

# The Agroecology TPP DIALOGUES

Interpretation  
EN/ES/FR  
available!



#4

17•07•2025  
12-15 hrs  
UTC

ON TEAMS



**giz** Deutsche Gesellschaft  
für Internationale  
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH



## GAMIFYING AGROECOLOGY

Shaping Zamonia's agroecological  
transition!



# HOUSE KEEPING



**Mute When Not Speaking:** Keep your microphone on mute when you're not speaking to avoid background noise.

**During Plenary, Raise Hand to Speak:** Use the “Raise Hand” feature to signal you want to speak during the plenary .

**Camera On:** If possible, when keep your camera on to create a more engaging and interactive environment. Feel free to put down your camera if you have connectivity issues.

**Audio Issues:** If you're experiencing audio issues, use the chat to communicate. Consider using a headset and/or connecting through another network (using cell phone data).

**Use the Chat Function Wisely:** Use the chat for relevant comments and questions. Avoid side conversations if possible.

**Minimize Distractions:** Choose a silent location Inform your household members or colleagues of the meeting to minimize interruptions.

**Turn Off Notifications:** Silence notifications on your computer and phone to avoid disruptions.

**Clear and Concise Communication:** Speak clearly and get to the point to keep the meeting flowing. Keep your comments and presentations concise to respect everyone's time.

**Respect Others:** Be polite and respectful when others are speaking. Avoid interrupting.

**Pitching questions:** If you have a question for someone, please clearly indicate for whom it is.

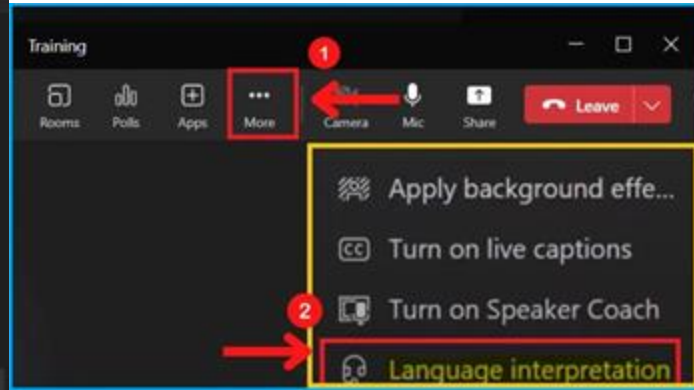
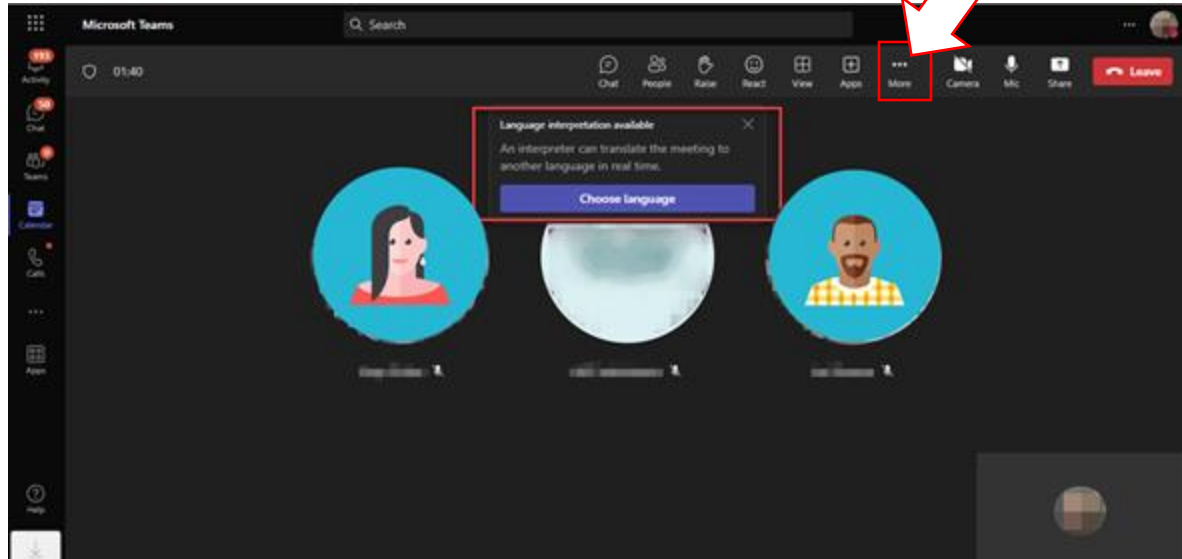




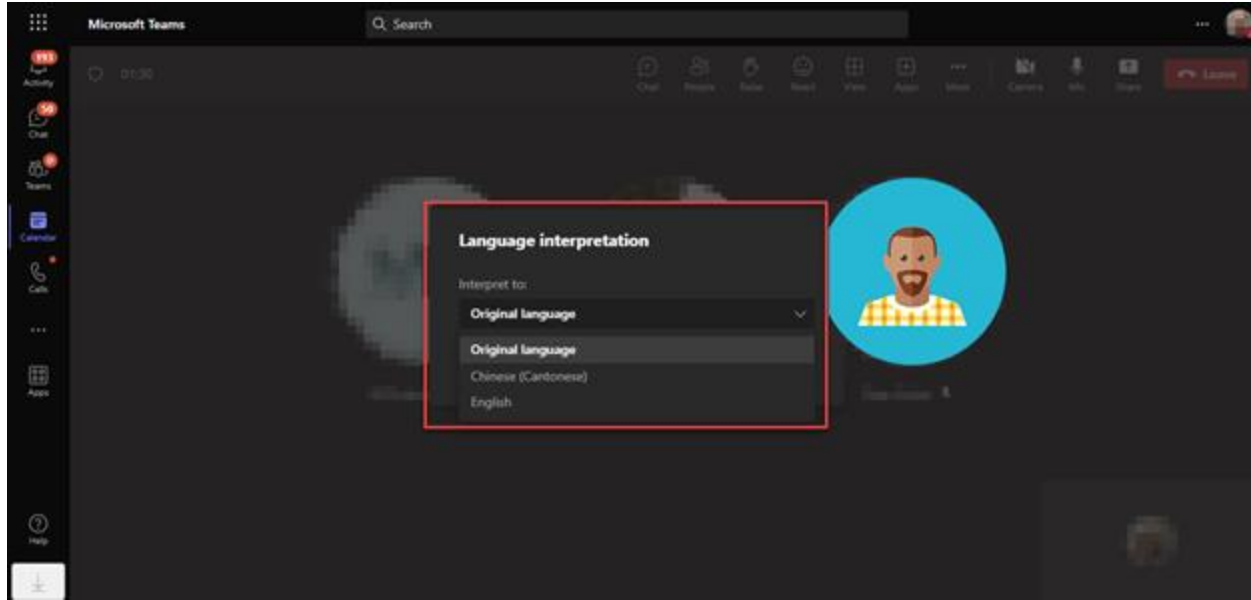
# Interpretation and Break-out rooms



# Choosing the language / 1



# Choosing the language / 2



**You can also adjust the volume of the interpretation vs the floor!**



# Break-out Rooms

During the event we will break-out in the following 5 rooms:

**Plenary room • Bureau of the Governor of Exportul**

**Room 2 • Zamonia Smallholder Farmers' Alliance**

**Room 3 • Women & Youth Health Advocacy Committee**

**Room 4 • Zamonia Institute for Climate-Resilient Agriculture**

**Room 5 • Fertilizer & Seeds for Humanity**

***NOTE:** If you don't select any room, we will assign you randomly. Instructions on how to break-out will be shared before the Game.*





# AGENDA





1. Welcome Remarks
  2. Presentation of IWGI's Agroecology Training Manual
  3. Presentation of GIZ Agroecology Training
  4. Polling/Quiz
  5. WELCOME TO ZAMONIA: Country Context and Challenges
  6. Game Roles, Rules and Process
    - Session 1: BREAK-OUT Stakeholder Simulation Exercise
      - Stakeholder groups
      - Roles
      - Rules
      - Tasks and objectives
    - Session 2: Reporting Back to Plenary from Rapporteurs/Facilitators
    - Session 3: Voting and Discussion
1. Open Q&A
  2. Wrap up and closure



# Welcome Remarks

**Jasmin Hundor**, *GIZ, Head of the sector project resilient rural areas*



# Presentation of IWGI's Agroecology Training Manual

**Monica Yator**, *Founder of the Indigenous Women and Girls Initiative*



# Presentation of GIZ Agroecology Training

*Isabel Renner, GIZ consultant, Trainer and Facilitator, MSc. International  
Agricultural Development,*



# YOUR REPLIES



*Analyzing almost 500 respondents' replies, making ~1000 opinions*

# The most important factor in making agroecological transformation possible? (1)

## Supportive Policy and Political Will

Consistently cited as foundational.

Respondents stressed the need for coherent, inclusive public policies, reoriented subsidies, land rights, and government-led strategy alignment.

## Farmer Empowerment & Agency

Many emphasized the role of farmers as innovators, not just implementers.

Secure land tenure, decision-making power, and knowledge access were seen as essential.

## Co-creation and Knowledge Exchange

Strong calls for integrating local/traditional knowledge with scientific research.

Bottom-up approaches, participatory research, and farmer-led experimentation featured prominently.

## Education, Training & Awareness

Widespread belief that transformation depends on awareness campaigns, practical training, school curricula, and field demonstrations.



# The most important factor in making agroecological transformation possible? (2)

## Inclusive Governance & Participation

Inclusion of youth, women, Indigenous peoples, and marginalized communities in policy and implementation.

Need for multi-stakeholder collaboration and transparent governance structures.

## Market Access & Economic Viability

Farmers must see clear pathways to income generation, fair pricing, and market access.

Certification, traceability, and local procurement policies seen as enablers.

## Access to Financial & Technical Resources

Transformation must be funded. Respondents stressed financing for farmers, advisory services, inputs, and infrastructure.

## Social Movements & Cultural Shifts

Agroecology seen not only as a technical model, but as a social movement.

Values of equity, solidarity, and food sovereignty must underlie transformation.



# Challenges/conflicts expected when multiple stakeholders negotiate food system transitions? (1)

## Power Asymmetries and Unequal Influence

A consistent thread in the responses is the dominance of powerful actors—particularly agribusinesses, exporters, and government agencies—with greater access to decision-making spaces, media, and capital.

Smallholders, Indigenous communities, women, youth, and grassroots organizations are often marginalized, their voices sidelined in favor of those with economic or political clout.

This imbalance skews negotiations, making it hard to reach fair and inclusive outcomes.

## Conflicting Interests and Values

- Agribusiness prioritizing productivity, scale, and profit.
- Farmers seek livelihood security, fair markets, and land rights.
- NGOs and civil society advocate for ecology, equity, and food sovereignty.
- Governments balance food security, investment, and political risk.

These differences result in tensions over priorities, definitions (e.g. “agroecology”), and trade-offs.





# Challenges/conflicts expected when multiple stakeholders negotiate food system transitions? (2)

## Short-Term vs Long-Term Tensions

Stakeholders focusing on immediate economic survival, especially in contexts of poverty, food insecurity, or political instability.

Agroecological transitions often involve long-term gains, but short-term trade-offs (e.g. yield dips, certification delays), which not all actors can afford.

This misalignment creates friction over timelines, investments, and pace of change.

## Lack of Trust, Dialogue, and Transparency

Respondents frequently noted that mistrust between actors, particularly between top-down institutions and local actors, undermines collaboration.

Processes are often opaque, non-participatory, or overly technical, excluding farmers and citizens from co-designing policies.

Building trust, transparency, and shared language is essential but rare.



# Challenges/conflicts expected when multiple stakeholders negotiate food system transitions? (3)

## Ideological Diversity

The ideological divide between actors promoting science- and technology-driven solutions (e.g. precision agriculture, GMOs) and those advocating for agroecological, rights-based, or traditional approaches.

Competing worldviews on land, nature, and development.

Poor cross-sector communication that exacerbates conflict.

## Competing Resource Claims and Accountability Gaps

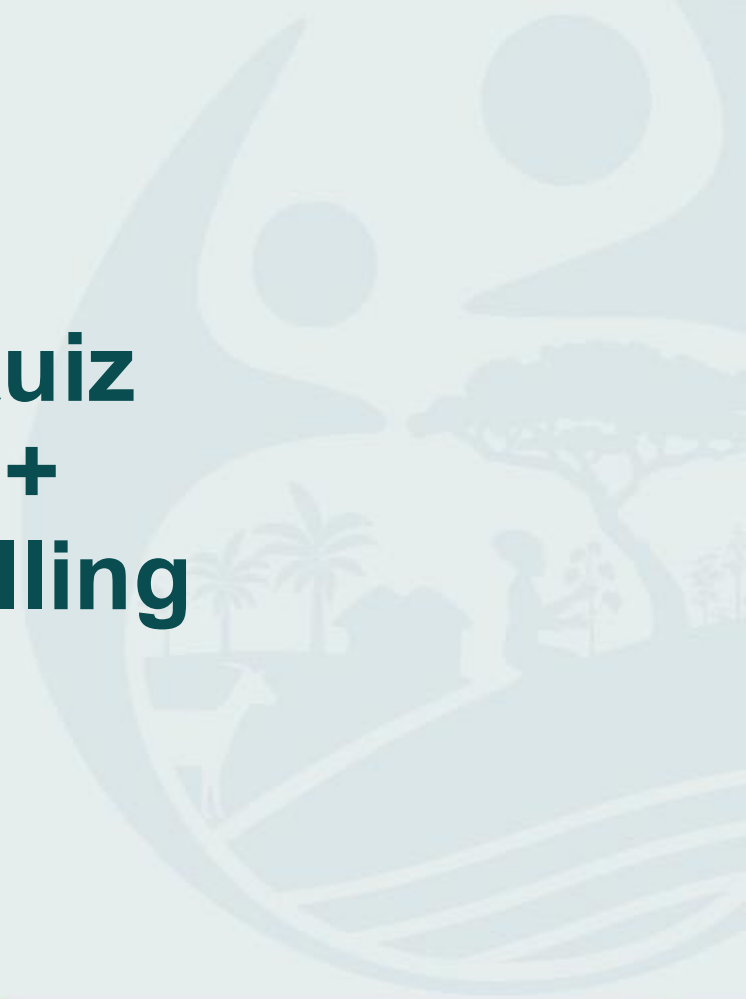
Stakeholders often compete for the same limited resources (land, funding, water, subsidies).

Questions of who bears the cost, who benefits, and who is accountable in transitions are often unresolved.

Risk of tokenism or greenwashing when transitions are co-opted by dominant actors without structural change.



# Quiz + Polling





**WELCOME TO  
ZAMONIA!**



# Final Remarks



**The workshop is over!**  
*Thanks so much for having  
participated*

