Thematic Reference Indicators (TRIs)

AFS_TRI_2 Effective national policies and legal frameworks in the field of agriculture and food security (A+FS) of smallholder farmers (SHF)   ***Effectiveness score of policy / legal framework***

Contribution to sub-objective of M21-24	*Sub-objective 4: Ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources*
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	SDG target 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

Definition (description, specification, qualification)	**National policies and legal frameworks** refer to policies, regulations, laws, strategies, plans, governmental budgets, norms and programmes on national level co-influenced by the SDC and partners, which enable and impact positively the targeted population in the field of agriculture and food security.
	
	 Effectiveness measures the extent to which a development intervention attains its objectives. To what extent were the objectives (outcomes) achieved or are likely to be achieved? **The perception of effectiveness of policies and legal framework for this TRI is measured and rated on a scale from 0 to 4 considering the following quality criteria:**
	
	     a. **Degree of inclusion (gender, LNOB etc.)**
	     b. **Impact on beneficiaries (expected impact if policy is new)**
	     c. **Level of implementation**
	     d. **Allocated state budget**
	
	 The indicator includes a **short assessment** (see example below: possible messages of aggregation, synthesis and contribution) that will be resume briefly **the achievements regarding the four quality criteria**.
	
	 The different perceptions of <u>diverse knowledgeable stakeholders</u> including members of a national farmers' organisation, experts in agriculture and food security or agro-economy, implementing partners - or in the case of countries, in which free speech has been limited by governments - also development partners, are collected via interviews, surveys, statements, focus group discussions and the like (including if possible beneficiaries or other donors if otherwise scarce sources).

Measuring unit	**Effectiveness score of policy / legal framework**
	
	 Scoring points on a scale going from 0 to 4 for every quality criteria:
	
	     a. **Degree of inclusion (gender, LNOB etc.)**
	     b. **Impact on beneficiaries (expected impact if policy is new)**
	     c. **Level of implementation**
	     d. **Allocated state budget**
	
	 The perception of the effectiveness of a policy or legal framework is rated on a scale going from 0 to 4. Each quality criteria is rated on a scale from 0 to 4; divide total sum of scored points by 4 = effectiveness score of policy / legal framework.
	
	 0 = not at all achieved [0]
	
	 1 = marginally achieved [1]
	
	 2 = partially achieved [2]
	
	 3 = largely achieved [3]
	
	 4 = fully achieved [4]

Disaggregation dimension (sex, age group, ethnicity or	a) Degree of inclusion (on a scale from 0-4) b) Impact on beneficiaries (on a scale from 0-4)

other identity criteria of LNOB)	c) Level of implementation (on a scale from 0-4) d) Allocated state budget (on a scale from 0-4)
Data sources	Diverse knowledgeable stakeholders as key informants via interviews, focus group discussions or the like members of a national farmers' organisation, experts in agriculture and food security or agro-economy, implementing partners, or in the case of countries, in which free speech has been limited by governments also development partners
Rationale	<u>Theory of change</u> **If** general conditions for smallholders farming are perceived positively by key stakeholders **then** the targeted smallholders are more likely to apply productive, sustainable and resilient farming methods **because** they are more likely to have access to necessary knowledge (on good agricultural practices, elements of climate resilient agriculture and on agricultural markets and prices), agricultural inputs, other assets like micro-irrigation, mechanisation, pumps, greenhouses (etc.), finances, insurances and other services and they are more likely to apply appropriate post-harvest management, produce agricultural surplus and sell it with benefit.
Possible messages of aggregation, synthesis and contribution	*Example of message:* *With the support of the SDC, in 202X, the Agriculture and Food Security related of the xxx (policies, regulations, laws, strategies, plans, governmental budgets, norms and programmes) has been strengthened. These policy achievement are already in 202y leading/expected to lead to substantive changes on the ground (e.g. better agricultural practices, more economic opportunities, better access to markets) with better chances for smallholders to move out of poverty.* *Example of achievement regarding the 4 criteria:* *XYZ regional policy on (sub-)sector a) 3 b) 3 c) 2 d) 1*
Thematic responsibility	Agriculture and Food Security Network