CANALLS
AGROECOLOGICAL PRACTICES FOR SUSTAINABLE TRANSITION

D8.3 Data Management Plan - second version

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Executive Summary

This document constitutes the second version of the Data Management Plan (DMP) and has been elaborated as a deliverable (D8.3) in the framework of the CANALLS project. CANALLS aims to drive agroecological transitions in the humid tropics of Central and Eastern Africa via multi-actor transdisciplinary Agroecology Living Labs (ALLs). The project builds 8 ALLs in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Cameroon and Rwanda, working alongside and enabling over 20,000 farmers and value chain actors to co-create and benefit from optimal combinations of agroecological practices focusing on crops that are vital for subsistence and economic development (cocoa, coffee, cassava, rice and maize). In parallel, CANALLS engages in solid multi-actor collaboration with rural communities, advisory services and governments to develop a holistic assessment framework and evaluate the socio-economic and environmental performance of the co-created practices.

In this context, the second version of the project's DMP sets out the overall methodological principles pertaining to the management of the data that have been and will be re-used, collected and/or generated in the framework of CANALLS, safeguarding sound and ethical data management along the entire duration of the project. Moreover, it provides an updated overview of CANALLS's data as the project activities continue, along with information on the methodology pertaining to their management as well as to making them Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Re-usable (FAIR).

This DMP is the second of the three versions of CANALLS' DMP to be produced in the course of the project and will serve as a living document (D8.2 Data Management Plan – Initial version in M3 is now updated to D8.3 Data Management Plan – Second version in M24 and updated one more time at the end of the project to D8.4 Data Management Plan – Final version in M48). Along these lines, the DMP is updated and further elaborated during the project to reflect an accurate, up-to-date and ultimately comprehensive plan for managing the data that have been and will be re-used, collected, and/or generated by the project across their entire life cycle, both during and after the completion of CANALLS.

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List of Terms and Definitions

Abbreviation	Definition
AB	Advisory Board
AKIS	Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation Systems
ALL	Agroecology Living Lab
CANoLL	Central and Eastern African Network of Agroecology Living Labs
CESSDA	Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives
DCMI	Dublin Core Metadata Initiative
DMP	Data Management Plan
DOI	Digital Object Identifier
DST	Decision Support Tool
EEA	European Economic Area
FAIR	Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Re-usable
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation
GIS	Geographical Information System
HTML	Hypertext Markup Language
ILK	Indigenous and Local Knowledge
OAI	Open Archives Initiative
OAI-PMH	Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting
PC	Project Coordinator
PID	Persistent Identifier
PMO	Project Management Office
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
TL	Task Leader
URL	Uniform Resource Locator
WP	Work Package
WPL	Work Package Leader
WTL	Work Task Leader

Table 1: Terms and Definitions

1. Introduction

The current document represents the second version of the Data Management Plan (DMP) of the project which has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe Research and Innovation Program under Grant Agreement No 101083653.

CANALLS aims to drive agroecological transitions in the humid tropics of Central and Eastern Africa via multi-actor transdisciplinary agroecology living labs (ALLs). The project builds 8 ALLs in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Cameroon and Rwanda, working alongside and enabling over 20000 farmers and value chain actors to co-create and benefit from optimal combinations of agroecological practices focusing on cropping systems that are vital for subsistence and economic development (cocoa, coffee, cassava, rice and maize based systems).

The consortium of CANALLS consists of an interdisciplinary group of 22 partners across 13 different countries within the EU and the African continent, as presented in Table 2, and will engage many stakeholder groups resulting in a very transdisciplinary project.

Table 2: CANALLS partners

Partner Role[1]	Partner No	Partner Name	Partner Short name	Country
COO	1	FRENCH AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	CIRAD	FR
BEN	2	INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE	IITA	NG
BEN	3	UNIVERSITY OF HOHENHEIM	UHOH	DE
BEN	4	THE NORWEGIAN INSTITUTE OF BIOECONOMY RESEARCH	NIBIO	NO
BEN	5	Q-PLAN INTERNATIONAL ADVISORS PC	Q-PLAN	EL
BEN	6	RIKOLTO INTERNATIONAL	RIK	BE
BEN	7	CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF BUKAVU	UCB	CD
BEN	8	FARMERS ASSOCIATION FOR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH KIVU	APDIK	CD

[1] COO: Coordinator, BEN: Beneficiary

BEN	9	INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT	IRAD	CM
BEN	10	COOPERATIVE SOCIETY WITH BOARD OF CASSAVA ADMINISTRATION	SCOOP	CM
BEN	11	BURUNDI INSTITUTE OF AGRONOMIC SCIENCES	ISABU	BI
BEN	12	RWANDA AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT BOARD	RAB	RW
BEN	13	COPED LTD	COPED	RW
BEN	14	MAGGOT FARM PRODUCTION LTD	MFARM	RW
BEN	15	AFRICAN FORUM FOR AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY SERVICES	AFAAS	UG
BEN	16	NATURLAN – ASSOCIATION FOR ORGANIC AGRICULTURE	NATUR	DE
BEN	17	ETH ZURICH	ETHZ	CH
BEN	18	AFRICAN AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY FOUNDATION	AATF	UK
BEN	19	INSTITUT NATIONAL POUR L'ETUDE ET LA RECHERCHE AGRONOMIQUES INERA	INERA	CD
BEN	20	ACTION GLOBALE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE SERVICES	GASD	CD
BEN	21	CAMEROON FORUM FOR AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY SERVICES (CAMFAAS)	CAMF	CM
BEN	22	CONFEDERATION DES ASSOCIATIONS DESPRODUCTEURS AGRICOLES POUR LE DEVELLOPPEMENT	CAPAD	BI

All partners of the CANALLS consortium adhere to sound data management principles, to ensure that data collected, generated and/or re-used throughout the duration of the project are well-managed, archived and preserved, in line with the structure and guidelines of Horizon Europe Data Management Plan Template.

Along these lines, this second version of the DMP continues in achieving the following objectives:

a) Describe the data management lifecycle for all data to be re-used, collected and/or generated and other research outputs during the implementation of CANALLS, serving as the key element for good data management.

b) Outline and review the methodology employed to ensure sound management of the data collected, and/or generated as well as to make the data Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Re-usable (FAIR).

c) Provide information on the data collected, generated and/or re-used and other research outputs and the way in which they are handled during and after the end of the project, along with the standards applied to this end.

d) Provide details on how the data and other research outputs are being made openly accessible and searchable to interested stakeholders as well as their curation and preservation.

e) Present updated information on the resources allocated to make data FAIR clearly identifying responsibilities pertaining to data management, while addressing data security and ethical aspects.

Considering the aims described above, the DMP is elaborated in the following chapters:

- **Chapter 2** presents a summary of the data that have been and will be collected/generated or re-used during the activities of CANALLS including their purpose as well as their types and formats. Additionally, it outlines their origin, expected volume and the stakeholders that may find them useful.
- **Chapter 3** describes the methodology that is applied in CANALLS in order to safeguard the effective management of data across their entire lifecycle, making them FAIR.
- **Chapter 4** addresses other research outputs that are considered to be managed during the implementation of CANALLS and offers information on our approach to follow the FAIR principle.
- **Chapter 5** estimates the resources required to make the project's data FAIR, while also identifying data management responsibilities.
- **Chapter 6** outlines the data security strategy applied within the context of CANALLS along with respective secure storage solutions employed.
- **Chapter 7** addresses ethical aspects and other relevant considerations pertaining to the data collected/generated or re-used during the implementation of the project.
- **Chapter 8** concludes on the next steps foreseen during the implementation of the project with respect to its data management plan.

Annexed in the present document are: (i) the project's Privacy Policy (Annex I), the templates for the (ii) Informed Consent Form (Annex II) and (iii) the Data Subject Request Form (Annex III) as well as (iv) the Record of Processing Activities (Annex IV) which is used during the implementation of the project's activities to ensure compliance with relevant applicable EU and national regulation(s) and Annex V on changes in the datasets.

Note that **the DMP is not a fixed document**. It is evolving continuously and **will be further elaborated and updated at the end of CANALLS project (i.e. as D8.4 in M48)**. Additional ad hoc updates may be realised (if necessary), to include new data, more detail and/or reflect changes in the methodology or other aspects relevant to their management (such as costs for making data FAIR, size of data, etc.), changes in consortium policies and plans or other potential external factors. Q-PLAN is responsible for the elaboration of the DMP and with the support of all partners who will update and enrich it when required.

2. Data summary

The CANALLS project re-uses and collects/generates meaningful non-sensitive data that do not fall into any special category[2] of personal data, as described within the General Data Protection Regulation[3] (GDPR). The collected data may be quantitative, qualitative, or a combination of both and are/will be analysed with various methodological approaches. The above analyses aim to provide insights that successfully assist CANALLS' activities, enabling us to deliver evidence-based results to achieve the objectives of the project. The second chapter of the DMP starts by explaining the purpose of data collection/generation within the project and how these activities relate to the objectives of CANALLS. It proceeds by describing the different data types, formats, origin and expected or actual size, before concluding with an overview of potential stakeholder groups that may find the project data useful for re-use.

2.1 Purpose of data collection/generation or re-use and its relation to the objectives of the project

To successfully meet the project objectives and ensure the production of evidence-based results, CANALLS entails several activities that require data to be collected/generated or re-used. The purpose of data collection/generation is interrelated with the objectives of the project activities that they are produced for.

In particular, these activities along with their objectives in the framework of CANALLS are as follows:

Analysing socio-economic and environmental circumstances of rural communities to identify the practices and needs and to gain insight into the biophysical features of the project's farming systems.

Mapping the existing food systems, value chains and markets for agroecological products, derived from the project's farming systems and communities, including the operations from production over the food disposal after consumption, with the contribution of these operations to socio-economic and environmental outcomes.

Evaluating the Economic performance of different agroecological strategies in our agroecological living labs (ALLs) by setting the agricultural, ecological and environmental baseline for the existing farming systems.

2 Special categories of personal data according to Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament (General Data Protection Regulation) include personal data revealing racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, or trade union membership, and the processing of genetic data, biometric data for the purpose of uniquely identifying a natural person, data concerning health or data concerning a natural person's sex life or sexual orientation.

3 Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European parliament and of the council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32016R0679

Exploring factors, trade-offs, synergies and policies that potentially can affect agroecological transitions as well as any relevant framework conditions that may act as drivers or barriers of such transitions.

Analysing and evaluating of innovation support services under the Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation Systems (AKIS) framework to explore the role advisory and extension services can have in an effort to support agroecological innovation.

Creating a multi-criteria decision-making framework and a methodology for optimal combinations of agroecological practises and defining context-specific decision-making criteria.

Development of a holistic agroecology assessment framework for co-designing optimal agroecological practice combinations.

Developing Decision Support Tools (DSTs) that can assist and guide advisors to support tailored agroecological transitions.

Enhancing the demand for agroecological food products and designing support services for the products stemming from the project's ALLs.

Planning, operation, monitoring and capacity building for ALLs to guide the establishment and operation of the project's ALLs by creating a dedicated operational model and a dedicated action plan for each ALL.

Building multi-actor communities and establishing of ALLs in which different agroecological practices will be explored and tested for different farming systems and in which also key farmers/ farmers organizations and other stakeholder groups (academia, government/public, value chain actors and civil society) are identified.

Engaging farmers, value chain actors and other stakeholders to co-shape feasible agroecological transition pathways with tailored combinations of practices to implement in each ALL.

Implementing and testing different agroecological strategies in each ALL to identify which ones are more successful and to learn by practice while also documenting the farmers' and value chain actors' experiences.

Catalyzing connections between ALLs with knowledge sharing and mutual learning across and beyond them and exchange knowledge with external stakeholders to further disseminate the project results.

Evaluating the environmental and ecological effects of the tested agroecological practices and strategies implemented in the project's ALLs have with the help of the holistic agroecology assessment framework developed in earlier tasks.

Evaluating the Economic performance and business viability of the agroecological practices implemented by farmers and value chains actors in the project's ALLs.

Assessing social and behavioral changes induced by agroecological practices to identify the ones that foster agroecological transitions and the effects the project's strategies implemented have on people.

Revealing hindering and supporting factors of wide implementation and scaling-up of agroecological practices like the ones explored by the project by analyzing the adoption potential in other markets and regions.

Analyzing and carrying out markets' segmentation for agroecological products to enable the design of demand-driven propositions and sustainable business models that fit the needs of different target groups.

Co-shaping **demand-driven and fair value-propositions for agroecological products**, as well as, building **inclusive sustainable business models for agroecological transitions** for all the strategies explored in the project's ALLs with co-design and validation of them as well as identifying the chain of events required for such innovation business models.

Enhancing demand and facilitating access to local, regional and international markets for agroecological and organic food products from the project's ALLs.

Building innovation support capacity for advisors to facilitate implementation of agroecological practices and to better support such transitions.

Scaling up the use of the DSTs in Africa by extension and advisory service providers leveraging relevant networks.

Creating a replication guide and tools for driving agroecological strategies to help interested stakeholders replicate the project results and drive similar agroecological transitions.

Starting a policy dialogue and making recommendations for transitions to sustainable food systems by creating national multi-actor expert panels.

Monitoring and assessment of the dissemination, communication, coordination and synergies with relevant key network activities of CANALLS, as well as the ALLs network for all the project countries with a view to measuring their results and impact, fine-tune our strategy in this respect as well as fulfil the project's reporting requirements towards the Commission.

Project management and coordination, with the aim to effectively fulfil the project goals, deliver high quality project results, prepare project meetings and ensure sound management of data.

Setting up the Advisory Board (AB) Experts, in order to help with their expertise, during project's implementation.

The following section provides further details on the different types and formats of data collected\generated or re-used during the project's activities.

2.2 Types and formats of collected / generated or re-used data

CANALLS is collecting/generating or re-using data of various structures and formats. Along these lines, the data definition process used for this DMP is based on the source and the physical format of

the data[4]. We define two main aspects: (i) the process under which underlying data are created/captured such as electronic text documents, spreadsheets, questionnaires and transcripts, among others and (ii) the storage format of quantitative and qualitative data. Examples of this aspect include but not limited to easily accessible formats, such as post scripts (pdf, xps, etc.), machine readable formats (xml, html, etc.), spreadsheets, (xlsx, csv, etc.), text documents (docx, rtf, etc.), compressed formats (rar, zip, etc.) or any other format (such as commonly used digital audio or video formats such as mp3 and mp4 respectively) considered appropriate in the respective project activities and applied methodologies.

Under this framework, special attention is paid in using **open formats**[5] (such as csv, pdf, zip, etc.) and/or **machine-readable formats**[6] (such as xml, json, rdf, html, etc.) when possible, to enhance the **interoperability** and **re-use** of data. To achieve this, we are providing data that are **easily readable** and **freely usable in any software program** employed by third parties interested in utilizing the data.

The type and format of collected/generated data in the context of CANALLS are divided into **3 categories**, namely (i) data collected/generated by direct input methods; (ii) data collected/ generated through field measurements and relevant activities; and (iii) data collected/generated from dissemination, communication, stakeholder engagement and clustering activities, as described in the following subsections.

2.2.1 Data collected/generated by direct input methods

Direct input methods, under the scope of CANALLS, involve methodologies for collecting data through desk research and interactions between consortium partners and external stakeholders, with the latter providing data to the former. Along these lines, external stakeholders undertake the role of a data subject that is a natural person whose personal data is being processed[7]. In particular, the identification and selection of suitable data subjects are based on purposeful sampling according to which, external stakeholders are identified and selected by consortium partners based on their role within the rural value chains (e.g., producer, consumer, intermediary, etc.) and the objectives of the respective activity for which data is collected. In this context, quantitative and qualitative data are collected/generated during CANALLS[8]:

- **Quantitative data** is numerical and acquired through counting or measuring. Examples of quantitative data are the yearly turnovers of a business, the hourly compensation of a worker,

4 Jakobsson, U., Braukmann, R., Lundgren M., Expert Tour Guide on Data Management. Retrieved from https://www.cessda.eu/Research-Infrastructure/Training/Expert-Tour-Guide-on-Data-Management/1.-Plan.

5 According to the Open Data Handbook: “An open format is a file format with no restrictions, monetary or otherwise, placed upon its use and can be fully processed with at least one free/open-source software tool and it is not encumbered by any copyrights, patents, trademarks or other restrictions so that anyone may use it”.

6 According to the Open Data Handbook: “Machine readable formats are file formats that can be automatically read and processed by a computer. Machine-readable data must be structured data”.

7 Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European parliament and of the council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32016R0679.

8 Neuman, W. L. (2014). Social research methods: Qualitative and quantitative approaches. Boston: Pearson.

the number of SMEs in the study region, etc. These data may be represented by ordinal, interval or ratio scales and lend themselves to statistical manipulation.

- **Qualitative data,** sometimes referred to as categorical data, is data that can be arranged into categories based on physical traits, gender or anything that does not have a number associated with it. Moreover, written documents, interviews, and various forms of in-field observation are all sources of qualitative data. Examples of qualitative data are the preferences of learning, skillsets, country of origin, etc.

Additional details with respect to the different types and formats of data that have been and will be collected through direct input methods under the frame of CANALLS are provided below.

Socio-economic and environmental context

The collection of the required data to better understand the rural communities involved in the project, was completed in two steps. First, the involved partners conducted desk research to collect information and gain to insights regarding the biophysical systems of the different farming systems, explored in the project, the rural communities' socio-economic conditions, indigenous and local knowledge (ILK) and common farming practices. The desk research also included reviewing reports and materials of past or existing relevant projects. Then, the next step included the collection of field data through interviews, focus groups and surveys with farmers, value chain actors and other stakeholders. The field data collection covered aspects on the adaptive capacity and climate change vulnerability of the focal communities as well as recorded their needs and perceptions about agroecology. The data collected/generated from the desk research and the field data collection are mainly qualitative and are stored in standard text documents(.docx) and spreadsheets (.xlsx) by the responsible partner and shared with task leader when and where applicable. Additionally, personal data from interviewees collected are stored in spreadsheets filled with particulars. All the collected data are aligned with GDPR, and consent forms have been used for the needs of data processing.

Food systems and related markets

The required data to map the existing food systems and markets were also collected in two stages. First, information regarding the existing food systems, markets, farming systems and communities, across the value chain, were collected with desk research. These systems were preliminary mapped based on the findings in literature and were consequently complemented with surveys, interviews and focus groups with local stakeholders. Local value chain actors, market players and consumers were asked questions regarding the challenges of the food systems and markets to update the preliminary mapping of the food systems. The data collected/generated from the desk research and the field data collection were mainly qualitative and are stored in standard text documents (.docx) and spreadsheets (.xlsx). Additionally, personal data from interviewees collected and stored in spreadsheets are filled with particulars. All the collected data are aligned with GDPR, and consent forms have been used for the needs of data processing.

Characterization of focal farming systems

A baseline characterization of the farming systems of the ALLs was conducted using the FAO's Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation (TAPE). TAPE is a comprehensive tool that measures the multi-dimensional performance of agroecological systems across the different dimensions of

sustainability, including agroecological practices, productivity, biodiversity, social equity, and resilience. Indicators such as farm sizes, crop varieties, tree species, livestock numbers, yields, soil fertility, and pest and disease prevalence will be evaluated to characterize system functions along the forest gradient and distinguish agroecological from conventional practices. The TAPE approach combines quantitative and qualitative data for a holistic analysis, collected using the “Open Data Kit” ODK and stored in standardized, machine-readable formats (.xlsx) for sharing and integration with task and WP leaders. This process establishes a comprehensive systems description and serves as a baseline for monitoring transitions toward agroecology

Policies, systemic factors, trade-offs and synergies for agroecological transitions

The necessary data was collected in three different stages. First, desk research explored the existing literature and datasets to identify systemic and policy factors affecting agroecological transitions and relevant framework conditions that may serve as drivers or barriers. Then, the literature findings were complemented with interviews targeting policy makers, at different governance levels. Finally, multi-actor focus groups were organized to consolidate the insights from the interviews and highlight trade-offs and synergies between different strategies. The data collected were both of quantitative and qualitative and are stored in standard text documents (.docx) and spreadsheets (.xlsx). Additionally, personal data from interviewees and focus groups participants were collected and stored in interviewee and participant lists format and spreadsheets filled with particulars. All the collected data are aligned with GDPR, and consent forms were used for the needs of data processing.

Innovation support services

Analyzing innovation support services, under the framework of AKIS, was based on data collected and generated in three stages. First, we conducted desk research of the available literature to draft the AKIS diagram for each of the ALL and they were complemented with information gathered through collaborative sessions with each country team. Then, on-line surveys were conducted to identify the characteristics of advisory service organizations in the focal countries. Lastly, we organized multi-actor focus groups discussions, to reveal the role support services play in such agroecological transitions linked with the specific cases and validate the findings of the previous steps. The data collected/generated are of both quantitative and qualitative and are stored in exchangeable format e.g. standard text documents (.docx), spreadsheets (.xlsx) and standard image formats (.jpeg). Additionally, images from the focus groups meetings, insights, and minutes (workshop reports) are noted in standard text documents, spreadsheets (.xlsx) and standard image formats (.jpeg). Personal data from interviewees and focus groups participants collected are stored in interviewee and participant lists format and spreadsheets filled with particulars. All the collected data are aligned with GDPR, and consent forms were used for the needs of data processing either by responsible persons and or task leads.

Methodology for optimal combinations of agroecological practices

Data from various sources (literature and other relevant projects) were collected to develop a methodology and guidelines to be used during the project that are used to select the optimal combination of agroecological practices in the different ALLs. The guideline consists of two datasets: 1) The co-creation methodology that describes step-by-step how to be used to co-design with stakeholders agroecological transitions and 2) Supplementary materials that are used to apply the co-creation methodology. The data collected/generated are both qualitative and quantitative and are

stored in standard text documents (.docx) and spreadsheets (.xlsx). Photographs have been captured from the focus groups meetings, insights and minutes were noted in standard text documents and personal data are collected and stored in participant lists format and spreadsheets filled with particulars. All the collected data are aligned with GDPR, and consent forms were used for the needs of data processing.

Agroecology assessment framework and application in ALLs

The assessment framework has been developed by first reviewing existing agroecological sustainability assessment tools. Indicators have been collected based on literature review and were used to synthesize the holistic agroecology assessment framework to be applied in our ALLs – an adapted version of TAPE for sub-Saharan Africa. In addition, new indicators are developed during the project and will be used to address any context-specific data needs or cover gaps in the existing tools. The collected and generated data that are used for the specific indicators are both quantitative and qualitative and are stored in spreadsheets (.xlsx) and other machine-readable formats.

Decision support tools (DSTs) for advisors

To build the DSTs that will guide and support tailored agroecological transitions, we have conducted interviews with advisors from the focal countries to collect input on the functionality of the DSTs, in line with end-user needs and via dedicated discussions within the consortium and we have developed the initial concept leading to a prototype that will be validated in later stages of the project. The DSTs will be made available in three forms: 1) Mobile tool 2) Web based tool and 3) printed tool. Registration to use the DSTs will be necessary according to the GDPR guidelines. The data collected/generated will be mainly qualitative and will be stored in standard text documents (.docx), spreadsheets (.xlsx) and other machine-readable formats. Additionally, videos and photographs captured during the dedicated development meetings and workshops, insights and minutes noted in standard text documents and personal data from the above events are collected and stored in participant lists format and spreadsheets filled with particulars. All collected data are aligned with GDPR, and consent forms are used for the needs of data collection and processing.

Support services for agroecological products

To create the support services, relevant data will be collected via dedicated co-creation workshops that will be organized, for each ALL, to co-define the support required to create viable avenues for identified markets. Photographs will be taken, and insights and minutes will be noted in standard text documents (.docx) and spreadsheets (.xlsx). Additionally, personal data from the workshops will be collected and stored in participant lists format and spreadsheets filled with particulars. All the collected data will be aligned with GDPR, and consent forms will be used for the needs of data processing.

Operational plan for ALLs

To guide the establishment and operation of the project's ALLs, we have created a 7-step process for actor selection as well as the creation of an operational model and action plan that helps our ALL teams to monitor and follow up the progress of their activities. During the initial stages of establishing the ALLs, induction training for the team leading each ALL and local stakeholders was offered in dedicated workshops based on the operation plans developed. The operation plan generate data on activity by whom, how and when to implement a given task/activity. The data collected/generated are mainly qualitative and are stored in standard text documents (.docx) and spreadsheets (.xlsx). During

the workshops, photographs were captured, insights and minutes noted in standard text documents and personal data were collected and stored in participant lists format and spreadsheets filled with particulars. All the collected data are and will continue to be aligned with GDPR, and consent forms will be used for the needs of data processing.

Key stakeholders for the establishment of ALLs

To successfully establish the ALLs in the focal regions, a set of actors (that include key farmers and stakeholders from public and private sectors) were identified taking into consideration the diversity of the actors, competence/capacity, activities involved related to agroecology, and willingness of the actors. In each ALL 38-55 stakeholders were interviewed using a checklist questionnaire to collect relevant data that helped to identify the most appropriate actors (n = 20 - 30 per ALL) from the sample. Based on this questionnaire and the results obtained, most important actors have been engaged in the ALLs to participate in their activities throughout the project life. The data collected/generated are categorical and were used for scoring purposes. The generated data are stored in standard text documents (.docx) and spreadsheets (.xlsx). Moreover, personal data from the interviews were also collected and stored in interviewee lists format and spreadsheets filled with particulars. All the collected data are aligned with GDPR, and consent forms have been used for the needs of data processing.

Agroecological transition pathways

Co-creation workshops, for each ALL, will be organized and engage farmers, value chain actors and other stakeholders to collect data on the views related to the ground rules and objectives of the ALLs, align on a common agroecological vision and co-define and outline the practices to be implemented in the ALLs). During the workshop event, videos and photographs will be captured, insights and minutes will be noted in standard text documents and personal data from the participants will be collected and stored in participant lists format and spreadsheets filled with particulars. All the collected data will be aligned with GDPR, and consent forms will be used for the needs of data processing.

Capacity building and support for farmers

Farmers and value chain actors will be continuously trained and supported during the implementation and testing of different agroecological practices in field schools, workshops intra-groups and peer-to-peer learning and monitoring. Audio-visual materials will be created for these actions with data collected via print media, and existing know-how and project results, translated to local languages and shared with the farmers and value chain actors. Additionally, their experiences during the implementation stages will be systematically documented. During the above-mentioned events, videos and photographs will be captured, insights and minutes will be noted in standard text documents and personal data will be collected and stored in participant lists format and spreadsheets filled with particulars. All the collected data will be aligned with GDPR, and consent forms will be used for the needs of data processing.

Knowledge sharing events

To foster the agroecological transition and multiply the knowledge within and beyond the ALLs, mutual learning events will be organized. In these events stakeholders will cross visit within the ALLs to share information of the knowledge gained among the ALLs. The events will be organized based on a clustering of the different ALLs, which does not include the use of personal data of the ALL

participants. Materials for the events will be created mainly based on the Cross-Visit Method adapted to project results. Before and during the cross visits, data of the participants will be collected, photographs and videos will be captured, insights and minutes will be noted in standard text documents and personal data will be stored in participant lists format and spreadsheets filled. Particularly, anonymization of personal data will be implemented before any public use of such data, while all the collected data will be aligned with GDPR, and consent forms for the needs of data processing. Group photographs linked with project activities and events may be used on social media e.g., X, Facebook, etc. so long as main purpose is to improve visibility and impact of the project in accordance with the expectations of the EU rather than projecting the identify of those in the photos

Economic performance and business viability

Financial data will be collected with different methods. First, periodic surveys will be conducted at household, value chain and farming systems levels with smallholder farmers and actors that apply agroecological practices vs farmers that apply conventional ones and consumers to draw conclusions from them. The survey results will then be complemented with data from available relevant databases, desk research on different farming systems and the outcomes of interviews conducted with key stakeholders from the focal value chains. The data collected/generated will be mainly qualitative and will be stored in standard text documents (.docx), spreadsheets (.xlsx) and transcripts (.mp4s). All the above actions will also lead to the collection of personal that will be stored in participant lists format and spreadsheets filled with particulars. All the collected data will be aligned with GDPR, and consent forms will be used for the needs of data processing.

Social and behavioral changes

To assess the impacts that the strategies implemented in the ALLs have on people, data will be collected in two stages. First, a periodic gender sensitive survey will be run to collect data on social and behavioral indicators along with changes in perceptions and other variables that might change the behavior of farmers, value chain actors and other stakeholders. Additionally, interviews with farmers, advisors, researchers, policy makers and other stakeholders will be conducted in each country to obtain more in-depth information needed to assess the social impacts. The data collected/generated will be mainly qualitative and will be stored in standard text documents (.docx), spreadsheets (.xlsx) and transcripts (.mp4s). All the above actions will lead to the collection of personal that will be stored in participant and interviewees lists format and spreadsheets filled with particulars. All the collected data will be aligned with GDPR, and consent forms will be used for the needs of data processing.

Long-term adoption of agroecological practices

This task will collect data from various sources to assess the likelihood of adopting agroecological practices and the factors impacting it. First, based on consultative talks with case study partners, and field visits, interviews with key informants and participant observations. Data collected from these events will be used to adapt the qualitative tool that assesses adoption likelihood within multi-actor workshops. During these workshops, target groups of the tool will be invited to participate and perform respective analyses. During the above events, photographs and videos will be captured, insights and minutes will be noted in standard text documents and personal data will be collected and stored in interviewees and participant lists format and spreadsheets. All the collected data will be aligned with GDPR, and consent forms will be used for the needs of data processing.

Market segmentation criteria and consumer segments

In order to identify markets that have homogenous characteristics that can enable the design of demand-driven value propositions and sustainable business models, distinct needs, demographic characteristics and behavioral factors have been gathered via desk research and surveys with relevant stakeholders in each ALL. The collected data were used to perform a market segmentation analysis for agroecological (and organic) products (both domestic and international). The data collected/generated are mainly qualitative and are stored in standard text documents (.docx) and spreadsheets (.xlsx).

Fair value propositions and sustainable business models for agroecological products

To design and co-shape value propositions that fit the market segments identified for the project, a series of workshops have been organized with key stakeholders (farmers, value chain actors, policy makers, women, advisors etc.) to sketch together alternative and sustainable value propositions. The data collected/generated are be both quantitative and qualitative and are stored in standard text documents (.docx) and spreadsheets (.xlsx). During the organized workshops photographs were captured, insights and minutes were noted in standard text documents. The selected fair value propositions will then be used in the development of the business models for agroecological products. Additionally, dedicated multi-actor focus groups will be run in each ALL to identify and record the chain of events required for agroecological business model innovation. Based on these results, the initial business models will be outlined and the final ones will be fine-tuned after many iterations with data on reactions and acceptance collected from local farmers and other stakeholders. The data collected/generated for the business models will be mainly qualitative and will be stored in standard text documents (.docx) and spreadsheets (.xlsx). All the above actions lead to the collection of personal that are stored in participant lists format and spreadsheets filled with particulars. All the collected personal data are aligned with GDPR, and consent forms are used for the needs of data processing.

Services to enhance demand for agroecological products

Data will be collected directly from farmers and value chain actors to assess their needs and based on these outcomes, suitable services to deliver will be selected. These services (market research, marketing strategies, advice for promotional campaigns, networking) will be developed and for their implementation will utilize data collected/generated from various sources (primary and secondary data. The data collected/generated will be both quantitative and qualitative and will be stored in standard text documents (.docx), spreadsheets (.xlsx) and other machine-readable formats. The discussions with farmers and value chain actors will lead to the collection of personal that will be stored in participant lists format and spreadsheets filled with particulars. All the collected data will be aligned with GDPR, and consent forms will be used for the needs of data processing.

Innovation support capacity workshops

To help advisors build capacity to support the implementation of agroecological practices, training workshops will be organized. In these workshops, advisors will be to be taught on how to use a self-assessment tool that will be built for the project's purposes that enables service providers to assess their innovation support capacity. Train-the-Trainers methodology will be used to build up the capacity for the advisors to function as multipliers, autonomously train other trainers in advising on the agroecological transition. Materials for the training events will be created during the task using existing

literature and expert knowledge and it will be shared and used by the local organizers. The data collected/generated will be mainly qualitative and will be stored in standard text documents (.docx) and spreadsheets (.xlsx). During the organized workshops photographs and videos will be captured, insights and minutes will be noted in standard text documents and personal will be collected and stored in participant lists format and spreadsheets. All the collected data will be aligned with GDPR, and consent forms will be used for the needs of data processing.

DSTs training workshop

In order to scale-up the use of DSTs by extension and advisor service providers, a training introductory workshop will be arranged to engage relevant networks and the project advisors to familiarize them with the tools and to catalyze transnational connections. During the organized workshops photographs and videos will be captured, insights and minutes will be noted in standard text documents and personal data will be collected and stored in participant lists format and spreadsheets filled with particulars. All the collected data will be aligned with GDPR, and consent forms will be used for the needs of data processing.

Replication guide and practice abstracts

CANALLS will develop a Practical Replication Guide (PRG), based on now-how and the results of the project, to help set-up, run and steer multi-actor ALLs for other regions of the humid tropics tailored for different farming systems. The PRG will be fine-tuned and validated via multi-actor community-driven feedback loops and an online workshop to collect feedback on the PRG from farmers, policy makers, value chain actors etc. At the same time, this task also generates 30 practice abstracts (10 already generated and described in D6.1) to further disseminate them in Africa and the EU. The data collected/generated are both qualitative and quantitative and stored in standard text documents (.docx) and spreadsheets (.xlsx). During the organized workshop, photographs and videos will be captured, insights and minutes will be noted in standard text documents, and personal data will be collected and stored in participant lists format and spreadsheets filled with particulars. All the collected data will be aligned with GDPR, and consent forms will be used for the needs of data processing.

Policy briefs and recommendations

To develop at least 10 briefs for policymakers, the project will first organize four national multi-actor expert panels to reflect on the project findings, discuss the barriers and drivers of agroecological transitions and produce recommendations for sustainable food systems transitions via agroecological practices and use their recommendations for this purpose. Then, policy dialogue events will be organized to engage stakeholders from the AU-EU partnership, senior policy officers in the EU, research institutions etc. to discuss and disseminate the policy recommendations. During the organized workshops, photographs and videos will be captured, insights and minutes will be noted in standard text documents, personal data will be collected and stored in participant lists format and spreadsheets filled with particulars. All the collected data will be aligned with GDPR, and consent forms will be used for the needs of data processing.

Central and Eastern African Network of Agroecology Living Labs (CANoLL) design

To design and fine-tune the Network of ALLs for the region, relevant data will be collected via a digital workshop that will be organized for the project's ALLs' key members and the AB. The results of the workshop will be used to elaborate the strategy and plan for growing the network. During the

organized workshops, photographs and videos will be captured, insights and minutes will be noted in standard text documents, personal data will be collected and stored in participant lists format and spreadsheets filled with particulars. All the collected data will be aligned with GDPR, and consent forms will be used for the needs of data processing.

Material collected from project management and coordination

During the implementation phase of CANALLS project, data have been and will continue to be collected from management and coordination activities. More specifically, the collection/generation of data comes up from management, partners' coordination, communication, Quality Assurance processes, progress monitoring, risk analysis, workshops and events. The above data series are expected to be both qualitative and quantitative and stored in various types of formats, such as recorded videos (.mp4), captured photographs (.jpeg), noted minutes, written insights in text documents (.docx), reports presenting outcomes and progress of activities, and participant lists.

Advisory Board feedback and member list

During the implementation of CANALLS project, there are several key stages where guidance and feedback from experts is needed to successfully deploy the respective activities. The CANALLS' AB is a consultation body, providing strategic guidance in key stages, as well as extending the reach of the consortium to a broad range of stakeholder communities. Data collected via AB activities and involvement are comments and proposals written in standard document texts (.docx).

Data collected/generated through direct input methods are **stored in standard .docx** as well as **.xlsx formats**. These formats allow the documentation of information from various files and documents in a single location. By doing so, it is possible to circulate raw data from transcripts, as well as text, images, videos and other objects from other files to one document file or multiple tabs of a single spreadsheet. Moreover, both formats can be immediately converted into open and machine-readable formats (e.g. .xml and .csv) boosting the interoperability and re-usability of the data produced in the frame of CANALLS.

2.2.2 Data collected/generated through field measurements and relevant activities

Field observations on farming systems

Data will be gathered directly from field observations to characterize the cropping and farming systems of the sites in the ALLs. Field data will include Farm/Plots sample description, soil and agronomy data on agroecological practices' experiments, biodiversity/specific richness in different systems, herbaceous plants, trees in the 8 sites, all non-cocoa stems (Ntui and Bunia), all non-coffee stems, cocoa and coffee trees, other plants, including epiphytes below 2m, dendrometrics (e.g. diameter at breast height, tree height), slopes, local utilization and ecosystem services, crop varieties in the plots, observable pests and diseases. These data will be used to explore their function in relation to the forest gradient and comparatively analyze agroecological and conventional practices in place. The data collected/generated will be both quantitative and qualitative and will be stored in spreadsheets (.xlsx) and other machine-readable formats.

Mapping of farms

During the establishment of the ALLs, local partners will extensively map the farms of each ALL, using participatory Geographical Information System (GIS), supported by satellite imagery, to better define the context and challenges (social, economic and environmental) of the different ALLs along with the agroecological transition stage. The collected data will be stored in various formats (ArcGIS) and satellite data formats (e.g., SHP, TIFF, NetCDF), in spreadsheets (.xlsx) and other machine-readable formats.

Environmental and ecological indicators

Data from biophysical surveys, field measurements of different agroecosystems sustainability indicators along with longitudinal studies of farm activities will be collected in order to evaluate performance and assess the trade-off between different sustainability indicators. The above data will be collected both from the ALLs in which we will have agroecological and also from neighboring conventional practices farms to perform the above evaluations. The collected data will be mainly quantitative and will be stored in spreadsheets (.xlsx) and other machine-readable formats.

2.2.3 Data collected/generated from dissemination, communication, clustering, replication, knowledge co-creation and training activities

Website analytics

The CANALLS website is supported by tracking and analytics software to better understand visitors' interactions with the website towards improving its functionality, while user privacy is protected. To identify registered users on the website, cookies are used by Google Analytics to provide users with the possibility to comment using their profile and to edit their newsletter preferences. Cookies created by Google Analytics start with: _ga, _gat, _gid. Users have the ability to delete or block website cookies. Moreover, anonymous cookies providing information about users' location and what pages they visit are used. These cookies sometimes collect anonymous statistics about the user (such as gender, age, geographic location, and interests) and the data is stored by the analytics services that we use. These cookies also gather data regarding what pages users visit, how long they stay on the visited page, what videos they watch or files they download. Tracking cookies from social media networks such as Facebook, Twitter, YouTube and LinkedIn are also used, for customized advertising targeting users of the CANALLS website on these platforms and to assess the performance of ads on these platforms. The data collected by these platforms is anonymized, which means that the social media profiles of users cannot be seen.

Social Media statistics (including X and LinkedIn)

This data is collected/generated through a periodic monitoring of the project's social media statistics (including X and LinkedIn) with a view to measuring and assessing the performance and results of the project's social media activity in terms of dissemination and communication. With that in mind, the data are both qualitative as well as quantitative in nature addressing the metrics reached by each channel (e.g., followers, tweets impressions on twitter etc.). Additionally, this data is followed by an analysis of the results stemming from it and possible ways to improve the results to reach the project's targets. All in all, the data are stored in a spreadsheet (.xlsx) while at the same time the analysis of the results are stored in a standard document text (.docx).

Data collected from project events

These data are collected during the implementation of the project through: (i) the different events (e.g. co-creation workshops, train-the-trainer workshop, regional knowledge transfer days, clustering webinars, final event, etc.) organized by CANALLS (either alone or jointly with other projects or initiatives) consisting of the participants lists that enclose demographic information about the participants; and (ii) the participation of CANALLS partners in relevant third party events in order to reach out and engage stakeholders, thus collecting general information about the events attended and their outreach.

Along these lines, this data is collected to keep track of the results of activities in events for stakeholder engagement and provide the opportunity to project partners report on these activities. Moreover, this data is updated every time a partner attends an event, or a partner organizes an event. The above data are both quantitative and qualitative in nature and are stored in a standard spreadsheet (.xlsx).

Newsletter subscription (e.g., contact details of subscribers)

In order to enhance the dissemination activities of the project, newsletter subscriptions are foreseen on the project website. A subscription form hosted in the project's website facilitate the collection of such data. Any interested stakeholder can voluntarily provide their contact details in a dedicated sign-up form, so as to receive the most up-to-date news and outcomes of the project. A newsletter is sent to subscribers once every 6 months. The data is collected so as interested stakeholders can be informed about the CANALLS activities. Along these lines, the data are comprised of a list of stakeholders along with their basic contact information: (i) email address and (ii) first and last name. A copy of this contact list is stored on MailChimp's (http://mailchimp.com) server which is used for e-mail campaigns and newsletter distribution. All personal information included in this contact list is used and protected according to MailChimp's Privacy Policy.

Data from dissemination and communication activities

Such data is collected through the periodic monitoring of the project's miscellaneous dissemination activities such as publications in relevant journals, posts in blogs, etc. The data consists of a list of publications and posts published by the consortium partners. The purpose of collecting this data is to assess the outreach and efficiency of the dissemination activities during the implementation of the project. For this purpose, a template has been shared with all partners to recommend activities to be performed and to log into the activities they performed. The template is available also online in the project repository so that partners can directly update their input. Finally, all the data are integrated in a spreadsheet (.xlsx).

2.3 Origin of data and re-use of pre-existing data

In the context of CANALLS, new data is collected/generated by partners and external stakeholders participating in the project's activities. With that in mind and aside from consortium partners, external groups of stakeholders from which new data originate include:

- Farmers and other value chain actors (suppliers, producers, food industry actors, traders etc.).
- Farm, business and other advisors (agroecologists, agronomists, business development experts, hubs, export advisors etc.).

- Policy makers and advisors at local, regional, national and EU level related to agroecology (regional and national public authorities, EU public authorities, regulatory bodies, advisory bodies etc.).
- Relevant Initiatives (EU projects focusing on agroecology, AU-EU agroecology networks and working groups)
- Academia & research community in the field of agroecology and sustainable farming practices.
- Civil society (consumers, consumers' associations, NGOs, media representatives etc.).

Moreover, pre-existing data is utilized during the implementation of CANALLS as well. In particular, outputs from other relevant international projects (e.g., PIGAGL, CocoaSoils, PRDAIGL, SERVINNOV, LEAP4FNSSA, RUNRES etc.), national projects, institutions and other relevant initiatives in a large extent will provide a solid basis for CANALLS. The CANALLS consortium will strive to make the most of and advance the work and results of these projects. Such activities include the establishment of the ALLs and the promotion of agroecological products to international markets. The whole development process of the ALLs, the performance evaluation of agroecological practices and delivering fair, inclusive and sustainable business models, built upon pre-existing knowledge, methodologies and outputs of other projects, initiatives and relevant institutions. Finally, consortium partners' internal knowledge, experience and expertise from their participation in other projects and initiatives will directly and indirectly support the implementation of activities throughout the project.

2.4 Expected size of data

CANALLS entails a series of activities aiming at driving agroecological transitions in the humid tropics of Central and Eastern Africa via multi-actor transdisciplinary ALLs and delivering fair, inclusive and sustainable business models to facilitate access to markets and enhancing demand for agroecological products. Considering the above, the below table presents different activities implemented during the course of the project in which data is collected/generated, the types and formats of the data as well as the expected size of the data.

Table 3: Expected size of data

No.	Name of activity	Data	Type of data	Format of data	Expected size of data (MB)*
1	Analysing socio-economic and environmental circumstances of rural communities	Socio-economic and environmental context	Notes, Spreadsheets, Questionnaires	.docx, .xlsx, .pdf	20
2	Mapping the existing food systems, value chains and markets for agroecological products	Food systems and related markets	Notes, Spreadsheets, Questionnaires,	.docx, .xlsx,. pdf	10
3	Evaluating the performance of different agroecological strategies	Characterization of focal farming systems	Notes, Spreadsheets	.docx, .xlsx,. pdf	10

4	in our agroecological living labs (ALLs)	Field observations on farming systems	spreadsheets (.xlsx), other machine-readable formats	.xlsx, Other formats	10
5	Exploring factors, trade-offs, synergies and policies that potentially can affect agroecological transitions	Policies, systemic factors, trade-offs and synergies for agroecological transitions	Notes, Spreadsheets, Questionnaires	.docx, .xlsx, .pdf	10
6	Analysing and evaluating of innovation support services under the Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation Systems (AKIS) framework	Innovation support services	Notes, Spreadsheets, Questionnaires, Photographs, other machine-readable format	.docx, .xlsx, .pdf, .jpeg, other formats	10
7	Creating a multi criteria decision-making framework and a methodology	Methodology for optimal combinations of agroecological practices	Notes, Spreadsheets, Photographs	.docx, .xlsx, .pdf, .jpeg	10
8	Development of a holistic agroecology assessment framework	Agroecology assessment framework	Spreadsheets, Notes	.xlsx, .docx, .pdf	5
9	Developing Decision Support Tools (DSTs)	Decision support tools (DSTs) for advisors	Notes, Spreadsheets, Audio-visual material, Photographs, other machine-readable format	.docx, .xlsx, .pdf, .mp4, .jpeg, other formats	1,000
10	Enhancing the demand for agroecological food products and designing support services	Support services for agroecological products	Notes, Spreadsheets, Photographs	.docx, .xlsx, .pdf, .mp4, .jpeg	5
11	Planning, operation, monitoring and capacity building for ALLs	Operational plan for ALLs	Notes, Spreadsheets, Photographs	.docx, .xlsx, .pdf, .jpeg	5
12	Building multi-actor community and establishing of ALLs	Key stakeholders for the establishment of ALLs	Notes, Spreadsheets, Questionnaires	.docx, .xlsx, .pdf,	4
13		Mapping of farms	GIS formats, spreadsheets, other machine-readable formats	GIS, .xlsx, other formats	20

14	Engaging farmers, value chain actors and other stakeholders to co-shape feasible agroecological transition pathways	Agroecological transition pathways	Notes, Spreadsheets, Audio-visual material, Photographs	.docx, .xlsx, .pdf, .mp4, .jpeg	5
15	Implementing and testing different agroecological strategies	Capacity building and support for farmers	Notes, Spreadsheets, Audio-visual material, Photographs	.docx, .xlsx, .pdf, .mp4, .jpeg	50
16	Catalysing connections between ALLs with knowledge sharing and mutual learning	Knowledge sharing events	Notes, Spreadsheets, Photographs, audio-visual material	.docx, .xlsx, .pdf, .jpeg, mp4, .mov	10
17	Evaluating the environmental and ecological effects	Environmental and ecological indicators	Spreadsheets, other machine-readable formats	.xlsx, Other formats	300
18	Evaluating the economic performance and business viability	Economic performance and business viability	Notes, Spreadsheets	.docx, .xlsx, .pdf,	200
19	Assessing social and behavioural changes induced by agroecological practices	Social and behavioural changes	Notes, Spreadsheets, Questionnaires, Interview transcripts, audio material	.docx, .xlsx, .pdf, .mp4	10
20	Revealing hindering and supporting factors of wide implementation and scaling-up of agroecological practices	Long-term adoption of agroecological practices	Notes, Spreadsheets, Questionnaires, Interview transcripts, audio-visual material, photographs	.docx, .xlsx, .pdf, .mp4, .jpeg	15
21	Analyzing and carrying out market segmentation for agroecological products	Market segmentation criteria and consumer segments	Notes, spreadsheets	.docx, .xlsx	15
22	Demand driven fair value-propositions and inclusive sustainable business models for agroecological transitions	Fair value propositions and sustainable business models for agroecological products	Notes, Spreadsheets, audio-visual material, photographs	.docx, .xlsx, .pdf, .mp4, .jpeg	10
23	Enhancing demand and facilitating access to local, regional and international markets	Services to enhance demand for agroecological products	Notes, Spreadsheets, other machine-readable formats	.docx, .xlsx, .pdf, other formats	5

24	Building innovation support capacity for advisors	Innovation support capacity workshops	Notes, Spreadsheets, audio-visual material, photographs	.docx, .xlsx, .pdf, .mp4, .jpeg	10
25	Scaling up the use of the DSTs in Africa	DSTs training workshop	Notes, Spreadsheets, audio-visual material, photographs	.docx, .xlsx, .pdf, .mp4, .jpeg	10
26	Creating a replication guide and tools for driving agroecological strategies	Replication guide and practice abstracts	Notes, Spreadsheets, audio-visual material, photographs	.docx, .xlsx, .pdf, .mp4, .jpeg	10
27	Starting a policy dialogue and making recommendations for transitions to sustainable food systems	Policy briefs and recommendations	Notes, Spreadsheets, audio-visual material, photographs	.docx, .xlsx, .pdf, .mp4, .jpeg	10
28	Monitoring and assessment of the dissemination, communication, coordination and synergies with relevant key network	Website analytics	Machine generated	.xlsx	20
29		Social media statistics	Machine generated	.xslx	0.5
30		Project events data	Spreadsheets	.xlsx	1
31		Newsletter subscriptions	Spreadsheets	.xslx	0.5
32		Data from dissemination and communication activities	Spreadsheets	.docx, .xlsx, .pdf, .mp4, .jpeg	0.5
33		Central and Eastern African Network of Agroecology Living Labs (CANoLL) design	Notes, Spreadsheets, audio-visual material, photographs	.docx, .xlsx, .pdf, .mp4, .jpeg	50
34	Project management and coordination	Material collected from Project management and coordination	Contact Lists, Photos, Minutes, Reports, Videos, Spreadsheets, Notes	.docx, .xlsx, .mp4, .pdf, .jpg, .png	100
35	Setting up the Advisory Board Experts	AB feedback and member list	Minutes, Spreadsheets, Notes	.docx, .xlsx, .pdf,	5

2.5 Data utility

The stakeholders that may find meaningful utility for the data collected/generated or re-used by the project (both within as well as outside of CANALLS' consortium) along with the benefits that could arise for them by utilizing these data, are concisely presented in the table that follows.

Table 4: Data utility for different stakeholder groups

Stakeholder Groups	Data utility
Farmers and other value chain actors	CANALLS provides farmers, rural communities, and other value chain actors the tools needed to develop ALLs in a variety of agroecological zones and diverse farming systems. Knowledge generated in the project can be used by farmers and rural stakeholders in choosing agroecological practices and developing business models, as well as, in improving networking and outreach. Information on how to set-up an ALL, and evaluate the performance of different agroecological practices and business modelling will help them define their identity in agroecological food products business and establish a concrete market strategy. Services such as the replication guide will offer crucial support to achieve the abovementioned goal.
Farm, business and other advisors	Advisors working with farmers in the agri-food industry will be able to utilise new data and innovation support to guide farmers in their transition to apply agroecological practices as well as to identify market opportunities for expansion.
Policy makers at local, regional, national and EU level related to agroecology	Throughout its duration, CANALLS is collecting and producing quantifiable evidence on the effectiveness and impact of the project's methodologies, activities and tools, with a view to fostering their replication across Africa beyond the project's completion. Data generated during the implementation of the project, may be of great utility for experts who design, implement and/or fund relevant policies for sustainable food transitions.
Academia & research community	During the implementation of CANALLS project, transdisciplinary research is performed building upon prior research efforts to establish agroecological practices in Africa and transition to sustainable food systems. Research data of the project published in reports and/or peer-reviewed scientific journals, as well as deposited in open repositories, can be of great utility for scientists in the field of agroecology, to include the newest knowledge and methodologies to support similar transitions.
Civil society and Non-governmental organizations	CANALLS engages local stakeholders and the general public in its core activities to gain understanding of views on agroecological practices and benefits over conventional farming systems and to participate in the transition process with regional and local governments.
Project partners	The data collected/generated during the implementation of CANALLS is the corner stone for project partners in order to produce evidence-based results and ultimately achieve the objectives of the project. Indeed, these data enable the co-development, testing of useful tools that help achieve the establishment of agroecological farming practices. At the same time, the project data may be meaningful for project partners beyond the end of the project as well, enabling them to build and capitalise upon interesting ideas and opportunities that may emerge to ensure the long-term sustainability of the CANALLS methodology.

3. FAIR data

The guidelines on Data Management Plan[9] of the Commission emphasise the importance of making the data produced in projects funded under Horizon Europe **Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable (FAIR)**, with a view to ensure sound data management. This means using respective standards and metadata to make data discoverable, specifying data sharing procedures and what data will be open, allowing data exchange via open repositories as well as facilitating the reusability of the data. The following sections of the DMP lay out the methodology followed in the implementation of CANALLS with respect to making data findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable via maintaining open access.

3.1 Making data findable, including provisions for metadata

3.1.1 Data discoverability and identification mechanisms

CANALLS places special emphasis on enhancing the discoverability of the data collected/generated or re-used during the course of its activities. **Open data produced during the implementation of the project are locatable by means of a standard identification mechanism.** Indeed, CANALLS assigns globally resolvable **Persistent Identifiers (PIDs)** to any open data uploaded to Zenodo (www.zenodo.org) - more information on Zenodo open data as well as the respective repositories we are employing in the context of the project is provided on section 3.2. An identifier is a unique identification code that is applied to a dataset, so that it can be unambiguously referenced[10]. For example, a catalogue number is an identifier for a particular specimen and an ISBN code is an identifier for a particular book. PIDs are simply maintainable identifiers that allow for permanent reference to a digital object. In other words, PIDs are a way of giving digital resources, such as documents, images and data records, a unique and persistent reference number.

At the same time, **data that are not open are deposited in a searchable resource** (the cloud web storage service of the project) and utilise well-tailored identification mechanisms as well, in the form of standard naming conventions. This procedure safeguards consistency and make data **easily locatable** for partners within the frame of the project. Along these lines, the following subsection provides further analysis on naming conventions and versioning.

3.1.2 Naming conventions and versioning

Following a consistent set of naming conventions in the development of the project's data files can greatly enhance their searchability. Considering the above, CANALLS creates consistent data file names that provide clues to their content, status and versioning, while also increasing discoverability.

9 https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/grants_manual/hi/oa_pilot/h2020-hi-oa-data-mgt_en.pdf

10 Tonkin, E. Persistent identifiers: considering the options (2008), Ariadne Issue 56

In doing so, project partners as well as interested stakeholders can easily identify a file as well as classify and sort them.

According to the UK Data Archive (UK Data Service, 2017b), the best practice in naming conventions is to create brief yet meaningful names for data files, that facilitate classification. Naming conventions should avoid the utilisation of spaces, dots and special characters (such as & or !), whereas the use of underscores is endorsed, to separate elements in the data file name and make them understandable. At the same time, versioning should be a part of a naming convention to clearly identify the changes and edits in a file.

In order to facilitate referencing of the datasets produced during project implementation, CANALLS employs a **standard naming convention that integrates versioning and considers the possibility of creating multiple datasets** during an activity that entails data collection/generation. CANALLS's naming convention considers this issue and addresses it by employing a unique element that captures the number of datasets that are produced under the same activity.

In particular, the **naming convention employed by the project is described below**.

[Name of project] _ [Name of Study] _ [Number of dataset] _ [Issue Date] _ [Version number]

- **Name of project:** CANALLS
- **Name of Study:** A short version of the name of the activity for which the dataset is created.
- **Number of dataset:** An indication of the number assigned to the dataset.
- **Issue Date:** The date on which the latest version of the dataset was modified (YYYY.MM.DD.).
- **Version number:** The versioning number of a dataset.

With the above in mind, some **indicative examples** to showcase the naming structure that is being applied in the context of CANALLS are provided below:

- **CANALLS_Food_systems_mapping_Dataset1_2023.04.31_v1 –** The first dataset generated from the activity mapping food systems, value chains and markets for agroecological products. This is the first version of the dataset that was last modified on the 31st of April 2023 (31/04/2023).
- **CANALLS_Performance evaluation_Dataset2_2023.31.09_v2 –** The second dataset created from the activity that presents the field observations on farming systems. The last modification of this dataset, which in this case produced the second version of the dataset, was on the 31st of December 2023 (31/12/2023).

Versioning of information makes the revision of datasets uniquely identifiable and can be used to determine whether and how data changed over time and to define explicitly which version the creators/editors are working with. Moreover, effective data versioning enables understanding if a newer version of a dataset is available and which are the changes between the different versions, allowing for comparisons and preventing confusion. In this context, **a clear version number indicator is used in the naming convention** of every data file produced during CANALLS in order to facilitate the identification of different versions.

3.1.3 Metadata allowing discovery

In addition to consistent naming conventions and versioning, the project also follows a metadata-driven approach so as to allow discovery and further the searchability of the data, while also facilitating its' understanding and re-use. Metadata is defined as "data about data" or "information about information"[11]. It is usually structured textual information that describes something about the creation, content, or context of a digital resource – be it a single file, part of a single file, or a collection of many files. Metadata is the glue that links information and data across the world wide web. It is the tool that helps people to discover, manage, describe, preserve and build relationships with and between digital resources[12].

Three distinct types of metadata exist[13], as presented below:

- **Descriptive metadata**, used to identify and describe collections and related information resources. Descriptive metadata at the local level help with searching and retrieving. In an online environment, descriptive metadata helps to discover resources. Most of the time, such metadata includes information such as the title, author, date, description, identifier, etc.
- **Administrative metadata** are used to facilitate the management of information resources. It is helpful for both short-term and long-term management and processing of data. This is information that will usually not be relevant for the public but is essential for staff to manage collections internally. Such metadata may be location information, acquisition information, etc.
- **Structural metadata** enables navigation and presentation of electronic resources. It documents how the components of an item are organized. Examples of structural metadata could be the way in which pages are ordered to form chapters in a book, a photograph that is included in a manuscript or a scrapbook or the JPEG and TIF files that were created from the original photograph negative, linked together.

Data produced/used during CANALLS is discoverable with metadata suitable to its content and format. The project employs **metadata standards** to produce rich and consistent metadata to support the long-term discovery, use and integrity of its data. More details on the metadata standards adopted by CANALLS are provided on the following subsection.

3.1.4 Standards for metadata creation

CANALLS employs standards for creating metadata for the data collected/generated by the project, with a view to describing it with **rich metadata** and thus improving their discoverability and searchability. In result, effective searching, improved digital curation and easy sharing is realized. In addition, the standards applied enable the integration of metadata from a variety of sources into other technical systems.

11 Huxley, L., & Jacobs, N. (2004). Online information services in the Social Sciences. Oxford: Chandos.

12 Foulonneau, M., & Riley, J. (2008). Metadata for digital resources: Implementation, systems design and interoperability. Oxford: Chandos.

13 Caplan, P. (2003). Metadata fundamentals for all librarians. Chicago: American Library Association.

For our purposes, **CANALLS's openly available data follow the Zenodo metadata standards**. Zenodo is an open repository developed under the European OpenAIRE programme and operated by CERN. The repository along with its metadata standards have been adopted and are being used by numerus research communities, enabling them to deposit research papers, datasets, software, reports as well as other research outputs. Zenodo creates metadata to accompany the datasets that are uploaded to the repository, extending their reach to a wider audience of interested stakeholders. The created metadata can be exported in several standard formats, including open and machine-readable ones (such as MARCXML, Dublin Core, and DataCite Metadata Schema), following the guidelines of OpenAIRE and are stored by Zenodo in JSON-format according to a defined JSON schema[14].

Project **data not open, are also annotated with open and machine-readable metadata** following the **Dublin Core Metadata standard**. The Dublin Core Metadata element set (certified with the ISO Standard 15836) is an easily understood and implemented standard, being one of the best-known metadata standards. It was originally developed as a core set of elements for describing the content of web pages and enabling their search and retrieval. Among the reasons for selecting this standard is also the fact that **Zenodo is compatible with Dublin Core metadata formats** and thus, any initially closed data, that may become open at a later stage (e.g., due to a change in the consortium's policy), will not lose its metadata. With that said, the Dublin Core metadata standard is a simple yet effective set for creating rich metadata that will describe a wide range of resources. The fifteen element "Dublin Core" described in this standard is part of a larger set of metadata vocabularies and technical specifications maintained by the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative (DCMI). The full set of vocabularies also includes sets of resource classes, vocabulary encoding schemes, and syntax encoding schemes. **An online metadata generator is available to be used** to produce the different metadata elements required (dublincoregenerator.com).

3.1.5 Search keywords included in metadata

The project data are accompanied by search keywords to optimize its findability as well as re-use by interested stakeholders during its entire lifetime. With that in mind, the metadata standards employed by CANALLS provide opportunities for tagging the data collected/generated and its content with keywords. In general, keywords are a subset of metadata and include words and phrases used to name data. In the context of CANALLS, keywords are used to add valuable information to the data collected/generated as well as to facilitate the description and interpretation of its content and value.

The project strategy on keywords is underpinned by the following principles:

- The who, the what, the when, the where, and the why should be covered.
- Consistency among the different keyword tags needs to be ensured.
- Relevant, understandable and clear keywording ought to be sought.

14 For more information on the JSON format and the JSON schema visit the following website: http://json-schema.org/

In general, keywords will comprise terms related to agroecology, Africa and co-creation. The keywords will accurately reflect the content of the datasets and avoid words used only once or twice within them.

3.1.6 Offering metadata that can be harvested and indexed

We know that the wild diversity of the metadata accompanying open data across the plethora of online repositories (e.g. disciplinary archives, institutional repositories, open access journals) can serve as barriers for their findability and sharing amongst different research communities. This is why in the context of CANALLS we have aligned our metadata-creating approach with the **Open Archives Initiative (OAI)**, which promotes the use of a standard protocol for metadata harvesting, designed for better sharing and retrieval of data residing in distributed repositories. This protocol, namely the Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH)[15] promotes interoperability standards that facilitate efficient dissemination of data amongst diverse communities[16].

All structured **metadata linked to the project's open data are offered in a way that can be exported and harvested** via the OAI-PMH thanks to the standards we adopt for metadata creation (see section 3.1.4). The same standards also help us produce **metadata that facilitate indexing**. For instance, the use of the Dublin Core Metadata Standard (as further elaborated in section 3.3) provides a vocabulary of concepts with definitions in open-machine readable formats that enable easier indexing of metadata. Along these lines, there are several tools[17] which implement the Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting, such as **Arc source**, **EnhancedOAIServer** and **eprints.org**, and can be used for harvesting our data by different repositories.

CANALLS's openly available data are uploaded in Zenodo, which is in line with FAIR principles, including "To be Findable" principle. The Metadata of each record uploaded in Zenodo is indexed and searchable directly in Zenodo's search engine immediately after publishing. Metadata of each record is sent to DataCite servers during DOI registration and indexed there.

3.2 Making data openly accessible

3.2.1 Repository

The data produced by CANALLS and deemed open for sharing and re-use, are deposited to, and securely stored, in Zenodo, **an open data repository.** This repository has been selected to enable open access to the project's open data free of charge. In fact, Zenodo builds and operates a simple service that enables researchers, scientists, EU projects and institutions, among others, to share and showcase research results (including data and publications) that are not part of the existing institutional or subject-based repositories of the research communities. It accepts any file format, promotes peer-reviewed openly accessible research, allows the creation of own collections and it is

15 Retrieved from: https://www.openarchives.org/pmh/

16 Corrado, E.M. (2005) 'The importance of open access, open source, and open standards for libraries', Issues in Science and Technology Librarianship.

17 For more information about the tools implementing the OAI-PMH: https://www.openarchives.org/pmh/tools/

available free of charge both for CANALLS to upload and share data as well as for other stakeholders to explore, download and re-use this data.

Moreover, being a digital repository, Zenodo registers **Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs)** for all submitted data through DataCite[18], the leading global non-profit organisation that provides PIDs (and specifically DOIs) for research data. This system preserves data submissions using the safe and trusted foundation of CERN's data centre, alongside the biggest scientific dataset in the world, the LHC's 100PB Big Data store[19]. This means that data deposited in Zenodo will be accessible for years to come, and the DOIs will function as perpetual links to the resources. DOIs remain valuable since they are future proofed against Uniform Resource Locator (URL) or even protocol changes, through resolvers (such as DOI)[20]. With that in mind, an example of a DOI retrieved from Zenodo open repository follows the structure illustrated in Figure 1.

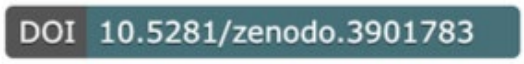


Figure 1: Typical DOI created by Zenodo

3.2.2 Data

Openly available and closed data

CANALLS, in line with FAIR principles of data management in the context of Horizon Europe, adopts the good practice of **making data as open as possible and as closed as necessary**. This calls for partners to disseminate its data that have the potential to offer long-term value to external stakeholders and do not harm the confidentiality and privacy of involved stakeholders that contributed to the collection/generation of this data, maximising the beneficial impact of CANALLS.

Only anonymised and aggregated data are being made open to ensure that data subjects cannot be identified in any reports, publications and/or datasets resulting from the project. The respective project partner in each case will undertake all the necessary anonymisation procedures in such a way that each data subject is no longer identifiable (more details on data management responsibilities are provided in Section 5.2).

It is important to keep in mind that during the process of data anonymisation, data identifiers need to be removed, generalised, aggregated or distorted. Moreover, **anonymisation is different than pseudonymisation**, which falls under a distinct category in the GDPR - anonymisation theoretically destroys any way of identifying the data subject, while pseudonymisation allows for the data subject to be re-identified with additional information. In accordance with the above, Table 5: Good practices for data anonymisation provides a **list of good practices** for the anonymisation of quantitative and

18 For more information on DataCite: https://www.datacite.org/

19 Retrieved from: https://www.software.ac.uk/tags/zenodo

20 Retrieved from: http://dx.doi.org/

qualitative data derived from the tour guide on data management of the Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives (CESSDA).

Table 5: Good practices for data anonymisation

Type of data	Good practices
Quantitative data	• Remove or aggregate variables or reduce the precision or detailed textual meaning of a variable. • Aggregate or reduce the precision of a variable such as age or place of residence. As a general rule, report the lowest level of geo-referencing that will not potentially breach respondent confidentiality. • Generalize the meaning of a detailed text variable by replacing potentially disclosive free-text responses with more general text. • Restrict the upper or lower ranges of a continuous variable to hide outliers if the values for certain individuals are unusual or atypical within the wider group researched.
Qualitative data	• Use pseudonyms or generic descriptors to edit identifying information, rather than blanking-out that information. • Plan anonymization at the time of transcription or initial write-up, (longitudinal studies may be an exception if relationships between waves of interviews need special attention for harmonized editing). • Use pseudonyms or replacements that are consistent within the research team and throughout the project. For example, using the same pseudonyms in publications and follow-up research. • Use 'search and replace' techniques carefully so that unintended changes are not made, and misspelt words are not missed. • Identify replacements in text clearly, for example with [brackets] or using XML tags such as <seg>word to be anonymized</seg>. • Create an anonymization log (also known as a de-anonymization key) of all replacements, aggregations or removals made and store such a log securely and separately from the anonymized data files.

Source: Tour guide on data management of the CESSDA[21]

With that in mind, Table 6 presents the data collected/generated during the course of the project that are being made openly available. In case certain data cannot be shared (or need to be shared under restrictions), a justification for that choice is provided.

21 Retrieved from: https://www.cessda.eu/Research-Infrastructure/Training/Expert-Tour-Guide-on-Data-Management/5.-Protect/Anonymisation

Table 6: Project data availability

No	Data	Availability	Notes
1	Socio-economic and environmental context	Open & Closed	Any personal information data is aggregated/ anonymized before becoming openly available.
2	Food systems and related markets	Open & Closed	Any personal information data is aggregated/ anonymized before becoming openly available
3	Characterization of focal farming systems	Open & Closed	Any personal information data will be aggregated/ anonymized before becoming openly available.
4	Field observations on farming systems	Closed	Data from field observations on farming systems will remain closed being a qualitative data and it contains personal information which is useful only for internal reporting purposes. Finalised reports, and deliverables are openly available
5	Policies, systemic factors, trade-offs and synergies for agroecological transitions	Open & Closed	Any personal information data is aggregated/ anonymized before becoming openly available.
6	Innovation support services	Closed	The data sets are for internal use, while finalised reports, and deliverables are openly available
7	Methodology for optimal combinations of agroecological practices	Open	All data related to this methodology are open. Any personal information data are aggregated/ anonymized before becoming openly available.
8	Agroecology assessment framework	Open	
9	Decision support tools (DSTs) for advisors	Open & Closed	Any personal information data will be aggregated/ anonymized before becoming openly available. Personal data were treated as expected by the GDPR.
10	Support services for agroecological products	Open	
11	Operational plan for ALLs	Open	Information related to implementation plan for ALLs are open
12	Key stakeholders for the establishment of ALLs	Open	Any personal information/data are kept closed
13	Mapping of farms	Closed	Data related to farm characteristics of the ALLs (e.g. farm size) will be closed
14	Agroecological transition pathways	Open	All data related to this methodology will be open.

			Any personal information data will be aggregated/ anonymized before becoming openly available.
15	Capacity building and support for farmers	Open & Closed	Personal Data will remain close
16	Knowledge sharing events	Open & Closed	Any personal information data will be aggregated/ anonymized before becoming openly available. Personal data related to the Knowledge sharing events will not be shared publicly. The methodology as well as tools and outputs of the events itself will be shared anonymously.
17	Environmental and ecological indicators	Open	Any personal information data will be aggregated/ anonymized before becoming openly available.
18	Economic performance and business viability	Open	Any personal information data will be aggregated/ anonymized before becoming openly available.
19	Social and behavioural changes	Open	Any personal information data will be aggregated/ anonymized before becoming openly available.
20	Long-term adoption of agroecological practices	Open & Closed	Any personal information data will be aggregated/ anonymized before becoming openly available. Data related for the qualitative appraisal will not be shared. The aggregated results of the tools will be shared within the CANALLS consortium and the scientific community.
21	Market segmentation criteria	Open	
22	Consumer segments for agroecological food products	Open	Any personal information data are aggregated/ anonymized before becoming openly available.
23	Fair value propositions and sustainable business models for agroecological products	Open	
24	Services to enhance demand for agroecological products	Open	Any personal information data will be aggregated/ anonymized before becoming openly available.
25	Innovation support capacity workshops	Open & Closed	Any personal information data will be aggregated/ anonymized before becoming openly available. Personal data will not be shared; outputs of the activities and methodologies related to the innovation support capacity workshops will be shared within CANALLS and to a limited degree with external partners to enable the

			scaling of the capacity building within advisory services.
26	DSTs training workshop	Open	Any personal information data will be aggregated/ anonymized before becoming openly available.
27	Replication guide and practice abstracts	Open	
28	Policy briefs and recommendations	Open	Any personal information data will be aggregated/ anonymized before becoming openly available.
29	Website analytics	Open & Closed	Website analytics will be available only to CANALLS consortium and the EU Commission. In cases where statistics are shared, data were aggregated and anonymized before being made openly available (e.g., reported in the publicly available Dissemination and Communication Plan of the project), while personal data were treated as expected by the GDPR.
30	Social media statistics	Open & Closed	Social media analytics are available only to CANALLS consortium and the EU Commission. In cases where statistics are shared, data were aggregated and anonymized before being made openly available (e.g., reported in the publicly available Dissemination and Communication Plan of the project), while personal data were treated as expected by the GDPR. Specific types of social media analytics (e.g., number of followers) are publicly available on the project's SMAs.
31	Project events data	Open & Closed	Personal data of participants will remain closed. Aggregated statistics may be published for promotion and reporting purposes.
32	Newsletter subscriptions	Closed	Data from newsletter subscriptions will remain closed as it contains personal information and is useful only for internal reporting purposes.
33	Data from dissemination and communication activities	Open & Closed	Data collected from dissemination actions are available only to CANALLS consortium and the EU Commission. In cases there is a need to share information for dissemination and communication purposes

			through the project's website and social media accounts, any personal information is anonymized before being made openly available. In cases where photos of participants are shared online, it is done in the framework of a project's activity or after having the consent of participants.
34	Central and Eastern African Network of Agroecology Living Labs (CANoLL) design	Open	Data collected from CANoLL with personally identifiable information will be aggregated
35	Material collected from Project management and coordination	Open & Closed	Any personal information data is aggregated/ anonymized before becoming openly available.
36	AB feedback and member list	Open & Closed	Contact details and other key personal information from the advisory board members is not publicly shared. However, the constitution of the Advisory Board Members is open.

It is important to note that all personal data collected / generated are considered as closed data prior to their anonymisation and aggregation to safeguard the confidentiality of the data subjects.

Data accessibility and availability

Public access to the open data is made available and free of charge through Zenodo, which is automatically linked to OpenAIRE. The data is fully accessible thanks to the included metadata and the search facility available on Zenodo. At the same time, closed data are intended to be stored and shared amongst authorised members of the consortium through cloud storage and file sharing providers which constitute structures that maintain and manage data and make these data accessible over a network, usually the internet (i.e. Google Drive). Before starting using these cloud services from providers situated both inside and outside the EEA we have ensured that they comply with the relevant GDPR requirements.

Table 7 presents where data are made accessible in the context of CANALLS.

Table 7: Project data accessibility

No	Data	Notes
1	Socio-economic and environmental context	The open data are available on Zenodo, closed data are shared only on the cloud storage
2	Food systems and related markets	The open data are available on Zenodo, closed data are shared only on the cloud storage
3	Characterization of focal farming systems	The open data will be available on Zenodo, closed data will be shared only in the cloud storage. Only

		finalised reports and or deliverables will be available on the website
4	Field observations on farming systems	Closed data are shared only in the cloud storage
5	Policies, systemic factors, trade-offs and synergies for agroecological transitions	The open data are available on Zenodo, closed data are shared only on the cloud storage
6	Innovation support services	Only finalised reports and or deliverables will be available on the website, while data sets remain internal and shared only in the internal cloud storage.
7	Methodology for optimal combinations of agroecological practices	The open data are available on Zenodo, and project website after the approval of the respective deliverable
8	Agroecology assessment framework	The open data are available on the project website after the approval of the respective deliverable
9	Decision support tools (DSTs) for advisors	The open data will be available on the website, closed data will be shared only in the cloud storage.
10	Support services for agroecological products	The open data will be available on the website
11	Operational plan for ALLs	The open data are available on the project website and Zenodo
12	Key stakeholders for the establishment of ALLs	The open data are available on the project website and Zenodo
13	Mapping of farms	Closed data will be shared only in the cloud storage.
14	Agroecological transition pathways	All open data will be available on the website
15	Capacity building and support for farmers	The open data will be available on the website, closed data will be shared only the cloud storage
16	Knowledge sharing events	The open data (meaning finalised reports and deliverables) will be available on the website, closed data will be shared only in the internal cloud storage and only shared where necessary.
17	Environmental and ecological indicators	The open data will be available on Zenodo, in the website after the approval of the respective deliverable
18	Economic performance and business viability	The open data will be available on Zenodo, in the website after the approval of the respective deliverable
19	Social and behavioural changes	The open data will be available on Zenodo, in the website after the approval of the respective deliverable
20	Long-term adoption of agroecological practices	The open data will be available on Zenodo and project website, closed data will be shared only the cloud storage
21	Market segmentation criteria	The open data is available on Zenodo
22	Consumer segments for agroecological food products	The open data is available on Zenodo
23	Fair value propositions and sustainable business models for agroecological products	The open data will be available on Zenodo, project website

24	Services to enhance demand for agroecological products	Project Website
25	Innovation support capacity workshops	The open data (will be available on the website, closed data will be shared only the cloud storage
26	DSTs training workshop	The open data will be available on the website, closed data will be shared only the cloud storage
27	Replication guide and practice abstracts	Project website and EIP-AGRI
28	Policy briefs and recommendations	Project Website
29	Website analytics	The open data will be available on Zenodo, whereas the closed data will be shared in the cloud storage
30	Social media statistics	The open data will be available on Zenodo, whereas the closed data will be shared in the cloud storage
31	Project events data	The open data will be available on Zenodo, whereas the closed data will be shared in the cloud storage
32	Newsletter subscriptions	Available only within the consortium through the cloud storage for closed data
33	Data from dissemination and communication activities	Zenodo
34	Central and Eastern African Network of Agroecology Living Labs (CANoLL) design	Website
35	Material collected from Project management and coordination	Zenodo
36	AB feedback and member list	Through website

Restrictions on use

By utilising Zenodo for sharing the project's openly available data, CANALLS can apply **different levels of accessibility** for data, considering any relevant issues (such as ethical, rules of personal data, intellectual property, commercial, privacy-related, security-related, etc.).

More specifically, **Zenodo offers the following levels of data accessibility**:

- **Open access**: Data remains available for re-use. Nevertheless, the level at which this data can be re-used is determined also by their accompanied licence for re-use (see subsection 3.4.2).
- **Embargoed status**: Access to the data will be restricted until the end of the embargo period, at which time, the content will automatically become publicly available.
- **Restricted access**: The data will not be made publicly available and sharing will be made possible only by the approval of the project partner that have the responsibility of the data.
- **Closed access**: The data is protected against unauthorized access at all levels and only members of the consortium have the right to access it.

Project partners mainly utilize the open access level to disseminate project data amongst the interested stakeholders. Data that will not be available for re-use is accessible only by authorised

partners of CANALLS's consortium and or authorised personnel from the funding authority of the project.

Moreover, **CANALLS will continue to ensure open access to all peer-reviewed scientific publications** that may be produced in the framework of the project. In particular, according to the Grant Agreement, CANALLS will:

- At the latest at the time of publication, deposit a machine-readable electronic copy of the published version or final peer-reviewed manuscript accepted for publication in a trusted repository for scientific publications.
- Ensure immediate open access to the deposited publication — via the repository — under the latest available version of the Creative Commons Attribution International Public Licence (CC BY) or a licence with equivalent rights. Moreover, for monographs and other long-text formats, the licence may exclude commercial uses and derivative works (e.g. CC BY-NC, CC-BY-ND).
- Ensure information is given – via the repository – about any research output or any other tools and instruments needed to validate the conclusions of the scientific publication.

Beneficiaries (or authors) must retain sufficient intellectual property rights to comply with the open access requirements.

Identity ascertainment and data access committee

The identity of stakeholders who want to access the data on Zenodo is not necessary to be ascertained, as the data uploaded on Zenodo are publicly open and no authorization is required. On the other hand, closed for the public data is available only to authorized consortium partners, through dedicated mechanisms provided by the cloud storage service employed by the respective partners depositing the data. As further elaborated in chapter 6 of this DMP, technical access controls are built into the CANALLS website, in order to ascertain the identity and access rights of those who want to access the data.

A data access committee to evaluate or approve access requests to personal data, is not foreseen because only authorized partners will have access to the project's closed data, accessible only by using their credentials (username/password), and no third-party will re-use them for their benefit.

3.2.3 Metadata

Availability and licences

Metadata of deposited publications generated in the context of CANALLS are open under a **Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication (CC 0) or equivalent**, in line with the FAIR principles for data management adopted by the project (in particular machine-actionable). Such **metadata provide information, at least, about the following**:

- The publication at hand (author(s), title, date of publication, publication venue);
- Reference to the Horizon Europe funding;
- The name of the project, including its acronym and Grant Agreement number;

- Any particular licensing terms which may apply (depending on the chose license);
- Persistent identifiers that have been attributed to the publication;
- Authors involved in the action, their organizations and the project itself.

Where applicable, the metadata also include persistent identifiers for any research output or any other tools and instruments needed to validate the conclusions of the publication. The metadata are available through Zenodo. It is quite unlikely that Zenodo will terminate its operation and stop providing its services, but in such a case all data, metadata, code and documentation uploaded will be transferred and hosted to other suitable repositories without undue delay. In this respect, it is important to note that, since all of CANALLS's openly available data make use of PIDs (i.e. DOIs, see subsection 3.2.1), the links to the data will not be affected. In parallel, the project's data that are not openly available for sharing are deposited, together with their accompanying metadata, code and documentation (if necessary), to the cloud web storage service employed by the project.

Methods, software tools and documentation to access the data

CANALLS emphasises the accessibility of the collected/generated or re-used data during the project. With that in mind, no specialised method, software tool and/or documentation is expected to be needed at the moment, in order to access the data. Interested stakeholders are able to access the data by simply using web browsers (e.g., Mozilla, Google Chrome, Internet Explorer, Safari, etc.) through computers (either desktop or laptop), smart phones and/or tablets.

More specifically, interested parties first need to access Zenodo through its webpage (following the link https://zenodo.org/) and utilise the search engine of the repository to explore interesting data. By typing the name of the project (or any other relevant keyword connected to CANALLS data) the search engine will direct the user to the project's data, ready to be explored and re-used. Moreover, since the data are available in open formats, we make sure that they can be read appropriately by a range of different software, widely and freely accessible to all potential data users.

Closed data are only accessed by authorised project partners through usage of a cloud storage service. Again, no specialised method, software tool and/or documentation is required.

As elaborated in the above subsection, should Zenodo terminates its operation and stops providing its services, in such case all data, metadata, code and documentation uploaded will be transferred and hosted to other suitable repositories without undue delay.

Along these lines, this section provided the applied methodology for the project's purposes to ensure that data is as openly accessible as possible by any stakeholder that may find them interesting for re-use. In this context, CANALLS also focuses on providing metadata standards and appropriate metadata vocabularies to increase data interoperability. The following section provides further details in this respect.

3.3 Making data interoperable

Data interoperability refers to the ability of systems and services that create, exchange and use data

to have clear, shared expectations for the contents, context and meaning of that data[22]. CANALLS has adopted in its data management methodology the use of metadata vocabularies, standards and methods that increase the interoperability of collected/generated data through its activities.

More specifically, **the interoperability of data not publicly shared, is facilitated by using the Dublin Core Metadata standard.** This standard is a small "metadata element set" which accounts for issues that must be resolved to ensure that data meet traditional standards for quality and consistency, while still remaining broadly interoperable with other data sources in the linked data environment. The fifteen elements of the standard provide a vocabulary of concepts with natural-language definitions (e.g., title, creator, author, etc.) that are instantly converted into open machine-readable formats (such as XML, HTML, etc.), enabling machine-processability. Each element is optional and may be repeated, while the standard itself offers ways for refining them, encouraging the use of encoding and vocabulary schemes. The vocabulary of the Dublin Core Metadata standard is presented in Table 8[23]:

Table 8: Dublin core Metadata standard vocabulary

No	Element	Element definition
1	Title	A name given to the resource.
2	Creator	An entity primarily responsible for making the content of the resource.
3	Subject	The topic of the content of the resource.
4	Description	An account of the content of the resource.
5	Publisher	An entity responsible for making the resource available.
6	Contributor	An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the resource.
7	Date	A date associated with an event in the life cycle of the resource
8	Type	The nature or genre of the content of the resource.
9	Format	The physical or digital manifestation of the resource.
10	Identifier	An unambiguous reference to the resource within a given context.
11	Source	A reference to a resource from which the present resource is derived.
12	Language	A language of the intellectual content of the resource.

22 L. Steele & T. Orrell (2017). The frontiers of data interoperability for sustainable development. Publish What You Fund and Development Initiatives

23 Sugimoto, S., Baker, T., & Weibel, S. L. (2002). Dublin Core: Process and Principles. Lecture Notes in Computer Science Digital Libraries: People, Knowledge, and Technology, 25-35.

13	Relation	A reference to a related resource.
14	Coverage	The extent or scope of the content of the resource.
15	Rights	Information about rights held in and over the resource.

Along similar lines, **the interoperability of openly available data is facilitated through Zenodo**, which adopts community-endorsed practices, since its metadata are stored internally in JSON format according to a defined JSON schema. This encloses HTML microdata that allows machine-readable data to be embedded in HTML documents in the form of nested groups of name-value pairs. Moreover, the JSON schema provides a collection of shared vocabularies in microdata format that can be used to mark-up pages in ways that can be understood by major search engines.

CANALLS' data offer qualified references to other data. A qualified reference is a cross-reference that explains its intent. For example, X is regulator of Y is a much more qualified reference than X is associated with Y, or X see also Y. Our goal is to create as many meaningful links as possible between (meta)data resources to enrich the contextual knowledge about the data, balanced against the time/energy involved in making a good data model. To be more concrete, our references specify if one dataset builds on another dataset, if additional datasets are needed to complete the data, or if complementary information is stored in a different dataset. The links between the datasets are also described and, all datasets are properly cited, including their persistent identifiers.

3.4 Increase data re-use

3.4.1 Documentation for validating data analysis and facilitating data re-use

By utilising Zenodo for sharing the project's openly available data, CANALLS ensures the facilitation of data access, validation and re-use, in compliance to the general policies of Zenodo regarding content, access and re-use. More specifically, the following principles are followed by Zenodo to make data re-useable according to the FAIR principles[24]:

- R1: (meta)data are richly described with a plurality of accurate and relevant attributes

Each record contains a minimum of DataCite's mandatory terms, with optionally additional DataCite recommended terms and Zenodo's enrichments.

- R1.1: (meta)data are released with a clear and accessible data usage license

24 Retrieved from: https://about.zenodo.org/principles/

License is one of the mandatory terms in Zenodo's metadata and is referring to an Open Definition license. Data downloaded by the users is subject to the license specified in the metadata by the uploader.

- R1.2: (meta)data are associated with detailed provenance

All data and metadata uploaded is traceable to a registered Zenodo user. Metadata can optionally describe the original authors of the published work.

- R1.3: (meta)data meet domain-relevant community standards

Zenodo is not a domain-specific repository, yet through compliance with DataCite's Metadata Schema, metadata meets one of the broadest cross-domain standards available.

3.4.2 License schemes to permit the widest use possible

Data are being made freely available in the public domain to permit the widest re-use possible. Moreover, the application of a licence to CANALLS's open data is a simple way to ensure that any interested third-party can re-use them. In this context, licences are the instrument which permit a third-party to copy, distribute, display and/or modify project data only for the purposes that are set by the licence. Licences typically grant permissions on conditions that certain terms are met. While the precise details vary, three conditions are commonly found in licences which are the attribution, non-derivative, and non-commerciality.

Along these lines, CANALLS publishes openly available data under the **Creative Commons licencing scheme** to foster re-use and build an equitable and accessible environment. Zenodo provides CANALLS the **opportunity to publish its open data under five Creative Common licences** as follows:

Creative commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 (CC BY-SA 4.0) according to which any third party can freely copy, distribute, display and modify the datasets for any purpose. Remix, transform, or built upon data, must be distributed under the same license as the original. Third parties must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made.

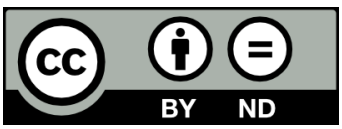
Figure 2: CC BY-SA 4.0

Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0) according to which any third party can freely copy, distribute, display and modify the datasets for any purpose. Third parties must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made.

Figure 3: CC BY 4.0

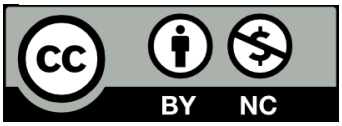
Creative Commons Attribution-No Derivatives 4.0 International (CC BY-ND 4.0) during which any third party can freely copy, distribute, display and modify the datasets for any purpose. Remix, transform, or built upon data, however, must not be distributed. Third parties must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made.

Figure 4: CC BY-ND 4.0



Creative Commons Attribution-Non-commercial 4.0 International (CC BY-NC 4.0) based on which third parties can copy, distribute, display and modify the datasets for any purpose other than commercial unless they get a permission by project partners first. Third parties must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made.

Figure 5: CC BY-NC 4.0



Creative Commons Attribution-Non-commercial-No Derivatives 4.0 International (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0) according to which third parties can copy, distribute, display and modify the datasets for any purpose other than commercial unless they get a permission by project partners first. Remix, transform, or built upon data, however, must not be distributed. Third parties must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made.

Figure 6: CC BY-NC-ND 4.0

Different licensing schemes may be selected to better fit the needs of CANALLS's open data, ensuring not only their long-term preservation and re-use but also the interests of the consortium along with the rights of individuals for whom the data is about. In such a case, this subsection of the DMP is being updated accordingly.

3.4.3 Availability for re-use

The re-use of data is a key component of CANALLS's strategy for making data FAIR. In fact, making data available for re-use ensures interested stakeholders, other than project partners, can benefit from the data, contributing towards maximising the impact of the project. Rich metadata created based on metadata standards that enable proper discovery as well as appropriate licensing schemes facilitate the re-use of CANALLS's open data, allowing to find valuable utility even after the end of CANALLS project.

In principle, data become available for re-use no later than 120 days after the end of processing (i.e. collection, anonymisation, aggregation, etc.). This action ensures that any additional data management activities required, do not compete with the timely delivery of the project's planned outputs.

With that in mind, the expected time that CANALLS's data are being made openly accessible and uploaded to Zenodo is provided in Table 9:

Table 9: Expected time that data are being made open through Zenodo and project website[25]

No	Data	Expected time for making data open	Notes
1	Socio-economic and environmental context	Uploaded July 2nd, 2024	https://zenodo.org/doi/10.5281/zenodo.12606181
2	Food systems and related markets	Uploaded June 26th, 2024	https://zenodo.org/doi/10.5281/zenodo.12542665
3	Characterization of focal farming systems	31/03/2025	Open data will be available after task 1.3 is completed
4	Field observations on farming systems	31/03/2025	After task 1.3 is completed in the project cloud
5	Policies, systemic factors, trade-offs and synergies for agroecological transitions	August 6th, 2024	https://zenodo.org/records/13134033
6	Innovation support services	31/12/2024	After approval of the respective deliverable
7	Methodology for optimal combinations of agroecological practices & supporting documentation	July 2nd and July 3rd, 2024	https://zenodo.org/doi/10.5281/zenodo.12633554 https://zenodo.org/doi/10.5281/zenodo.12606797
8	Agroecology assessment framework	31/12/2024	D2.2 is available in CANALLS webpage
9	Decision support tools (DSTs) for advisors	31/04/2026	After approval of the respective deliverable
10	Support services for agroecological products	31/04/2026	After approval of the respective deliverable
11	Operational plan for ALLs	Uploaded July 10th, 2024	https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.12703774
12	Key stakeholders for the establishment of ALLs	Uploaded July 9th, 2024	https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.12684216
13	Mapping of farms	31/12/2026	After approval of the respective deliverable
14	Agroecological transition pathways	31/12/2026	At the end of the project, with the final version of the respective deliverable
15	Capacity building and support for farmers	30/09/2026	After approval of the respective deliverable

25 This timetable is based on expectations and may be modified during the course of the project taking into account any unforeseen risk that may occur.

16	Knowledge sharing events	30/09/2026	After approval of the respective deliverable -
17	Environmental and ecological indicators	31/10/2026	120 days from the submission of the respective deliverable
18	Economic performance and business viability	31/10/2026	120 days from the submission of the respective deliverable
19	Social and behavioural changes	31/10/2026	After approval of the respective deliverable – final version
20	Long-term adoption of agroecological practices	30/09/2026	After approval of the respective deliverable
21	Market segmentation criteria	Uploaded July 10th, 2024	https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.12703952
22	Consumer segments for agroecological food products	Uploaded July 10th, 2024	https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.12704375
23	Fair value propositions and sustainable business models for agroecological products	30/09/2026	When task 5.3 is completed
24	Services to enhance demand for agroecological products	30/09/2026	When task 5.4 is completed
25	Innovation support capacity workshops	31/03/2027	After approval of the respective deliverable
26	DSTs training workshop	31/12/2026	When task 6.2 is completed
27	Replication guide and practice abstracts	31/12/2024 31/12/2026	The 1st batch of practice abstracts (D6.1) The rest datasets when task 6.3 is completed
28	Policy briefs and recommendations	31/12/2026	When task 6.4 is completed
29	Website analytics	31/12/2026	After approval of the respective deliverable.
30	Social media statistics	31/12/2026	After approval of the respective deliverable.
31	Project events data	31/12/2026	After approval of the respective deliverable.
32	Newsletter subscriptions	31/12/2026	This data will contain sensitive private and business information and cannot be made public. Available only within the consortium.
33	Data from dissemination and communication activities	31/12/2026	After approval of the respective deliverable.
34	Central and Eastern African Network of Agroecology Living Labs (CANoLL) design	31/12/2026	After approval of the respective deliverable

35	Material collected from Project management and coordination	N/A	After approval of the respective deliverables
36	AB feedback and member list	31/12/2026	When task 8.2 is completed

3.4.4 Data provenance

Data provenance is the documentation of where a piece of data comes from and the processes and methodology by which it was produced. Put simply, provenance answers the questions of why and how the data was produced, as well as where, when and by whom[26]. Accurately recording data provenance is a cornerstone of good data management. CANALLS is using specific elements of the Dublin Core Metadata Standards[27] and the **W3C Provenance Data Model**[28], to generate specific text files (e.g., README) that accurately capture the history of each data entity throughout its versions (e.g., based on the DOI versioning Zenodo provides)[29].

3.4.5 Data quality assurance processes

Quality Assurance (QA) and **Quality Control** (QC) activities are an integral part of CANALLS's data management methodology and are implemented prior to the publication of any data to Zenodo, safeguarding transparency, consistency, comparability, completeness and accuracy of the data.

QA is a planned system of review procedures conducted outside the framework of developing a dataset, by personnel not directly involved in the dataset development process[30]. In the context of CANALLS, it takes the form of **peer-review of methods and/or data summaries** to assess the dataset quality and to identify any need for improvement, ensuring that the dataset correctly incorporates the scientific knowledge and data generated.

QC is defined as a system of checks to assess and maintain the quality of the dataset being compiled[31]. The relevant procedures of CANALLS are designed to provide routine technical checks as they measure and control data consistency, integrity, correctness and completeness as well as identify and address errors and omissions. In this context, QC checks cover everything from data acquisition and handling, application of approved procedures and methods, and documentation. Some of the general quality checks undertaken in the framework of the project include checking (i)

26 https://ardc.edu.au/resource/data-provenance/

27 https://www.dublincore.org/resources/userguide/creating_metadata/#Provenance

28 https://www.w3.org/TR/prov-dm/

29 https://help.zenodo.org/

30 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Vol. 1 General Guidance and Reporting, CHAPTER 6 Quality Assurance / Quality Control and Verification.

31 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Vol. 1 General Guidance and Reporting, CHAPTER 6 Quality Assurance / Quality Control and Verification.

for transcription errors in data input; (ii) that scale measures are within the range of acceptable values; and (iii) whether proper naming conventions are used.

4. Other research outputs

The implementation of CANALLS entails activities that will generate or re-use other research outputs. This includes digital research outputs, besides the data described in the second chapter of this DMP. The management of these other research outputs in the context of CANALLS are in line with FAIR data principles, as concisely outlined in the table that follows.

Table 10: 4. Other research outputs

Work Package / Task	Research output	Brief Description	Type	Expected size	Interested stakeholders and benefits	Availability	Accessibility (repository)	Expected time for making open
WP2 / T2.3	DSTs	We will develop a series of Decision Support Tools	Software / digital documents	about 1 GB	Advisory Services	Open	Cloud	31/07/2026

5. Allocation of resources

5.1 Estimated costs to make data FAIR

The costs required for making the data collected/generated during CANALLS activities FAIR, are integrated in the budget of the project. With that in mind, Table 11 provides an overview of the estimated costs of making data FAIR as well as their budget source within the framework of CANALLS.

Table 11: Estimated costs for making data FAIR

No	Data Processing / Management Activity	Budget source	Total estimated effort in Person Months[32]	Total estimated cost in Euro[33]
1	Collection	Budget allocated to the WP under which the respective data are processed	52.27	225,136.43 €
2	Documentation	Budget allocated to the WP under which the respective data are processed	13.07	56,284.11 €
3	Storage	Budget allocated to the WP under which the respective data are processed	6.53	28,142.05 €
4	Access and security	Budget allocated to the WP under which the respective data are processed	6.53	28,142.05 €
5	Preservation	Budget allocated to the WP under which the respective data are processed	3.27	14,071.03 €
6	Availability and re-use	Budget allocated to the WP under which the respective data are processed	19.60	84,426.16 €
7	Overall data management	WP8	3.00	12,922.28 €
			Total	449,124.11 €

In order to make the cost estimations for making data FAIR in the context of CANALLS, a series of **assumptions** were made, considering the respective **guidelines** provided by the Research Data Management Support, a multidisciplinary network of data experts within Utrecht University[34], as well as of the UK Data Service and its data management costing tool[35]. With that in mind, the estimated costs for making CANALLS's data FAIR cover **data-related activities and resources across the data lifecycle**, spanning from collection and documentation through storage and preservation over to sharing and re-use.

32 The total estimated effort for each data processing / management activity reflects the cumulative effort for the implementation of the respective activity for all data collected / generated across the different WPs of CANALLS.

33 The total cost of each data processing / management activity is calculated by multiplying the effort estimated for the respective activity with the weighted average cost of a person month in the framework of CANALLS.

34 Research Data Management Support. Guides: Costs of data management. Utrecht University. Retrieved from: https://www.uu.nl/en/research/research-data-management/guides/costs-of-data-management

35 UK Data Service. Costing Data Management. Retrieved from: https://www.ukdataservice.ac.uk/manage-data/plan/costing

In particular, costs for **data collection** cover activities necessary for acquiring external datasets (if required), gathering/generating new data, transcribing (if applicable), formatting and organising the data as well as acquiring informed consent from data subjects. Such data processing activities reflect the majority of the costs required for making data FAIR as the majority of CANALLS's data constitutes new data collected/generated over the course of the project. At the same time, **data documentation** costs address the effort required for describing data (e.g. marking data with variable and value labels, code descriptions, etc.) as well as creating well-defined metadata along with a meaningful description of the context and methodology on how data was collected/generated and processed (where necessary).

Costs for **data storage** include the resources required to ensure adequate storage space for the data as well as the effort necessary to conduct data back-ups. At the same time, **data access and security** costs encompass costs related to 1) ensuring access to the data and 2) protecting data from unauthorised access or use or from disclosure. Given that the storage of CANALLS's data do not require the procurement of additional space (other than what is already available to project partners) and no special measures or software are required to access and secure the data (other than what is inherently built into the repositories of CANALLS's data), such costs are kept to a minimum.

Data preservation costs, on the other hand, are estimated relatively higher than data storage, access and security costs, as additional effort is required, in several cases, to convert the collected/generated data from their original form (e.g. physical interview transcripts) to an open and/or machine-readable format suitable for long-term preservation (e.g. to an .xlsx format.). Adequate effort for **data availability and re-use** costs is also foreseen to safeguard the appropriate digitisation and anonymisation of the data and to cover any resources required for data sharing and cleaning. Along the same lines, appropriate effort is foreseen for **overall data management** as well, to cover the effort related to the operationalisation of data management in the framework of CANALLS.

Finally, costs for **long-term preservation** in the framework of CANALLS are assumed to be negligible, since the open data of the project are hosted in the Zenodo repository free of charge.

5.2 Data management responsibilities

For the effective, proper and secure handling of the data collected/generated during the implementation of CANALLS, specific data management roles have been established within the data management methodology and procedures of the project. These responsibilities are outlined in this section of the DMP and are as follows:

Project Coordinator (PC): The PC, CIRAD is responsible for coordinating and overseeing the successful implementation of the DMP. The PC contributes to quality assurance of the DMP and is informed about the upload of project's openly available data to Zenodo.

Project Management Office (PMO): Q-PLAN is responsible for the overall data management of CANALLS, including the elaboration of the DMP and its updates (when necessary, along with support of all partners). Q-PLAN is also responsible for the elaboration of templates for the Informed Consent Form and the Data Subject Request Form to be appropriately adjusted and utilised by project partners during relevant activities of the project, as well as, for drafting the project's Privacy Policy that has

been uploaded on the project's website. Q-PLAN in collaboration with relevant project partners (e.g. Task Leaders) examines if additional specific privacy policies are required for certain project tasks and coordinates the elaboration of such privacy policies. Q-PLAN is also responsible for uploading the project's openly available data to Zenodo. Finally, Q-PLAN coordinates with Work Package Leaders, Task Leaders and Responsible Partners to determine whether and how the data collected/generated or re-used by the project are shared and become available for re-use.

Work Package Leader (WPL): WPLs are responsible for coordinating the implementation of data processing activities performed under the Work Packages (WPs) they are leading. Moreover, they align Q-PLAN and the respective Work Task Leader on whether and how the data gathered/produced under the tasks, that fall within the WP they are leading, are shared and/or re-used. This includes the definition of access procedures and any necessary software and/or other tools which may be required for data sharing and re-use. Finally, the WPLs are the main responsible for assuring data quality stemming from the activities of the WP they are leading, including assessing their quality and indicating any need for improvement to the respective Work Task Leaders.

Work Task Leader (WTL): WTLs are responsible for data collected/generated or re-used in the frame of the tasks that fall under their leadership, as well as, for safeguarding appropriate and timely processing. Moreover, they are responsible for properly adjusting the Informed Consent Form and Data Subject Request Form templates, to the needs and specificities of the activities carried out in the task they are leading. WTLs are responsible for identifying the need for a specific privacy policy regarding the task they are leading and collaborate with Q-PLAN for drafting and releasing it to the public. Finally, they undertake any necessary actions to prepare the data collected/generated or re-used through the tasks they are leading for sharing either within the consortium or openly (including the use of proper naming conventions, application of suitable anonymisation techniques, creation of appropriate metadata and documentation, etc.).

Partners: All project partners are tasked to collect, digitise, anonymise, store, destroy and/or otherwise process data for the purposes of the activity they have been collected/generated or re-used within the project. They are responsible for appropriately collecting the necessary consent for processing data as well as for ensuring the Informed Consent Form and the Data Subject Request Form used are properly adjusted to the needs of the activity they are participating (including references to the project's Privacy Policy and any other applicable specific privacy policies). These adjustments, in any particularities, are applicable to their organisation while ensuring adherence to provisions of relevant national data protection legislation in their respective country. Moreover, they are responsible for managing the consents they have collected with a view to demonstrating compliance with relevant applicable EU and national regulation(s). Finally, they perform quality checks to assess and maintain the quality of the dataset(s) held within their records.

Data repositories: Data repositories are tasked with the storage and long-term preservation of the project data. In this respect, Zenodo maintains and preserves the openly available data of CANALLS, enabling sharing and re-use. Zenodo assigns metadata and DOIs to the data, while also taking all necessary measures to securely back-up the data and restore it, safeguarding its long-term preservation.

In this context, Table 12 illustrates the allocation of data management responsibilities amongst the members of the CANALLS consortium per data collected/generated or re-used under each WP.

Table 12: Data management responsibilities of CANALLS's partner per data collected/generated under each WP

WP	WPL	Data	Tasks	WTL	Responsible Partners
WP1	IITA	Socio-economic and environmental context	1.1	IITA	ETHz, RIK, UCB, IRAD, ISABU, RAB)
		Food systems and related markets	1.2	AATF	IITA, ETHz, RIK, UCB, CIRAD IRAD, ISABU, RAB
		Characterization of focal farming systems	1.3	IITA	CIRAD, ETHz, UCB, IRAD, ISABU, RAB
		Field observations on farming systems	1.3	IITA	CIRAD, ETHz, UCB, IRAD, ISABU, RAB
		Policies, systemic factors, trade-offs and synergies for agroecological transitions	1.4	NIBIO	IITA, CIRAD, IRAD, ISABU, RAB, AATF, AFAAS
		Innovation support services	1.5	UHOH	IITA, RIK, CIRAD, IRAD, ISABU, RAB, AATF, AFAAS
WP 2	CIRAD	Methodology for optimal combinations of agroecological practices	2.1	CIRAD	IITA, ETHz, UHOH, NIBIO, RIK, UCB, IRAD, ISABU, RAB
		Agroecology assessment framework	2.2	UCB	IITA, ETHz, UHOH, NIBIO, RIK, CIRAD, IRAD, ISABU, RAB, AATF, NATUR
		Decision support tools (DSTs) for advisors	2.3	UHOH	CIRAD, ETHz, UCB, CIRAD, IRAD, IITA, ISABU, RAB
		Support services for agroecological products	2.4	AATF	Q-PLAN, RIK, CIRAD, IRAD, IITA, ISABU, RAB, AFAAS, NATUR
WP 3	NIBIO	Operational plan for ALLs	3.1	NIBIO	All partners
		Key stakeholders for the establishment of ALLs	3.2	NIBIO	CIRAD, IITA, RIK, IRAD, UCB, ISABU, RAB, AATF, NATUR
		Mapping of farms	3.2	NIBIO	CIRAD, IITA, RIK, IRAD, UCB, ISABU, RAB, AATF, NATUR
		Agroecological transition pathways	3.3	CIRAD	IITA, ETHz, UHOH, NIBIO, Q-PLAN, RIK, UCB, APDIK, IRAD, SCOOP, ISABU, RAB, COPED, MFARM, NATUR)
		Capacity building and support for farmers	3.4	IITA	CIRAD, ETHz, UHOH, NIBIO, RIK, UCB, APDIK, IRAD, SCOOP, ISABU, RAB, COPED, MFARM, NATUR
		Knowledge sharing events	3.5	UHOH	All partners
WP 4	ETHz	Environmental and ecological indicators	4.1	ETHz	CIRAD, IITA, RIK, UCB, IRAD, ISABU, RAB
		Economic performance and business viability	4.2	ETHz	IITA, RIK, UCB, APDIK, CIRAD, IRAD, ISABU, RAB, NATUR

		Social and behavioural changes	4.3	UCB	IITA, UHOH, RIK, APDIK, UCB, CIRAD, IRAD, ISABU, RAB
		Long-term adoption of agroecological practices	4.4	UHOH	All partners
WP 5	AATF	Market segmentation criteria	5.1	QPLAN	IITA, RIK, UCB, APDIK, RAB, AATF, AFAAS NATUR
		Consumer segments for agroecological food products	5.1	QPLAN	IITA, RIK, UCB, APDIK, RAB, AATF, AFAAS NATUR
		Fair value propositions and sustainable business models for agroecological products	5.2, 5.3	Q-PLAN	Q-PLAN, RIK, UCB, RIK, APDIK, IITA, RAB, AATF, NATUR
		Services to enhance demand for agroecological products	5.4	AATF	IITA, RIK, APDIK, RAB, AFAAS, NATUR
WP 6	UHOH	Innovation support capacity workshops	6.1	UHOH	RIK, APDIK, IITARAB, AATF, AFAAS
		DSTs training workshop	6.2	AFAAS	CIRAD, IITA, UHOH, RIK, APDIK, RAB, AATF
		Replication guide and practice abstracts	6.3	AFAAS	CIRAD, IITA, UHOH, NIBIO, UCB, IRAD, ISABU, RAB, AATF
		Policy briefs and recommendations	6.4	AATF	CIRAD, ETHz, NIBIO, UHOH, IRAD, ISABU, IITARAB, AFAAS
WP 7	Q-PLAN	Website analytics	7.1	Q-PLAN	All partners
		Social media statistics	7.1	Q-PLAN	All partners
		Project events data	7.1	Q-PLAN	All partners
		Newsletter subscriptions	7.1	Q-PLAN/All partners	All partners
		Data from dissemination and communication activities	7.1	Q-PLAN/All partners	All partners
		Central and Eastern African Network of Agroecology Living Labs (CANoLL) design	7.4	IITA	CIRAD, NIBIO, IRAD, ISABU, RAB, AATF
WP 8	CIRAD	Material collected from Project management and coordination	8.1	CIRAD/Q-PLAN	All partners
		AB feedback and member list	8.2	Q-PLAN	

6. Data security

CANALLS securely handles any collected/generated or re-used data throughout its entire lifecycle as it is essential to safeguard project data against accidental loss and/or unauthorised access. To achieve this, the project applies appropriate technical and organisational measures based on a risk

assessment of relevant data that considers the impact and the likelihood of a potential data breach. The project's data security strategy aims at minimizing the probability that a data breach will occur during its course and after the completion of CANALLS, either from human error or hardware failure, as well as to inhibit any unauthorised access. Particularly, in case of personal data collection/generation it is crucial that such **data can be accessible only by those authorised to do so.**

All project partners are responsible for processing[36] data using appropriate means, such as private servers or cloud service providers that adhere to the relevant legal data protection requirements (e.g. GDPR). Additionally, all project partners ensure that **data are protected,** and any **necessary data security controls have been implemented**, to minimize the risk of information leak and destruction. The above case refers to data that is closed and therefore not shared and/or re-used within the project. To minimize the consequences of potential data losses, for such cases, data are **backed up at regular time intervals based on change frequency and criticality. The backed-up files are stored in appropriate storage media including external hard drives, flash drives, Network Attached Storage (NAS) devices and reputable cloud services** to safeguard data preservation, while also enabling recovery at any time. Moreover, **integrity checks**[37] are carried out regularly ensuring that stored data have not been changed or corrupted.

Access to closed data is only permitted to authorised project partners. In case there is a **personal data breach**, the responsible **project partner will notify, without undue delay** and where feasible not later than **72 hours after having become aware of the breach, its competent national supervisory authority** (e.g. data protection authority) **as well as the data subject(s) that may be affected by the breach**. Moreover, the responsible partner will document any personal data breaches, including information such as the facts relevant to the breach, its effects and the remedial action(s) to be taken.

Identification and authentication access controls play an important role in the project context, as they help partners to protect the data collected/generated or re-used during CANALLS and especially personal data. Each project partner is responsible for and committed to ensure the application of appropriate access controls to the data they are processing. At the same time, **technical access controls are built into the CANALLS website**, setting out clear roles with access rights to the data stored there and the function that only authorised personnel have access. Each project partner is provided with unique accounts, containing one or more roles assigned to them, while also enforcing role-based security when partner organizations staff processes the project's data. These accounts are expected to be username/password protected, maximising access control. Finally, to safeguard the privacy of CANALLS website users, dedicated **privacy policies** define the

36 Processing, according to Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament (General Data Protection Regulation), means any operation or set of operations which is performed on personal data or on sets of personal data, whether or not by automated means, such as collection, recording, organisation, structuring, storage, adaptation or alteration, retrieval, consultation, use, disclosure by transmission, dissemination or otherwise making available, alignment or combination, restriction, erasure or destruction.

37 An integrity check is the process of comparing the current state of stored data and/or programs to a previously recorded state in order to detect any changes.

way the project website collect, process and use personal data, the security procedures followed, the users' rights as well as the cookies policy employed.

On another note, openly available data are stored safely for long-term preservation on Zenodo, in the same cloud infrastructure as research data from CERN's Large Hadron Collider, using CERN's battle-tested repository software INVENIO, used by some of the world's largest repositories (such as INSPIRE HEP and the CERN Document Server). Along these lines, data are stored and backed-up in CERN's EOS service in an 18 petabytes disk cluster. Both data files and metadata are kept in multiple online replicas and independent replicas ensuring long-term preservation and recovery when necessary. Moreover, for each file, two independent MD5 checksums are stored. One checksum is stored by INVENIO, used to detect changes to files made from outside the repository whereas the other checksum is stored by EOS, and used for automatic detection and recovery of file corruption on disks. In this context, access control is applied by the openness levels allowed by Zenodo (i.e. open, embargoed, restricted and closed).

7. Ethical aspects and other procedures

This chapter addresses ethical aspects of CANALLS's Data Management Plan and the ethical compliance of underlying data to be collected/generated or re-used under the project's activities. The project processes data that are not included in any special category of personal data (i.e. non-sensitive data) according to the relevant data protection legislation (e.g. GDPR). In accordance with the **Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 (GDPR),** all personal data processed for project's activities are:

- processed lawfully, fairly and in a transparent manner in relation to the data subject;
- collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes relative to project's objectives and not further processed in a manner that is incompatible with those purposes;
- adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary in relation to the purposes for which they are processed;
- accurate and, where necessary, kept up to date;
- kept in a form that permits identification of data subjects no longer than it is necessary for the purposes under personal data are processed;
- processed in a manner that ensures appropriate security of the personal data (see section 6).

For all personal data processing activities within the framework of the project at least one lawful basis as of Art. 6 GDPR applies. Where informed consent is chosen as the lawful basis for processing, all relevant provisions of the data protection legislation (e.g. Art.7 GDPR) are observed. Under this light, further details about the **scope of the activities that entail data collection/generation or re-use** in the frame of CANALLS along with the procedures for identifying/recruiting suitable stakeholders to take part in them as well as for obtaining their informed consent are provided in **D9.4 – Requirement No.4**. The project's Privacy Policy and the templates of the Informed Consent Form and the Data Subject Request Form, used during the implementation of the project activities, are compliant with GDPR and annexed to this DMP (see Annex). Finally, **no transfer of personal data outside the EU is foreseen as part of the project's implementation, unless anonymized.** In case of data storage

providers situated both inside and outside the European Economic Area (EEA), partners are committed to ensure their compliance with the relevant GDPR requirements before start using their services.

More details regarding responsibilities pertaining to personal data processing are provided in the Record of Processing Activities annexed in this document (Annex IV).

It is important to highlight that **each partner is responsible to ensure that the templates for the Informed Consent Form and Subject Data Request Form (including references to the project's Privacy Policy and any other applicable specific privacy policies) are appropriately adjusted** according to (i) the needs of the respective activity they are being used by them as well as to (ii) the relevant data protection laws and regulations applicable to their respective countries and/or organisation. **All partners keep records to demonstrate that data subjects have consented to processing of their personal data** and use consent management mechanisms that make it easy for individuals to withdraw their consent.

Finally, **no other national/funder/sectoral/departmental procedures for data management were used in the framework of CANALLS**

8. Conclusions and way forward

This interim version of this DMP aims at safeguarding the sound management of the data collected, processed and/or generated during the project activities across their entire lifecycle, while also making them FAIR. It describes all the underlying processes of the CANALLS data management, collection, process and generation, in accordance with GDPR guidelines, and sheds light on (i) the data being collected, processed, generated and/or re-used under the project activities, (ii) the specific objectives under which each dataset is collected, processed, generated and/or re-used, (iii) the management of other research outputs of the project (iv) the allocation of resources and data management responsibilities and (v) the data security and ethical aspects of the data.

In the framework of CANALLS, the DMP is a living document and is updated throughout the course of the project, considering its latest developments and available results. It is expected to be further developed and updated at the end the project. If necessary, additional ad hoc updates may be released in order to include new data, better detail and/or reflect modifications in the methodologies applied or other aspects relevant to data management (such as costs for making data FAIR, size of data, etc.), changes in consortium policies and plans or other potential external factors.

9. Annexes

9.1 Annex I – Privacy policy

PRIVACY POLICY

1. **Who we are:**

CANALLS is a Research and Innovation Action project funded by the European Union's Framework Programme for Research and Innovation Horizon Europe. CANNALLS aims to drive agroecological transitions in the humid tropics of Central and Eastern Africa via multi-actor transdisciplinary Agroecology Living Labs (ALLs). 8 ALLS are built in DRC, Burundi, Cameroon and Rwanda, working alongside and enabling over 20,000 farmers and value chain actors to co-create and benefit from optimal combinations of agroecological practices focusing on crops that are vital for subsistence and economic development (cocoa, coffee, cassava, rice, maize). In parallel, we engage in solid multi-actor collaboration with rural communities, advisory services and governments to develop a holistic assessment framework and evaluate the socio-economic and environmental performance of the co-created practices.

The partners of the CANALLS consortium, listed below, process certain types of personal data for the purposes of the project. Each partner is responsible for the personal data they collect and process during their activities under the framework of the project.

The CANALLS consortium:

- FRENCH AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
- INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE
- UNIVERSITY OF HOHENHEIM
- THE NORWEGIAN INSTITUTE OF BIOECONOMY RESEARCH
- Q-PLAN INTERNATIONAL ADVISORS PC
- RIKOLTO INTERNATIONAL
- CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF BUKAVU
- FARMERS ASSOCIATION FOR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH KIVU
- INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT
- COOPERATIVE SOCIETY WITH BOARD OF CASSAVA ADMINISTRATION
- BURUNDI INSTITUTE OF AGRONOMIC SCIENCES
- RWANDA AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT BOARD
- COPED LTD
- MAGGOT FARM PRODUCTION LTD

- AFRICAN FORUM FOR AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY SERVICES
- NATURLAN – ASSOCIATION FOR ORGANIC AGRICULTURE
- ETH ZURICH
- AFRICAN AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY FOUNDATION

For further information, we can be contacted at: www.canalls-project.eu

2. How we collect your personal data

We collect personal data both directly and indirectly:

Directly. We obtain personal data directly from individuals in a variety of ways, including but not limited to the following cases:

- an individual subscribes to our newsletter/s.
- an individual registers to attend meetings and events we host and during attendance of such events.
- we establish cooperative relationships with an individual.
- we provide professional services pursuant to our contract with the European Commission.
- an individual participates in an interview or survey organized by us.

Indirectly. We obtain personal data indirectly about individuals from a variety of sources, including:

- our research partners.
- our networks and contacts.
- public and open data sources such as public registers, news articles and internet searches.
- social and professional networking sites (e.g. LinkedIn).

3. What types of data we collect?

We only collect data that are necessary for the smooth implementation of our project. These data fall into the following categories:

- **contact details** (name/ surname, e-mail address, street address, mobile phone number, land line phone number).
- **professional information** (job title, organization, field of expertise).
- **demographics** (e.g. age, gender, nationality).
- **information about what a person knows or believes.**
- **videos and photos** (from people that attend our events).

4. Bases of lawful processing

We process personal data on the following legal bases:

Legal obligations – for processing activities required for compliance both with applicable national and European legislation as well as with the specific legal and regulatory framework of the Horizon Europe Framework Programme for Research and Innovation of the European Union.

Consent – for processing activities such as organization of surveys and interviews, completing of questionnaires and dissemination of project results.

Contractual obligations – for processing activities such as reporting to the European Commission and complying with the project's publicity obligations.

5. What do we do with your personal data

We process your personal data with the purpose of:

- Conducting research (e.g. interviews, surveys).
- Dissemination of project results to different types of stakeholders.
- Sending invitations and providing access to guests attending our events and webinars.
- Administering, maintaining, and ensuring the security of our information systems, applications, and websites.
- Processing online requests or queries, including responding to communication from individuals.
- Complying with contractual, legal, and regulatory obligations.

6. How we secure your personal data when we process it

We continuously apply a personal data risk assessment process to identify, analyse, and evaluate the security risks that may threat your personal data. Based on the results of this risk assessment, we define and apply a set of both technical and organizational measures to mitigate the above security risks, including but not limited to:

- Data Protection Policies to guide our personnel when processing your data.
- Written contracts with organizations that process personal data on our behalf.
- Non-Disclosure Agreements with our personnel.
- Back up process, antimalware protection, access control mechanisms, etc.
- Some of our partners have appointed a Data Protection Officer.

7. Do we share personal data with third parties?

We may occasionally share personal data with trusted third parties to help us deliver efficient and quality services. When we do so, we ensure that recipients are contractually bound to safeguard the data we entrust to them before we share the data. We may engage with several or all the following categories of recipients:

- Parties that support us while we provide our services (e.g., cloud-based software services such as Dropbox, Microsoft Sharepoint, Google).
- Our professional advisers, including lawyers, auditors, and insurers.
- Dissemination services providers (e.g., MailChimp).
- Law enforcement or other government and regulatory agencies or other third parties as required by, and in accordance with applicable laws or regulations.
- The European Commission according to our relevant contractual obligations.

8. Do we transfer your personal data outside the European Economic Area?

We do not own file servers located outside the European Economic Area (EEA). However, some partners may use cloud and/or marketing services from reputable providers such as SharePoint, DropBox, MailChimp, Google, etc., situated both inside and outside the EEA. We always check that such providers comply with the relevant GDPR requirements before they start using their services.

9. Do we use cookies?

Our website use cookies. Where cookies are used, a statement will be sent to your browser explaining the use of cookies. Cookies are small text files saved on your computer, mobile phone or tablet. They allow the website to remember your actions and preferences (such as login, language, font size and other display preferences) so you don't have to keep re-entering them whenever you come back to the site. You can control and/or delete cookies as you wish. If you do this, however, you may need to manually adjust your preferences every time you visit a site. For more information on how to manage cookies, please visit: http://www.aboutcookies.org/

We use tools like Google Analytics to better understand how visitors interact with our website. This provides us with important information to enable the site to work better. The information collected is not linked to your personal data. For more information on the cookies set by Google Analytics, please visit: http://code.google.com/apis/analytics/docs/concepts/gaConceptsCookies.html

The following cookies are used by Google Analytics:

Name	Typical content	Cookie expires after
_ga	Used to distinguish users	2 years
_gat	Used to throttle request rate	1 minute
_gid	Used to distinguish users	24 hours

10. Your rights

You have the following rights regarding the processing of your personal data:

- **Right to withdraw consent** – You can withdraw consent that you have previously given to one or more specified purposes to process your personal data. This will not affect the lawfulness of any processing carried out before you withdraw your consent.
- **Right of access** – You can ask us to verify whether we are processing personal data about you and, if so, to have access to a copy of such data.
- **Right to rectification and erasure** – You can ask us to correct our records if you believe they contain incorrect or incomplete information about you or ask us to erase your personal data after you withdraw consent or when we no longer need your personal data for the purpose it was originally collected.
- **Right to restriction of processing** – You can ask us to temporarily restrict processing of your personal data if you contest the accuracy of your personal data, prefer to restrict their use rather than having us erase them, or need us to preserve them for you to establish, exercise or defend a legal claim. A temporary restriction may apply while verifying whether we have overriding legitimate grounds to process your data. You can ask us to inform you before we lift that temporary processing restriction.
- **Right to data portability** – In some circumstances, where you have provided personal data to us, you can ask us to transmit that personal data (in a structured, commonly used, and machine-readable format) directly to another entity.
- **Right to object –** You can object to our use of your personal data for direct marketing purposes, including profiling or where processing has taken the form of automated decision-making. However, we may need to keep some minimal information (e.g., e-mail address) to comply with your request to cease marketing to you.
- **Right to make a complaint to your local Data Protection Authority** (DPA) (see https://ec.europa.eu/justice/article-29/structure/data-protection-authorities/index_en.htm) regarding any concerns you may have about our data handling practices.

To ask us to do anything of the above, you can contact us by email: info@canalls-project.eu. We will promptly examine your request against the relevant requirements of the laws and regulations governing privacy and personal data protection and we will answer the latest within 30 days after receiving your request. We will ask from you some form of identification (e.g. photocopy of your identity card or passport) to avoid non-authorized reveal of your personal data. If, for reasons of complexity of the request or a multitude of requests, we are unable to respond promptly, we will notify you within 30 days of any delay, which in no case may exceed two months from the expiration of the 30-day deadline.

11. How long do we retain personal data?

We retain personal data to provide our services, stay in contact with you and to comply with applicable laws, regulations, and contractual obligations to which we are subject. Please note that we have an obligation to retain data concerning projects funded by the Horizon Europe Framework Programme for Research and Innovation of the European Union for up to five years after the end of the project (unless further retention is requested by auditors). After the expiry of the retention period, and unless further legitimate grounds for retention arise, we will dispose of personal data in a secure manner.

12. Disclaimer of liability for third party websites

Although our site may contain links to third-party sites, including the sites of the consortium partners, we are not responsible for the privacy practices or content of these sites and we expressly disclaim any liability for any loss or damage that may be caused by the use of these links. We do not monitor the privacy practices or the content of these sites. If you have any questions about the privacy practices of another site, you should contact the site's responsible personnel. We suggest you read the privacy policy of each website you interact with, before allowing the collection and use of your personal data.

We may also provide social media features that allow you to share information on your social networks and interact with our project on various social media sites. The use of these social media features may result in the collection or sharing of information about you. We recommend that you check the privacy policies and regulations of the social networking sites you interact with, so that you can be sure that you understand what information may be collected, used and disclosed by these sites.

13. Children

We do not knowingly collect, use, or disclose information from children under the age of 16. If we learn that we have collected the personal information of a child under 16 we will take steps to delete the information as soon as possible. Please immediately contact us if you become aware that a child under 16 has provided us with personal information.

14. Revisions of this Privacy Policy

This Privacy Policy is valid from 31/03/2023 and replaces any other previous notifications that we had issued in the past regarding our personal data management practices. We reserve the right to revise this Policy at any time. The current version will be always uploaded to our website indicating the date of entry into force, so you know when the most recent revision took place. If there are critical changes in this policy or our personal data practices change significantly in the future, we will notify you by posting the changes on our website.

9.2 Annex II – Consent form

Text in red colour contains guidelines for adjusting this template and should be deleted.

Text included in < > and/or highlighted with yellow should be replaced with content that is suitable to the context of each activity & project as well as to the organisation seeking to obtain the consent.

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

Who we are:

We are < Insert Partner Name > and we are contacting you in the framework of CANALLS a project funded by the European Union under the Horizon Europe Framework Programme for Research and Innovation. A detailed description on how CANALLS handles personal data is presented in the Privacy Policy available through our web page (partner webpage) …… **or** accompanied this Consent Form (partner organization Privacy Policy).

Project:

CANALLS – Driving agroecological transitions in the humid tropics of Central and Eastern Africa through traNsdisciplinary Agroecology Living LabS (GA Number 101083653).

Partner:

Organisation name: < Insert Partner Name >

Address: < Insert Partner Address >

Phone: < Insert Partner Phone >

E-mail: <Insert Partner Generic E-mail Address >

Responsible persons:

You may delete the line referring to the Data Protection Officer if your organisation does not have one.

#	Role	Name	E-mail
1	CANALLS Project Manager	<Insert name of project manager from your organisation>	<Insert e-mail of project manager from your organisation>
2	Interviewer	<Insert name of interviewer from your organisation >	<Insert e-mail of interviewer from your organisation>
3	Data Protection Officer	<Insert name of DPO from your organisation >	<Insert e-mail of DPO from your organisation >

What do we need from you?

We need you to participate in an interview that will be carried out by the CANALLS project with a view to: identify the perceptions of <stakeholder groups> on the <specific topic of interview>.

The interview is expected to last no more than <specify> minutes. We will take written notes and we will be making an <audio recording> of the interview.

To effectively conduct this interview, we need to process some of your personal data:

- Your contact details (full name, email, phone number);
- Some basic demographics (age, gender, region, country);
- Your professional info (organization, job position, field of expertise);
- Your opinions on the subject matter.

Why do we need your data and what will we do with them?

We need your data to contact you in order to plan and carry out the aforementioned interview and to resolve any ambiguities, questions and other issues that may arise after, as a result of the interview. We also need to record your data to keep track of the interview process. The project's deliverables that will be derived by the interview will not include your personal data or any other information that could identify you. Your personal data will remain on our written notes (interview transcript) and the sound recording we will make during the interview.

We will share your data with a few other CANALLS project partners that are also involved in this task and will participate in the drafting of the relevant deliverables. We are also obliged to grant access to your data to:

- EU officials such as our Project Officer for purposes related to project's evaluation.
- EU agencies and other authorities for project's auditing purposes.

We would also be grateful if you gave us your consent to also contact you in the future to ask you to participate in other project activities (e.g. surveys, interviews, project events etc.) and also to inform you about the project progress (e.g. by sending you a newsletter or similar messages).

How can you withdraw your consent?

You should know that you can withdraw your consent at any time by communicating either on the phone or by email with the responsible persons listed in the previous page. With regards to the informational messages and newsletters you can always opt out by simply clicking the link "Unsubscribe" or something similar included at the end of all the relevant messages.

I hereby give my consent to the processing of my personal data needed for:

*(Please, tick the boxes below to confirm that you give us your consent for the respective subject. Any boxes left unticked mean that **you do not consent to the relevant subject**.)*

#	Consent Subject	Tick box
1	My participation in an interview that will be carried out by CANALLS to <inset key objective of interview>	
2	My participation in future activities of CANALLS	
3	Receiving newsletters and messages regarding CANALLS activities	

Name of participant	Date	Signature

9.3 Annex III – Data Subject Request Form

Text in red colour contains guidelines for adjusting this template and should be deleted.

Text included in < > and/or highlighted with yellow should be replaced with content that is suitable to the context of each activity & project as well as to the organisation seeking to obtain the consent.

Data Subject Request form

You may delete the data referring to the Data Protection Officer if your organisation does not have one.

CONTACT

<Insert name of responsible Project Manager>	<Insert name of DPO > (Data Protection Officer)
<Insert email of responsible Project Manager>	<Insert e-mail of DPO >

DATA SUBJECT REQUEST FORM

This form should be used to submit a data subject request under the provisions of the European Union General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

Submitter Details

Title:	
Name:	
Address:	

TYPE OF REQUEST

Please select the type of request you are making:

- ☐ Consent Withdrawal
- ☐ Access request

- ☐ Rectification of personal data
- ☐ Erasure of personal data
- ☐ Restriction of processing of personal data
- ☐ Personal data portability request
- ☐ Objection to processing of personal data
- ☐ Request regarding automated decision making and profiling

PERSONAL DATA INVOLVED

REQUEST DETAILS

REQUEST REASON/JUSTIFICATION

Name: .....

Signature: .....

Date: .....

***

Once completed, this form should be submitted via e-mail to < Insert contact e-mail of Partner > or posted to:

< Insert Partner Name >

< Insert Partner Address >

9.4 Annex IV - Record of Processing Activities

No	Project Activity / purpose	Data processing activity	Linked WP(s)	Linked Tasks	Data subjects	Data source	Data category(-ies)	Responsible partner	Involved partner(s)	Type of involvement	Special category (Art. 9 GDPR)	Lawfulness of processing	Transfer to third countires (non EU-EEA)	Transfer to EU from third countries	Recipients	Comments
1	Socio-economic and environmental context	Interviews	WP1	Task 1.1.	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IITA	IITA, ETHz, RIK, UCB, IRAD, ISABU, RAB	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
2	Socio-economic and environmental context	Interviews	WP1	Task 1.1.	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	UCB	IITA, ETHz, RIK, UCB, IRAD, ISABU, RAB	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
3	Socio-economic and environmental context	Interviews	WP1	Task 1.1.	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	RAB	IITA, ETHz, RIK, UCB, IRAD, ISABU, RAB	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
4	Socio-economic and environmental context	Interviews	WP1	Task 1.1.	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	ISABU	IITA, ETHz, RIK, UCB, IRAD, ISABU, RAB	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
5	Socio-economic and environmental context	Interviews	WP1	Task 1.1.	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IRAD	IITA, ETHz, RIK, UCB, IRAD, ISABU, RAB	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
6	Food systems and related markets	Interviews	WP1	Task 1.2.	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IITA	AATF, IITA, ETHz, RIK, UCB, CIRAD IRAD, ISABU, RAB	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
7	Food systems and related markets	Interviews	WP1	Task 1.2.	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	UCB	AATF, IITA, ETHz, RIK, UCB, CIRAD IRAD, ISABU, RAB	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
8	Food systems and related markets	Interviews	WP1	Task 1.2.	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	RAB	AATF, IITA, ETHz, RIK, UCB, CIRAD IRAD, ISABU, RAB	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
9	Food systems and related markets	Interviews	WP1	Task 1.2.	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	ISABU	AATF, IITA, ETHz, RIK, UCB, CIRAD IRAD, ISABU, RAB	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		

10	Food systems and related markets	Interviews	WP1	Task 1.2.	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IRAD	AATF, IITA, ETHz, RIK, UCB, CIRAD IRAD, ISABU, RAB	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
11	Policies, systemic factors, trade-offs and synergies for agroecological transitions	Interviews	WP1	Task 1.4.	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	CIRAD	NIBIO, IITA, CIRAD, IRAD, ISABU, RAB, AATF, AFAAS	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
12	Policies, systemic factors, trade-offs and synergies for agroecological transitions	Interviews	WP1	Task 1.4.	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	RAB	NIBIO, IITA, CIRAD, IRAD, ISABU, RAB, AATF, AFAAS	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
13	Policies, systemic factors, trade-offs and synergies for agroecological transitions	Interviews	WP1	Task 1.4.	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	ISABU	NIBIO, IITA, CIRAD, IRAD, ISABU, RAB, AATF, AFAAS	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
14	Policies, systemic factors, trade-offs and synergies for agroecological transitions	Interviews	WP1	Task 1.4.	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IRAD	NIBIO, IITA, CIRAD, IRAD, ISABU, RAB, AATF, AFAAS	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
15	Policies, systemic factors, trade-offs and synergies for agroecological transitions	Interviews	WP1	Task 1.4.	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IITA	NIBIO, IITA, CIRAD, IRAD, ISABU, RAB, AATF, AFAAS	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
16	Policies, systemic factors, trade-offs and synergies for agroecological transitions	Focus groups	WP1	Task 1.4.	Events participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	CIRAD	NIBIO, IITA, CIRAD, IRAD, ISABU, RAB, AATF, AFAAS	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
17	Policies, systemic factors, trade-offs and synergies for agroecological transitions	Focus groups	WP1	Task 1.4.	Events participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	RAB	NIBIO, IITA, CIRAD, IRAD, ISABU, RAB, AATF, AFAAS	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
18	Policies, systemic factors, trade-offs and synergies for agroecological transitions	Focus groups	WP1	Task 1.4.	Events participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	ISABU	NIBIO, IITA, CIRAD, IRAD, ISABU, RAB, AATF, AFAAS	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
19	Policies, systemic factors, trade-offs and synergies for agroecological transitions	Focus groups	WP1	Task 1.4.	Events participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IRAD	NIBIO, IITA, CIRAD, IRAD, ISABU, RAB, AATF, AFAAS	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		

20	Policies, systemic factors, trade-offs and synergies for agroecological transitions	Focus groups	WP1	Task 1.4.	Events participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IITA	NIBIO, IITA, CIRAD, IRAD, ISABU, RAB, AATF, AFAAS	GA 101083653 Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
21	Innovation support services	Interviews	WP1	Task 1.5	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	CIRAD	UHOH, IITA, RIK, CIRAD, IRAD, ISABU, RAB, AATF, AFAAS	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
22	Innovation support services	Interviews	WP1	Task 1.5	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	RIK	UHOH, IITA, RIK, CIRAD, IRAD, ISABU, RAB, AATF, AFAAS	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
23	Innovation support services	Interviews	WP1	Task 1.5	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	ISABU	UHOH, IITA, RIK, CIRAD, IRAD, ISABU, RAB, AATF, AFAAS	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
24	Innovation support services	Interviews	WP1	Task 1.5	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IITA	UHOH, IITA, RIK, CIRAD, IRAD, ISABU, RAB, AATF, AFAAS	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
25	Innovation support services	Interviews	WP1	Task 1.5	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IRAD	UHOH, IITA, RIK, CIRAD, IRAD, ISABU, RAB, AATF, AFAAS	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
26	Methodology for optimal combinations of agroecological practices	Focus groups	WP2	Task 2.1	Events participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	CIRAD	CIRAD, IITA, ETHz, UHOH, NIBIO, RIK, UCB, IRAD, ISABU, RAB	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
27	Methodology for optimal combinations of agroecological practices	Focus groups	WP2	Task 2.1	Events participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	UCB	CIRAD, IITA, ETHz, UHOH, NIBIO, RIK, UCB, IRAD, ISABU, RAB	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
28	Methodology for optimal combinations of agroecological practices	Focus groups	WP2	Task 2.1	Events participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	RAB	CIRAD, IITA, ETHz, UHOH, NIBIO, RIK, UCB, IRAD, ISABU, RAB	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
29	Methodology for optimal combinations of agroecological practices	Focus groups	WP2	Task 2.1	Events participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	ISABU	CIRAD, IITA, ETHz, UHOH, NIBIO, RIK, UCB, IRAD, ISABU, RAB	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		

30	Methodology for optimal combinations of agroecological practices	Focus groups	WP2	Task 2.1	Events participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IRAD	CIRAD, IITA, ETHz, UHOH, NIBIO, RIK, UCB, IRAD, ISABU, RAB	GA 101083653 Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
31	Decision support tools (DSTs) for advisors	Workshop organization	WP2	Task 2.3	Workshop participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	UHOH	UHOH, CIRAD, ETHz, UCB, CIRAD, IRAD, IITA, ISABU, RAB	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
32	Decision support tools (DSTs) for advisors	Focus groups	WP2	Task 2.3	Events participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	UHOH	UHOH, CIRAD, ETHz, UCB, CIRAD, IRAD, IITA, ISABU, RAB	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
33	Support services for agroecological products	Workshop organization	WP2	Task 2.4	Workshop participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	CIRAD	AATF, Q-PLAN, RIK, CIRAD, IRAD, IITA, ISABU, RAB, AFAAS, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
34	Support services for agroecological products	Workshop organization	WP2	Task 2.4	Workshop participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	RIK	AATF, Q-PLAN, RIK, CIRAD, IRAD, IITA, ISABU, RAB, AFAAS, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
35	Support services for agroecological products	Workshop organization	WP2	Task 2.4	Workshop participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	RAB	AATF, Q-PLAN, RIK, CIRAD, IRAD, IITA, ISABU, RAB, AFAAS, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
36	Support services for agroecological products	Workshop organization	WP2	Task 2.4	Workshop participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	NATUR	AATF, Q-PLAN, RIK, CIRAD, IRAD, IITA, ISABU, RAB, AFAAS, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
37	Support services for agroecological products	Workshop organization	WP2	Task 2.4	Workshop participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IITA	AATF, Q-PLAN, RIK, CIRAD, IRAD, IITA, ISABU, RAB, AFAAS, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
38	Support services for agroecological products	Workshop organization	WP2	Task 2.4	Workshop participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IRAD	AATF, Q-PLAN, RIK, CIRAD, IRAD, IITA, ISABU, RAB, AFAAS, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
39	Operational plan for ALLs	on-line training	WP3	Task 3.1	Events participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	NIBIO	All	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		

40	Key stakeholders for the establishment of ALLs	Interviews	WP3	Task 3.2	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	CIRAD	NIBIO, CIRAD, IITA, RIK, IRAD, ISABU, RAB, AATF, NATUR	GA 101083653 Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
41	Key stakeholders for the establishment of ALLs	Interviews	WP3	Task 3.2	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	RAB	NIBIO, CIRAD, IITA, RIK, IRAD, ISABU, RAB, AATF, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
42	Key stakeholders for the establishment of ALLs	Interviews	WP3	Task 3.2	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	ISABU	NIBIO, CIRAD, IITA, RIK, IRAD, ISABU, RAB, AATF, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
43	Key stakeholders for the establishment of ALLs	Interviews	WP3	Task 3.2	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IRAD	NIBIO, CIRAD, IITA, RIK, IRAD, ISABU, RAB, AATF, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
44	Agroecological transition pathways	Workshop organization	WP3	Task 3.2	Workshop participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	CIRAD	CIRAD, IITA, ETHz, UHOH, NIBIO, Q-PLAN, RIK, UCB, APDIK, IRAD, SCOOP, ISABU, RAB, COPED, MFARM, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
45	Agroecological transition pathways	Workshop organization	WP3	Task 3.2	Workshop participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IITA	CIRAD, IITA, ETHz, UHOH, NIBIO, Q-PLAN, RIK, UCB, APDIK, IRAD, SCOOP, ISABU, RAB, COPED, MFARM, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
46	Agroecological transition pathways	Workshop organization	WP3	Task 3.2	Workshop participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	ISABU	CIRAD, IITA, ETHz, UHOH, NIBIO, Q-PLAN, RIK, UCB, APDIK, IRAD, SCOOP, ISABU, RAB, COPED, MFARM, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
47	Agroecological transition pathways	Workshop organization	WP3	Task 3.2	Workshop participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IRAD	CIRAD, IITA, ETHz, UHOH, NIBIO, Q-PLAN, RIK, UCB, APDIK, IRAD, SCOOP, ISABU, RAB,	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		

								COPED, MFARM, NATUR	GA 101083653						
48	Capacity building and support for farmers	field school	WP3	Task 3.4	Interested stakeholders	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	CIRAD	IITA, CIRAD, ETHz, UHOH, NIBIO, RIK, UCB, APDIK, IRAD, SCOOP, ISABU, RAB, COPED, MFARM, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
49	Capacity building and support for farmers	field school	WP3	Task 3.4	Interested stakeholders	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	UCB	IITA, CIRAD, ETHz, UHOH, NIBIO, RIK, UCB, APDIK, IRAD, SCOOP, ISABU, RAB, COPED, MFARM, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
50	Capacity building and support for farmers	field school	WP3	Task 3.4	Interested stakeholders	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IITA	IITA, CIRAD, ETHz, UHOH, NIBIO, RIK, UCB, APDIK, IRAD, SCOOP, ISABU, RAB, COPED, MFARM, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
51	Capacity building and support for farmers	field school	WP3	Task 3.4	Interested stakeholders	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	ISABU	IITA, CIRAD, ETHz, UHOH, NIBIO, RIK, UCB, APDIK, IRAD, SCOOP, ISABU, RAB, COPED, MFARM, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
52	Capacity building and support for farmers	field school	WP3	Task 3.4	Interested stakeholders	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IRAD	IITA, CIRAD, ETHz, UHOH, NIBIO, RIK, UCB, APDIK, IRAD, SCOOP, ISABU, RAB, COPED, MFARM, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
53	Capacity building and support for farmers	Workshop organization	WP3	Task 3.4	Workshop participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	CIRAD	IITA, CIRAD, ETHz, UHOH, NIBIO, RIK, UCB, APDIK, IRAD, SCOOP, ISABU, RAB, COPED, MFARM, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		

54	Capacity building and support for farmers	Workshop organization	WP3	Task 3.4	Workshop participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	UCB	IITA, CIRAD, ETHz, UHOH, NIBIO, RIK, UCB, APDIK, IRAD, SCOOP, ISABU, RAB, COPED, MFARM, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
55	Capacity building and support for farmers	Workshop organization	WP3	Task 3.4	Workshop participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IITA	IITA, CIRAD, ETHz, UHOH, NIBIO, RIK, UCB, APDIK, IRAD, SCOOP, ISABU, RAB, COPED, MFARM, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
56	Capacity building and support for farmers	Workshop organization	WP3	Task 3.4	Workshop participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	ISABU	IITA, CIRAD, ETHz, UHOH, NIBIO, RIK, UCB, APDIK, IRAD, SCOOP, ISABU, RAB, COPED, MFARM, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
57	Capacity building and support for farmers	Workshop organization	WP3	Task 3.4	Workshop participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IRAD	IITA, CIRAD, ETHz, UHOH, NIBIO, RIK, UCB, APDIK, IRAD, SCOOP, ISABU, RAB, COPED, MFARM, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
58	Capacity building and support for farmers	interest groups	WP3	Task 3.4	Events participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	CIRAD	IITA, CIRAD, ETHz, UHOH, NIBIO, RIK, UCB, APDIK, IRAD, SCOOP, ISABU, RAB, COPED, MFARM, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
59	Capacity building and support for farmers	interest groups	WP3	Task 3.4	Events participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	UCB	IITA, CIRAD, ETHz, UHOH, NIBIO, RIK, UCB, APDIK, IRAD, SCOOP, ISABU, RAB, COPED, MFARM, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
60	Capacity building and support for farmers	interest groups	WP3	Task 3.4	Events participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IITA	IITA, CIRAD, ETHz, UHOH, NIBIO, RIK, UCB, APDIK, IRAD, SCOOP,	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		

								ISABU, RAB, COPED, MFARM, NATUR	GA 101083653						
61	Capacity building and support for farmers	interest groups	WP3	Task 3.4	Events participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	ISABU	IITA, CIRAD, ETHz, UHOH, NIBIO, RIK, UCB, APDIK, IRAD, SCOOP, ISABU, RAB, COPED, MFARM, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
62	Capacity building and support for farmers	interest groups	WP3	Task 3.4	Events participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IRAD	IITA, CIRAD, ETHz, UHOH, NIBIO, RIK, UCB, APDIK, IRAD, SCOOP, ISABU, RAB, COPED, MFARM, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
63	Knowledge sharing events	Event organization	WP3	Task 3.5	Events participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	APDIK	All	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
64	Knowledge sharing events	Event organization	WP3	Task 3.5	Events participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	RIK	All	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
65	Knowledge sharing events	Event organization	WP3	Task 3.5	Events participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IITA	All	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
66	Knowledge sharing events	Event organization	WP3	Task 3.5	Events participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	NATUR	All	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
67	Knowledge sharing events	Event organization	WP3	Task 3.5	Events participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	RAB	All	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
68	Economic performance and business viability	Survey	WP4	Task 4.2	Survey participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	CIRAD	ETHz, IITA, RIK, UCB, APDIK, CIRAD, IRAD, ISABU, RAB, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
69	Economic performance and business viability	Survey	WP4	Task 4.2	Survey participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	UCB	ETHz, IITA, RIK, UCB, APDIK, CIRAD, IRAD, ISABU, RAB, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		

70	Economic performance and business viability	Survey	WP4	Task 4.2	Survey participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IITA	ETHz, IITA, RIK, UCB, APDIK, CIRAD, IRAD, ISABU, RAB, NATUR	GA 101083653 Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
71	Economic performance and business viability	Survey	WP4	Task 4.2	Survey participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	NATUR	ETHz, IITA, RIK, UCB, APDIK, CIRAD, IRAD, ISABU, RAB, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
72	Economic performance and business viability	Survey	WP4	Task 4.2	Survey participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IITA	ETHz, IITA, RIK, UCB, APDIK, CIRAD, IRAD, ISABU, RAB, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
73	Economic performance and business viability	Interviews	WP4	Task 4.2	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	CIRAD	ETHz, IITA, RIK, UCB, APDIK, CIRAD, IRAD, ISABU, RAB, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
74	Economic performance and business viability	Interviews	WP4	Task 4.2	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	UCB	ETHz, IITA, RIK, UCB, APDIK, CIRAD, IRAD, ISABU, RAB, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
75	Economic performance and business viability	Interviews	WP4	Task 4.2	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IITA	ETHz, IITA, RIK, UCB, APDIK, CIRAD, IRAD, ISABU, RAB, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
76	Economic performance and business viability	Interviews	WP4	Task 4.2	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	NATUR	ETHz, IITA, RIK, UCB, APDIK, CIRAD, IRAD, ISABU, RAB, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
77	Economic performance and business viability	Interviews	WP4	Task 4.2	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IITA	ETHz, IITA, RIK, UCB, APDIK, CIRAD, IRAD, ISABU, RAB, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
78	Social and behavioural changes	Survey	WP4	Task 4.3	Survey participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	UCB	UCB, IITA, UHOH, RIK, APDIK, UCB, CIRAD, IRAD, ISABU, RAB	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
79	Social and behavioural changes	Interviews	WP4	Task 4.3	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	UCB	UCB, IITA, UHOH, RIK, APDIK, UCB, CIRAD, IRAD, ISABU, RAB	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		

80	Social and behavioural changes	Interviews	WP4	Task 4.3	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	RAB	UCB, IITA, UHOH, RIK, APDIK, UCB, CIRAD, IRAD, ISABU, RAB	GA 101083653 Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
81	Social and behavioural changes	Interviews	WP4	Task 4.3	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IITA	UCB, IITA, UHOH, RIK, APDIK, UCB, CIRAD, IRAD, ISABU, RAB	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
82	Social and behavioural changes	Interviews	WP4	Task 4.3	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IRAD	UCB, IITA, UHOH, RIK, APDIK, UCB, CIRAD, IRAD, ISABU, RAB	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
83	Long-term adoption of agroecological practices	Interviews	WP4	Task 4.4	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	RIK	All	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
84	Long-term adoption of agroecological practices	Interviews	WP4	Task 4.4	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	APDIK	All	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
85	Long-term adoption of agroecological practices	Interviews	WP4	Task 4.4	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	RAB	All	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
86	Long-term adoption of agroecological practices	Interviews	WP4	Task 4.4	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	ISABU	All	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
87	Long-term adoption of agroecological practices	Interviews	WP4	Task 4.4	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IITA	All	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
88	Long-term adoption of agroecological practices	Interviews	WP4	Task 4.4	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	NATUR	All	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
89	Long-term adoption of agroecological practices	Interviews	WP4	Task 4.4	Interviewees	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IRAD	All	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		

90	Long-term adoption of agroecological practices	Workshop organization	WP4	Task 4.4	Workshop participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	RIK	All	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
91	Long-term adoption of agroecological practices	Workshop organization	WP4	Task 4.4	Workshop participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	APDIK	All	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
92	Long-term adoption of agroecological practices	Workshop organization	WP4	Task 4.4	Workshop participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	RAB	All	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
93	Long-term adoption of agroecological practices	Workshop organization	WP4	Task 4.4	Workshop participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	ISABU	All	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
94	Long-term adoption of agroecological practices	Workshop organization	WP4	Task 4.4	Workshop participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IITA	All	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
95	Long-term adoption of agroecological practices	Workshop organization	WP4	Task 4.4	Workshop participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	NATUR	All	Organisation	NO	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
96	Long-term adoption of agroecological practices	Workshop organization	WP4	Task 4.4	Workshop participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IRAD	All	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
97	Fair value propositions and sustainable business models for agroecological products	Workshop organization	WP5	Task 5.2	Workshop participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	APDIK	AFAAS, Q-PLAN, RIK, UCB, APDIK, IITA, RAB, AATF, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
98	Fair value propositions and sustainable business models for agroecological products	Workshop organization	WP5	Task 5.2	Workshop participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	RIK	AFAAS, Q-PLAN, RIK, UCB, APDIK, IITA, RAB, AATF, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
99	Fair value propositions and sustainable business models for agroecological products	Workshop organization	WP5	Task 5.2	Workshop participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	RAB	AFAAS, Q-PLAN, RIK, UCB, APDIK, IITA, RAB, AATF, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		

100	Fair value propositions and sustainable business models for agroecological products	Workshop organization	WP5	Task 5.2	Workshop participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IITA	AFAAS, Q-PLAN, RIK, UCB, APDIK, IITA, RAB, AATF, NATUR	GA 101083653 Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
101	Fair value propositions and sustainable business models for agroecological products	Workshop organization	WP5	Task 5.2	Workshop participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	NATUR	AFAAS, Q-PLAN, RIK, UCB, APDIK, IITA, RAB, AATF, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
102	Fair value propositions and sustainable business models for agroecological products	Focus groups	WP5	Task 5.3	Events participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	APDIK	Q-PLAN, RIK, APDIKIITA, RAB, AATF, AFAAS, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
103	Fair value propositions and sustainable business models for agroecological products	Focus groups	WP5	Task 5.3	Events participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	RIK	Q-PLAN, RIK, APDIKIITA, RAB, AATF, AFAAS, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(a) - consent	No	No		
104	Fair value propositions and sustainable business models for agroecological products	Focus groups	WP5	Task 5.3	Events participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	RAB	Q-PLAN, RIK, APDIKIITA, RAB, AATF, AFAAS, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(b) - contract	No	No		
105	Fair value propositions and sustainable business models for agroecological products	Focus groups	WP5	Task 5.3	Events participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IITA	Q-PLAN, RIK, APDIKIITA, RAB, AATF, AFAAS, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(b) - contract	No	No		
106	Fair value propositions and sustainable business models for agroecological products	Focus groups	WP5	Task 5.3	Events participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	NATUR	Q-PLAN, RIK, APDIKIITA, RAB, AATF, AFAAS, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(b) - contract	No	No		
107	Services to enhance demand for agroecological products	interest groups	WP5	Task 5.4	Events participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	APDIK	AATF, IITA, RIK, APDIK, RAB, AFAAS, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(b) - contract	No	No		
108	Services to enhance demand for agroecological products	interest groups	WP5	Task 5.4	Events participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	RIK	AATF, IITA, RIK, APDIK, RAB, AFAAS, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(b) - contract	No	No		
109	Services to enhance demand for agroecological products	interest groups	WP5	Task 5.4	Events participants	Data subject	Contact detailsProfessional informationDemographics	RAB	AATF, IITA, RIK, APDIK, RAB, AFAAS, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(b) - contract	No	No		

110	Services to enhance demand for agroecological products	interest groups	WP5	Task 5.4	Events participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IITA	AATF, IITA, RIK, APDIK, RAB, AFAAS, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(b) - contract	No	No		
111	Services to enhance demand for agroecological products	interest groups	WP5	Task 5.4	Events participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	NATUR	AATF, IITA, RIK, APDIK, RAB, AFAAS, NATUR	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(b) - contract	No	No		
112	Innovation support capacity workshops	Workshop organization	WP6	Task 6.1	Workshop participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	APDIK	UHOH, RIK, APDIK, IITARAB, AATF, AFAAS	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(b) - contract	No	No		
113	Innovation support capacity workshops	Workshop organization	WP6	Task 6.1	Workshop participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	RIK	UHOH, RIK, APDIK, IITARAB, AATF, AFAAS	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(b) - contract	No	No		
114	Innovation support capacity workshops	Workshop organization	WP6	Task 6.1	Workshop participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	RAB	UHOH, RIK, APDIK, IITARAB, AATF, AFAAS	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(b) - contract	No	No		
115	Innovation support capacity workshops	Workshop organization	WP6	Task 6.1	Workshop participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IITA	UHOH, RIK, APDIK, IITARAB, AATF, AFAAS	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(b) - contract	No	No		
116	Innovation support capacity workshops	Workshop organization	WP6	Task 6.1	Workshop participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	NATUR	UHOH, RIK, APDIK, IITARAB, AATF, AFAAS	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(b) - contract	No	No		
117	DSTs training workshop	Workshop organization	WP6	Task 6.2	Workshop participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	AFAAS	AFAAS, CIRAD, IITA, UHOH, RIK, APDIK, RAB, AATF	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(b) - contract	No	No		
118	Replication guide and practice abstracts	Workshop organization	WP6	Task 6.3	Workshop participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	AFAAS	AFAAS, CIRAD, IITA, UHOH, NIBIO, UCB, IRAD, ISABU, RAB, AATF	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(b) - contract	No	No		
119	Policy briefs and recommendations	Event organization	WP6	Task 6.4	Events participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	AATF	AATF, IRAD, ETHz, NIBIO, UHOH, IRAD, ISABU, IITA, RAB, AFAAS	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(b) - contract	No	No		

120	Monitoring and assessment of the dissemination, communication, stakeholder engagement and clustering activities	Subscription	WP7	Task 7.1	Newsletter subscribers	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Videos and photos	Q-PLAN	All partners				No	No		
121	Monitoring and assessment of the dissemination, communication, stakeholder engagement and clustering activities	Event organization	WP7	Task 7.3	Relevant projects	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Videos and photos	AATF	All partners				No	No		
122	Central and Eastern African Network of Agroecology Living Labs (CANoLL) design	Workshop organization	WP7	Task 7.4	Workshop participants	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics	IITA	IITA, CIRAD, NIBIO, IRAD, ISABU, RAB, AATF	Organisation	No	Art. 6(1)(b) - contract	No	No		
123	AB feedback and member list	Creation and operation of Advisory Board	WP8	Task 3.2	Advisory Board members	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Demographics, photos	CIRAD	All partners	Collection Access Use	No	Art. 6(1)(b) - contract	No	No		
124	Project management and coordination	Project management	WP8	Task 8.3	Project partners	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Videos and photos	CIRAD	All partners	Collection Access Use	No	Art. 6(1)(b) - contract	No	No		
125	Project management and coordination	Project management	WP9	Task 8.4	Project partners	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Videos and photos	IITA	All partners	Collection Access Use	No	Art. 6(1)(b) - contract	No	No		
126	Project management and coordination	Project management	WP10	Task 8.5	Project partners	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Videos and photos	UHOH	All partners	Collection Access Use	No	Art. 6(1)(b) - contract	No	No		
127	Project management and coordination	Project management	WP11	Task 8.6	Project partners	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Videos and photos	NIBIO	All partners	Collection Access Use	No	Art. 6(1)(b) - contract	No	No		
128	Project management and coordination	Project management	WP12	Task 8.7	Project partners	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Videos and photos	Q-PLAN	All partners	Collection Access Use	No	Art. 6(1)(b) - contract	No	No		

129	Project management and coordination	Project management	WP13	Task 8.8	Project partners	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Videos and photos	RIK	All partners	Collection Access Use	No	Art. 6(1)(b) - contract	No	No		
130	Project management and coordination	Project management	WP14	Task 8.9	Project partners	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Videos and photos	UCB	All partners	Collection Access Use	No	Art. 6(1)(b) - contract	No	No		
131	Project management and coordination	Project management	WP15	Task 8.10	Project partners	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Videos and photos	APDIK	All partners	Collection Access Use	No	Art. 6(1)(b) - contract	No	No		
132	Project management and coordination	Project management	WP16	Task 8.11	Project partners	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Videos and photos	IRAD	All partners	Collection Access Use	No	Art. 6(1)(b) - contract	No	No		
133	Project management and coordination	Project management	WP17	Task 8.12	Project partners	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Videos and photos	SCOOP	All partners	Collection Access Use	No	Art. 6(1)(b) - contract	No	No		
134	Project management and coordination	Project management	WP18	Task 8.13	Project partners	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Videos and photos	ISABU	All partners	Collection Access Use	No	Art. 6(1)(b) - contract	No	No		
135	Project management and coordination	Project management	WP19	Task 8.14	Project partners	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Videos and photos	RAB	All partners	Collection Access Use	No	Art. 6(1)(b) - contract	No	No		
136	Project management and coordination	Project management	WP20	Task 8.15	Project partners	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Videos and photos	COPED	All partners	Collection Access Use	No	Art. 6(1)(b) - contract	No	No		
137	Project management and coordination	Project management	WP21	Task 8.16	Project partners	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Videos and photos	MFARM	All partners	Collection Access Use	No	Art. 6(1)(b) - contract	No	No		
138	Project management and coordination	Project management	WP22	Task 8.17	Project partners	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Videos and photos	AFAAS	All partners	Collection Access Use	No	Art. 6(1)(b) - contract	No	No		

139	Project management and coordination	Project manage ment	WP23	Task 8.18	Project partners	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Videos and photos	NATUR	All partners	Collection Access Use	No	Art. 6(1)(b) - contract	No	No		
140	Project management and coordination	Project manage ment	WP24	Task 8.19	Project partners	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Videos and photos	ETHZ	All partners	Collection Access Use	No	Art. 6(1)(b) - contract	No	No		
141	Project management and coordination	Project manage ment	WP25	Task 8.20	Project partners	Data subject	Contact details Professional information Videos and photos	AATF	All partners	Collection Access Use	No	Art. 6(1)(b) - contract	No	No		

9.5 Annex V – Main changes in the data collected / generated since M3 and D8.2

No.	Name of activity	Data	Status	Remarks
1	Analysing socio-economic and environmental circumstances of rural communities	Socio-economic and environmental context	Updated	Description of data type and format, size, and the expected time for making data available were updated to better reflect the data collected
2	Mapping the existing food systems, value chains and markets for agroecological products	Food systems and related markets	Updated	Description of data type and format, availability, accessibility, and the expected time for making data available were updated to better reflect the data collected
3	Evaluating the performance of different agroecological strategies in our agroecological living labs (ALLs)	Characterization of focal farming systems	Updated	Description of size and expected time for making data available were updated to better reflect the data collected
4		Field observations on farming systems	Updated	Description of size, expected time for making data available were updated to better reflect the data collected
5	Exploring factors, trade-offs, synergies and policies that potentially can affect agroecological transitions	Policies, systemic factors, trade-offs and synergies for agroecological transitions	Updated	Description of data type and format, availability, accessibility, and the expected time for making data available were updated to better reflect the data collected
6	Analysing and evaluating of innovation support services under the Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation Systems (AKIS) framework	Innovation support services	Updated	Description of data type and format, availability, accessibility, and the expected time for making data available were updated to better reflect the data collected
7	Creating a multi criteria decision-making	Methodology for optimal	Updated	Description of data type and format, size, and the

	framework and a methodology	combinations of agroecological practices		expected time for making data available were updated to better reflect the data collected
8	Development of a holistic agroecology assessment framework	Agroecology assessment framework	Updated	Description of data type and format, size, accessibility, and the expected time for making data available were updated to better reflect the data collected
9	Developing Decision Support Tools (DSTs)	Decision support tools (DSTs) for advisors	Updated	Description of data type and format, and the expected time for making data available were updated to better reflect the data collected
10	Enhancing the demand for agroecological food products and designing support services	Support services for agroecological products	As previously	
11	Planning, operation, monitoring and capacity building for ALLs	Operational plan for ALLs	Updated	Description of data type and format, size, and the expected time for making data available were updated to better reflect the data collected
12	Building multi-actor community and establishing of ALLs	Key stakeholders for the establishment of ALLs	Updated	Description of data type and format, size, accessibility, and the expected time for making data available were updated to better reflect the data collected
13		Mapping of farms	Updated	Description of availability and accessibility were updated to better reflect the data collected
14	Engaging farmers, value chain actors and other stakeholders to co-shape feasible agroecological transition pathways	Agroecological transition pathways	As previously	
15	Implementing and testing different agroecological strategies	Capacity building and support for farmers	Updated	Description of size and expected time for making data available were updated to better reflect the data collected

16	Catalysing connections between ALLs with knowledge sharing and mutual learning	Knowledge sharing events	As previously	
17	Evaluating the environmental and ecological effects	Environmental and ecological indicators	Updated	Description of accessibility was updated to better reflect the data collected
18	Evaluating the economic performance and business viability	Economic performance and business viability	Updated	Description of accessibility was updated to better reflect the data collected
19	Assessing social and behavioural changes induced by agroecological practices	Social and behavioural changes	Updated	Description of accessibility and expected time for making data available were updated to better reflect the data collected
20	Revealing hindering and supporting factors of wide implementation and scaling-up of agroecological practices	Long-term adoption of agroecological practices	As previously	
21	Analyzing and carrying out markets segmentation for agroecological products	Market segmentation criteria and consumer segments	Updated	Title, description of data type and format, size, and the expected time for making data available were updated to better reflect the data collected
22	Co-shaping demand-driven and fair value-propositions for agroecological products	Fair value propositions for agroecological products	Deleted	Merged with the Sustainable business model datasets as it concerns the same complimentary data
23	Building inclusive sustainable business models for agroecological transitions	Sustainable business models	Updated	Title, description of data type and format, and the expected time for making data available were updated to better reflect the data collected
24	Enhancing demand and facilitating access to local, regional and international markets	Services to enhance demand for agroecological products	Updated	Expected time for making data available was updated to better reflect the data collected
25	Building innovation support capacity for advisors	Innovation support capacity workshops	As previously	

26	Scaling up the use of the DSTs in Africa	DSTs training workshop	As previously	
27	Creating a replication guide and tools for driving agroecological strategies	Replication guide and practice abstracts	Updated	Description of data type and format, and the expected time for making data available were updated to better reflect the data collected
28	Starting a policy dialogue and making recommendations for transitions to sustainable food systems	Policy briefs and recommendations	As previously	
29	Monitoring and assessment of the dissemination, communication, coordination and synergies with relevant key network	Website analytics	As previously	
30		Social media statistics	As previously	
31		Project events data	As previously	
32		Newsletter subscriptions	As previously	
33		Data from dissemination and communication activities	As previously	
34		Central and Eastern African Network of Agroecology Living Labs (CANoLL) design	Updated	Description of size was updated to better reflect the data collected
35	Project management and coordination	Material collected from Project management and coordination	As previously	
36	Setting up the Advisory Board Experts	AB feedback and member list	Updated	Description of data type and format, size and accessibility were updated to better reflect the data collected