



POLICY GUIDELINES ON AGROECOLOGY TRANSITIONS IN ASEAN

Executive Summary



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For more information on the guidelines and the associated digital knowledge hub, visit <https://www.aseanaetguidelines.org>



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OVERVIEW

Agroecology supports the transformation of food systems with a goal of achieving ecological, economic and social sustainability. Agroecology stresses:

- ✓ **Optimizing interactions:** optimizing the interactions between plants, animals, humans and the environment in agricultural planning and farming practices, and knowledge systems;
- ✓ **Social equity:** promoting social equity from the perspective of producers and consumers, and other actors along the value chain; and
- ✓ **Holistic approach:** the implementation from field and farm, to landscapes, to farming communities; linking rural and urban communities and sectors, taking a holistic approach to the ecological, sociocultural, technological, economic and political dimensions of food systems (Tittonell, 2023).

In 2019, the 197 members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) endorsed the 10 elements of agroecology as a guide to agroecology transitions. These consist of Diversity, Synergies, Efficiency, Resilience, Recycling, Co-creation and Sharing of Knowledge, Human and Social Values, Culture and Food traditions, Responsible Governance, Circular and Solidarity Economy. The 10 elements are complemented by a set of 13 principles of agroecology proposed by the High-Level Panel of Experts of the Committee of World Food Security (CFS-HLPE), giving greater emphasis to soil and animal health and fairness in food systems (HLPE, 2019) (Figure 1).

Agroecology transitions involve deeper integration of these principles through innovations in knowledge, technology, policy, and institutions to transform food systems. Progress on agroecology transitions can be assessed by increasingly deep or widespread applications of these principles and elements along food value-chains, resulting in sustained production of food that:

- promotes farmers' and rural communities' prosperity
- is safe, diverse, nutritious, and affordable
- is in demand by consumers
- is good for agroecosystems and the climate.

Different farming systems and socio-cultural contexts require different transition pathways and tools. For instance, transitioning from subsistence farming emphasizes market connections and building farmers' capacities, while transitions from industrial agriculture focus on reducing chemical inputs, promoting crop diversification, and "re-localization" of farming systems.

In ASEAN, the rationale for transitioning to agroecology is clear. While conventional intensification has boosted productivity, it has also harmed the environment, climate resilience, livelihoods, and the socio-cultural fabric of agrifood systems. The ASEAN Regional Guidelines for Sustainable Agriculture identify five principles to guide transition "to an agriculture that is highly productive, economically viable, environmentally sound and which is based on the principles of equity and social justice" – including (1) improving efficiency in the use of our resource; (2) conserving, protecting, enhancing natural ecosystems, promoting and enhancing nature resources and communities; (3) protecting and improving rural livelihoods and social well-being; (4) Enhancing the resilience of people, communities and ecosystems; and (5) Promoting good governance of both natural and human systems. The sustainable agriculture guidelines point to agroecology as a "viable transformative approach in the context of a paradigm shift".

Transitioning to agroecology can help ASEAN realize regional goals, such as the Vision and Strategic Plan for ASEAN Cooperation in Food, Agriculture, and Forestry (2016–2025), the ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint 2025, the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint 2025, and the ASEAN Master Plan on Rural Development (2022–2026). Contributions of agroecology complement areas listed in the ASEAN Framework to Support Food, Agriculture and Forestry Small Producers, Coops and MSMEs to improve product quality (2021); ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework (2020); and ASEAN Guidelines on Promoting Responsible Investment in Food, Agriculture and Forestry (2018) among others. It also supports international commitments, including the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Figure 2), the Rio Conventions, the Paris Agreement, and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

OVERVIEW

These guidelines offer voluntary support to ASEAN member states and bodies, particularly the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Crops (ASWGC) and the Lao Facilitated Initiative on Agroecology for ASEAN (LICA), to scale up agroecology. It identifies seven key leverage points: (1) planning, (2) working with farmers, (3) value chain interventions, (4) multi-stakeholder engagement, (5) knowledge exchange, (6) research and (7) financing. These points outline interventions that countries can adapt based on national contexts and priorities.

Tittonell, P. 2023. *A Systems Approach to Agroecology*.

FAO. 2018. *The 10 Elements of agroecology: Guiding the transition to sustainable food and agricultural systems*.

HLPE. 2019. *Agroecological and other innovative approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition*.

Figure 1. 13 principles of agroecology



Source: Biovision based on HLPE, 2019

Figure 2. Agroecology's contribution to the SDGs

	SDG 1: No poverty Family farming, herding, and artisanal fisheries support many rural poor. Agroecology helps lower production costs, increasing income, economic stability, and resilience.
	SDG 2: Zero hunger Agroecological systems optimize the use of local and renewable resources and knowledge, harnessing ecosystem benefits such as pest control, pollination, soil health and erosion control while ensuring productivity.
	SDG 3: Good health and well-being By minimizing the use of potentially harmful agrochemical inputs, agroecology reduces agriculture's negative effects on both human and environmental health. It also promotes sustainable and healthy diets through localized food systems.
	SDG 5: Gender equality Women have a central role in agroecology. They are often custodians of healthy and traditional diets and are key players in sustainable food systems, from the home to the field, to the market and beyond. Agroecology has the potential to advance women's rights, self-determination and autonomy.
	SDG 10: Reduced inequalities Agroecology prioritizes marginalized groups—women, youth, family farmers, and Indigenous Peoples—offering localized solutions addressing food system inequalities.
	SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production Agroecology fosters diversification for sustainable, nutritious diets, preserving local food traditions and knowledge.
	SDG 13: Climate action Agroecology reduces greenhouse gas emissions by promoting energy-efficient, carbon-storing production systems. It enhances climate resilience through diversified and integrated production systems.
	SDG 15: Life on land Agroecology prevents land degradation and restores ecosystems, conserving biodiversity and vital ecosystem services for food production.

► For more information, visit the [FAO Agroecology Knowledge Hub](https://www.fao.org/agroecology)

GUIDELINE 1: PLANNING FOR AGROECOLOGY TRANSITIONS



Guideline 1.1 Formulate coherent policy and better targets for agricultural planning through agroecology

- Integrate agroecology targets into national agrifood policies.
- Promote sustainable farming and food systems based on agroecological principles in planning frameworks.
- Enhance collaboration across sectors and scales to govern agroecology transitions.

Guideline 1.2 Engage stakeholders in planning processes

- Build stakeholder ownership and mobilize resources by setting realistic, ambitious targets using methods like surveys, focus groups, and consultations.
- Foster long-term partnerships focused on agroecology, encouraging cross-country collaboration and knowledge sharing.

Guideline 1.3 Apply a landscape or territorial approach

- Promote coherent planning and intervention at landscape levels to achieve agroecological benefits.
- Ensure landscape diversity to maintain ecosystem services like pollination, erosion control and nutrient cycling.
- Use landscape management to balance land use demands, improve agroecosystems and support inclusive stakeholder engagement and local knowledge use (including participatory land use planning and integrated landscape assessment, Box 1).
- Support participatory approaches to prioritize interventions, foster synergies and protect vulnerable areas.

Guideline 1.4 Engage private sector and strengthen planning rules for agribusiness

- Combine public and private efforts to enhance farmer skills, value chain tools such as quality standards, and risk management for agroecology transitions.
- Strengthen regulations on land concessions and agrifood investments to prevent environmental harm.
- Co-invest in infrastructure supporting sustainable agriculture, such as water management, renewable energy, and transport systems.
- Align corporate sustainability efforts with agroecological goals based on national and community needs.

Box 1. Landscape management, participatory land use planning and common areas for prioritizing agroecology transitions

Participatory land use planning is a useful approach for agroecological landscape management. It is a district or village-level process involving villagers in data collection, land use zoning, planning, and monitoring. It enhances community ownership of agricultural and land use innovations, fostering sustainable practices. Success depends on building government capacity, integrating competent authorities, ensuring community participation (with a focus on vulnerable groups), supporting environmental stewardship, and linking plans to follow-up actions like land registration and conservation.

Areas where to prioritize agroecology transitions include biodiversity hotspots; ecological fragile or sensitive areas; degrade lands; smallholders, subsistence, and marginalized farming communities; regions with potential for value-added products and services; and regions with strong civil society networks and/or research hubs.

GUIDELINE 2: WORKING WITH FARMERS



Guideline 2.1 Strengthen farmer's, women's and youth organizations and their active engagement in agroecology policy processes

- Support active participation of farmers' organizations in policy processes (including monitoring) and multistakeholder platforms.
- Strengthening national and regional farmer networks like the Asian Farmers Association (AFA), Lao Farmer Network, Farmer and Nature Net (FNN) in Cambodia, and MASIPAG in the Philippines.
- Identifying and empowering farmer, women, and youth champions for collective action (see Global Action Plan of the UN Decade of Family Farming).

Guideline 2.2 Create enabling conditions to support farmers in transition

- Promote intercropping, farm diversification, and diversified rural livelihoods.
- Improve market environments for small farmers, especially women and youth, through better market and policy information systems and reformed and greener public procurement schemes.
- Provide tailored safety nets and insurance for farmers in transition.
- Partner with private companies to use low-cost tech (e.g., SMS) for alerts on weather, crop diseases, and regulations.
- Enhance access to market and price information via ICT to aid smallholder decision-making.
- Review insurance and social safety nets based on actual risks faced by transitioning farmers.

Guideline 2.3 Promote a safe legal and institutional environment

- Uphold the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants (UNDROP) and support farmers' rights to conserve and manage agrobiodiversity.
- Promote a rights-based approach to data management for farmers.

Guideline 2.4 Harness the potential of digital technologies and data/knowledge management systems

- Use digital technologies to close information gaps, document practices and innovations, reconnect farmers with consumers, and facilitate knowledge sharing and hybridization.
- Leveraging technology to preserve and share traditional knowledge, blending it with digital tools.
- Promote collaborative platforms that enhance farmer networking and participation in multistakeholder processes.

GUIDELINE 3. Promoting transitions across agrifood value chains



Guideline 3.1 Support domestic market development and short value chains for agroecological products

- Promote diverse markets for agroecology farmers and provide consumer access to local, diverse, sustainable food.
- Support public procurement from agroecological farms and local consumer-led initiatives like Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) (Box 2)
- Provide facilities for farmers' markets and encourage public institutions to source local agroecological products.

Guideline 3.2 Create an enabling environment for domestic inclusive value-chain transformations

- Invest in digital technologies, transport, and cooperative marketing systems for agroecology farmers.
- Strengthen smallholder connectivity, marketing farmer organizations, and local food systems through support for SMEs and food processing, agrotourism and local gastronomy.
- Use ICT and social media platforms to empower smallholders, foster collaboration and enhance local market developments.
- Incentivize large retailers to procure diverse local food products from agroecology farmers.

Guideline 3.3 Adapt public regulations on food safety, quality standards and certification to support agroecology product differentiation and consumer conscious choices

- Tailor food safety regulations and quality standards to agroecology systems and harmonize regional standard enforcement.
- Adapt quality assurance schemes to different value chain needs and promote transparency throughout value chains.
- Support participatory guarantee systems (Box 3).

Guideline 3.4 Consumer oriented policies: health, nutrition sensitive measures

- Align consumer incentives and value chain-level interventions to create food environments that encourage healthy, diversified diets and raise consumer awareness on nutrition and food safety.
- Strengthen consumer advocacy and promote clear food labeling and advertising laws for informed choices.
- Integrate nutrition-sensitive approaches into social protection programs.

GUIDELINE 3. Promoting transitions across agrifood value chains

Guideline 3.5 Support local value chain development for inputs, equipment and machinery

- Facilitate access to local organic inputs (seeds, fertilizers, bio-insecticides, animal feeds) and to affordable, eco-friendly equipment and machinery.
- Encourage farm by-product valorization and crop-livestock integration at territorial level to reduce food waste and improve resource efficiency.
- Support local seed production and conservation

Guideline 3.6 Reform trade-related instruments, price support and sourcing policies

- Implement true cost accounting to assess farming and value chain externalities and encourage trade policies reform that enhance sustainable value chain competitiveness.
- Adjust tariffs and price supports to favor agroecological products and sustainable practices.
- Align trade policies across ASEAN countries and incentivize sustainability conditionalities in corporate sourcing and contract farming.

Box 2. Community-supported agriculture (CSA)

Community-supported agriculture refers to a partnership based on direct connections between consumers and one or several producers, with three guiding principles:

- 1) Community building through direct and long-term relationships with shared responsibility, risks and rewards;
- 2) Active participation based on trust, understanding, respect, transparency and cooperation; and
- 3) Mutual support and solidarity beyond borders.

It involves consumers who support farmers financially by buying shares of a farm's harvest in advance.

► Resource: <https://urgenci.net/>

Box 3. Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS)

Participatory guarantee systems are localized quality assurance mechanisms certifying producers through peer to peer visits, trust, and knowledge exchange (IFOAM, 2013). Unlike third-party certification, which relies on external assessments, PGS foster farmer–stakeholder interactions to establish credibility. This collaborative approach involves producers, processors, retailers, and consumers sharing responsibility for product quality. Benefits of PGS include support for local marketing and improved market access, enhanced peer to peer practice and knowledge sharing, heightened consumer awareness, and empowerment of farmers and consumers through ownership of the assessment process. PGS not only empower farmers but also promote connectivity, solidarity and transparency in governance.

► Resource: <https://www.ifoam.bio/our-work/how/standards-certification/participatory-guarantee-systems>

GUIDELINE 4. Capacity building and knowledge sharing



Guideline 4.1. Build farmers and rural communities' capacities, and facilitating farmers-to-farmers learning and exchange for agroecology transitions

- Empower farmers through capacity building and farmer-to-farmer learning (e.g., Farmer Field Schools, Box 4).
- Support knowledge-sharing networks, study tours, and use diverse media to enhance access to information and markets.

Guideline 4.2 Reshape extension and advisory services

- Implement community-based, inclusive extension services, focusing on smallholder farmers and vulnerable groups in particular.
- Promote landscape approaches, village volunteers, and regional Centers of Excellence to enhance agroecological knowledge and innovation.

Guideline 4.3 Mainstream agroecology in vocational training, higher education and academic curricula

- Build partnerships between farmers' organizations and universities to co-develop research and higher education agendas adapted to agroecology transition needs
- Develop short courses and regional academic exchanges focused on agroecology, and include performance measurement tools in curricula.

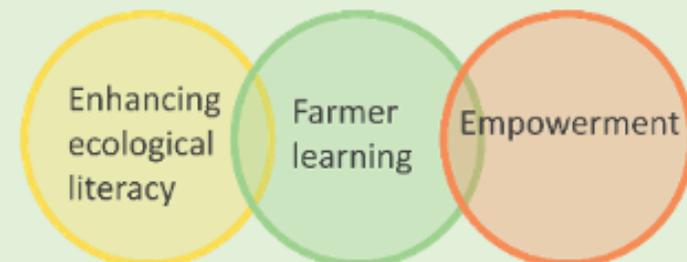
Guideline 4.4 Enhance public awareness on Agroecology

- Promote agroecology education for youth and use social media to highlight its benefits.
- Support public awareness campaigns through partnerships, integrating agroecology education into schools, and emphasizing its role in public health and biodiversity.

Box 4. Farmer Field Schools (FFS)

Launched in the late 1980s by the Government of Indonesia, with support from FAO, the Farmer Field Schools were originally developed as a practical approach for farmers to learn about ecology and IPM, building on local knowledge systems, learning in groups, and using field-based, hands-on learning to empower farmers. By the end of the 1990s, over 1 million farmers had been trained in Indonesia through FFS. This successful model was shared across Asia, leading to the initiation of FFS programmes in other countries in South Asia and Southeast Asia, prior to its dissemination to other regions.

FFS promotes a paradigm of agriculture based on:



GUIDELINE 5. MULTISTAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT



Guideline 5.1 Identify and co-develop clear objectives for engaging stakeholders

- Engage stakeholders purposefully, co-develop objectives, and align them with national targets and innovation needs.
- Consider identifying barriers to agroecology transitions and mobilizing stakeholders to support national agroecology goals.

Guideline 5.2 Conduct stakeholder mapping, and develop understanding of their perspectives and interests

- Identify stakeholders at all levels, including marginalized groups and emerging actors such as sustainability brokers (e.g. ISEAL, IFOAM).
- Assess stakeholder positions on agroecology and create tailored strategies for building collaborations among key actors like governments, farmers, rural communities and agribusinesses.

Guideline 5.3 Institutionalize engagement

- Ensure sustained, inclusive engagement with adequate resources and leadership support.
- Create or foster inclusive multistakeholder platforms for regular communication, knowledge sharing, and policy integration.
- Formalize relationships and responsibilities with key groups and develop transparent policies for engagement.
- Define feasible indicators to monitor progress against targets and entrench them into existing monitoring systems if applicable (see Box 5).

Guideline 5.4 Aim for transformative engagement beyond consultation

- Empower stakeholders, particularly farmers, women, and youth, by enhancing their voice, capacity, rights, and social recognition.
- Build collaborative agendas, programmes and non-traditional partnerships across diverse sectors and organizations to drive agroecology transitions.
- Address power imbalances and foster trust through transparency and meaningful dialogue.

Box 5. Monitoring and evaluation for enabling multi-stakeholders in agroecology transitions

M&E tool	Primary users	Online resources
Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation	Producers (farmers, agriculture departments, technical advisers), policy makers and development stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Online resource ▶ Guidelines
Working Group on Agroecological Transitions Method	Development stakeholders	▶ Handbook
Business Agroecology Criteria Tool	Private sector: investors, entrepreneurs and companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Online resource ▶ Toolkit
Agroecology Financing Analysis Toolkit	Public sector: government planning ministries and development agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Online resource ▶ Toolkit

GUIDELINE 6. DEVELOPING A RESEARCH AGENDA FOR AGROECOLOGY TRANSITIONS



Guideline 6.1 Reshape research orientations to support agroecology transitions

- Enhance public research at farm, landscape, and food system levels.
- Focus on diversification at farm, livelihood and land use levels, and on reduced reliance on external inputs.
- Prioritize economic, environmental and social performance evaluations, and invest in multidisciplinary research teams to assess farming and food systems comprehensively.
- Support innovation design research, especially on marginal lands, and integrate farmers' and local knowledge with scientific approaches.

Guideline 6.2 Foster innovative approaches of doing research and co-producing knowledge with a variety of actors

- Strengthen the connection between research, knowledge sharing and capacity building, prioritizing participatory action research.
- Support national and ASEAN-level Centers of Excellence combining long-term research and training for agroecology.
- Invest in science policy partnerships that integrate technical expertise, participatory and forecasting tools, to support inclusive policy planning and monitoring of agroecological and food system transformation progress.

Guideline 6.3 Address farm scale agroecology research agenda

- Co-design solutions with farmers and local communities, prioritizing long-term on-farm trials on farm diversification and agroecological practice monitoring.

- Support locally adapted multiple performance-based crop and livestock breeding and research on low-tech mechanization, biological pest control, multi-functional service crops and circular economy principles including crop livestock integration.
- Encourage co-designing digital tools and agricultural technologies with farmers to monitor and adapt agroecological practices at farm and landscape levels.

Guideline 6.4 Address landscape-scale agroecology research agenda

- Prioritize research on spatial and temporal dimensions of agroecology at the landscape level, particularly in relation to ecosystem services, land use diversification and rural livelihoods.
- Support inclusive participatory land-use planning and spatial tools to govern landscape management and integrate diverse perspectives.

Guideline 6.5 Address food system-scale agroecology research agenda at various levels

- Foster cross-sectoral research linking agriculture, health, environment and social sciences to inform national and ASEAN food system transformation policies and enhance science policy partnerships.
- Prioritize collaborative research on food systems assessment methods and data interoperability, and on local quality-based food system innovations such as territorial branding.
- Promote harmonized data management systems and national research engagement in broader agroecology and food systems-related networks.

GUIDELINE 7. FINANCING AGROECOLOGY TRANSITIONS



Guideline 7.1 Create an enabling framework to repurpose public and private fundings towards the transition

- Encourage public-private partnerships and multistakeholder collaboration to strengthen financing commitments for agroecology.
- Reform national agricultural subsidies, import/export policies, and price schemes to reflect the true costs of agrifood inputs and outputs, including the benefits of agroecology.
- Support domestic banks in developing sustainable finance standards, decentralize financing schemes using landscape-level planning and improve access to green finance for local communities.
- Promote performance-based reforms, fostering partnerships between financial institutions, and supporting local banks to aggregate green projects and enable SME access to capital markets.
- Strengthen environmental offset regulations to channel funds from agrifood companies into agroecology programs.

Guideline 7.2 Build a coherent national agroecology strategy and accountable framework to direct international funding into the transition

- Develop a national agroecology strategy and accountable framework aligned with government priorities (e.g. Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)) to attract sustainable finance from public and private sectors.
- Establish a high-level multistakeholder taskforce to design a financing strategy for agroecology, including leveraging climate finance and biodiversity credits for local transitions.
- Set clear targets for agroecology transitions through inclusive policy planning and monitoring, integrating these into national strategies such as NDCs and biodiversity plans.

- Present agroecology funding needs in bilateral and international negotiations and incorporate agroecology criteria into environmental and social impact assessments.

Guideline 7.3 Develop innovative financial models that address smallholder needs for transitioning, while leveraging global sustainability finance

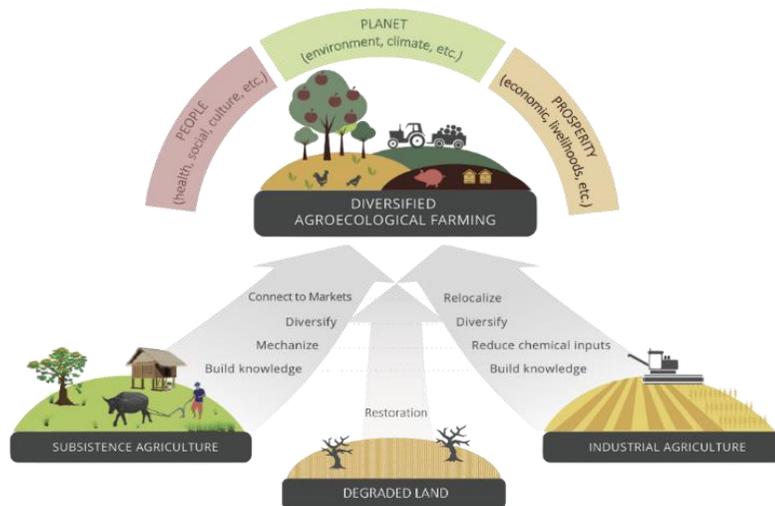
- Explore diverse financial sources and models to provide adaptable solutions that meet local needs.
- Experiment with financial models that fit global sustainability finance schemes into local agroecological transitions, ensuring they support holistically farmers and stakeholders, align with national and global targets, and meet impact monitoring and certification requirements.
- Designate and capacitate a government body to oversee the piloting of these financial instruments, ensuring they meet the needs of national strategies for agroecology.
- Collaborate with development institutions, research bodies and NGOs to design and test transition finance instruments. These should combine tailored support for varied smallholder transitions, reliable environmental and social outcome measurement, and institutional arrangements that address the needs of different financial models (e.g. [Dei Meas in Cambodia](#)).
- Design financial tools that prioritize long-term support for smallholders and communities, ensuring they address local needs and provide innovative risk mitigation strategies.
- Leverage research and technology to develop metrics that quantitatively and comprehensively measure agroecological outcomes, meeting the needs of sustainability finance for impact reporting while effectively financing local transitions.

ANNEX A. AGROECOLOGY Q&A

Q1: Is agroecology mainly for small farms?

A: Agroecology can be applied to both small-scale and large-scale farming systems (Figure A1). While many current examples come from smallholder and family farms, larger farms are increasingly encouraged to adopt agroecological practices. These farms may capitalize on new technological and organizational opportunities (such as digitalization, breeding and integrated landscape management) to mainstream agroecology and play a key role in contributing to an enabling environment for agroecology transitions. (Ewert et al., 2023)

Figure A1. Agroecology transitions



Source: Author, adapted from Agroecology coalition, 2019

Q2: Does agroecology imply lower farm productivity?

A: Studies challenge the idea that agroecology leads to lower productivity compared to conventional agriculture. Research, particularly in tropical and subtropical regions, shows notable yield increases in agroecological and organic systems. For example, Pretty et al. (2003) reported yield increases of 37% per

farm and 48% per hectare. Analysis by d'Annolfo et al. (2017) found 61% of farms adopting agroecological practices saw higher yields, and 66% experienced better profitability. However, more research is needed to clarify which specific practices lead to these outcomes, as agroecology remains underfunded (HLPE, 2019).

Q3: Can agroecology feed the world?

A: The question may be misleading, as some estimates that global food production is already sufficient to feed 9 billion people, yet food insecurity and malnutrition persist due to unequal access to food, resources, inputs, markets, and services. Agroecology addresses these social inequalities, including those related to gender and ethnic minorities, making it a promising approach to achieving food security and nutrition across its six dimensions: availability, access, utilization, stability, agency, and sustainability (HLPE, 2019).

Q4: How do I know what agroecology is and what is not?

A: Agroecology is not defined by a fixed set of practices. Instead, it follows 10 elements and 13 principles agreed upon through international consultation. Practices are considered more agroecological if they: 1) rely on ecological processes rather than external inputs, 2) are equitable, environmentally friendly, and locally adapted, and 3) adopt a systems approach that manages interactions among components rather than focusing on specific technologies. Agroecology often serves as an umbrella term, encompassing various sustainable agricultural practices like climate-smart agriculture, organic farming, regenerative agriculture and agroforestry, depending on how they align with agroecological principles (HLPE, 2019).

Ewert, F., Baatz, R. & Finger, R. 2023. Agroecology for a sustainable agriculture and food system: from local solutions to large-scale adoption. *Annual Review of Resource Economics*, 15: 351–381.

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ANNEX B. INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCES FOR AGROECOLOGY TRANSITIONS

The table below provides details of selected international institutions supporting agroecology in Southeast Asia and beyond. This includes organizations based in the region, or with active partners in more than one ASEAN member state. National organizations and development projects are not included.

Name	Website	Focal area
Agroecology Coalition	Agroecology Coalition	A global coalition for the transformation of food systems through agroecology
Agroecology Learning Alliance in South-East Asia	ALiSEA	Knowledge-sharing among agroecology practitioners, especially NGOS and CSOs
Agroecology in South-East Asia	ASEA	Research and training partnership among 13 research and educational institutions
Agroecology Transformative Partnership Platform	Agroecology TPP	A community of practice for building resilience of livelihoods and landscapes
ASEAN Climate Resilience Network	ASEAN-CRN	Promoting climate smart agriculture among ASEAN member states
Asia and Pacific Islands Rural Advisory Services Network	APIRAS	Networking for better extension services across the region, incl. sub-networks for Southeast Asia
Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Rural Development	AFA	An alliance of national farmers organizations composed of small-scale family farmers
Asian Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas	AsiaDHRAA	Regional partnership of social development networks and organizations

Name	Website	Focal area
Centre for Agric and BioSciences International – South East Asia	CABI-SEA	Scientific services for sustainable agriculture, including biocontrol and sanitary and phyto sanitary standards
FAO Agroecology Knowledge Hub (AKH)	AKH	A repository of well-documented evidence, policies, practices, and cutting-edge scientific advancements in the field of agroecology
Grow Asia	Grow Asia	Promoting public-private partnerships for resilient and sustainable food systems
Higher Education for Sustainable Agriculture (HESA) in Southeast Asia	HESA	Exchanging knowledge for HESA, and exploring interdisciplinary curriculum reform
Markets and Agriculture Linkages for Sustainable Food systems in Asia	Malica	Partnerships on research on food market analysis and urban/rural linkages in Viet Nam and Lao People's Democratic Republic
Mekong Youth Farm Network	Y-Farm	Partnering with young farmers and youth groups in five lower Mekong Countries
Pesticide Action Network, Asia-Pacific	PAN-AP	Advocating replacement of chemical-intensive agriculture with agroecology
SEARCA Knowledge Center on Climate Change Adaptation in Agriculture and NRM	SEARCA KC3	A one-stop-shop of information on climate change adaptation and mitigation in Southeast Asia
Sustainable Rice Platform	SRP	Multi-stakeholder alliance reducing the social and environmental footprint of rice production

