

Transforming Food Systems through Agroecology

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Boosting agrifood research and innovation cooperation for impact at scale

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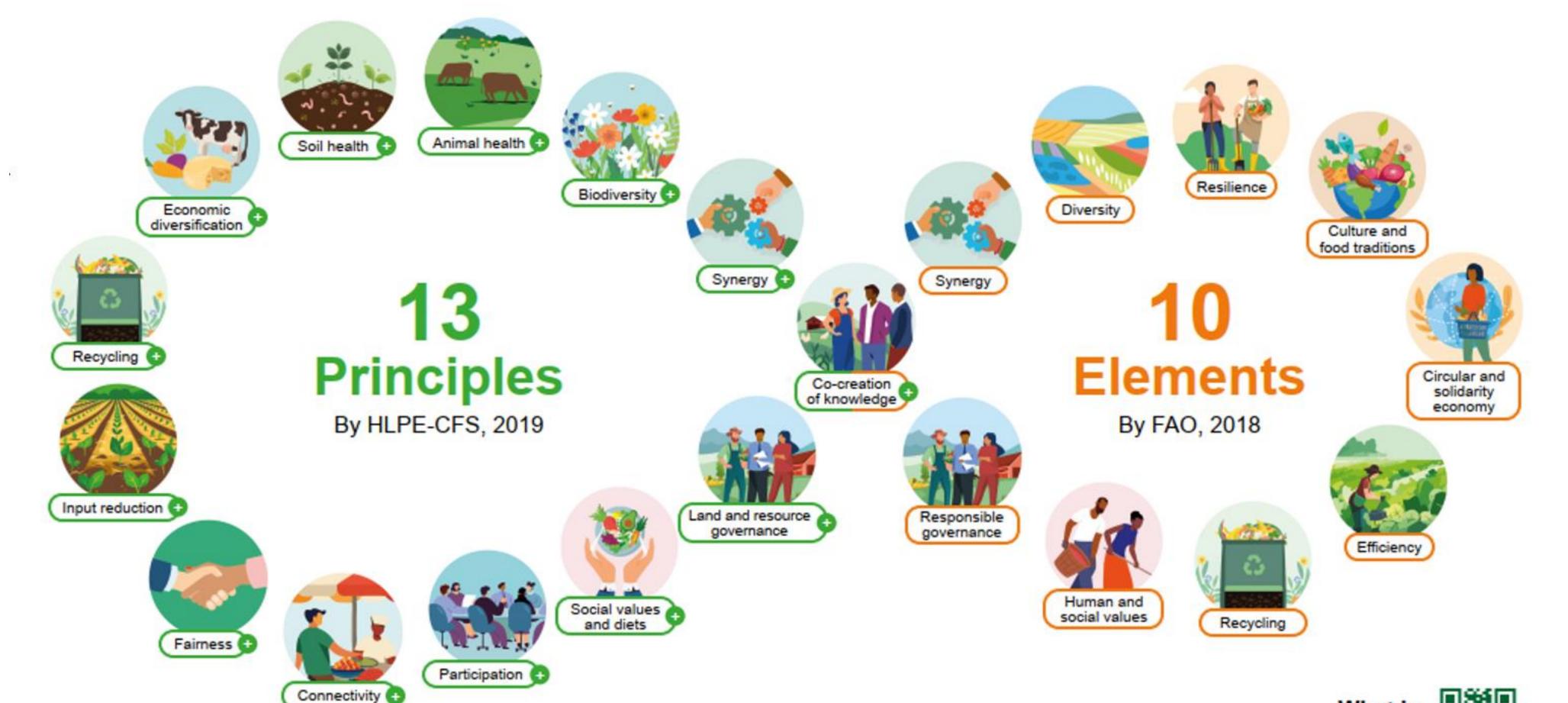




* Gateway



Agroecology as a pathway for **Food Systems Transformation**











Growing Political Momentum

- Global processes: Rio Conventions, UNFSS, IPBES, CFS HLPE, TEEB for Agriculture and Food 2018, etc.
- Regional, National and sub-national processes:
- Africa More and more countries are developing their National AE strategies
- Latin America Brazil, Colombia launched their own National AE Strategy
- Asia ASEAN Policy Guidelines on Agroecology
- Europe EU Green Deal, and recent Vision for Agriculture and Food







ASEAN Agriculture Key Actors Discuss Agroecology Policy at TARASA23

In a policy dialogue that brought together around a hundred participants from agriculture and food system communities from Southeast Asia and Europe, the focus was set on the future of sustainable agriculture and agroecology transition. The dialogue aimed to generate recommendations for policy support for agroecology transition, fostering cooperation for sustainable agriculture, and contributing to ASEAN







Growing Evidence

- Overall favourable potential for farms to benefit from a positive socio-econ performance with use of AE practices (Mouratiadou, et al. 2024)
- AE presents an economic potential to Europe based on theoretical exposition and of empirical material from Eu countries (van der Ploeg, et al. 2019)
- Positive outcomes in the use of agroecological practices on food security and nutrition of households in low and middle-income countries (Kerr et. al. 2021).
- Strong theoretical basis and empirical evidence that food security outcomes are as good or sometimes even better for AE systems than conventional alternatives (Faure, et. al. 2024).

Andhra Pradesh Community Managed Natural Farming (India)

-> 1M smallholders across 4K villages covering 500K ha = higher crop diversity, ave. 11% yields, ave. 49% net increase in income, ave 44% (average) reduction in fertilizers and pesticides

Sekem Biodynamic Farming (Egypt)

-> Farmers transition from conventional to a more profitable, biodynamic, regenerative farming while supporting community development = 10K+ farmers; converted 40K acres of land converted to biodynamic agriculture









Barriers to implementation

Access to resources

Accessing these—resources organic inputs and technical resource-limited countries, can be challenging for farmers due to constraints like limited credit, market

expertise -especially in

access, and infrastructure.

Market demand and infrastructure

Many conventional markets and supply chains are designed for large-scale, standardised production and may not readily accommodate diverse, smaller scale agroecological systems.

Risk perception during transition phase

The initial costs and financial uncertainties related to transitioning to agroecology can dissuade farmers, especially those with limited resources.

Knowledge and management intensity

In low-income countries, a lack of knowledge and awareness about integrated farming practices often hinders the adoption of agroecological methods among farmers and policymakers, primarily due to inadequate agricultural extension services, cultural barriers, and limited information.

Research and development Agroecology

Funding for agroecological research is often limited compared with conventional agricultural research.

Policy and institutional support

Policies often offer support and subsidies to industrial agriculture, making it challenging for agroecology to compete.



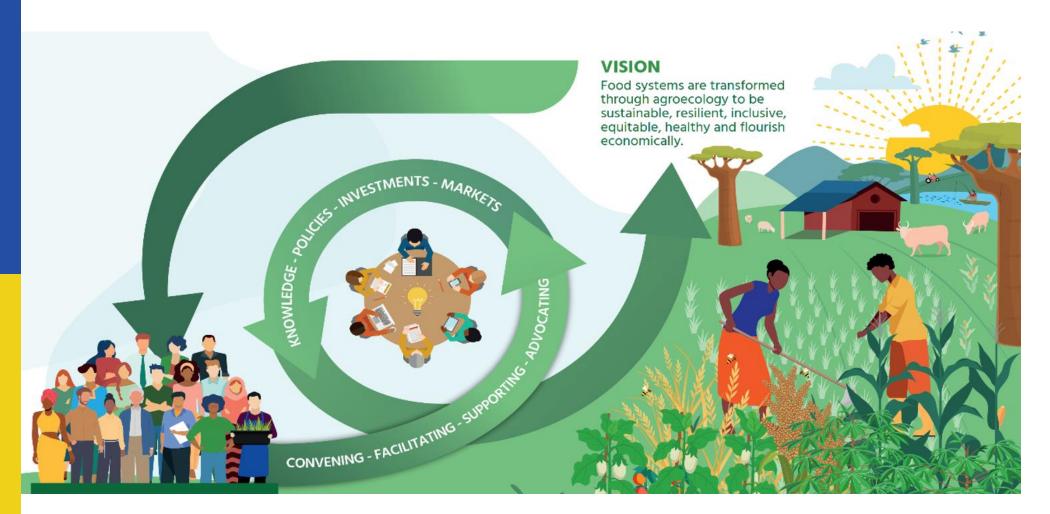
Source: CGIAR

Conference | Boosting agrifood research and innovation cooperation for impact at scale





Innovation is needed to unleash Agroecology's full potential





- Co-creation, doing research differently
- Inclusive farming systems
- Social and institutional innovation
- Promoting bio-inputs
- Nutrition and diet; Food supply and food environments;
 neglected, underutilized species
- Market pathways, value, chains, and financial products
- Judicious use of and access to digital services, technology, etc.
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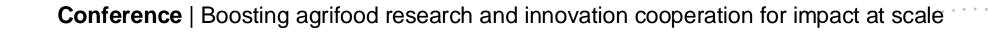
Thank you!

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Parallel sessions

- Group 1: AE innovation for productive, resilient and inclusive farming systems (*Jonathan Mockshell*)
- Group 2: Innovation for redesigning agroecology value chains (Gerald Schwarz)
- Group 3: AE Innovation for nutrition (Etienne Basset)
- Group 4: Innovation and bio-inputs (*Thomas Dubois*)
- Group 5: Digital services for agroecology (*Violaine Laurens*)

Guide Questions

- What are your experience on how research can support agroecological innovations on your topic?
- What challenges and barriers are different stakeholders facing for developing agroecological innovation? What are the drivers for uptake for different stakeholders?
- What are the crucial lessons learnt on the best-fit R&I approaches to support AE transitions on your topic?
- What are your major recommendations for the formulation of new Cooperation Programs on R&I for AE transition on your topic?