the north-western part of Tunisia, within the Béja governorate. It lies at approximately 36°31'19" N and 9°06'18" E, at an altitude of between 340 and 375 m above sea level. Thibar has a Mediterranean sub-humid climate, with mild, wet winters and hot, dry summers — conditions favourable to cereals, legumes and perennial tree crops. The site sits within a highly productive agricultural zone with fertile fersiallitic soils of clay-loam to silty-clay texture, and benefits from proximity to water resources, notably the Oued Thibar.

The experimental site is associated with the Office des Terres Domaniales (OTD) of Thibar, a major state-operated agricultural domain used for crop production and agronomic experimentation. The trial uses a single fig cultivar, "Zidi", an elite and highly commercialised variety which, according to the FIGGEN project, is tolerant to both drought and salinity stress. Fig trees are spaced 8 to 10 m apart and oriented along a North–South axis. The experimental design comprises three treatments: (A) triticale–vetch association, (B) vetch alone, and (C) untreated control. This configuration provides a suitable environment for field trials, varietal characterisation and agro-genetic studies under real farming conditions.

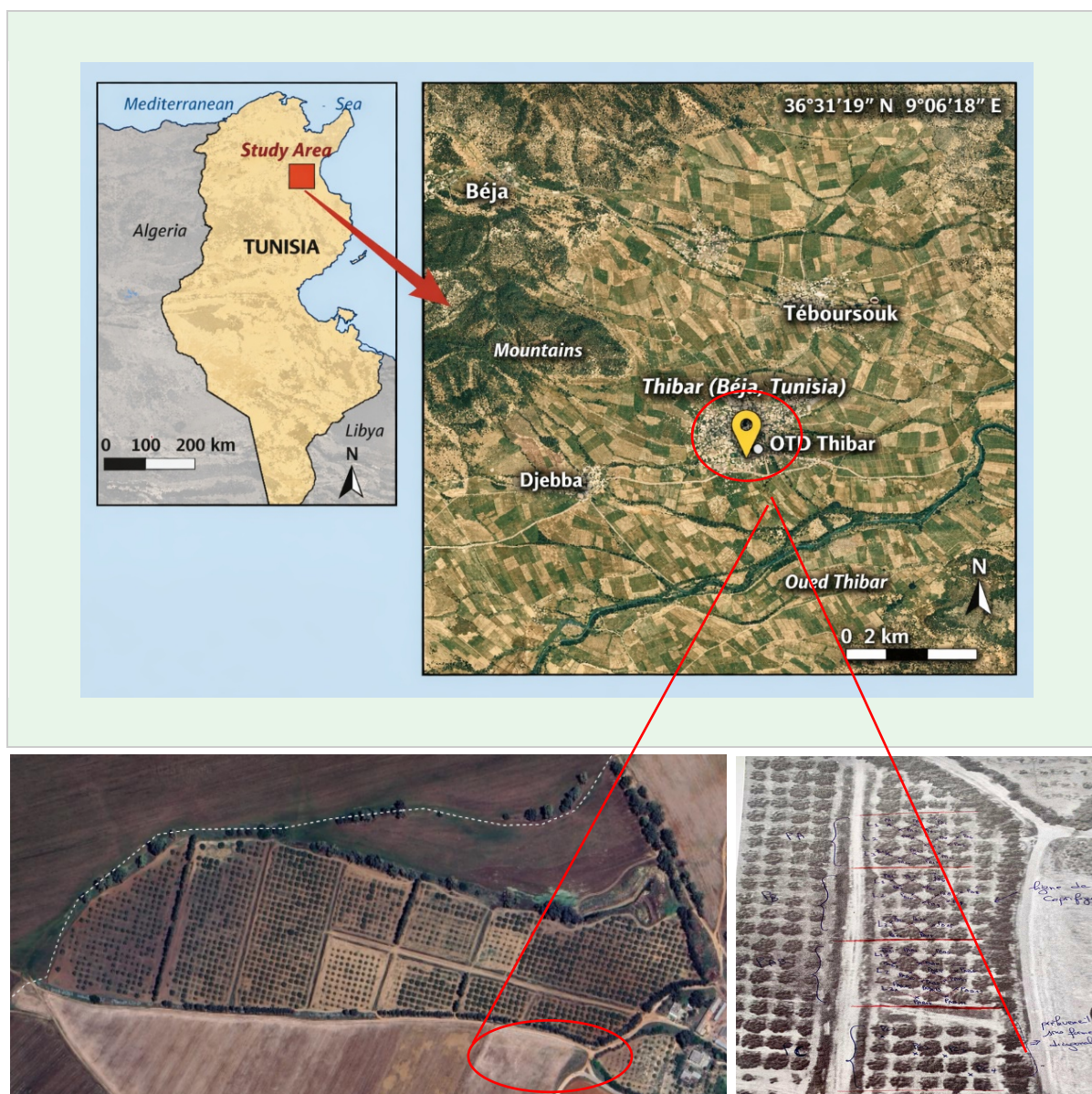


Fig. 6 – The Tunisian demonstration site (Thibar, Béja governorate).

The following recommendations emerged from participants:

Issue discussed	Stakeholder recommendation	Responsibility
Water management and drought-adapted inter-row crops	Given the critical water constraints in Tunisian farming systems, selection of drought-tolerant inter-row crops (legumes with autumn cycle, aromatic plants, halophytes for saline soils) is essential. Monitor water requirements of each inter-row treatment in relation to fig water status.	WP2 + DS team
Cultivar selection for the DS	Stakeholders selected the local cultivar “Zidi” for the Tunisian demonstration site, on account of its wide regional availability, high commercial	

Issue discussed	Stakeholder recommendation	Responsibility
	value and superior fruit quality. This elite cultivar produces large, excellent-quality fruit and is widely grown across the country. Under the FIGGEN project, “Zidi” has shown good tolerance to drought and salinity stress, making it well suited to local agroclimatic conditions and to climate-change challenges. WP2 + WP3	
Quality and aflatoxin monitoring	Monitor soil and air humidity during the harvest season, particularly relevant for dried fig production in hot, humid conditions. Integrate microclimatic data from the DS plots.	WP2 + WP3
Alternative inter-row crops for the Tunisian context	Stakeholders selected vetch, triticale and faba bean as spring intercrops within the experimental system, and chose to exclude summer crops as less suited to local climatic and agronomic conditions. Although it was explained that summer crops could still be tested under the protocol — documenting performance even in the event of failure — participants preferred not to include them. Maize and sorghum were identified as alternative intercrops considered better adapted to the Tunisian agro-ecological context, reflecting a preference for resilient, well-established cropping options consistent with local farming practices and environmental constraints. WP2 – future	
Agroforestry support as during establishment	Inter-row vegetation cover can reduce thermal and water stress in the soil, favouring fig establishment in the first years — a message of particular relevance for southern Tunisian contexts. Should be included in communication materials (WP4).	WP2 + WP4

e) Participant needs

Collected through open discussion during the workshop 'What would you like AGROFIG to deliver?':

- Technical training: agronomic management of fig in agroforestry systems adapted to Tunisian conditions (pruning, irrigation management, soil cover), with practical case studies.

- Access to information on policies and incentives: explanation of available Tunisian agricultural support mechanisms for agroforestry, with practical guidance on application procedures.
- Market and supply chain development: connections with buyers, processors, export channels; exploration of certifications (GI/label) for Tunisian fig varieties; valorisation of niche products (dried fig, fig latex).
- Participation in DS monitoring: continuous access to data collected at the Tunisian demonstration site; possibility of participating in field activities and discussing interim results.
- Connection with experiences from other countries: comparison with agroforestry practices in Italy, Spain and Turkey through AGROFIG.

Additional specific needs expressed by Tunisian participants: (i) Aflatoxin prevention and food-safety protocols for dried-fig processing — explicitly requested by Djebba, Béni Kheddache and INRAT participants. (ii) Dedicated training on fig latex (Ficin) collection, conservation and valorisation pathways. (iii) Support for collective certification processes (GI / AOC / organic) at cooperative level, including extension of the “Figues de Djebba” AOC model. (iv) Guidance on women-led processing micro-enterprises, access to micro-credit, and structuring of women’s cooperatives in traditional fig zones. (v) Information on national funding lines (APIA, ODESYPANO, GIFruits) for terrace restoration and traditional fig-landscape conservation. (vi) Working materials in Arabic in addition to French, particularly for producers and community-group participants.

6. Post-workshop Questionnaire: Evaluation and Feedback

18 out of 20 participants completed the post-workshop questionnaire (90% response rate). The two missing responses correspond to remote participants who have not yet sent their completed copies due to work commitments.

Workshop usefulness and satisfaction of expectations

Workshop usefulness: Very useful 14/18 (78%); Fairly useful 4/18 (22%); Not useful 0/18 (0%). **Satisfaction of expectations:** Completely 12/18 (67%); Partly 6/18 (33%); Not at all 0/18 (0%).

Most interesting and least relevant parts

Most interesting / useful parts: Participatory SWOT analysis (cited by 13/18); group work on agroforestry system configurations (12/18); stakeholder-mapping exercise (9/18); focal-question discussion (7/18). **Less clear / less relevant parts:** Some institutional and programmatic content of the AGROFIG/PRIMA overview was perceived as too dense for non-research participants; the phenotyping-traits questionnaire was judged overly technical by 4 producers, who suggested complementing it with visual aids (photographs of trait categories) for Workshop 2.

Freedom of expression, learning and follow-up

Freedom of expression: 17/18 (94%) felt completely free to express their views; 1/18 felt “mostly free”. **New learning acquired:** 16/18 reported acquiring substantial new knowledge, particularly on the conceptual definition of agroforestry. **Intention to follow up:** 18/18 expressed interest in continuing the collaboration; 12/18 had already identified specific contacts among other participants for follow-up exchanges particularly cooperatives ↔ researchers and collection managers ↔ producers.

Suggestions for Workshop 2 and training needs

Suggestions for Workshop 2: Dedicate a half-day to field visits at the demonstration site and at Djebba (11/18); include agri-food industry operators, exporters and processing cooperatives (10/18); focus on water management and irrigation modelling for fig-based agroforestry (9/18); add a dedicated session on labelling and certification GI, AOC, organic (8/18); provide working materials in Arabic in addition to French (6/18).

Most cited training needs: Aflatoxin prevention and dried-fig food safety; fig latex (Ficin) valorisation; water-efficient pruning and irrigation in semi-arid contexts; market intelligence and export logistics for premium Tunisian dried figs.

7. Learnings and Next Steps

a) Key recommendations

- Water-smart agroforestry design as a Tunisian priority: given the dominant constraint of water scarcity, the LL must develop specific guidance on drought-tolerant inter-row crop selection and water-efficient system designs relevant to different Tunisian pedoclimatic zones. This should inform WP2 from the first year.
- Supply chain structuring as a prerequisite: the LL must include market operators, processors and export-oriented actors already in Workshop 2. Without a structured supply chain, even technically sound agroforestry systems will not achieve adoption at scale.
- Genetic diversity as a strategic lever: the unique richness of Tunisia's fig genetic resources should be actively valorised in the Living Lab. Collaboration between collection managers (INRA Médenine, CRRAO, Genbank,) and the UTM/FST team should be formalised and reinforced.
- Gender and youth inclusion: the participation of the District Head for Rural Women Support is a positive signal, but more targeted engagement of women producers and young farmers from traditional fig-growing areas is needed for Workshop 2.
- Strengthening remote participation: given the geographic diversity of Tunisian stakeholders, improved facilitation of the hybrid format (dedicated online facilitator, shorter hybrid blocks, digital breakout rooms) is essential for Workshop 2.
- Anchoring to the DS: the concreteness of the Tunisian demonstration site is one of the most appreciated elements and increases the credibility of the participatory process.

Additional key recommendations: (i) Formalise a UTM/FST – INRAT – National Genbank coordination platform on Tunisian fig genetic resources, to anchor WP3

phenotyping in a shared national framework. (ii) Integrate a dedicated “aflatoxin and food-safety” work-stream into the WP2 demonstration-site protocols, with explicit links to dried-fig processing. (iii) Pursue active collaboration with APIA, ODESYANO and GIFruits to align AGROFIG outputs with existing national support mechanisms for sustainable agriculture and agroforestry. (iv) Develop a dedicated communication track on fig latex (Ficin) valorisation as a Tunisia-specific contribution to the AGROFIG consortium, in synergy with the UTM/FST VRR project. (v) Plan a Workshop 2 field visit to Djebba (FAO-GIAHS / Slow Food Presidium / AOC) as an emblematic anchor site for the Tunisian Living Lab.

b) Planned follow-up activities

- Analysis and synthesis of data (pre/post questionnaires, SWOT, system templates) — within 4 weeks, UTM/FST team.
- Digitalisation of participatory outputs (photographed post-it notes, completed templates, stakeholder map) and storage in B2Drop.
- Sending presentations to stakeholders as training material.
- Communication to participants: brief workshop report and main results to all stakeholders, including post-workshop contributions.
- Design of Workshop 2 (Co-Design and Assessment of Agroforestry Scenarios): results of Workshop 1 will guide the configurations to be presented, integrated with first-year DS data and with renewed attention to the supply chain, water management and gender dimension.
- Contribution to WP4: key messages from the workshop (richness of Tunisian fig genetic diversity, water scarcity challenge, potential of fig latex valorisation, role of civil society actors) will feed into communication materials (newsletter, agrofig.eu website, social media).
- Proactive recruitment for Workshop 2: agri-food industry operators, processing cooperatives, young farmers, women producers, and environmental NGOs not present at Workshop 1.

8. Annexes

Other data — including individual participant answers, participant names, and the complete register — are stored on the project platform B2Drop (WP1). The following materials are stored in B2Drop in the folder dedicated to the Tunisian Living Lab – Workshop 1 Annexes:

- Participant Information Sheet
- Complete list of participants and facilitators (register with names, affiliations, categories, and gender data).
- Pre-workshop questionnaires (raw data including Informed Consent Forms).
- Priority fig traits questionnaire (raw data including Informed Consent Forms).
- Post-workshop questionnaires (raw data).

- Participant and facilitator register (register with names, affiliations, categories, and gender data).
- Paper group work templates completed by participants.
- Workshop photographs.
- Projected presentations: AGROFIG overview, Living Lab introduction, agroforestry and DS (UTM/FST team).

Note on data storage and confidentiality

In accordance with the AGROFIG data-management plan, all raw and personal data collected during Workshop 1 — including individual participant answers to the pre-workshop and post-workshop questionnaires, signed informed-consent forms, and the complete participant and facilitator register (names, affiliations, categories and gender data) — are stored on the project platform B2Drop, in the folder dedicated to WP1 (Tunisian Living Lab – Workshop 1). To protect participants' privacy, no personal names are reproduced in this report: individuals are referred to only by macro-category and, where relevant, by anonymised profile. Access to the B2Drop WP1 folder is restricted to authorised project partners.

The participant-facing instruments reproduced in the annexes below — the participant information sheet, the informed-consent form and the pre- and post-workshop questionnaires — were administered in French, the working language of the Tunisian Living Lab. They were translated by the UTM/FST team from the AGROFIG partners' original English templates and are reproduced here in French, as used with participants.

Number of stakeholders per mapped category

The table below summarises the number of stakeholders mapped in each macro-category and their mode of participation, without reference to individual names.

Mapped category	In person	Remote	Total
Companies & Entrepreneurs	6	1	7
Citizens & Community Groups	4	1	5
Municipality & Public Institutions	2	1	3
Research & Education Bodies	3	2	5
TOTAL	15	5	20

Participation rate: 20 participants out of 22 invitations (≈ 91%).

Annex I – Participant Information Sheet

Fiche d'information pour le participant

Titre du projet

AGROFIG – Valoriser les bénéfices de l'agroforesterie via la culture du figuier en Méditerranée (Programme PRIMA, 2024–2027).

Coordination : Université de Pise (Italie).

Atelier Living Lab

Titre :

Pays :

Objectif du Living Lab

Vous êtes invité à participer à un Living Lab (LL) dans le cadre du projet AGROFIG. Le LL est un espace participatif où agriculteurs, chercheurs, conseillers, décideurs politiques et autres acteurs locaux coconçoivent des systèmes agroforestiers et discutent de solutions pratiques pour une gestion durable des terres utilisant le figuier.

Votre participation permettra d'identifier :

- Les opportunités et obstacles à l'adoption de l'agroforesterie ;
- Les pratiques appropriées d'association figuier-cultures et de gestion ;
- Les conditions socio-économiques et politiques favorisant l'innovation.

Participation

Si vous acceptez de participer, vous pourrez être invité à :

- Participer à un ou plusieurs ateliers LL (discussions de groupe, exercices de classement ou de cartographie, visites sur le terrain) ;
- Partager vos connaissances, opinions et expériences concernant l'agriculture, les arbres et les conditions locales ;
- Répondre à de courts questionnaires ou formulaires d'évaluation (volontairement).

Les ateliers dureront entre 2 et 4 heures. Vous pouvez vous retirer à tout moment sans conséquence.

Participation volontaire

Votre participation est entièrement volontaire. Vous pouvez arrêter à tout moment sans justification. Vous pouvez également demander la suppression de vos données à tout moment.

Protection des données et confidentialité

- Les informations fournies seront utilisées uniquement à des fins de recherche dans le cadre du projet AGROFIG.
- Les données seront traitées de manière confidentielle et anonyme. Aucun nom ou information identifiable n'apparaîtra dans les rapports ou publications.
- Les réponses seront stockées en toute sécurité par les organisateurs du LL selon les normes RGPD de l'UE (2016/679).
- Seuls les chercheurs autorisés du projet auront accès aux données.

Pour toute question sur l'utilisation de vos données, contactez votre coordinateur national du Living Lab :

Nom :

Email :

Avantages et risques

Aucun risque ou coût direct n'est associé à la participation. Vous pouvez bénéficier du partage d'expériences, de l'acquisition de connaissances sur l'agroforesterie et du réseautage avec d'autres acteurs locaux.

Approbation éthique

Cette activité fait partie du projet AGROFIG approuvé dans le cadre du programme PRIMA, respectant les standards éthiques du programme Horizon Europe de la Commission européenne.

Contact

Pour plus d'informations :

- Coordinateur national du Living Lab : ghada.baraket@fst.utm.tn
- Coordination du projet AGROFIG : tommaso.giordani@unipi.it

Veuillez lire attentivement ces informations avant de signer le formulaire de consentement.

Annex II – Informed Consent Form

Formulaire de consentement du participant (Annexe 9)

Projet : AGROFIG – Valoriser les bénéfices de l'agroforesterie via la culture du figuier en Méditerranée.

Organisation partenaire :

.....

Pays :

Titre du Living Lab :

.....

Déclaration de consentement

Veuillez cocher chaque case pour confirmer votre compréhension et consentement :

- ☐ J'ai lu et compris la fiche d'information relative à cette étude.
- ☐ Je comprends que ma participation est volontaire et que je peux me retirer à tout moment sans justification.
- ☐ J'accepte que mes réponses et contributions soient utilisées de manière anonyme pour la recherche, les publications et rapports liés au projet AGROFIG.
- ☐ Je comprends que mes données seront stockées en toute sécurité et utilisées uniquement pour les besoins du projet, conformément aux lois européennes sur la protection des données (RGPD 2016/679).
- ☐ J'accepte de participer aux activités du Living Lab AGROFIG (ateliers, discussions, questionnaires).
- ☐ [Optionnel] J'accepte que des photographies ou enregistrements audio/vidéo soient réalisés pendant les ateliers à des fins de documentation et diffusion, à condition que mon identité ne soit pas révélée sans mon consentement.

Informations sur le participant

Nom (en lettres moulées) :

.....

Signature :

Date :

Déclaration du chercheur / facilitateur

Je confirme avoir expliqué la nature et l'objectif des activités du Living Lab au participant et répondu à toutes ses questions.

Nom :

Signature :

Date :

Annex III – Pre-workshop Questionnaire

Questionnaire pré-atelier – atelier 1 uniquement (Annexe 5)

Titre : AGROFIG Living Lab – Enquête de référence sur les perceptions et attentes en agroforesterie.

Objectif : ce court questionnaire aide les facilitateurs à comprendre les connaissances, attitudes et attentes initiales des participants avant le premier atelier du Living Lab. Il favorise une discussion inclusive et permet de concevoir des activités adaptées à la réalité des participants.

Veuillez répondre de manière brève et honnête. Il n'y a pas de bonnes ou mauvaises réponses.

1. Informations sur le participant

(Pour analyse interne uniquement – aucune donnée personnelle ne sera partagée)

Nom (facultatif) :

Sexe : ☐ Homme ☐ Femme

Tranche d'âge : ☐ Moins de 30 ☐ 30–50 ☐ Plus de 50

Affiliation / rôle : ☐ Agriculteur / producteur ☐ Chercheur / universitaire ☐ Institution publique ☐ Société civile / ONG ☐ Autre

Pays / Région :

2. Connaissances et expérience

1. Quelle est votre familiarité avec les pratiques d'agroforesterie ? ☐ Pas du tout ☐ Peu familiarisé ☐ Assez familiarisé ☐ Très familiarisé

2. Utilisez-vous ou promouvez-vous actuellement l'agroforesterie dans votre exploitation ou votre travail ? ☐ Oui, actuellement ☐ Non ☐ Prévu

3. Quelles espèces d'arbres ou cultures sont les plus courantes ou prometteuses dans votre région ?

.....

4. Quelle est votre perception de l'intégration des figuiers dans les systèmes agroforestiers ? ☐ Très positive ☐ Positive ☐ Neutre ☐ Négative

3. Obstacles et opportunités

5. Quels sont les principaux obstacles à l'adoption ou à la promotion de l'agroforesterie dans votre région ?

☐ Manque de connaissances ou de formation

☐ Coûts élevés ou soutien financier limité

☐ Problèmes fonciers

☐ Complexité administrative

☐ Manque de marchés

☐ Autre :

6. Qu'est-ce qui pourrait motiver les agriculteurs ou parties prenantes à adopter des pratiques agroforestières ?

☐ Améliorer la fertilité du sol

- ☐ Mieux gérer l'eau (réduction de l'érosion, meilleure infiltration)
- ☐ Augmenter et sécuriser les revenus (production diversifiée : bois, fruits, fourrage)
- ☐ S'adapter au changement climatique (ombrage, protection contre vent et sécheresse)
- ☐ Améliorer le bien-être animal (systèmes sylvo-pastoraux)

4. Attentes

7. Que souhaitez-vous tirer de ce Living Lab ?

- ☐ Nouveaux savoirs / formation
- ☐ Réseautage et collaboration
- ☐ Accès aux ressources ou marchés
- ☐ Influence sur les politiques ou la planification locale

8. Quels sujets aimeriez-vous aborder pendant l'atelier ?

- ☐ Les modèles réussis (exemples concrets)
- ☐ Les techniques pratiques d'agroforesterie adaptées aux conditions locales
- ☐ Les bénéfices sur le sol (fertilité, carbone, eau)
- ☐ Les aspects économiques (coûts, rentabilité, aides)
- ☐ L'échange d'expériences entre participants

Merci pour votre contribution ! Votre participation aidera à concevoir des activités pertinentes et inclusives dans le cadre du processus AGROFIG Living Lab.

Annex IV – Post-workshop Questionnaire

Questionnaire post-atelier – après chaque atelier LL (Annexe 6)

Titre : AGROFIG Living Lab – Formulaire de retour et évaluation des participants.

Objectif : ce court questionnaire recueille les avis des participants sur chaque atelier du Living Lab afin d'améliorer les sessions futures et d'évaluer les résultats d'apprentissage.

1. Informations sur l'atelier

Pays / Région :

Numéro de l'atelier : ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3

Date :

2. Utilité et satisfaction

1. Cet atelier vous a-t-il été utile ? ☐ Très utile ☐ Moyennement utile ☐ Pas utile

2. L'atelier a-t-il répondu à vos attentes ? ☐ Totalement ☐ Partiellement ☐ Pas vraiment

3. Quelle partie vous a paru la plus intéressante ou utile ?

.....

4. Quelle partie vous a paru moins pertinente ou peu claire ?

.....

3. Participation et apprentissage

5. Avez-vous pu exprimer librement votre opinion et partager vos expériences ? ☐

Oui ☐ Partiellement ☐ Non

6. Avez-vous appris quelque chose de nouveau ou obtenu des idées pratiques à appliquer ? ☐ Oui ☐ Partiellement ☐ Non

Si oui, précisez :

7. Prévoyez-vous de poursuivre le contact ou de collaborer avec d'autres participants après cet atelier ? ☐ Oui ☐ Incertain ☐ Non

4. Suggestions

8. Que souhaiteriez-vous améliorer lors du prochain atelier du Living Lab ?

.....

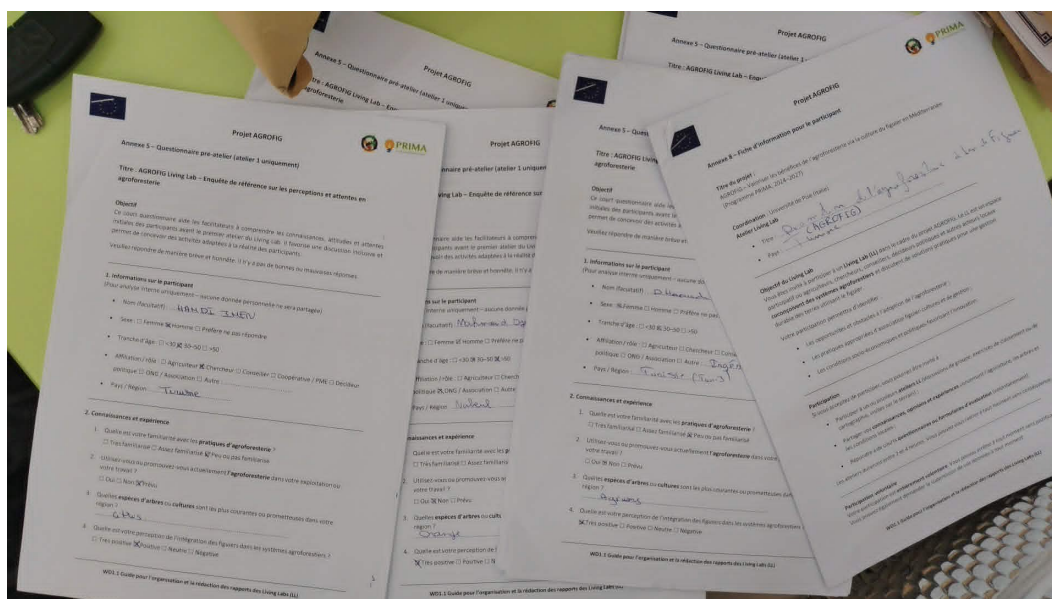
9. Autres commentaires ou suggestions ?

.....

Merci pour votre retour ! Vos réponses nous aident à améliorer les Living Labs AGROFIG pour qu'ils restent ouverts, inclusifs et utiles à tous les participants.

Annex V – Pictures of sheets completed by participants

This optional annex presents photographs of the paper sheets completed by participants during the workshop. The high-resolution originals are stored in the B2Drop WP1 folder.



Projet AGROFIG

3. Obstacles et opportunités

5. Quels sont les **principaux obstacles** à l'adoption ou à la promotion de l'agroforesterie dans votre région ?

☒ Manque de connaissances ou de formation

☐ Coûts élevés ou soutien financier limité

☐ Problèmes fonciers

☐ Complexité administrative

☐ Manque de marchés

☐ Autre :

6. Qu'est-ce qui pourrait **motiver** les agriculteurs ou parties prenantes à adopter des pratiques agroforestières ?

Des sessions de motivation ou sensibilisation

4. Attentes

7. Que souhaitez-vous tirer de ce Living Lab ?

☒ Nouveaux savoirs / formation

☒ Réseautage et collaboration

☐ Accès aux ressources ou marchés

☐ Influence sur les politiques ou la planification locale

☐ Autre :

8. Quels sujets aimeriez-vous aborder pendant l'atelier ?

*Culture des figuiers / variétés ; avancement
surtout qui concerne l'agroforesterie en Tunisie*

Merci pour votre contribution !

Votre participation aidera à concevoir des activités pertinentes et inclusives dans le cadre du processus AGROFIG Living Lab.

WD1.1 Guide pour l'organisation et la rédaction des rapports des Living Labs (LL)

Projet AGROFIG

3. Obstacles et opportunités

5. Quels sont les **principaux obstacles** à l'adoption ou à la promotion de l'agroforesterie dans votre région ?

☒ Manque de connaissances ou de formation

☐ Coûts élevés ou soutien financier limité

☐ Problèmes fonciers

☐ Complexité administrative

☐ Manque de marchés

☐ Autre :

6. Qu'est-ce qui pourrait **motiver** les agriculteurs ou parties prenantes à adopter des pratiques agroforestières ?

*les motivations sont essentielles avec
économique (diversifier source de revenu, réduire
des coûts des intrants), agronomique (fertilité, meilleur
gestion de l'eau...), climatique (adaptation) et
sociale et autre*

4. Attentes

7. Que souhaitez-vous tirer de ce Living Lab ?

☒ Nouveaux savoirs / formation

☒ Réseautage et collaboration

☐ Accès aux ressources ou marchés

☐ Influence sur les politiques ou la planification locale

☐ Autre :

8. Quels sujets aimeriez-vous aborder pendant l'atelier ?

*le rôle de la vigne dans
l'agroforesterie*

Merci pour votre contribution !

Votre participation aidera à concevoir des activités pertinentes et inclusives dans le cadre du processus AGROFIG Living Lab.

WD1.1 Guide pour l'organisation et la rédaction des rapports des Living Labs (LL)

AGROFIG – Fostering agroforestry benefits through fig tree cultivation in the Mediterranean

PRIMA Programme – European Union | <https://www.agrofig.eu>