The Agroecology TPP
2025 Members Forum Meeting Report

31 March – 03 April 2025

Co-hosted by

In partnership with

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Introduction

The Agroecology TPP (AE-TPP) was established to convene a large set of international, national and local partners who share the vision of filling research gaps and doing research differently in order to accelerate and co-ordinate the work on agroecology with the aim of fostering transitions to more sustainable agricultural and food systems. The Platform implements numerous projects across eight domains of work.

The Agroecology TPP Annual Members Forum Meeting is open to all institutions that formally engage in AE-TPP projects, are active in the AE-TPP's science-policy or science-development interface, are represented in the governance and advisory bodies or have submitted an application form and agree to the membership charter. In addition to institutional members, individuals participating in the AE-TPP's Community of Practice (CoP) are warmly welcomed to contribute to the annual meeting.

Prior to this annual meeting two previous forum meetings were held: the first one on 22-23 February 2023 at the Agropolis International headquarters in Montpellier, France; and the second one on 12-13 March 2024 on CIFOR-ICRAF's campus in Nairobi, Kenya.

A consensus was reached on the sidelines of the 2024 Members Forum Meeting in Nairobi to host the next annual gathering in Southeast Asia, while aiming to give a bigger voice and representation to farmer-led organizations. One of the prevailing themes during the Nairobi meeting was the need for enhanced farmer agency in research, to bridge the existing gap between farmers and researchers. Another important dimension concerns strengthened policy engagement.

Following up on subsequent discussions with partners and guidance from the AE-TPP Steering Committee, it was agreed that the 2025 TPP annual meeting would take place in Hanoi, Viet Nam, co-organized by the AE-TPP Secretariat in collaboration with the Asian Farmers' Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA) and the ASSET project. Further technical and logistical support was provided by CIFOR-ICRAF's country office (building on contributions from the TRANSITIONS Program / Metrics project).

Forum Objectives

The declared objectives of the AE-TPP's Annual Members Forum Meetings are to change and reflect on the overall progress of the AE-TPP, its research findings and knowledge and implementation needs, as well as to discuss issues and priorities ahead. These events seek to foster a safe and inclusive environment to facilitate meaningful – and critical – reflections of how the AE-TPP functions, while providing an opportunity to exchange ideas, assess key achievements, pinpoint existing challenges and find a collective solution for how to better address them.

Overall, these annual meetings usually provide opportunities for:

- **Progress evaluation**: reviewing the AE-TPP's direction and positioning, including achievements, research findings, key challenges, and lessons learnt.
- **Global community building**: strengthening the AE-TPP by fostering connectivity, inclusivity, and a sense of belonging among stakeholders, including Forum members and the Community of Practice.
- **Needs assessment**: examining knowledge and implementation gaps that can be addressed in future endeavours.
- **Collaboration framework**: establishing a clear path for collaboration to enhance partnerships as well as prioritize areas for partnerships.

- **Innovative science**: exploring concrete avenues to accelerate transformative approaches that are aligned with the principles of agroecology, all the while fostering a shared understanding of how to *'do science differently'*.
- **Exchange of ideas and co-creation of knowledge**: having an open dialogue with members and participants while providing an opportunity for co-creation of knowledge and solutions to identified problems and challenges.

In particular, and with a focus on Asian experiences where possible, **this 2025 Members Forum Meeting** facilitated discussions and learning on:

- **Participatory research & innovation.** Assessing what works and what does not, based on successful case studies. How farmers and their organizations can meaningfully contribute to agroecological research and innovation, and the key challenges that need to be addressed to mainstream collaborations with scientists and other stakeholders.
- **Policy engagement and M&E.** Examining the types of policies that are being implemented in countries to promote agroecology; which policy gaps remain; and what can be done to improve policy engagement and advocacy including agroecological transition metrics and policy monitoring. These dimensions will be addressed during both day 4 and 5 of the conference, bridging between general TPP forum process and the more specific ASSET based ASEAN level multistakeholder policy development for which the regional workshop held on the 5th comes in a series of policy engagement undertaken since end of 2021 together with the ASEAN secretariat under LICA.
- **Climate resilience.** Exploring how agroecology adoption can contribute to climate change adaptation and resilience, in addition to mitigation benefits.
- **Finance.** Analysing the status of financing for agroecology in different regions, and how to overcome finance access barriers. What successful strategies look like for leveraging major finance pools towards mainstreaming agroecology. How to enhance access to finance to smallholder farmers, so they can be able to demonstrate and disseminate real life evidence that agroecology works.

Overview of the Forum Agenda, Format and Participants

Venue. Pullman Hotel, Hanoi, Viet Nam.

Dates. 31 March, 1st and 3rd April 2025

Format. The meeting followed a hybrid format with a primary focus on in-person exchanges while allowing for online participation of institutional and CoP members in selected sessions.

Language & Interpretation. The event was held primarily in English with simultaneous interpretation provided in Vietnamese at the venue.

Participants

Over the course of the forum meeting, **xx** individuals participated, of which **xx** attended in person and **yy** joined virtually. A full list of participants, including their participation details, can be accessed via [this link].

Agenda: A more detailed participants agenda with session descriptions for each day can be accessed via this link, and below is an overview of the focus of each forum day.

Daily focus:

- Day 1: methods and approaches for transdisciplinary co-creation of knowledge, including capacity development and lessons learned from the short history of the AE-TPP on 'doing science differently' and from external case studies.
- Day 2: AE-TPP projects and outputs as well as synthesis of evidence within and across domains.
- Day 3 (field trip): participants had the opportunity to join a field trip to visit agroecological sites close to Hanoi and exchange with local stakeholders about their experiences. Different itineraries were offered in order to keep small groups at a site in each site.
- Day 4: policies and financing strategies for mainstreaming agroecology.

The forum meeting provided a valuable space to support learning, foster collaboration, and promote the exchange of knowledge and ideas. The following sections contain detailed descriptions of sessions that involved dialogue and/or participatory elements. For the participatory working sessions in particular, the report includes the verbatim, detailed, and systematized feedback from participants. Where possible, each ‘participant feedback’ section begins with a summary of key takeaways or insights. Most session descriptions also include links to presentations and photos of session outputs for reference. Additionally, feedback from online participants has been incorporated to ensure their voices are represented as well.

Day 1: Methods and approaches for transdisciplinary co-creation of knowledge, including capacity development as well as lessons learned from the short history of the AE-TPP on 'doing science differently' and from external case studies

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Session: Farmer testimonies on how they experience agroecology make them more resilient

This session was facilitated by Phoutthasinh Phimmachanh and led by LFA's farmers. The session included a video-recording on Farmer Testimonies, followed by an open discussion with the audience.

Main aspects pointed out on the video presentation:

Small holder farmers have been facing many new challenges: climate change, inflation and rise of production cost. AE system helps farmers to:

1. diversify incomes sources through integrated farming systems
2. reduce production cost due to lesser use of external inputs
3. adopt to climate change better due to diversified farming system and environmental friendly approaches
4. reduce inflation (local production for local market)
5. stronger unity among farmers

Comments on Phoutthasinh Phimmachanh's video on Farmers Testimonies:

- Seed banks are important to farmers
- Use of microorganisms to improve the soil
- Integrated agroecology is good practice (i.e., branches ashes return to the soil)
- Innovation social enterprise: how to develop their system, certification into organic
- Indigenous knowledge should be included in agroecology
- Agroecology needs to ensure that farmers have a better and sustainable life
- Agroecology transition helps to diversify resources

Session: Making co-creation work at scale

This session led by Michael Hauser, had the objective of 1. Creating a common understanding of Co-creation using transdisciplinary ideas, 2. Introducing a framework within indicators to assess the degree of co-creation, 3. Collecting experiences on co-creation, and the capability needed. The first part of this session was opened by a presentation by Michael Hauser, followed by a Q&A space.

Audience comments during Q&A

- Scientists don't believe in co-creation, because the only way of knowing is the typical way, but that is no longer valid, since farmers have centuries of knowledge
- We have to ensure that the knowledge that is the product of co-creation is valid, and for that, co-creation should follow some principles
- The idea that we have to have a shared vision is problematic
- Transdisciplinary and co-creation are about getting on with the practical vision of changing things on the ground
- Keep it simple and practical, and be inclusive
- Standing out of the comfort zone and making an effort to understand the other perspective
- Vision compromise is creativity that allows anything that subdues that agroecology
- Compromise, be the north star, something we want to see
- How can we protect knowledge, since sometimes indigenous traditions and knowledge are in danger? Knowledge is dynamic, it is a forward-looking thing. International laws and regulations would have to protect knowledge, and at the same time, we have to find a way to protect knowledge with artificial intelligence

Participant feedback

The second part of the session featured a mini lab where participants were asked to reflect on their experiences with co-creation by answering the following questions:

1. What is your experience with the co-creation of knowledge in agroecology?
2. Will the co-creation Pentagon help you to progress agroecology on your farm, lab, or office?
3. What capabilities do you think are needed to make co-creation work at scale in agroecology?

Participants were invited to share their experiences in small groups and record their main contributions on color-coded half sheets. The inputs from all participants in response to the three guiding questions are transcribed and systematized in Tables 1, 2, and 3, respectively.

Table 1. Participants' feedback on the question "*What is your experience with co-creating knowledge in agroecology*?"

1. AHP?: design of agroforestry systems project: - discussion with farmers informed of tree presence and survival - allowed researchers to learn about local varieties 2. Bottom-up approach 3. Ownership of the committee to get participation in the planning stage. a. Other organizations visit and learn from them b. financial support.
1. Soil Doctor -> DALAM. 2. Raising duck in the rice field 3. Dopc. 4. Policy (stock taking Policy support in Laos)
1. LEARNING CENTERS - Thailand - Yes

- 887? 2. Documentation of Co-creation initiatives of FOs 1. Co-organizing Training - Tools / Visits - Power / interest - Field research
1. Is not more that tech. design 2. Normally not inclusive 3. Not commonly farm specific People's specific (diverse Knowledge)
1. PEER LEARNING (co-creation) to create synergy. 2. Crop diversity experiences / Agroecology PROTECTION (ex)
1. Challenges local knowledge 2. ethnobotany not yet recognized = scientists 3. culture 4. languages
1. Maize contract farming + AE concept 2. Business Transformation lab with investors and other stakeholders through co-creation-WS 3. New institution of monitoring the land lease, concession in Agri. investment with stakeholders
1. Develop IEC Tools 2. Document Best Practices (Posters, VDO...)
Our experience in co-creation at ≠ levels: 1. High level; translating scientific evidence for policy action 2. Co-creating interventions/ projects 3. Co-creating K at grassroot level with farmers & partners to understand their culture & understandings
- Good experience in co-creation during design of initiatives. But limited flexibility - constraints co-creation during implementation
- PLUP- Community-based (local Ag. Dept Plan (ToC) (CADP, Laos) - Indigenous knowledge integrated into co.design process (AF, clim innovation)
Co-creation = intercultural is the result of a process in which different ways of knowing coexist in a safe environment, allowing conditions for new & contested knowledge to emerge
- Participatory Agroecology -> implementing & enforcement AE stalking support -> policy specific on AE -> overall indigenous knowledge -> education, training on AE -> create policy support. -> AE local knowledge integration
1. Case-study writing - Research, piloting on AE,

- Capacity Building (Training, site visit, ...) 2. Institutional development
Experience: 1. Field experimental. Simple SALT, basic GAP, PGS 2. Shared learning workshops with farmers & other actors. 3. Multi-stakeholder platforms.
1. Creating space and managing a MS process for ASEAN policy and ToC. 2. FFS: AESA with farmers at field level 3. Cooperating with PS. to apply AE principle in agritourism; ichthyology linking with PAI?
Knowledge has to be actionable, and comes from ≠ actors
Needs assessment with maximization of local community participation Indigenous experience/practices counted in
Overall: co-creation provides information in Agroecology, involves collaboration among farmers, researchers + stakeholders + policymakers + and communities.

Table 2. Participants' feedback on the question: "*Will the Co-Creation Pentagon help you to progress agroecology on your farm, lab, office?*"

yes. DALAM. - Test the quality of soil (Lap) - Farmers understand more health soil, sensitive to using fertilizer - more income, lower cost. for farmers
The flow of information & its analysis & synthesis helps to realize the need to co-create knowledge. Either intra- or intercultural approach

- Collaboration
  - Farmers, researchers
  - Private sector, policy
- Orientation - Environmental, economic
- Transformation - Climate resilient
- Innovation
- Culture

1. Not really, as it is too academic, needs more practical solutions/ 2. Not fully, it takes time to implement the Pentagon 3. Instruction is specific on crops that are suitable with some areas/province to practice
Does the pentagon help?: No. We have been trying to do this for 50 years. Something else must be missing if co-creation has yet to be mainstreamed. Power is the driving force.
Yes - but not all elements are present. Examples do not guarantee transformation yet.

Why? -> limitations on mandate -> Constraints & lack of resources
Yes! Help. Appropriate Technical Enforcement
YES: Good to have a theoretical interv. framework No: Need more imp. practical tools for facilitation (orientat. collab.) +Transp.
Yes, via an action learning process a. Orientation (shared vision) b. Collaboration/ Cultures c. Innovations -> d. Transformation
Complexity should be distilled into something easier (everybody is able to relate and actionable)
- to get everyone to stay on the same page - promote adoption in a safe food supply system

- FAO / ASEAN - promote innov; Create collab; scale innov; support infrastructure dut
- Natz <-> Province <-> grassroot
  - need strong interaction with multiple actors
  - feedback loop
  - Adjustment of guidelines to context
- A to co-design projects from the start, before funding [inception phase]
  - esp. culture / collab = invisible work

More useful than the Pentagon Collaborative Innovation ... leads to transformation
- Not really because it is not action-oriented -> Reformulate items! - Yes, as a checklist on how an innovation is processed
Yes
Yes

Table 3. Participants' feedback on the question: "*What capabilities do you think are needed to make co-creation work at scale in agroecology?*"

- Facilitation / soft skills asymmetries (power, beliefs, exp.) - Open-minded (capacity to think outside of the box) - Creativity skills - Adaptability: +++ (navigate complexity)
a) mindset on transdisciplinary thinking b) facilitation c) Be able to talk to the private sector - banks… and create a space for dialogue, create Trust

1. Listening 2. Respect (really!) 3. Facilitation 4. Responsiveness 5. Adaptability 6. Accessibility of information
- Resources - Knowledge -> farmers (info) - Influence policies | power champions - LISTENING
Capabilities - contrary power analysis] - stakeholder analysis - intermedia / conflict resolution - Inclusive planning of interventions/capability to mobilize grass root actors - understanding benefits & limits of digital technologies - build capacities of farmer organisations to attract funding
Respect each other
- Clear policy and advocacy for scaling AE - Strong community ownership; Organized for consolidated action - Empowerment to adopt and utilize AE technologies.
- sharing knowledge (KH) - Policy strategy - Network

- Community understanding / knowledge
  - learn about others
  - learning skill
- Open-minded / facilitate a discussion
  - how to interact / talk
  - Need soft-skills to talk to people
- Vision with farmers

- Capacity of HRs - Model Farmers - Documents Good Practices
- Common understanding/awareness on AE among stakeholders in that landscapes - Locally based, specific context. cannot do in scale - Capacity, resources, clear enabling environment ... more investment (value chain)
- Listening putting oneself in the shoes of another - Humility - Synergy - tools to bring knowledge systems together

- technical on
  - AE
  - Facilitation

- guideline (comprehensive & practical) - Analytical skills
- Farmer's capability to adopt AE from household to commercial scale - Govt's policy support - Public-Private partnership - Consumer value AE in a safe food system
Metrics - ways to determine whether or not, and to what degree, are we collectively making progress in the implementation of AE principle
- Stakeholder engagement - Facilitation skill in cluster? - Innovation / digital - Adaptive innovation system - Funding & subsidy - Policy support / dissemination?
- Transdisciplinary collaboration and coordination. - Stakeholder engagement - Policy engagement - Tech transfer -> relevant and affordable for farmers
- Integrated Stakeholder - Enhancing collaboration - Promote sustainable - Support innovation

Session: Case studies collected by regional Farmer Organizations on participatory agroecological research

This session was opened with a presentation by Belén Citoler on the case studies collected by regional FOs on participatory research, situating it in agroecology. After that, a brief open discussion with the audience was held.

Q&A on the presentation

- How do you plan to scale and get collaboration with the government and more institutional support to scale the case studies?
    - More experiences are being developed at the international level, this is only one example. Important to connect the local experiences with regional and global agendas
- Recommendations to push forward agroecology to scale domestic production to the region
    - We need to promote these experiences and allocate more resources, and have this in the priority agenda of governments and research entities so these pilot projects can scale on a regional or international level

Session: “Reflection on co-creation: what works and what does not”

This participatory working session was aimed at creating a structured space for participants to exchange experiences, enhance mutual understanding, and reflect on progress in transdisciplinary co-creation of knowledge — identifying what worked well, what didn’t, and generating insights for improvement.

Session structure:

1. Kick-off presentation by Phoutthasinh Phimmachanh reflecting on the Lao Farmer Association’s (LFA) engagement with the ASSET project.
2. Open framing presentations by Irish Baguilat and Maria Jimenez-Tan to share key insights from a farmers' perspective on co-creation of knowledge and collaborative research in agricultural transitions. The presentations acknowledged the research and key learning on the topic already done, and were intended to help set the right framing for the following participatory group exercise.
3. Stakeholder specific breakout groups to reflect on co-creation experiences and learning.

Breakout group feedback

The objective of the breakout group was to reflect on experiences and develop concrete recommendations for co-creating knowledge from the perspectives of various stakeholder groups.

Participants were divided into 5 stakeholder-specific teams: (1) Farmers/ Farmer Organizations, (2) Civil Society Organized/ NGOs, (3) Policy and public sector, (4) Researchers 1, and (5) Researchers 2.

This structure, with each team representing a distinct stakeholder group, was intended to ensure unique stakeholder-specific reflections and perspectives coming out of this exercise. Each group was assigned a table facilitator to guide discussions and collect participants' feedback.

Participants were invited to reflect on their experiences and identify what is working well (green cards) and what needs improvement (pink cards), and to make concrete recommendations for improvement of co-creation of knowledge (blue cards). These ideas were placed on a whiteboard, and participants were asked to identify and prioritize the ones they felt were particularly relevant and should be carried forward into the following session, which focused on farmer-centered co-creation of knowledge.

High-quality, detailed images of each group’s feedback are available in this folder. Tables 4a–4c provide a synthesis of the main takeaways and recurring themes across all stakeholder groups, organized by the session’s three reflection questions: what is working well, what needs improvement, and recommendations. For a complete overview of the detailed contributions from each stakeholder group, please refer to Tables 5 through 9, which present the fully transcribed and organized inputs.

Main Takeaways

Table 4a: Summary of common and recurring topics across stakeholder groups of what is working well when it comes to co-creation of knowledge.

Common Topic	Description	Groups Highlighting It
Openness to co-creation	Growing awareness and interest in co-creation and transdisciplinary approaches.	All groups incl. online
Farmer-to-farmer learning	Peer exchange and horizontal learning are seen as powerful and effective.	All groups incl. online
Institutional collaboration	Examples of functional MoUs, networks, and co-designed research agendas.	Farmers, Researchers 1, Policy, Online
Knowledge sharing platforms (formal & informal)	Use of platforms like Zalo, and informal exchanges.	Researchers 1, NGOs, Policy, Online
Long-term engagement & trust-building	Seen as foundational for co-creation to succeed.	NGOs, Farmers, Researchers 1
Women-led co-creation	Women collaborate effectively and prioritize sustainability	Online
Green Village model	Collective village transformation with local leadership	Online
Participatory action research	Integration of local knowledge and traditional practices	Online

Table 4b: Summary of common and recurring topics across stakeholder groups of what needs improvement when it comes to co-creation of knowledge.

Common Topic	Description	Groups Highlighting It
Power asymmetries	Disparities between researchers, policymakers, and farmers; lack of farmer voice.	NGOs, Researchers 2, Farmers, Online
Limited time/funding for genuine co-creation	"Projectized" research limits depth of collaboration.	Researchers 2, Farmers
Fragmented or unclear communication	Misalignment between language, understanding of AE, or technical overload.	NGOs, Policy, Farmers
Lack of buy-in or reflexivity from researchers	Co-creation often not embedded institutionally or methodologically.	Researchers 1 & 2 Online
Inadequate facilitation and conflict management	Challenges in navigating divergent views or expectations.	Farmers, Researchers 1

Table 4c: Summary of common and recurring recommendations to improve co-creation of knowledge across stakeholder groups

Common Topic	Recommendation	Groups Proposing It
Farmer-centered co-creation	Involve farmers from the outset; let them lead agenda setting and research questions.	Farmers, Researchers 2, NGOs, Online
Institutionalize co-creation	Make it a standard practice through guidelines, ethics training, and embedded processes.	Researchers 1 & 2, Policy, Online
Create enabling environments (policy & resources)	Localize AE guidelines, increase funding, support AE through legislation.	Policy, Farmers, NGOs
Build knowledge hubs and learning platforms	Create spaces for continuous exchange across stakeholders.	NGOs, Researchers 1, Policy
Strengthen facilitation and collaboration mechanisms	Build capacity in facilitation, conflict resolution, and participatory methods.	Farmers, Researchers 1, NGOs
Focus on long-term, inclusive processes	Avoid short-termism; invest in partnerships with continuity and depth.	All groups incl. online
Better coordination and integration	Between actors, departments, and across scales (local to national).	Policy, NGOs, Researchers
Regional collaboration	Adapt models to local/cultural contexts	Online

Detailed contributions from each stakeholder group

(1) Group “Farmers / Farmer Organizations”

Table 5. “Farmers / Farmer Organizations” reflection on the questions: What is working well, what needs improvement, and recommendations on co-creation of knowledge?

What is working well?	What needs improvement?	Recommendations
Institutional arrangement MoU with Research Institutes	**People/ Institution** Engagement with the Formal Research Institution	**Process** Farmers should inform Research Questions for

What is working well?	What needs improvement?	Recommendations
	for a 'Farmer Lead' co-creation of knowledge	Inclusive co-creation (Farmers made decision)
Process FO-Research Org Agreed Research Design ↓ Res. questions - methodologies - analysis Budget Roles/Responsibilities	**People/ Institution** Researchers should understand that farmers are knowledgeable Challenges: They should be ready to learn from farmers as well	**Process** - Co-design the success indicators together & assess them together - bottom-up approach in developing strategic documents - Co-Build a platform for ONE APPROACH at village level
Process RTD among stakeholders to make informed decisions	**Principles** Balance btw short-term results & medium/long-term ones	**Enablers** Support Capacity Building/Trainings on AE Among All the Stakeholders - learning institutions - Farmers - Policy bearers
Process Farmer-to-farmer co-creation	**Principles** Unlock Balon? - Make farmer income (market) financial - Document support to farmers	**Enablers** - Financial Support: including in transition process - Policy Support to facilitate Farmers-Researchers Co-creation initiatives
Process SHARE - Connection union farmer - Co-creation ● see ● example ● involve ● technic?	**Enablers** - Lack of AE Awareness at all levels targeting all food systems - Lack of information, weakness of consulting services - Lack of unified info may - Gaps in legislation	**Enablers** Transform: - Policy to farmers + family - Community inform - Resource to trust -> company -> NGO -> Gov
Process - Farmers willing to learn and willing to do new things - Sharing experiences	**Facilitation** Conflict Mediation/ Dealing with: - Divergence Views - Personalities	For the trust issue in Partnership There will be an intermediate actor between farmers and

What is working well?	What needs improvement?	Recommendations
		Formal Research Institutions for Co-Creation of Knowledge
Process Farmers exchange visit to an already established AE Model farm	**Facilitation** How to deal with farmers expectations	Level-off - co-creation - PAR - AE - participatory principles
TRUST BUILDING Beyond technical issues at hand, but as human beings	**Facilitation** Too many approaches to farmers at the same time	

(2) Group “Policy and Public Sector”

Table 6. “Policy and Public Sector” reflection on the questions: What is working well, what needs improvement, and recommendations on co-creation of knowledge?

What is working well?	What needs improvement?	Recommendations
Inclusiveness: Inclusive policy dialogues that include multi-stake holders. Knowledge exchange events are great!	- Private driven marketing/ investment? in AE - Green financial products	AE platform regional/ national/ sub-national
Multi-stakeholder policy Consultation at sub-National & National Level	**Access to info** **- Simplify knowledge** **- Clearer understanding and more widely shared of the concept of AE and AE transitions** - Access to information both for farmers & policy makers - knowledge sharing platforms - collaborative research framework (not yet in place especially for market orientation)	Cooperation between different department together. CREATE TWG for AE programming & implementation - Strongly working private-public partnership to promote development **- ENCOURAGE Public, Private, People, partnership for AE promotion/ action**
Farmer-2-farmer learning	Enabling policy and regulatory support	**Enablers policy** **- environment** **- clear mandate** **- empowerment**

What is working well?	What needs improvement?	Recommendations
		- regulations
Adoption of ASEAN GUIDELINES ON AE TRANSITION	**- Contextualize the adoption of international guideline into local context** **- More concrete localized guidance** - ASEAN AE Guidelines need to be implemented vis-à-vis national priorities/ realities (eg. 7 leverage points)	Localize AE guidelines. [translate into local languages] **Focus Farmer centric driven policy in support of farmer ownership & lead**
Open opportunities for actions at national level	**Landscape approach to AE**	**Private driven AE**
	- Coordination and connectivity - Improve coordination mechanisms at national and local levels	**Certification for AE products** Investment in Capacity Building - Training and Awareness raising on AE
	Need increase funding, not only research but for on-ground action	**- Increase funding to implement AE cooperation, support farmers and other stakeholders** **- Budget providing** **- financial support**
	Trust and fairness	

(3) Group “Civil Society Organized & NGOs”

Table 7. “Civil Society Organized & NGOs” reflection on the questions: What is working well, what needs improvement, and recommendations on co-creation of knowledge?

What is working well?	What needs improvement?	Recommendations
1. Openness to share farmers and gets things improved	1. Tackle power imbalance	1. Multistakeholder participation
2. Market-driven technology	2. Needs very clear,	2. Strengthen farmer

What is working well?	What needs improvement?	Recommendations
and products	practical action plans, with M&E mechanism	representation
3. - Modelling - Networking	3. NO FARMER VOICE IN DECISIONS/ PRIORITIES/Policy	3. Engage private sector (investors/banks/processors ....) in the co-creation process
4. Low risk, quick outcomes and high return on labour	4. Partnership among actors should be frank, transparent and trustful.	4. Support Demonstration & Farmers to Farmers Learnings/Exchange
5. Long-term engagement with farmers & policy makers	5. Open space. More opportunities to exchange for farmers and actors	5. “STRATEGIC” COLLABORATION Key stakeholders
6. Peer learning (F2F)	6. Mechanism for Knowledge Dissemination	6. CREATION of KNOWLEDGE HUBS / SYSTEMS
7. Investors/private sector engagement along with VCs?	7. Align between languages (barriers)	7. Strengthen the role of CSOs/NGOs in promoting the co-creation
8. Human resources: abilities/ skills	8. More practicals (KH) than theory.	8. ALIGN & INVOLVE WITH FORMAL INST. (local Govt / Univ / ...)
9. Involvement of local government in the process	9. Simplify the mechanism of knowledge products (for farmers)	9. Strengthening CSOs/ NGO networks
10. Farmers driven (when)	10. Documentation (Farmer-driven)	10. Ensure Flexibility (vs. established log frame)
11. Common issues to co-address		11. Support Farmers' Voice to Policy Change Support
12. STARTING FROM NEED & MOTIVATIONS (of farmers) + priorities		12. Support Farmers for Access Market (Better Price)
13. Visible long-term benefits		

(4) Group “Researchers 1”

Table 8. "Researchers 1" reflection on the questions: What is working well, what needs improvement, and recommendations on co-creation of knowledge?

What is working well?	What needs improvement?	Recommendations
Knowledge sharing of the co-created Knowledge (informal & unformal?)	Lack of buy-in for trans-disciplinary co-created knowledge	Co-design guidelines explicit, principles of engagement, principles of partnerships, reflexivity...
Share the co-created knowledge widely	Managing diverse expectations	Shifting drivers from fear to hope
Informal network (like Zalo), Info sharing & co-creation initiatives	Networking scientists from different fields	For Ag. research: consider including different disciplines in co-design processes at all stages of the research process.
Making good collaboration of AE Network (Sharing & working together)	Application of knowledge in practice	Develop interdisciplinary projects
Work with farmer collectives that have (1) members on the ground, (2) connect them at higher scales to foster co-learning / scaling	Closely pushing the cooperation between stakeholders (esp. companies & farmers) (in production)	- Faith - Oriented / Context Multi - Concrete - Evidence-based discussion/innovation
Work with existing farmers (training) collectives who have experience & existing networks.	Needs: - Evidence-based approach - Leadership shift (in thinking) - Resources	Train researchers & more powerful actors on the importance of responsiveness! (so, what?)
Clarity decision-making modality (Consensual, vote, who?).	Participatory Action Research not commonly applied by researchers	Mandatory research ethics training for all researchers to capacitate them to walk the talk.
Develop a method for PAR to co-create knowledge	No more short-term projects. More social enterprises for long-term engagement	Financial support for adoption of newly created knowledge.
Researchers help orientation & support Farmers with Knowledge.	Facilitation	Adaptive action research
Find out the problems and do research and give feedback to	Clarify iteration cycles & how	1. Synergy between stakeholders (GOV, firms,

What is working well?	What needs improvement?	Recommendations
farmers.	to bridge researcher impatience with need for farmer researcher comfort (slow but steady vs. fast innovation)	farmers, ...) 2. Well understanding/ cognizance of environmental trade-offs & financial returns. 3. Transparency & Accountability
Prepare well-illustrated data feedback to share science input/ participatory assembly "evidence base" (earlier)	Enhance the effectiveness of the demonstration farms by sharing from Farmers to Farmers	Push, create ways to support the cross-learning between initiatives & projects.
Update the agricultural database at: - National scale - agricultural sector	Massive training of the Participatory Action Research (PAR) facilitators	
Infrastructure for improving the agricultural supply chain (IT infrastructure & roads)	Reenchanting research for Youths	
Regulations - barriers mitigation. Narrowing the gaps by the government	Propose different models/ processes for how to do and structure co-design processes (that are co-design!).	
Share plans & expectations & facilitator roles for fair & informed participation		
Comprehensive evaluation/ analysis of problems & Recommendations # background and perspectives		
In co-design cycle, have farmers there / propose first - and researchers second to balance power & voice in the process		
NETWORKS - by existing farmer collectives (training) - by diff. scales		

(5) Group “Researchers 2”

Table 9. “Researchers 2” reflection on the questions: What is working well, what needs improvement, and recommendations on co-creation of knowledge?

What is working well?	What needs improvement?	Recommendations
Growing awareness of co-creation methods.	Spaces and Time for participative approaches Funds for the inception phase. Much needed.	Consider a flexible research agenda able to accommodate emerging partners' needs/ priorities.
Openness to discuss & accept co-creation & transdisciplinary thinking.	Methods (effective) for co-creation.	Empower farmers to lead the co-creation of knowledge
More and more interest in participative approaches.	Co-creation beyond the farm level (addressing wider food system challenges through co-creation with diversity).	Make co-creation a permanent pillar in every topic? and education. program.
Automatic chicken raising and tea processing equipment.	Research based on a "project" approach - Researchers involved in too many projects → not enough time for real co-creation.	Develop indicators/evaluation process for plural voices/ views/ knowledge integration in Projects
Electronic Research Institute research on land reclamation after bauxite mining.	Make sure that farmers' voices and experiences are heard and taken into account.	Priority needs/demand should come from the bottom and be channeled through government organizations to identify suitable institutional partners (new other way around neatly)
Growing Interest & Recognition of Participatory Research in my Research Organization	Dealing with Power Dynamics	Advocate for "Slow Research" (slow but transformative)
Cirad: institutionnalisation of approaches to co-design PAR projects at an early stage with civil society, Public & private actors... (Impress)	Research based on a "project" approach - Researchers involved in too many projects → not enough time for real co-creation.	- Consider Beyond "Institutionalised" Stakeholders' Categories [Farmers/ NGO/ Researchers] - Consider INTRA-Group Asymmetries.
Decision-making tools for farmers to design AF	- "Cultural" & "Collab" aspects → - manage power	Building bridges between different ways of knowing.

What is working well?	What needs improvement?	Recommendations
models	asymmetries - Overlooked when designing & funding projects	from the science point of view, but also from the economics, policy etc...
Support by small farmers Working with F groups.	Knowledge Sharing among partners.	Knowing that there are different ways of learning and creating knowledge.
Farmer lead/ centered research	Historical Knowledge Management	Co-creation is important, but do not forget other ways of working.
Connecting different actors to work on topics.	Farmers' understanding, needs, awareness	
Integrated crop & livestock Production at Upland	Co-design with farmers (donor interest ...)	

Note: As the session and group reflections evolved, it became clear that participants needed more time to work in their respective groups for their reflections and discussions to be thorough and meaningful. In response, it was agreed to forgo the plenary for this session and merge it with the subsequent session on the way forward for the AE-TPP on farmers' agency.

Session: "The way forward for the AE-TPP on farmers' agency"

This session aimed to co-design specific priority actions for the AE-TPP to better facilitate farmer-centered, transdisciplinary co-creation of knowledge, building upon the topics and recommendations from the previous session.
Through group work, the session focused on co-designing AE-TPP priorities, specifically what the Platform can do to foster more farmer-centered, transdisciplinary, participatory action research.

Continuing with the same breakout groups as in the previous session, participants brainstormed, discussed and prioritized concrete actions and recommendations for the AE-TPP to better facilitate farmer-centered co-creation of knowledge.

Breakout group feedback

High-quality and detailed pictures from each group's feedback can be found in this folder.

Tables 10 through 14 present the detailed contributions from each stakeholder group. While each group approached the reflection exercise somewhat differently — resulting in varied categorizations and emphasis — they all identified concrete actions as part of their responses, aligning with the core objective of the exercise.

Detailed contributions from each stakeholder group

Table 10. "Farmers / Farmer Organizations" identified priority actions for the AE-TPP to facilitate farmer-centered transdisciplinary co-creation of knowledge.

Concrete Actions	Concrete actions-specific details/comments
(1) FOs within TPP or partners of TPP to convene - Women farmers - Pastoralist / rangeland	None
(2) Mapping of what FOs/ FG are doing (agroecological practices/ approaches)	None
(3) Identify gaps that will guide the design of the research initiatives at the national/local levels	- Co-design the success indicators together, & assess them together - Level-off: -> co-creation -> PAR -> AE -> Partnership principles
(4) Identify the research institutions that can be partners	None
(5) Identify a donor	-Financial Support: including in transition process -Policy Support to facilitate farmers-researchers co-creation initiatives

Table 11. "Policy and Public Sector" identified priority actions for the AE-TPP to facilitate farmer-centered transdisciplinary co-creation of knowledge.

How? (representing concrete actions)
<u>Innovative financing for AE</u> - Diversify (green bonds, philanthropy, blended finance, etc) finance/ fundraising - GEF/ AE access - Carbon credits/ taxes - Modernize fund & awareness raising (tiktok, youtube, instagram) - Green Climate Fund -> support A.E transition - toward climate Resilience & adaptation
Who?
- PPP-market linkages - PPP-GI/ Fair trade - PPP-GAP/OA certified products - Value Chain GMP/HARP

- DUE DILIGENCE of private sector who are willing to support FO & involve - RAI? - Capacity building through PPP approach - PPP-market development
What? (representing concrete actions)
- Translate ASEAN guidelines & key documents in local languages - Sustaining awareness raising of AE based on discussing concrete practices - Reflect on the pros and cons of different practices & how AE principles can help improve these - Participatory video making, documenting stories, media campaign - Stock taking of AE practices that go beyond cropping sectors = that bridge between sectors (eg. coffee-based diversified systems; aquaculture/rice models) - Strengthen the capacity to build an inclusive AE community that links up & experiences
Where?
- Within countries, between & within the region - Multi Stakeholder Landscape planning - Intermediary AE focus zoning link to investment green finance

Table 12. "Civil Society Organized & NGOs" identified priority actions for the AE-TPP to facilitate farmer-centered transdisciplinary co-creation of knowledge.

Concrete Actions	Relation with co-creation reflection topics in table 7
Eligibility for TPP funds (as part of ToR)	
PAR to be systematically used in knowledge creation	What is working: #9 + #13
Engagement of young & farmers	Recommendation: 2
Include "soft skills" Facilitation tools & approach in the knowledge production process	What is working: #13 What needs improvement: #1, 3, + 5
Emphasize more on "process" rather than "product" in a log frame?	Recommendation: 10
TPP secretariat should engage more with formal institutions	Recommendation: 8
Agree on % deviation & Adaptive management	

Table 13. "Researchers 1" identified priority actions for the AE-TPP to facilitate farmer-centered transdisciplinary co-creation of knowledge.

Concrete Actions

Long-term commitment to Farmers' organizations
Long-term project -> build-invest with farmers.
Toolbox and knowledge sharing about how we implement “quality” participatory research
Approaches to identify and mitigate power asymmetries to build more equitable partnerships
Formalize and institutionalize multi-actor co-creation to address power imbalances
Share the governance of long-term structure (Cooperatives, Platforms) (More inclusive, diverse)
Agroecology TPP Better link with NAP FST and National Agrieter (?)
Policy tracking tool introduced to the National partner
Mapping CGIAR science programs to NAP-FST for institutionalization/sustain
Co-create an action plan with TPP members, research -> clear agenda and deliverables
Tools / Approaches to identify and mitigate power asymmetries include "equity" objectives in the ToC & activities of projects
Joint training/capacity building on co-creation, between TPP and local institutions/organizations, the area of training depends on specific local needs & contexts
Communication strategy tailored for farmers to improve awareness/understanding about research/science
Implement training on Plural Knowledge Consideration [For All Stakeholders]
Working with Farmers Organizations to write a proposal for an opportunity. AE project
Multiplier curriculum aimed at scale agents

Table 14. “Researchers 2” identified priority actions for the AE-TPP to facilitate farmer-centered transdisciplinary co-creation of knowledge.

Concrete Actions	Who ?	How?
(1) Co-design guidelines	- Co-design with Farmer Organizations, researcher, NGOs, CSOs - System-level (NARES) for mainstreaming.	- Action learning process - documentation of process, evidence, case studies - adaptive management. - Menu of options (based on duration, can be followed up): specific steps
(2) Trans-disciplinary co-design research process		
(3) shifting drivers from Fear to Hope (+ve?)	- Researchers - All stakeholders	- Shifting narrative away from dangers, harms, losses to desirability

		- ↑ visibility of AE practices - Social media - ↓ gap b/w producers & consumers from perception & sensitization - Agroecotourism
(4) cross-learning initiatives	Working Group w/rep. stakeholder, depending on the topic	- learning platform - coordination of different initiatives - Farmer-to-farmer learning - Farmer-to-scientist exchange

Day 2: AE-TPP projects and outputs, as well as synthesis of evidence within and across domains

Session: Showcasing and reflecting on AE-TPP Progress

This session laid the groundwork for the subsequent working sessions focused on critically reflecting on the Agroecology Transformative Partnership Platform (AE-TPP) portfolio.

It began with a synthesis presentation by **Sandhya Kumar** (AE-TPP Secretariat), who provided an overview of the platform's overall progress to date—highlighting achievements, emerging patterns, and areas where gaps remain.

This was followed by a series of in-depth presentations on key initiatives within the AE-TPP:

- Matthias Geck (AE-TPP Secretariat) presented on Metrics, sharing progress and ongoing challenges in developing and applying indicators for agroecological transitions;
- Simone Staiger (Alliance Bioversity International–CIAT) present on the Agroecology Initiative and how its work will continue through Multifunctional Landscapes Program
- Thiphavong Boupha (Land Equity International) shared updates and reflections from The Transformative Land Investment project (TLI), focusing on how it relates to the AE principles (eg. AE TPP domains).

Together, these presentations offered a comprehensive look at the AE-TPP's current landscape, setting a common understanding for participants ahead of next collaborative working sessions.

Session: "Critical reflections on the TPP project portfolio: identifying gaps and priority areas for development"

This session invited participants to reflect on the AE-TPP progress, identify key learning and identify priority areas and actionable strategies to make the AE-TPP more effective in achieving its full potential to contribute to the transition to agroecological approaches.

Participants were divided into 8 breakout groups to discuss existing projects and domains using four reflection topics:

1. **Reflecting on existing project portfolio and domains**: What is working well and what needs improvement? What are some actionable recommendations that both the secretariat and TPP members/partners can do moving forward? (Discussed at table 1 and 2)
2. **Reflecting on potential gaps in projects and domains:** What are some key gaps in the AE-TPP project portfolio and domains, and priority areas for future project development accordingly? And how can both the secretariat and TPP members/partners take a role in addressing these gaps? (Discussed at table 3 and 4)

3. **Reflecting on the AE-TPP work across domains:** What is working well and what needs improvement? What are some actionable recommendations that both the secretariat and TPP members/partners can take in strengthening cross domain collaboration and synergies? (Discussed at table 5 and 6)
4. **Reflecting on the AE-TPP secretariat** – What are some opportunities for improvement for the secretariat in better supporting AE-TPP's members work, ownership and synergies? (Discussed at table 7 and 8)

Participants were divided into eight breakout groups and engaged in a World Café format, with each of the four reflection topics assigned to two tables. Over four rounds, participants rotated between tables to ensure everyone could contribute to all four topics. During each round, participants engaged in dialogue to identify what is working well, what needs improvement, and what may be missing. They then proposed actionable recommendations by answering: What should we start doing, stop doing, and continue doing?

Breakout group feedback

High-quality, detailed images of each group's feedback are available in this folder. Table 15 provides a synthesis of the main takeaways and recurring themes across all breakout groups, for each of the four reflection topics. For a complete overview of the detailed contributions from each breakout group, please refer to Tables 16 through 23, which present the fully transcribed and organized group inputs.

Main Takeaways

Table 15. Summary of key actionable recommendations to make the AE-TPP more effective in achieving its full potential to contribute to the transition to agroecological approaches.

Reflection Topic	What Should Continue	What Should Stop	What Should Start
1.Existing Project Portfolio and Domains	• Soil health and its associated research, conservation, and application. • Evidence-based tools and clear metrics, including M&E systems. • Farmer engagement, including participatory methods like field demos and co-creation. • Supportive policies, especially where governments have enabled AE-friendly frameworks. • Comprehensive portfolio components, including diversity, resilience, nutrition-sensitive approaches, and value chains. • Knowledge sharing platforms and central coordination on AE.	• Overemphasis on market-driven approaches, especially where it limits local food systems. • Fragmented or uncoordinated projects, which result in inefficiencies or duplication.	• Plurality of AE models to reflect scale and cultural contexts. • Stronger emphasis on youth and women (e.g., dedicated farmer programs, PAR with women farmers). Mapping and evidence-building (e.g., AE farm coverage, soil health indicators, AE's business case). • More policy advocacy support, not just evidence generation. • Tools for co-design, co-planning, and popularization of AE. • Engagement with the private sector and integration of digital tools. • Local knowledge integration, such as indigenous soil testing and context-specific communication.
	• Metrics as cross-cutting tools, support services ecosystems. • Case studies in underrepresented systems, like pastoralist AE. • Ongoing M&E, capacity building, and research alignment.	• Over-proliferation and fragmentation of domains; they're viewed as siloed and overlapping. • Reliance on domains instead of a unifying Theory	• Redefine structure: Move from domain-based approach to a cohesive ToC framework. • Cross-cutting themes: Youth, gender, land rights, markets, and food systems transformation. • Invest in financial sustainability: long-term

Reflection Topic	What Should Continue	What Should Stop	What Should Start
2.Potential Gaps in Projects and Domains		of Change (ToC).	services, green financing, incentives for farmers. ● Expand policy engagement beyond agriculture (e.g., human rights, health). ● Research-business-policy linkage: understand adoption dynamics, AE's market viability. ● Introduce new system-level approaches, like participatory land-use planning and peri-urban AE. ● Better alignment with AE principles and real-world stakeholder needs.
3.Cross-Domain Work of AE-TPP	● Multistakeholder and multidisciplinary approach. ● Strong emphasis on farmer leadership and engagement in co-creation. ● Knowledge sharing efforts (e.g., DesIRA Connect, learning exchanges). ● Progress on food systems transformation and regional relevance.	● Passive or repetitive knowledge-sharing methods (e.g., online-only CoPs). ● Fragmented action; shift from policy development to policy implementation. ● Redundancy in micro-level research without broader application.	● Clarify domain overlaps and align them better (e.g., with agroecological principles or SDGs). ● New domains (e.g., circular economy). ● Use of AI and tech for cross-analysis and policy impact. ● Expand to new regions and partners, especially Latin America. ● Promote face-to-face exchanges, cross-country pilots, and shared knowledge products. ● Public engagement through media (e.g., TV/radio). ● Develop a generic Theory of Change to guide cross-domain strategy. ● Emphasize capacity building and transdisciplinary approaches.

Reflection Topic	What Should Continue	What Should Stop	What Should Start
4.AE-TPP Secretariat Support to Members	• Facilitation of member collaboration, including joint proposals. • Promoting farmer participation and inclusiveness in AE agenda-setting. • Disseminating tools and motivating engagement.	• Project-based approach that limits broader and long-term vision. • Passive dissemination of knowledge products.	• Communicate Secretariat's role and services more clearly. • Develop a collective vision and Theory of Change for AE-TPP. • Create guides for co-creation and participatory action research (PAR). • Support policy influence using social science and behavioral insights. • Increase regional coordination (e.g., potential Southeast Asia secretariat). • Improve member engagement and regular updates. • Integrate more social scientists and enhance capacity sharing. • Financial access, investment channels, and local-to-global alignment should be strengthened.

Detailed contributions from each breakout group

Table 16. Table 1 feedback about reflections on AE-TPP existing project portfolio and domains: what should continue, what should stop, and what should start?

What should continue?
Share and valorize M&E system of AF performance at different levels
Soil Health
Engage more farmers in the Platform
Support to improve production and link to the market
Clear planning and mandating

All the components of the portfolio, from soil health to diversity & resilience, are very important. Continue developing all 8 components
Evidence continues. Clear ASEAN Guideline for land stakeholders?
Central coordination on AE for info & knowledge sharing & exchanges

What should stop?
Market-driven approach offers limited potential (high value commodities only) (shift focus on local agro-ecosystem integrity & SE viability

What should start?
AE Land visits, AE standards
How to do science differently
Strengthen co-design, co-creation, co-evaluation, and co-planning. By doing so, areas or elements missing in present projects can be identified and worked on
Popularization of Agroecology in the local context, especially in cultural sensitivity
AE to address democratizing/state support & social reproduction
Plurality/ coexistence of models for different scales
Contribution to food system transformation
Strategy/ project focus
Strategy/projects focus on the young/ dedicated young farmers
AE production value chain
Should develop mapping on PPP
PPP in action
Support rural communities
Building a code of practice for AE
Investigate the coexistence of AE and other types of agriculture in SEA
More simplifying for local people based on their contexts
More case studies on Industrial AE models for farms to support policy strategy
Mapping AE in Southeast Asia: How many farmers? Which area?
PAR on Women Farmers for the IYFF in 2026, Leading to Programs for Women Farmers doing AE

Indigenous soil testing techniques to enhance the adoption of AE
Visual observable soil health indicator
Increasing the AE management for the farmers
Planet-friendly school meals / Nus? - nutrition - VC - Health - AE
Meaningful communication to different audiences
Market, digital approaches, etc. to make AE attractive to youth
Encourage the private sector to involved in AE & work with farmers
Alignment with Existing Platforms/mandates i.e., ASEAN Guidelines related to AE
Responsiveness to Regional Problem [Green] Issues.
Theory-of-Change Guided Synthesis Research Across all TPP Projects (Meta-study)
Advocating for the integration of AE in a Government policy
Support more farmers learning about AE
Create domain creation → develop multi-stakeholder scale strategies
Keep building evidence on the business case for agroecology.

Table 17. Table 2 feedback about reflections on AE-TPP existing project portfolio and domains: what should continue, what should stop, and what should start?

What should continue?
Scientific and evidence-based tools
Soil health is concerned with conservation & analysis
Good support from the government to develop a policy to facilitate PS & community
Enabling policy to support
AE Field demonstration with the farmer
Capacity building for AE actors
Diversified Farming Models to Mitigate Climate Resilience
Support intercropping in coffee plantations
Cost-benefit analysis and economic return on labour analysis
Strengthen nutrition-sensitive

What should stop?
Overlapped, not sustainable activities
Isolated / poorly coordinated project implementation

What should start?
Digital tools for precision agriculture (emerging Tech).
Active engagement of ethnic minority women
Develop metrics for dedicated services/incentive mechanisms [ecosystem services, carbon credit
Build capacity metrics to use locally or specifically
Engagement of young farmers
Think about how TPP can induce 'policy change' besides producing evidence [Are policy makers so sensitive to scientific evidence? What other ways should be developed?]
Produce evidence for farmer organizations to be more impactful to do policy advocacy.
For whom are we producing evidence? Not for policy makers, but change agents, lobbyists,... → Need to work with them.
Who should do what for the policy change?
Private sector
Lobby / Access to finance/loans for farmers
Access to the leader market/ finance
Clarify: - What are the benefits for new members to join - How can they contribute to TPP?

Table 18. Table 3 feedback about reflections on AE-TPP potential gaps in projects and domains: what should continue, what should stop, and what should start?

What should continue?
METRICS = cross-cutting domains
Metrics AE M&E
ASSET 1.2.4.8.3

Develop mechanisms & local ecosystems of support services on AE for improved (5) sustainability.
A4P (Agroecology) 1,3,4,5
Doctor soil 1,8
Water/ river conservation

What should stop?
Nothing should stop

What should start?
Youth/ Gender cross-cutting domain + capacity building
Systematise planning & measuring transformation a) minimise/optimise agrochemical inputs b) substituting agrochemical impacts c) Redesign and management of food systems d) Reconnect producers with consumers e) Facilitate networking at the local, regional & international levels of AE organisations.
Develop mechanisms & local ecosystems of support services on AE for improved (5) sustainability - Start doing it or at scale
More synergies between domains, a cross-cutting program
I+4 - Including AE in education
Improving soil fertility by applying climate resilience input
Water resource management
Technical support for dry and wet direct seeding
Using GAP as a technical tool for AE transition
Certify products from AE farms (GAP, Organic,...)
Applying UEBT Std for Benzoin Production.
Using fair trade standards for encouraging AE trans
Improving soil fertility by applying climate resilience input
Water resource management
Time to revise domains
Agri/socio eco

System approaches and tools
Long-term finance for sustainability
Long-term services to support AE transition
Align research agendas with policy needs
Assessment Key AE's contribution to Food Systems Transformation
PPP
Research on AE in peri-urban areas
Ecological and Economic Evidence from AE landscapes
Modelling tools - guide policies
Incentives or financial models (sustainable production)
Participatory Land Use Planning (1, 2)
Study/Research - Relations of Agroecology + Land Rights issue, especially IPs + Smallholder farmers.
CSA - Climate Smart Agriculture. Technical Innovation
Improve variety
IPM - ICM - FFS for coffee production
Chemical-free in the AE landscape

Table 19. Table 4 feedback about reflections on AE-TPP potential gaps in projects and domains: what should continue, what should stop, and what should start?

What should continue?
More case studies on AE in pastoralist/rangeland systems.
Center co-creation & explicit involvement of farmers' orgs in all aspects of project development.
Better understand adoption dynamics - better understand incentives/disincentives for farmers (gut, labour, etc.).
Investigate how policies address barriers to adoption away farmers?

What should stop?

Stop adding more domains
Subdivided domains too siloed - replace by Theory of Change
Discard domains - replace by theory of change
Domains not useful because hierarchy & overlaps not well addressed.

What should start?
“Coalition of platforms" articulated in the Theory of Change → "regional platforms
Develop a Theory of Change - and map projects there rather than subdivide domains.
Document Distill information/insights/ learning from projects to inform broader programme development ("go beyond project")
Think beyond individual projects & facilitate long-term engagements
Alignment of domains with AE principles.
Regrouping Domains to thematic topics i.e., Production, Health, Environment, Policy, (Soil+Water), Livelihoods.
Link agroecology and health (incl. but beyond nutrition) "One Health"
REFORMULATE DOMAIN: POLICIES: - Public STANDARDS - Public - Private
Broader stakeholder base, other policy makers (beyond ag.. focus) & stronger engagement of policy & political actors (including).
Look more at land & human rights - incl. in policy
More research on agroecology, markets & linking farmers to markets
Do we look sufficiently at business cases for agroecology under "viability"?
Stronger focus on private/ corporate sector needs to develop clearer project incentives.
Engage with other stakeholders in the context of the development of carbon-neutral enterprises' financing strategies.
Green financing component under the "policy" domain.
Look into financing strategies for each domain, and engage relevant actors.
Accelerate ASEAN guide to national action plan & local stakeholders

Table 20. Table 5 feedback (transcribed from images) about reflections on AE-TPP works across domains: what should continue, what should stop, and what should start?

What should continue?
Metrics and expand to Asia
Export to more countries in Asia
Expand TPP to Latin America
Clarify connection with AfC + TPP agroecology Coalition.
Multistakeholder, multi-level. multi-discplinary
Start working with farmers/ IPs organizations at the national, regional, and international levels
Farmers lead co-creation
Active engagement with farmers
Contribution to food systems transformation
Bring and Engage more FARMERS in the frontline of TPP.
Facilitate farm learning

What should stop?
Stop talking, more action
Working with individual farmers and scale-up across landscapes
Stop policy influence and start implementing the existing ones - N.A.S

What should start?
clarifying o/verlaps & hierarchies across domains.
Circular economy domain to be considered
Establish linkages across domains
How do these domains line up with airlines principles?
IDENTIFY HOW DATA / METRICS CAN MOST EFFECTIVELY INFORM POLICY.
Link to One Health (HR, Animal & Environment).

New partners for the fund for mobilization
What TPP wants to be known for?
Mapping AE; how many farmers, how many hectares
TV and radio discussion
Digitalisation (AS) - AE
Link to 10 RAI principles
Capitalising on lessons
AE-TPP works on the land rights of farmers
Capacity building on a transdisciplinarity approach to facilitate co-creation.

Key takeaways from this group:

P. Lack of awareness of members about what TPP is doing, how domains were identified, relationships, overlap, hierarchy.

1. *Financing AE as a cross-cutting issue, finding new partners to address this issue (e.g. carbon financing).*
   What is the USP of TPP? Should it be the farmer engagement, across all domains.
2. *Stop repeating the micro-research projects (done decades ago) and scale-up through FOs and landscape approaches.*

Table 21. Table 6 feedback (transcribed from images) about reflections on AE-TPP works across domains: what should continue, what should stop, and what should start?

What should continue?
DesIRA Connect days. Brought projects together.
Documenting & Sharing K products.

What should stop?
Stop de online CoP

What should start?
Not reinvent the wheel. Build on what is existing. Face to face
Not duplicate value added see which networks. Face to face

F2F dialogue Series in Asia (co-organized w/TPP). Face to face
Visit Exchanges w/ other projects (across countries & continents). Face to face
Use of AI to do cross-analysis of projects.
Having more FOs participating in every domain.
Stakeholder mapping country/regional.
Develop a cross-country pilot project on AE (ASSET 2).
Develop X-projects Knowledge products (Lessons, Guidelines). K products.
Funding / access to hr resources / organizing a workshop. K products.
Conduct surveys to identify worthwhile K products. K products.
Have a market orientation more visible in the TPP.
Needs assessment for capacity-building (all staff) (thematic focus).
Use of social media with/ videos about projects/domains
Develop a generic Theory of Change (ToC) at the regional/national scale.
Use of AI to do cross-analysis of projects.

Table 22. Table 7 feedback (transcribed from images) about reflections on AE-TPP works across domains: what should continue, what should stop, and what should start?

What should continue?
Continue & disseminate the metrics, the tools, and their use
Facilitate the joint proposal development by the members.
Sharing best practices, user-friendly guidelines, and less academia-focused.
Continue to be a great motivator for agroecology.
Continue to bring in more farmers <3

What should stop?
Stop the passive dissemination of knowledge products and tools.

What should start?

Communicate more about the Secretariat: Role & Services.
Develop a balanced project portfolio between 8 domains.
"Collective Vision" at least…
Develop a theory of change, expected changes & Vision, Mission, high-level outputs actions.
GIS system for strategic planning prioritization, localized land use planning...
Local language version of tools + methods.
Co-design & implement a capacity sharing program - HOLPA i.e.
Develop working groups for each domain.
Actionable information.
Develop a Code of Practice for agroecology principles for farmers + producers.
More active interactions with its members
Analyze current knowledge sharing platform and consider faster channels + mainstream
Involving more social scientists (political sc., behavior, psychology) to analyze how research supports policy change (about evidence!).
More support on evidence-based policy influence + advocacy using behavioral change science
Connect different platforms + sources of communication on agroecology → TPP, coalition, FAO, CGIAR
Connect investment channels & financial support to AE practices
Mapping the local/ regional initiatives & platforms and building connections with efficiency

(1) Develop a theory of change for TPP.

(2) Support policy influence.

(3) Articulation between AE Platforms.

(4) Produce actionable knowledge/capacity sharing.

Table 23. Table 8 feedback (transcribed from images) about reflections on AE-TPP works across domains: what should continue, what should stop, and what should start?

What should continue?

facilitating the involvement of farming fams by co-creation with ae-tpp joints
engage with asean working group → mainstream guidelines → asean secretariat
invite more fos in the tpp, annual meeting, person sharing/policies
inter-policy role: involve to back up agroecology - infusing and government system
Interactive meeting like this is a game changer for govt. policy makers well done tpp secretariat;
advocacies for farmer land access.
updated information on membership and activities (annual)

What should stop?
project-based, driven platform;
How do we stop the s. from doing?

What should start?
Avoid the competition among the members - (to facilitate the co-design/...)
Develop some 'tips' & "guides" on co-creation and par for AE tpp members.
Lobby for the implementation of Kenya's smart agriculture strategy
Access to finance for AE transition
More information about membership & activities
More engagement with potential members.
Updated information on membership and activities (annual)
More Asia projects, especially for AE
setting up a regional sea secretariat if there is a demand;
synergizing / harmonizing the multiplicity of secretariats; communication, social media platform (WhatsApp).
more case studies on pastoralist & agroforestry;
clarity on AE vs. nature-based solutions;
market demand for AE products; measuring impact (including social & economic) of AE

Session: Context setting: lessons learned in mainstreaming agroecology in Asia, Africa and Latin America

This session featured voices from the field as representatives of farmer organizations across Asia, Africa, and Latin America shared their experiences in mainstreaming agroecology within their regions. Sairagul Tazhibaeva (KAFLU, Kyrgyzstan), Babafemi Oyewole (Panafrican Farmers Organisation – PAFO), and Inola Mapp (Regional Rural Dialogue Program – PDRR) offered rich insights into the realities faced by smallholder family farmers. The discussion focused on the opportunities and challenges encountered, as well as lessons learned in promoting agroecological practices. Their reflections underscored the importance of regionally grounded strategies and farmer-led initiatives in advancing sustainable and equitable food systems, while also fostering cross-regional learning and collaboration.

Session: Farmer Organizations' statement on priority areas for agroecology research

The session was a presentation of a collective statement based on AFA's consultations with its members by Jonjon Sarmiento of PAKISAMA (Philippines). Grounded in grassroots perspectives and the presentations of the farmers participating in this annual AE-TPP meeting, the statement aimed to elevate farmer voices and inform global efforts to strengthen agroecological transitions.

Session: "Agroecology and climate resilience: evidence, experience, and reflections"

The session objective was to engage participants in providing insights/feedback into climate resilience descriptions at different scales. The focus was on reviewing key dimensions of climate resilience, identifying gaps, and incorporating examples of agroecology's role in enhancing climate resilience.

The session began with two brief presentations by Fergus Sinclair and Imelda Bacudo, which shared multi-perspective evidence on agroecology and resilience in Southeast Asia. The presentations proposed a definition and characterization of climate resilience at four interconnected scales:

1. Field
2. Farm (livelihood)
3. Landscape (community)
4. Food system

Each scale was illustrated with examples of relevant interventions and the types of investments required to advance resilience at that level.

Following the presentation, participants were divided into seven breakout groups—two for the field, farm and system scale, and one for the landscape scale. Each group received a printed draft overview outlining the key dimensions of climate resilience developed as well as a feedback form for their assigned scale. These overviews served as reference material and discussion prompts.

In their groups, participants reflected on and discussed the key dimensions of climate resilience relevant to their scale, by addressing two critical questions:

1. At your scale, what is important, what should be removed, and what is missing (or needs to be added) from the characterization of resilience?
2. What examples do you have that illustrate the relationship between agroecology and climate resilience, and which contacts could be followed up with to learn more about them?

Participants were also invited to suggest potential contacts for further learning and collaboration.

Breakout group feedback

The feedback provided by the breakout groups on the characterization of climate resilience was highly diverse—not only across the different scales but also between groups reflecting on the same scale. This diversity reflects the range of perspectives, experiences, and contexts participants brought to the discussions. Rather than identifying clear points of convergence among groups, the feedback surfaced a rich set of diverse insights that can inform future refinement of the resilience descriptions at each scale. The transcribed detailed feedback from each breakout group, including completed feedback forms and relevant images of the group work, can be found in annex 1.

Also, complete and detailed pictures of group work can be found in this folder.

Day 4: Policies and financing strategies for mainstreaming agroecology

Session: Reflections on the field visit

This session, led by Matthias Geck , provided participants with an opportunity to share insights, observations, and key takeaways from the field visit. On the field visit participants were divided into two groups, group 1 visiting agroecological farms in Hoa Binh and group 2 in Thai Nguyen and for each site a few people were asked and assigned to be rapporteurs prior to the visit to reflect on three guiding questions:

1. 2-3 most striking / impressive things / aspects about AE “in the field”
2. Most puzzling things / aspects about AE “in the field”
3. Based on the field trip, formulate 3-4 specific lessons and/or recommendations the group might have which in its view might be of interest / value to the hosts on one hand and on the other hand to the TPP as a whole

The session began with a report-out by designated rapporteurs who had been assigned to reflect on key guiding questions during the field visit. The following are highlights from;

Group 1

- **Compost Use and Supply Challenges**: While compost is a critical input for agroecological systems, participants noted a significant challenge in its availability. Despite farmers being encouraged to use compost, a lack of consistent and affordable supply limits its widespread adoption.
- **Integrated Pest Management (IPM)**: The use of IPM was highlighted as a key practice. It offers an effective and environmentally responsible approach to pest control, relying on a combination of practical strategies that minimize chemical inputs.
- **Agroforestry and Water Efficiency**: The rapporteurs underscored the value of agroforestry in improving water use efficiency. Compared to conventional systems, agroecological practices—particularly those incorporating trees—were seen to support better water conservation and use.
- **Climate Resilience of AE Systems**: AE farming systems were recognized for their high adaptability and resilience to climate change, offering important lessons for sustainable food systems under increasing environmental pressures.
- **Market Access and Competitiveness**: There is a need to improve market access for AE and organic products. Rapporteurs stressed that beyond premium pricing, these products must be economically viable through reduced production costs and increased yields, especially for local market competitiveness.
- **Youth Engagement in Agriculture**: A concerning trend observed was the absence of youth among the farmers involved in the model farm exercises — all farmers were older adults. According to farmers, youth are more drawn to factory jobs than to agriculture, viewing the latter as “dirty” or less desirable. This perception needs to be addressed. The AE community must work collectively to shift narratives around farming, and co-create knowledge to better understand and address the underlying factors influencing youth disengagement from agriculture—and more specifically, from agroecology.

Group 2

- **Start with achievable steps**: Participants observed that some agroecological practices—such as intercropping, integrating diverse and local bird varieties, recycling farm resources (e.g., using animal manure and local feed), and establishing agroforestry systems—can offer relatively accessible entry points for farmers. These "easy wins" contribute to improved resilience and productivity with manageable effort and investment.
- **Diversification pays off:** A recurring theme throughout the visit was the clear value of diversification—not just in crops or livestock, but also in income sources, practices, and ecological functions. Diversified systems were seen to better withstand shocks and deliver a range of benefits.
- **Inspiration can come from many places:** Farmers highlighted that innovation and motivation for agroecology can come from many sources — (peer) learning, local knowledge, family traditions, or even internal drive of using money for good — reinforcing the importance of open-mindedness and exchange.
- **You can start late and still become wildly successful:** Perhaps one of the most inspiring takeaways was the testimony of the large scale farmer/entrepreneur who began adopting agroecological practices later in their business journey, yet achieved remarkable results.

Additional Reflections from Participants

- The visit reinforced and validated the understanding that agroecological (AE) transitions—particularly for small-scale farmers—require time, effort, and resources. Participants emphasized the importance of maintaining realistic expectations and acknowledged that meaningful change in farming systems is a gradual process that demands sustained support.
- A concern raised in the field was the lack of youth engagement in food production, a challenge that resonates globally. Participants noted the need to revisit how AE is defined and communicated. There is a critical opportunity to better integrate innovation and technology into the narrative of AE to make it more appealing and relevant to younger generations. Bridging traditional practices with modern approaches could open new pathways for youth involvement.
- The use of traditional knowledge, particularly in the application of medicinal plants, stood out as a compelling example of how cultural heritage can be adapted and commercialized in ways that are both respectful and relevant to current contexts. This approach was highlighted as a potential model for scaling.
- The farm-to-fork model was seen as having strong potential to increase farmers' profits, particularly in comparison to traditional market-focused sales strategies. By shortening value chains and connecting more directly with consumers, farmers can capture more value from their production.
- **Finally, participants recognized the clear leadership roles that women are playing in the AE transition—despite facing persistent challenges. Their contributions and resilience were noted as deserving further attention and were recommended as a focus topic for next year's TPP Forum.**

Session: “Overview of policies and financing strategies for mainstreaming agroecology”

This hybrid session brought together a diverse panel of experts to explore the policy and financing strategies needed to mainstream agroecology. Joining online were Alex Awiti (CIFOR-ICRAF), Viviane Filippi (IFAD), and Oliver Oliveros (Agroecology Coalition), while in-person panelists included Dao The Anh (VAAS, NAP FST & MALICA, ASSET Viet Nam) and Imelda Bacudo (ASEAN Climate Resilient Network, FAO).

The session began with short introductions, where panelists shared their personal and institutional connections to the topic. A dynamic 30 minute discussion followed, examining the lessons learned around the current policy and finance landscape for agroecology research and implementation, identifying gaps, and proposing strategic entry points for integrating agroecology into national food, climate, trade, and agricultural policies. The panel also offered concrete advocacy strategies to bolster multi-stakeholder engagement, with an emphasis on ensuring that farmer networks and civil society voices are meaningfully included in policymaking processes.
Furthermore they offered actionable ideas on how to align climate, environment and biodiversity finance with agroecological goals and principles and promote fit-for-purpose funding models that recognize agroecology’s cross-cutting benefits for food, nature, and climate.

Session: “Participatory Session on lessons learned around policies and financing for mainstreaming agroecology - through a farmer’s lens”

This session built on the previous panel discussion focused on sharing key lessons learned in strategies to finance and influencing policymakers to support and mainstream agroecology. It placed particular emphasis on the unique needs and opportunities of smallholder farmers to enhance their access to finance and shape policy outcomes.
To set the stage for the subsequent breakout reflection exercise, Jonjon Sarmiento of PAKISAMA/AFA delivered a 15-minute presentation outlining farmer-specific challenges and opportunities for financial access and policy engagement. This was followed by a 25-minute panel discussion featuring Jonjon Sarmiento (PAKISAMA), Sairagul Tazhibayeva (KAFLU, Kyrgyzstan – Asia), Babafemi Oyewole (Pan-African Farmers’ Organization – PAFO, Africa), Inola Mapp (Regional Rural Dialogue Program – PDRR, Latin America), and Patrik Olsson (Government of Switzerland). The panelists responded to the presentation and shared broader reflections on the topic. The session concluded with an open Q&A, allowing participants to pose questions and share insights.

Breakout group feedback

Following the panel discussion, participants were randomly divided into seven small groups, each group with at least one farmer representative, to reflect on and discuss best practices and strategies to improve farmers’ access to finance and influence policy for mainstreaming and scaling agroecology.

High-quality, detailed images of each group’s feedback are available in this folder. Table 24 and 25 provides a synthesis of the main takeaways and recurring themes across all

breakout groups, for both improving farmer access to finance as well as their ability to influence policy and policymakers. For a complete overview of the detailed contributions from each breakout group, please refer to Tables 26 through 32, which present the fully transcribed and organized group inputs.

Main Takeaways

Table 24. Summary of key takeaways of Increasing Farmers' Access to Finance

Theme	Key Points
Tailored Financial Mechanisms	Widespread call for microfinance, community saving groups, and village funds tailored to smallholders and agroecological practices. Innovative approaches such as coupon strategies, biodiversity/carbon credits, impact bonds, and payment for ecosystem services (PES) were emphasized repeatedly.
Cooperative and FO-Centric Approaches	Many groups highlighted direct funding to Farmer Organizations (FOs) or cooperatives, e.g., via public funds, GAFSP, or green bonds. Pooling of funds through cooperatives to provide shared infrastructure and risk mitigation services (e.g., crop insurance).
Green and Impact Finance	Groups stressed the importance of green finance, blended finance, and aligning with ESG/impact investors. Examples included green finance from private banks and sovereign green bonds targeted toward AE transitions.
Institutional and Capacity Building Support	Repeated suggestions on capacity-building for FOs on financial literacy, business modeling, fintech, and investment planning. Emphasis on helping FOs access existing funds and navigate financial instruments.
Restructuring Existing Financial Architecture	A common theme was the need to re-engineer financial systems (e.g., GCF, GEF) to enable smallholders and FOs to access funds directly. Simplifying access procedures and regulations was a consistent request.

Table 25. Summary of key takeaways of Increasing Farmers' Policy Influence

Theme	Key Points
Strengthening Farmer Organizations (FOs)	Across nearly all groups, building the capacity of FOs to participate in policy dialogues at local, national, and global levels was seen as essential. Support for FOs to translate indigenous knowledge into policy-relevant material was mentioned multiple times.

Multi-Stakeholder & Bottom-Up Engagement	Many groups emphasized inclusive platforms where farmers participate in policy design, multi-sectoral forums, and working groups. The importance of bottom-up approaches, including local action plans and translating national policies to local enforcement, was underscored.
Communication and Framing	Calls to improve the framing of agroecology in policy debates, using clear and relatable examples (e.g., watershed rehabilitation). Promoting easy-to-understand, evidence-based models that link AE to development priorities.
Capacity Development and Advocacy	Recurring emphasis on soft skill training for farmers (e.g., negotiation, dialogue facilitation). Sustained advocacy training to ensure ongoing farmer participation in governance processes.
International and National-Level Alignment	Several groups mentioned the need to align international financial and policy mechanisms (e.g., GAFSP, GCF) with local farmer realities. Suggestions to ensure direct fund flows from national to local/community levels to increase policy responsiveness.

Detailed contributions from each breakout group

Table 26. Table 1 feedback (transcribed from images) on Strategies to increase farmers' access to finance and influence policy

Increase farmers' access to finance
MICRO FINANCE (thru corps) FOR AE actions; .
AGRI-BANKS LOBBIED TO SUPPORT AE actions thru FOs - Corps
Funding Mobilizing AE Guidelines (AE Guidelines) → National policies
IOs (UN-ESCAP) Inclusive Business Initiative
Sovereign green bonds for agriculture;
Use of proceeds to support FOs / cooperative FOrgs? AE transition
Pooling of funds by FOs thru SMEs. This will allow FOs to install shared facilities to address weather-related shocks
FO capacity to generate capital internally

Green certifications with FOs e.g. PGs? or PGS?
FO capacity at different scales to access financial: microfinance, grants, govt budget, banks.

Increase farmers' policy influence
Changing the international architecture to enable FOs/cooperatives; For example, GCF, GEF; Good example is the GAFSP PO window
Improve framing! Transforming landscapes through AE (ex.)
Easy to understand projects e.g. watershed rehab through AE/ integrated systems
Tax incentives
TPP Roles
Translating National policy to enforcement to Local Level;
SUSTAINING CAPACITY DEVT AND ADVOCACY ABOUT TRANSFORMATION AT LOCAL LEVEL - LGUs.
multi level: increasing awareness/ INFORMATION HUB.
multi level: translation of research to facilitate access finance & policies influence
Multi level: facilitate & catalyze local-national-level collaboration

Table 27. Table 2 feedback (transcribed from images) on Strategies to increase farmers' access to finance and influence policy

Increase farmers' access to finance
Green Finance by a private bank for tree planting (Vietnam)
Potential: Green finance with IFC and the Bank of Lao
More Simplified regulations from the local Ag. Bank
Fund from "Coffee Japan Org" to provide 50% of the fund for the coffee seed
Village Fund
CRS of companies cooperatives (V, L, Ph) "more big companies"
Special Policy/Regulation for access to finance by smallholder farmers (e.g., community Micro Finance) eg, Commodity Promotion Fund Decree?
Pilot scheme to support farmers' access to finance (e.g., start-up business, FF

production groups

Increase farmers' policy influence
Build more platforms for farmers to be involved in bigger-level discussions
Cooperate law and contact the family decree
Subsector working group on farmers and agribusiness
Capacity-building of farmers on 'soft skills' (speaking, negotiations, dialogues, facilitating);
Awareness Raising on the Role of FOs/farmers in project design and implementation
Involve Farmers' Org/ Cooperatives in multi-stakeholder and sub-sectoral working groups on AE.

Table 28. Table 3 feedback (transcribed from images) on Strategies to increase farmers' access to finance and influence policy

Increase farmers' access to finance
Strategies for farmers to access finance for AE;
BUILDING STRONG COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS;
FARMERS DEVELOP BUSINESS 'MODELS' (local supply chains);
Living landscapes as a model for financial investment; matching funds for FOs & co-financers.

Increase farmers' policy influence
Strengthen the collective voices of FOs
FO to participate in policy dialogue at provincial, sub-national, national & global level;
Support capacity building on agroecology on provincial, extension services, farmers union, youths, women's unions
Capacity dev for FOs to participate in policy dialogues
Help FOs translate indigenous knowledge into scientific briefs
EVIDENCE GENERATION AVAILABLE "directly"
TPP to help in capacity development of policymakers to incorporate AE;

Multi-stakeholders Engaged;
Bottom-up Approach.

TPP Role
TPP can facilitate knowledge exchange on policy & finance
TPP to help position AE in light of major challenges of countries (like mining, envi degradation, land issues);
The TPP could help leverage the funding for Trainers; for the materials and translated into local languages; for exchange visits and training of trainers.
Resource mobilization (+ unlock national funding) to develop training? materials for policymakers in the local language + train the trainers

Table 29. Table 4 feedback (transcribed from images) on Strategies to increase farmers' access to finance and influence policy

Increase farmers' access to finance
Advocating for the Direct allocation of Development funds to Farmers through the FOs
Coupon strategy - $ per ha of transition
Biodiversity credits to complement net incomes;
Carbon/ecosystem services payment for agroecology practices (Gov)
Farming insurance (risk mitigation)
Available MRV (Monitoring Reporting Verification) Systems
Capacity building
Transition GAP Analysis
Farmers should be built up to cooperative / FOs
Financial Farmer Group (Saving group)
Saving/resolving fund (community-based) - Inclusive finance; Technology; Capacity & innovation; + digital literacy.
Financial Mechanism Coordination (National policy alignment) - Global Fund (Public-Private Sector)
Restructure Financial architecture of existing Fund entities: (GCF, ...) to provide space

for Local CSOs, F.O to compete for Fund directly.
Benchmarking against smallholder potential to benefit from $ finance sources and build on it to advance AET in their territory
Innovative financing mechanisms (PPP) for unsecured credit/insurance /crop? loss guarantees - Green bonds - Blended finance - Impact bonds

Additional comments on the flipchart:

The top priority is to creatively and innovatively restructure existing and future financing mechanisms to render them more inclusive and accessible to farmers and farmer organizations.

One key aspect of doing so is by reaching influence through numbers. More farmers ought to be grouped in farmers organizations to increase agency and gain economies of scale. Farmers and farmer organizations further require capacity development on financial literacy, fintech and derisking.

Among key strategies of accounting for restructured finance to farmers are PES (incl. carbon and biodiversity (credit schemes) and coupon strategies that pay per area of land transitioning to agroecology.

Table 30. Table 5 feedback (transcribed from images) on Strategies to increase farmers' access to finance and influence policy

Increase farmers' access to finance
Start-up investment to scale up transition.
To support cooperative / farmers' group creation
Improve storage facilities to leverage market opportunities and negotiation power
Develop Branding for AE products, to increase value added, market access
Demonstrating that AE produce is a bankable/profitable investment for impact investment.
Capacity Building on developing a business plan/investment plan
Identify Impact investors (who, where, what?), how to access them?;
To Researchers, stop documenting, do more learning by doing / real-life projects
Start a movement! From AE champions (individuals →) to institutional change (organizations)

Increase farmers' policy influence
Support Participatory policy design and assessment → space for it, tools;
Identify allies for farmer associations in export/trade negotiations/form a coalition.
Why some good policies are not implemented? How to design more AE-friendly policies?

Table 31. Table 6 feedback (transcribed from images) on Strategies to increase farmers' access to finance and influence policy

Increase farmers' access to finance
Finance for Locally Led Climate c. solutions 'FLOCA';
Biodiversity credit for family farmers;
When target priority/strategic Ag. products, e.g., coffee/rice, VN
Education on Consumer Rights
Policy & Finance INTERACT and require nested scale gov. mechanisms to be implemented "MISSING MIDDLE"

Who?
Farmer Organizations to lobby for govt services
Private sector
Government-cross sector
R, E, RAS
Build social capital at Landscape
Farmers
Institution (Gov/NGO) with mandate at the landscape (local) level (Ecosyst. services) who

Increase farmers' policy influence
Ecosystem services
Biodiversity
Value Network in A.E. PGS?

Water Services;
National Action Plans (NAP) for Food System Transformations;
Crop diversification

Table 32. Table 7 feedback (transcribed from images) on Strategies to increase farmers' access to finance and influence policy

Increase farmers' access to finance
Cambodia - Public fund for coop (2% / year) - No collateral;
Work with Micro-Finance Institutions
GAFSP - PO // GCF
Community saving fund
Payment for environmental services
Community suport agriculture
How to value AE services? In private funds for ex. - Money - Other indicators Research for TPP
Adapt financial tools to AE (Duration, grace period, …)
MODEL: Future production as the collateral (as a guarantee for loans)
Studies to compare different credit systems → research for TPP?

Increase farmers' policy influence
DIRECT FUNDS FROM NATIONAL LEVEL TO COMMUNITY LEVEL
RE-ENGINEERING of FINANCE (from global to local) - SIMPLIFIED Financial Flux + Financial Access;
Action Plan at local scale to capture/manage funds (public, diaspora, private)

Session: “The role of communications to enable smallholder farmers to access finance”

The objective of this session was to engage participants in a collaborative reflection exercise aimed at co-designing practical recommendations for how the AE-TPP can enhance smallholder farmers' access to finance through the dissemination and effective communication of scientific knowledge.The session began with a series of presentations, followed by breakout group discussions. Participants remained in the same groups as the previous session to ensure continuity and build upon earlier insights.

During the breakout session, each group selected one finance strategy — originally developed in the previous session on needs and opportunities of smallholders to access finance — that could be further strengthened through targeted communication approaches. They then applied the following communications matrix tool to design specific communication activities tailored to their selected finance strategy.

Activity	Purpose	Target Audience (prim/sec)	Message / Content	Channel / Tool	Lead Actor(s) (prim/sec)	Timeline	Success Indicators

Complete and detailed pictures of group work are shown in this folder.

Breakout group feedback

The feedback provided by the breakout groups on the characterization of climate resilience was highly diverse—not only across the different scales but also between groups reflecting on the same scale. This diversity reflects the range of perspectives, experiences, and contexts participants brought to the discussions. Rather than identifying clear points of convergence among groups, the feedback surfaced a rich set of diverse insights that can inform future refinement of the resilience descriptions at each scale. The transcribed detailed feedback from each breakout group, including completed feedback forms and relevant images of the group work, can be found in annex 1.

Tables 33 through 39 present the detailed transcribed contributions from each group. Each group approached the reflection exercise differently—some using the matrix, while others provided input in more conceptual formats. The communication ideas across groups were highly diverse, which reflects both the variation in selected finance strategies and the range of participant perspectives. As such, for this exercise we considered that identifying clear points of convergence between groups may not be meaningful and could overlook the unique needs and features of each strategy participants reflected on.

Detailed contributions from each breakout group

Table 33. Table 1 Communication Actions (transcribed from images) on selected strategies to increase farmers' access to finance and influence policy

Identified strategy to improve farmers access to finance for AE: Increasing awareness // AE-TPP Co-creation mechanisms

1. Stock taking of platforms to expand the reach & channels (circular economy platform) (Learn from 5)
2. TPP organizes calls for cases, contributors (FOs, researchers, NGOs).
3. Select cases - write shop
4. What in that case is done differently than business as usual? What does it allow? (# practices and pluralism of eval)
5. Horizontal (FO to FO); Vertical (Policy, donors) (influence? 5)
6. ASEAN Ministries of Finance = Platform - (informal)
7. Chambers of Commerce (EUDR? policies for ex.)
8. Science-based target indicators to influence financial products
9. MECHANISMS FOR Women & Youth in agroecology = As key contributors
10. CONTENT: AE related finance for farmer organizations → sources/protocols, examples, etc 2025.

Table 34. Table 2 Group Communication Matrix (transcribed from images) on selected strategies to increase farmers' access to finance and influence policy

Strategy name**:** Special policy/regulation for access to finance of smallholder farmers, e.g., Commodity Promotion Fund Decree

Activity	Purpose	Target Audience (prim/sec)	Message / Content	Channel / Tool	Lead Actor(s) (prim/sec)	Timeline	Success Indicators
(1) Series on Radio - National Radio; (2) Series on pop National TV; (3) program on Social media - FB.	(1) helping farmers to know the: - criteria, -condition -benefits, -provisions of the Decree	(1) smallholder farmers, (2) - FOs, -cooperative in Laos: - women, -men, -young, - IPs	Farmers benefit from a loan with low interest.	(1) Nat'l Radio; (2) National TV; (3) social media channels in Laos.	(1) LFA; DAEC.	From 2025	400.000

Table 35. Table 3 Group Communication Matrix (transcribed from images) on selected strategies to increase farmers' access to finance and influence policy

Strategy name: Strategies for farmers to influence policy

Activity	Purpose	Target Audience (prim/sec)	Message / Content	Channel / Tool	Lead Actor(s) (prim/sec)	Timeline	Success Indicators
Most Signifi-cant Change video Work w/ media people; PARTICI PATORY VIDEO	Increase awareness of positive impact of policy changes on AE; Show example of how policy change helped scaling AE practices	Policy + other Decision Makers & Financial Institution	Policy change can lead to concrete outcomes for farmers	social media; print media (media arca); legacy media "the old stuff" i.e. tv. Projection s in policy dialogue events	Fabio Ricci		Number of projections of the video in policy event.

Table 36. Table 4 Group Communication Matrix (transcribed from images) on selected strategies to increase farmers' access to finance and influence policy

Activity	Purpose	Target Audie nce (prim/ sec)	Message / Content	Channel / Tool	Lead Actor(s) (prim/sec)	Timeline	Success Indicators
Assess global return on investment by funding/inves tment modalities; Declaration at major global events (COPs) to build momentum & raise visibility for AE; (1) 1. Develop & share stories of practical experiences by advocating own social media; Policy Brief; Videos.	Development partners & Private Sectors; Government Agencies; International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); 3. Funders, Donors, Investors; GCF.		Returns (climate mitigation, food security, poverty alleviation, biodiversity) on the highest investment. When memories? channelled through FOs. (2) Convey the messages about the ability or potential of farmers in their implementing activities & managing Resources (4). We have		Lead actors: + Gov't, + Farmer org. (FO); CGIAR (Consultative Group of International Agricultural Research Organizations); AE Coalition; ALISEA, LICA		

			the potential to implement the work & need funding to scale up.				

Table 37. Table 5 Group Communication Matrix (transcribed from images) on selected strategies to increase farmers' access to finance and influence policy

Strategy name: To provide financial support to AE Cooperatives

- AE-TPP supporting cooperatives
- Cooperative managers
- Impact investors

How to communicate and create mutual understanding between 2 world views

- Message: "Show me your future fruits!"

Indicator? Return on investment

Table 38. Table 6 Group Communication Matrix (transcribed from images) on selected strategies to increase farmers' access to finance and influence policy

Strategy name**:** WGI = Climate finance for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in Kenya

Activity	Purpose	Target Audience (prim/sec)	Message / Content	Channel / Tool	Lead Actor(s) (prim/sec)	Timeline	Success Indicators
Communicate with donors on IWGI activities & results (CSA)	Get funds to scale out	All donors	Message: We are capable of supporting farmers to engage in changing practices (pilot) → additional funds for → Communicate on the value of the propositio n.	Customer journey - 7 touch points → engage 7 times eg. Tea party, Formal email, Field visit, Lunch meeting, Call.	Monica	1st year (7 touch points)	- Evidence of interest: e.g., response to email; - Discussion about project proposal; - TPP recommend to donor; - We got the funds!

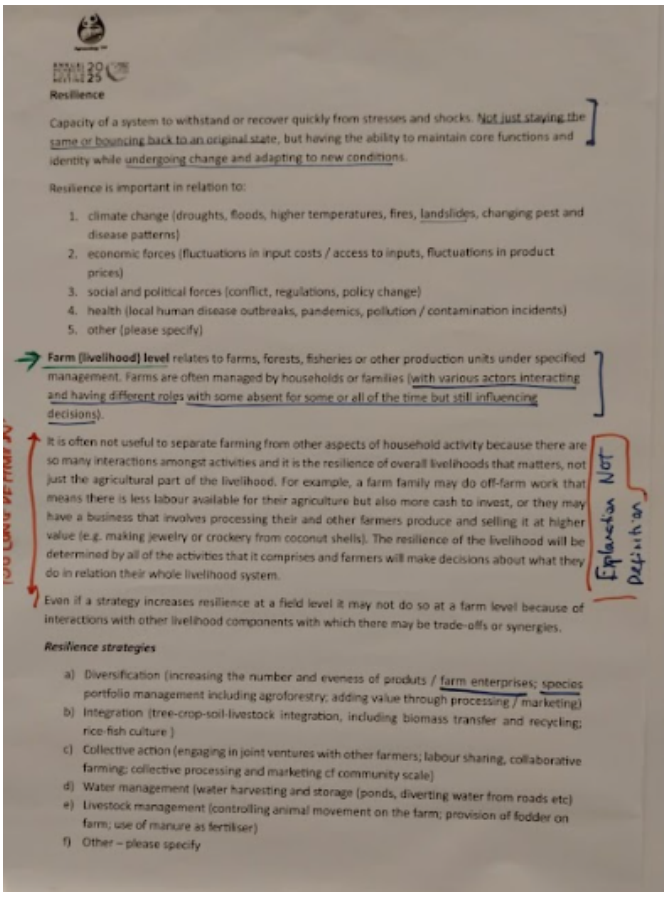
Table 39. Table 7 Group Communication Matrix (transcribed from images) on selected strategies to increase farmers' access to finance and influence policy

Activity	Purpose	Target Audience (prim/sec)	Message / Content	Channel / Tool	Lead Actor(s) (prim/sec)	Timeline	Success Indicators
Case study → UDO on real stories of migrant come back to invest in their home town. → Mechanism (co-creation) for investments (trust one) Research duo	Migrants invest on AE	Diaspora from a specific region.	AE is profitable Agriculture is good investment	(1) Social media; (2) Migrant networks	TPP? AFA? FOs?	1 year (case studies) + 1 year (video)	→ Nbre of migrant investing; → Survey in the 2 communities (migrant + local).

ANNEX

Annex 1. Detailed feedback on the proposed climate resilience descriptions at four different scales collected from two breakout groups for the Field, Farm and Food scale and from one breakout for the Landscape scale.

1. ***Farm Level Group 1***



Resilience

Capacity of a system to withstand or recover quickly from stresses and shocks. Not just staying the same or bouncing back to an original state, but having the ability to maintain core functions and identity while undergoing change and adapting to new conditions.

Resilience is important in relation to:

1. climate change (droughts, floods, higher temperatures, fires, landslides, changing pest and disease patterns)
2. economic forces (fluctuations in input costs / access to inputs, fluctuations in product prices)
3. social and political forces (conflict, regulations, policy change)
4. health (local human disease outbreaks, pandemics, pollution / contamination incidents)
5. other (please specify)

Farm (livelihood) level relates to farms, forests, fisheries or other production units under specified management. Farms are often managed by households or families (with various actors interacting and having different roles with some absent for some or all of the time but still influencing decisions).

It is often not useful to separate farming from other aspects of household activity because there are so many interactions amongst activities and it is the resilience of overall livelihoods that matters, not just the agricultural part of the livelihood. For example, a farm family may do off-farm work that means there is less labour available for their agriculture but also more cash to invest, or they may have a business that involves processing their and other farmers produce and selling it at higher value (e.g. making jewelry or crockery from coconut shells). The resilience of the livelihood will be determined by all of the activities that it comprises and farmers will make decisions about what they do in relation their whole livelihood system.

Even if a strategy increases resilience at a field level it may not do so at a farm level because of interactions with other livelihood components with which there may be trade-offs or synergies.

Explanation Not Definition

Resilience strategies

a) Diversification (increasing the number and eveness of produts / farm enterprises; species portfolio management including agroforestry; adding value through processing / marketing)
b) Integration (tree-crop-soil-livestock integration, including biomass transfer and recycling; rice-fish culture)
c) Collective action (engaging in joint ventures with other farmers; labour sharing, collaborative farming; collective processing and marketing cf community scale)
d) Water management (water harvesting and storage (ponds, diverting water from roads etc)
e) Livestock management (controlling animal movement on the farm; provision of fodder on farm; use of manure as fertiliser)
f) Other – please specify

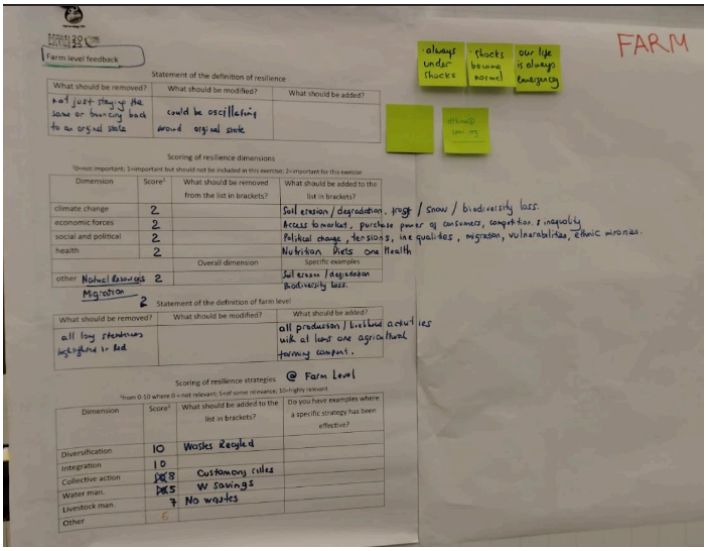


Figure 20. Image of Farm Level Group 1 feedback on climate resilience. High-quality images can be found here

Table 22. Farm Level Group 1 feedback (transcribed from images) on Climate Resilience at Farm Level

Statement of the definition of resilience

What should be removed?	What should be modified?	What should be added?
Not just staying the same or bouncing back to an original state	could be oscillating around the original state	

Comments on post-its: always under shocks; shocks become normal; our life is always an emergency

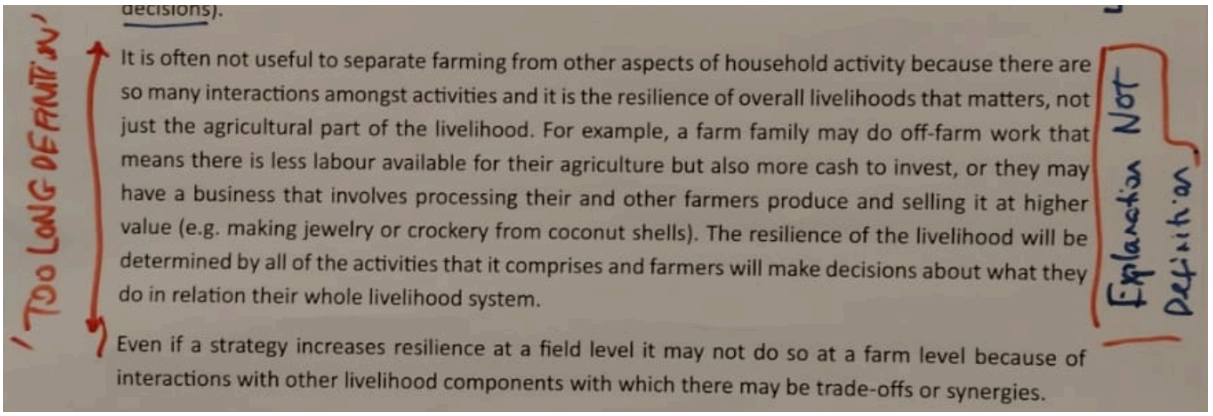
Scoring of resilience dimensions

[1]0=not important; 1=important but should not be included in this exercise; 2=important for this exercise

Dimension	Score[1]	What should be removed from the list in brackets?	What should be added to the list in brackets?
climate change	2		soil erosion/degradation, drought | snow/biodiversity loss
economic forces	2		access to market, purchasing power of consumers
social and political	2		political change, tensions, inequalities, migration, vulnerabilities, ethnic minories
health	2		nutrition diets one health
		Overall dimension	Specific examples
other Natural resources Mitigation	2		soil erosion/degradation; biodiversity loss

Statement of the definition of farm level

What should be removed?	What should be modified?	What should be added?
All long sentences that are highlighted in red		all production/livelihood activities with at least one agricultural farming component



Scoring of resilience strategies

[2]from 0-10 where 0 = not relevant; 5=of some relevance; 10=highly relevant

Dimension	Score[2]	What should be added to the list in brackets?	Do you have examples where a specific strategy has been effective?

Diversification	10	wastes recycled	
Integration	10		
Collective action	8	customary rules	
Water man.	5	w savings	
Livestock man.	7	no wastes	
Other	6		

Contact: dtkien@speri.com

2. Farm Level Group 2

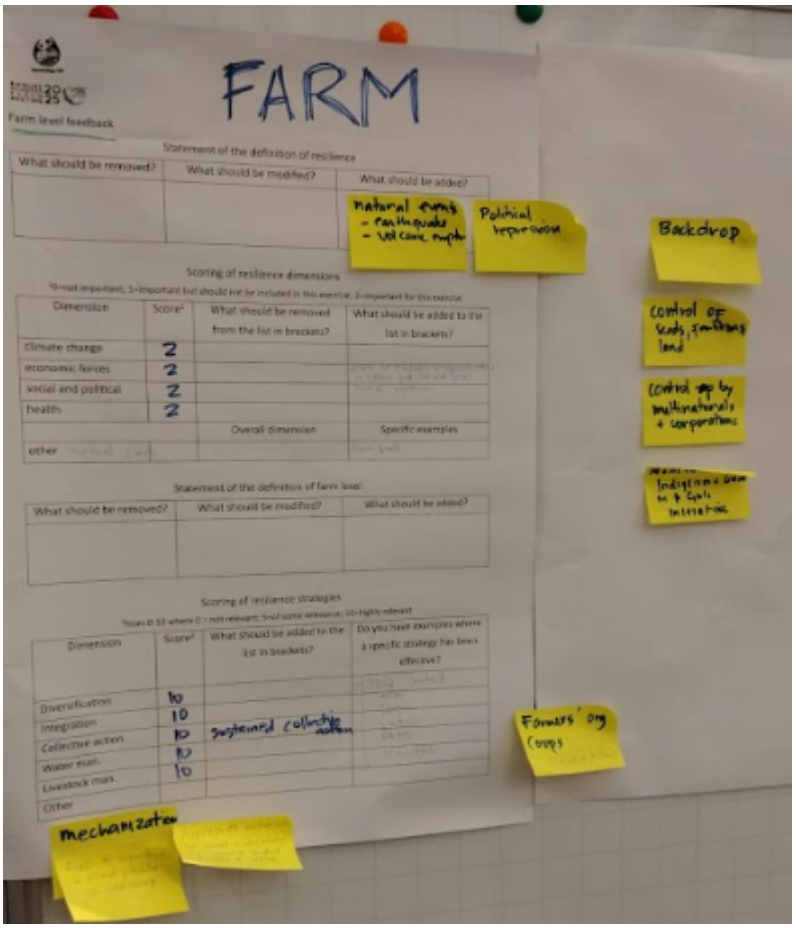


Figure 21. Image of Farm Level Group 2 feedback on climate resilience. High-quality images can be found here

Table 23. Farm Level Group 2 feedback (transcribed from images) on Climate Resilience at Farm Level

Statement of the definition of resilience

What should be removed?	What should be modified?	What should be added?
		natural events - earthquake - volcanic eruption
		political repression

Comments on post-its: backdrop; control of seeds, fertilizers, land; control by multinationals + corporations; mont car - (caravan of indigenous women into ghis) initiative.

Scoring of resilience dimensions

[1]0=not important; 1=important but should not be included in this exercise; 2=important for this exercise

Dimension	Score[1]	What should be removed from the list in brackets?	What should be added to the list in brackets?
climate change	2		
economic forces	2		access to facilities & infrastructure to address post-harvest losses,
social and political	2		political repression
health	2		
		Overall dimension	
other Natural events			earthquakes

Statement of the definition of farm level

What should be removed?	What should be modified?	What should be added?

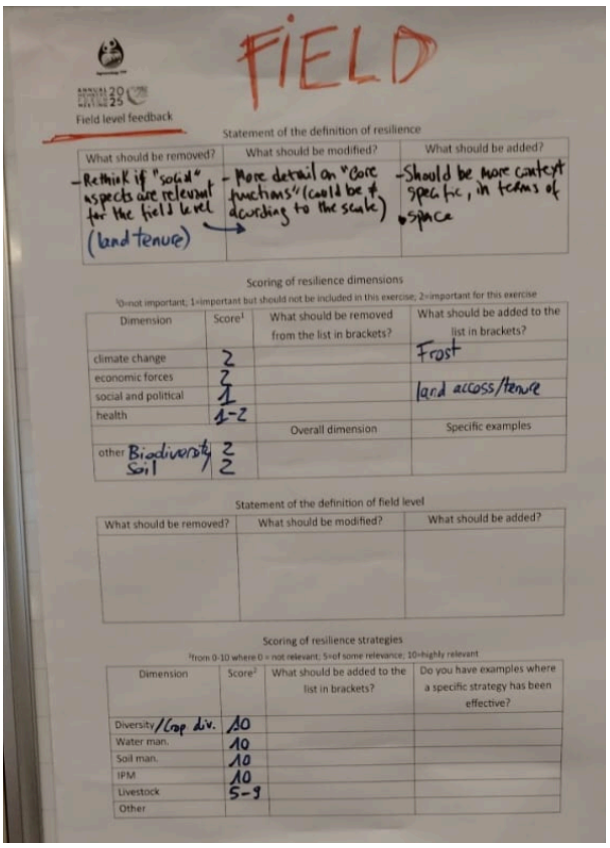
Scoring of resilience strategies

[2]from 0-10 where 0 = not relevant; 5=of some relevance; 10=highly relevant

Dimension	Score[2]	What should be added to the list in brackets?	Do you have examples where a specific strategy has been effective?
Diversification	10		
Integration	10		
Collective action	10	sustained collective action (Farmers Org Coops)	
Water man.	10		
Livestock man.	10		
Other Mechanization		access to infrastructure & shared facilities like cold storage;	appropriate mechanization for small-scale farmers to improve product quality & value.

Contact: AFA, IWDI, KAFALU, PAFO, MASIPAG

3. Field Level Group 1



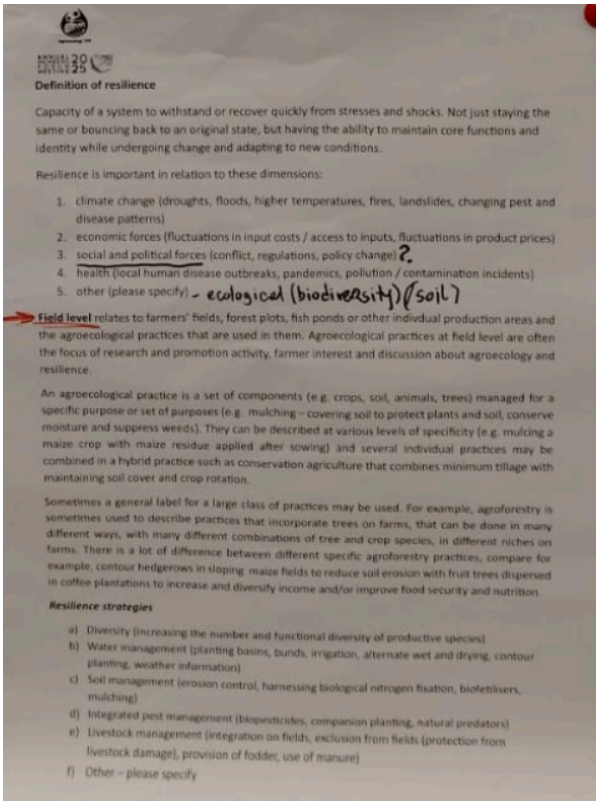


Figure 22. Image of Field Level Group 1 feedback on climate resilience. High-quality images can be found here

Table 24. Field Level Group 1 feedback (transcribed from images) on Climate Resilience at Field Level

Statement of the definition of resilience

What should be removed?	What should be modified?	What should be added?
Rethink if "social" aspects are relevant for the field level (land tenure)	more detail on "core functions" (could be # according to the scale).	should be more context specific, in terms of space

Scoring of resilience dimensions

[1]0=not important; 1=important but should not be included in this exercise; 2=important for this exercise

Dimension	Score[1]	What should be removed from the list in brackets?	What should be added to the list in brackets?
climate change	2		Frost
economic forces	2		
social and political	1		Land Access/tenure
health	1-2		
		Overall dimension	Specific examples
other Biodiversity	2		
Soil	2		

Statement of the definition of field level

What should be removed?	What should be modified?	What should be added?

Scoring of resilience strategies
[2]from 0-10 where 0 = not relevant; 5=of some relevance; 10=highly relevant

Dimension	Score[2]	What should be added to the list in brackets?	Do you have examples where a specific strategy has been effective?
Diversity/ Crop div.	10		
Water man.	10		
Soil man.	10		
IPM	10		
Livestock	5-9		
Other			

Additional comments on the flipchart:

a) Diversity vs crop diversification? (tree & livestock);(strategies)

e) livestock management → crop-tree-livestock integration? (farm/landscape levels)

- depends on livestock systems (poultry vs large ruminants)

4. Field Level Group 2

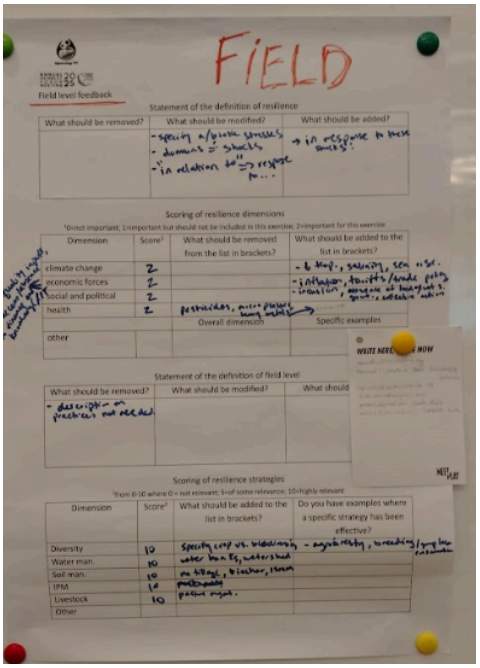


Figure 23. Image of Field Level Group 2 feedback on climate resilience. High-quality images can be found here

Table 25. Field Level Group 2 feedback (transcribed from images) on Climate Resilience at Field Level

Statement of the definition of resilience

What should be removed?	What should be modified?	What should be added?
	- specify a/biotic stresses; - - domains ≡ shocks; - "in relation to" ⇒ response to...	- in response to these shocks:

Scoring of resilience dimensions

[1]0=not important; 1=important but should not be included in this exercise; 2=important for this exercise

Dimension	Score[1]	What should be removed from the list in brackets?	What should be added to the list in brackets?
climate change	2		↓ temp, salinity, sea rise
economic forces	2		inflation, tariffs/trade policy
social and political	2		inclusion, absence of land rights, govt., collective action
health	2	pesticides, microplastics, heavy metals	heavy metals exclusion
		Overall dimension	Specific examples
other			

Additional comments on the flipchart: quality inputs, access/absence of finance/knowledge.

Statement of the definition of field level

What should be removed?	What should be modified?	What should be added?

Scoring of resilience strategies

[2]from 0-10 where 0 = not relevant; 5=of some relevance; 10=highly relevant

Dimension	Score[2]	What should be added to the list in brackets?	Do you have examples where a specific strategy has been effective?
Diversity/ Crop div.	10	- Specify crop vs. biodiversity	agroforestry, breeding / crop loss (conservation)
Water man.	10	- water banks, watershed	
Soil man.	10	- no tillage, biochar, ISNM?	
IPM	10	pasture mgmt	
Livestock	10		
Other			

Additional comments on post-its:

- crop diversity, 4-5 years, abiotic stress (Vishy)
- soil health ↓ human gut health, vify teel

5. Food Level Group 1

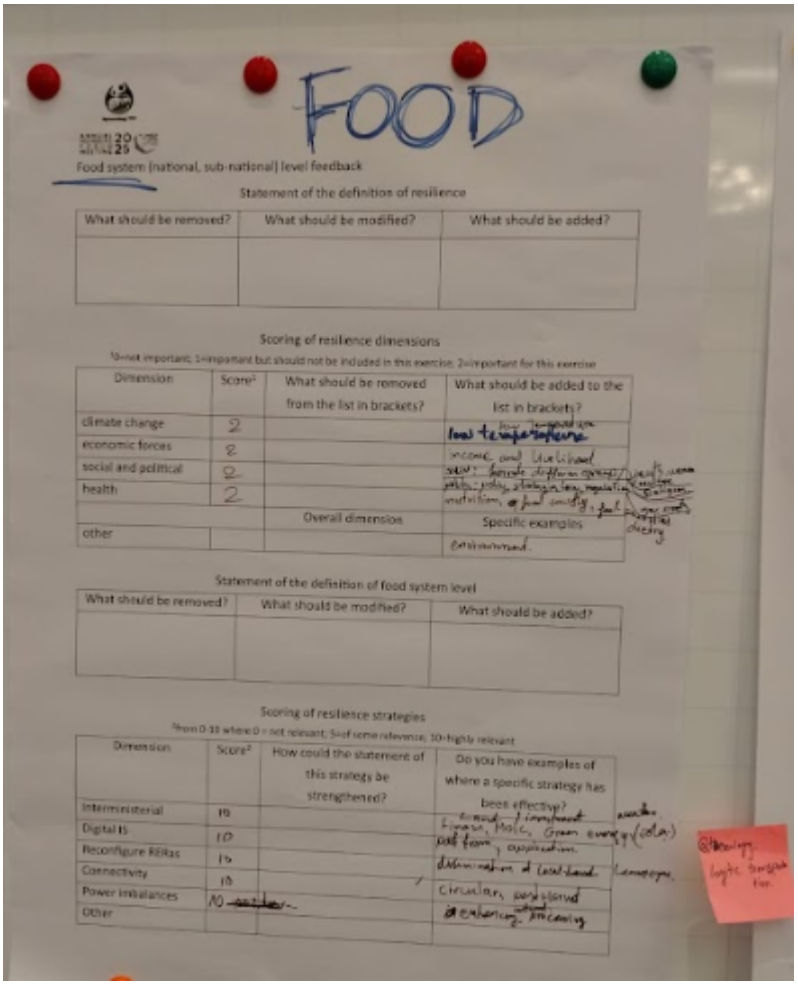


Figure 24. Image of Food Level Group 1 feedback on climate resilience. High-quality images can be found here

Table 26. Food Level Group 1 feedback (transcribed from images) on Climate Resilience at Food Level

Statement of the definition of resilience

What should be removed?	What should be modified?	What should be added?

Scoring of resilience dimensions

[1]0=not important; 1=important but should not be included in this exercise; 2=important for this exercise

Dimension	Score[1]	What should be removed from the list in brackets?	What should be added to the list in brackets?
climate change	2		local temperature
economic forces	2		Income and livelihood
social and political	2		social: separate different groups / youth, women, culture, religion

			politic: policy, strategies, law, regulation
health	2		nutrition, & food safety, food security, food sensitities? dietary
		Overall dimension	Specific examples
other			Environment

Statement of the definition of food system level

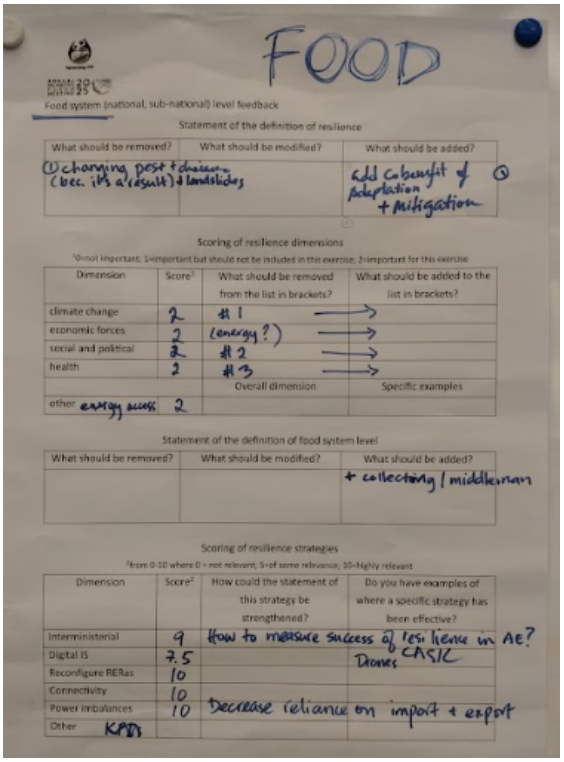
What should be removed?	What should be modified?	What should be added?

Scoring of resilience strategies

[2]from 0-10 where 0 = not relevant; 5=of some relevance; 10=highly relevant

Dimension	Score[2]	How could the statement of this strategy be strengthened?	Do you have examples of where a specific strategy has been effective?
Interministerial	10		land investment; finance, moic, green energy (solar). Weather
Digital IS	10		part fram? application
Reconfigure RERas	10		dissemination at local level; language
Connectivity	10		circular, post-harvest
Power imbalances	10		enhancing? processing
Other			

6. Food Level Group 2



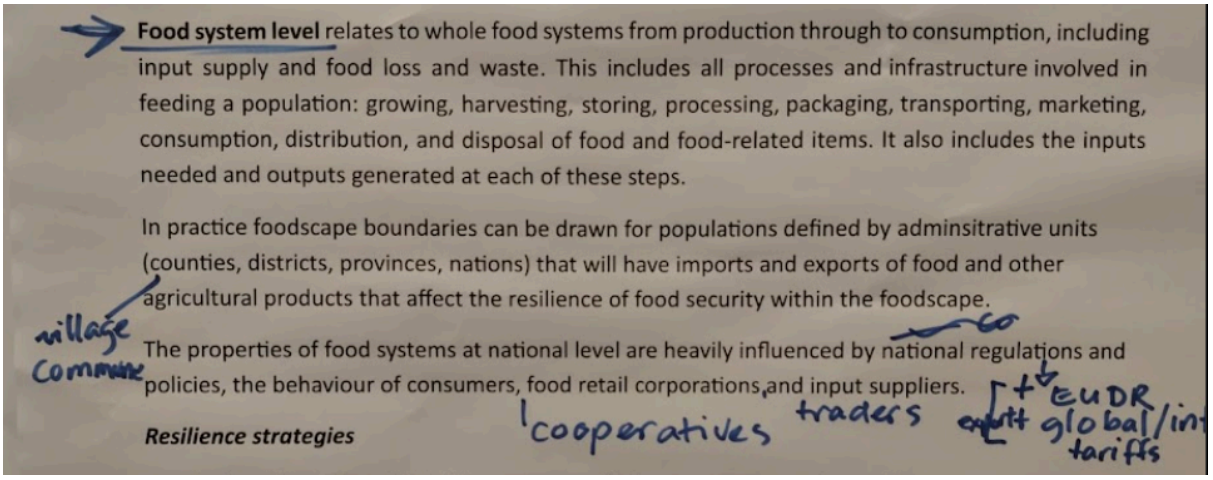


Figure 25. Image of Food Level Group 2 feedback on climate resilience. High-quality images can be found here

Table 27. Food Level Group 2 feedback (transcribed from images) on Climate Resilience at Food Level

Statement of the definition of resilience

What should be removed?	What should be modified?	What should be added?
(1) Changing pest + diseases (because it's a result) & landslides		add co-benefit of adaptation + mitigation (1)

Scoring of resilience dimensions

[1]0=not important; 1=important but should not be included in this exercise; 2=important for this exercise

Dimension	Score[1]	What should be removed from the list in brackets?	What should be added to the list in brackets?
climate change	2		#1
economic forces	2		(energy?)
social and political	2		#2
health	2		#3
		Overall dimension	
other Energy access	2		

Statement of the definition of food system level

What should be removed?	What should be modified?	What should be added?
		+ collecting / middleman

Scoring of resilience strategies

[2]from 0-10 where 0 = not relevant; 5=of some relevance; 10=highly relevant

Dimension	Score[2]	How could the statement of this strategy be strengthened?	Do you have examples of where a specific strategy has been effective?
Interministerial	9		
Digital IS	7.5		
Reconfigure RERas	10		
Connectivity	10		
Power imbalances	10		
Other KM?			

Additional comments on the flipchart:

(2) (under social - political forces) → add farmer agency/ability to adapt;

(3) + health + lifestyle change;

(4) + add pest.

7. Landscape Level Unique Group

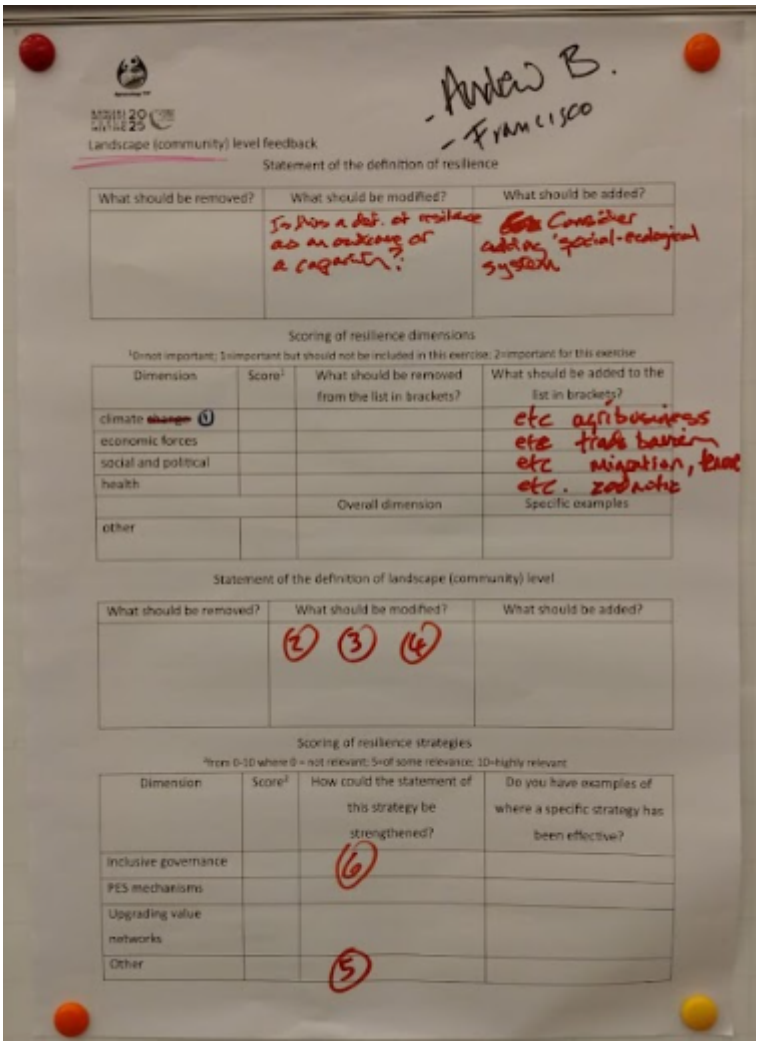


Figure 26. Image of Landscape Level Unique Group feedback on climate resilience at

Landscape level. High-quality images can be found here

Table 28. Landscape Level Unique Group feedback (transcribed from images) on Climate Resilience at Landscape Level

Statement of the definition of resilience

What should be removed?	What should be modified?	What should be added?
	Is this a def. of resilience as an outcome or a capacity?	Consider adding 'social-ecological system'

Scoring of resilience dimensions

[1]0=not important; 1=important but should not be included in this exercise; 2=important for this exercise

Dimension	Score[1]	What should be removed from the list in brackets?	What should be added to the list in brackets?
climate ~~change~~ (1)			
economic forces			
social and political			
health			
		Overall dimension	Specific examples
other			

Statement of the definition of landscape (community) level

What should be removed?	What should be modified?	What should be added?
	(2) (3) (4)	

Scoring of resilience strategies

[2]from 0-10 where 0 = not relevant; 5=of some relevance; 10=highly relevant

Dimension	Score[2]	How could the statement of this strategy be strengthened?	Do you have examples of where a specific strategy has been effective?
Inclusive governance		(6)	
PES mechanisms			
Upgrading value networks			
Other		(5)	

Additional comments on the flipchart:

- scoring of importance by dimension as contextual;

- 'resilience dimensions' are actually categories of shock;

(1) climate related shocks;

(2) recognize that jurisdictional approaches do include social capital / governance at the landscape level;

(3) landscape / territory (rather than community) (N.B. could include water!);

(4) where does 10-1000 km come from?;

(5) create / strengthen vertical links in governance;

(6) not necessarily develop governance structures but identifying and articulate at landscape / territory scale (incl. farmer organization).