

# Info Note

## Roadmap for the scaling up of Agroecology in Colombia

*An analysis of existing policies, programs and limiting factors*

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### Key messages

- Colombia does not have yet specific institutions associated with agroecology at the Ministry of Agriculture. However, Colombia has 12 policy instruments that can be used to enhance relevant programmatic interventions within MADS (*CVC, Fondo Colombia Sostenible, Negocios Verdes*), MADR (*El campo emprende*) and MinTrabajo (*SENA*).
- 20 actors interviewed mentioned 46 limiting factors for current scaling up of agroecology in Colombia. From the greatest to least important dimensions: i) market, ii) knowledge, iii) political, iv) alliances, v) economic and vi) productive resources. The key factors identified as barriers were the lack of access to political-dialogue platforms where farmer's voices are taken into account, lack of public funding for agroecology implementation and the lack of field assistance and co-learning programs.
- Considering 3 major strategic axes (short, medium and long term), 7 strategic lines encompassing 49 actions were suggested by farmers, agroecological movements, academia, public officials, market, business, consumers and NGOs.

### Scalability of Agroecology

Agroecology is defined as a scientific discipline, a set of practices and a social movement (Wezel et al., 2009). As a science, it studies how the different components of the agroecosystem interact. As a set of practices, it seeks sustainable agricultural systems that optimize and stabilize production. As a social movement, it targets multifunctional roles for agriculture, promotes social justice, nourishes identity and culture, and strengthens the economic viability of rural areas.

Particularly in Latin America, agroecology has had a tangible and positive impact on crop yields, resource conservation, food security and food sovereignty (Altieri & Toledo,

2011). It is important to highlight that agroecology has been traced back to its origin as an expression of resistance to industrial agriculture and the green revolution, a tool and an approach to achieve food sovereignty and as an alternative to current agri-food systems (Val & Rosset, 2020).

According to Parmentier (2014), Nicholls & Altieri (2018), Tiftonell (2019), the scaling up of agroecology implies not one transition, but several simultaneous transitions, at different scales, levels and dimensions; social, biological, economic, cultural, institutional, political. This process leads to more families trying to optimize their management practices in increasingly large territories, involving more people at the technical-productive level in the processing, distribution and consumption of food derived from agroecology. Moreover, if we consider that scaling combines vertical (enabling policies) and horizontal (farmer-farmer networks) processes (Rosset & Altieri 2017), in our study, we focus on vertical processes, which emphasize institutional and political dimensions as enablers of agroecology scalability (Le Coq et al., 2019).

However, from an institutional perspective, specific policies designed in favour of agroecology have rarely been recognized in Latin America (Sabourin et al., 2017; Le Coq et al., 2020). Therefore, for this study, at the level of the policy framework we assessed whether some of the various dimensions of the concept of agroecology were addressed as a policy objective if these objectives existed, how they were implemented; if, on the contrary, there were no specific policies for agroecology; if any other instruments or programs had the potential to contribute directly/indirectly to the scalability of agroecology.

The main objective of public policy analysis is to clearly identify the actors involved in the process of defining, deciding and implementing a policy, and to shed light on the positions and interests of these actors (Roth, 2006;

<sup>1</sup> CIAT-Bioversity Alliance

Fuenmayor, 2017). A policy's visibility tends to create commitment by both officials and civil society role-players who have to implement the policy from the bottom up, as well as politicians who have to support it from the top down. Ownership of a program reflects multi-level advocacy, implying administrative and political commitment (Brynard, 2009). Therefore, in order to understand the possibilities of scaling up agroecology, an in-depth analysis is needed of how the policies implemented directly or indirectly affect the various levels (local, regional or national).

In order to promote resilient and climate-adapted agriculture in Colombia, the study focused on **identifying barriers and opportunities**, and defining viable **pathways for scaling up agroecology** in Colombia through the elaboration of a Roadmap.

The following questions were addressed: i) What are the policies that are allowing or constraining the scaling up of agroecology in Colombia? ii) What are the main limiting factors for the scaling up of agroecology in Colombia? and iii) From the experience of the stakeholders involved, what are the actions needed to scale up agroecology in Colombia?

## Understanding the political and institutional framework

The political and institutional framework consists of strategies, laws and plans that can affect agroecology. Relying on the concept of *policy mix* (Flanagan et al., 2011) we consider agricultural, environmental, social, and economic policy as the main domains that can affect the scaling up of agroecology. The objectives and actions are detailed in the political and institutional framework documents. However, in order to understand how this framework affects the scaling up of agroecology, policy implementation must be evaluated (see Figure 1).

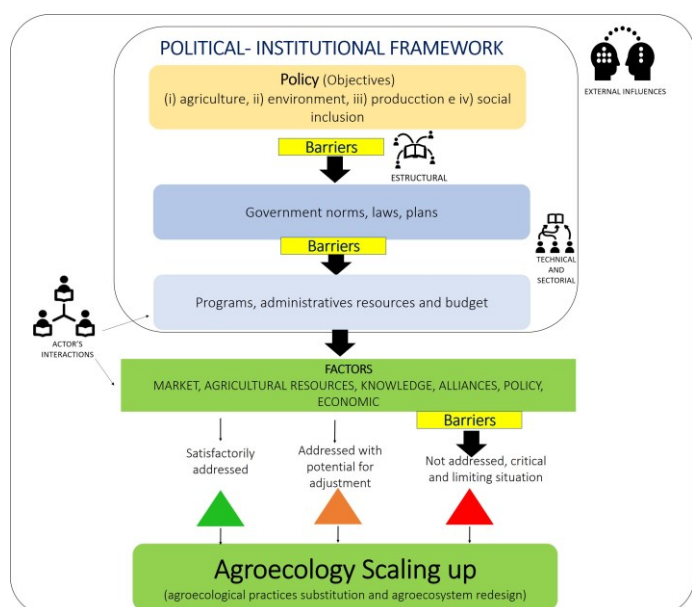


Figure 1 Analytical framework for the agroecology scaling up analysis. Source: Elaborated by the authors

The policy implementation translates into instruments, which define the actions of the State. The instruments are different types, e.g., regulatory, incentives, (Lambin et al 2014). On the ground, they are translated into programs

that constitute the actions' programmatic grid. These instruments can be implemented both by public officers and international cooperation partners.

Enabling policies have the potential to create the conditions for the agroecology transition in multiple phases (alternative practices substitution and agroecosystem redesign), at different territory scales and dimensions such as i) agricultural resources, ii) policy, iii) market, iv) alliances, v) knowledge and vi) economic, (Anderson et al.,2019; Mier Y Terán Giménez Cacho et al.,2018; Gliessman, 2016).

The study followed 3 steps in line with the research questions. The **first step** consisted of public policy documents review to identify policies, budgets and programs that contribute to the scaling up of agroecology. The **second** consisted of 20 interviews with 8 types of actors, representing the various components of the food system (see Table 1). The **third** consisted of a workshop validation where the study results were presented, and actions suggested by the actors were identified to promote the scaling up of agroecology.

Table 1 List of participants interviewed July 2021

Type of Actor	Organization
Academy	National University of Colombia, Palmira Campus (UNAL)
Consumer	Colombian Association for Consumer Education (Educar Consumidores)
Public Officer	ECONEXOS
	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR)
	National Apprenticeship System (SENA)
	Autonomous Corporation of Valle del Cauca (CVC)
	FAO Colombia
Market	Association for Interdisciplinary Work (ATI)
	REDMAC
Movement	AGROSAVIA
	RENAF (National Network of Family Farming)
	ACOINAGRO
NGO	Agronomists and Veterinarians Without Borders (AVSF)
	Seed Group
	Our Colombia Foundation
Producer	Instituto Mayor Campesino (IMCA)
	ASOPECAM
	ANZORC
SME	ACOC
	Siembra Viva

## Agroecology in Colombia's public policy

Agroecological movements have had a strong presence in Latin America. In Colombia, around the 1970s, courses and learning spaces based on alternative agriculture and traditional knowledge were organized. These learning spaces was promoted mainly by NGOs, such as the **Instituto Mayor Campesino (IMCA)** in the Cauca Valley, **Fundación Colombia Nuestra** in Cali and the **Fundación para la Aplicación y Enseñanza de la Ciencia (FUNDAEC)** in the Cauca Valley. The development of public policies in favour of agroecology in Colombia (see Figure 2).

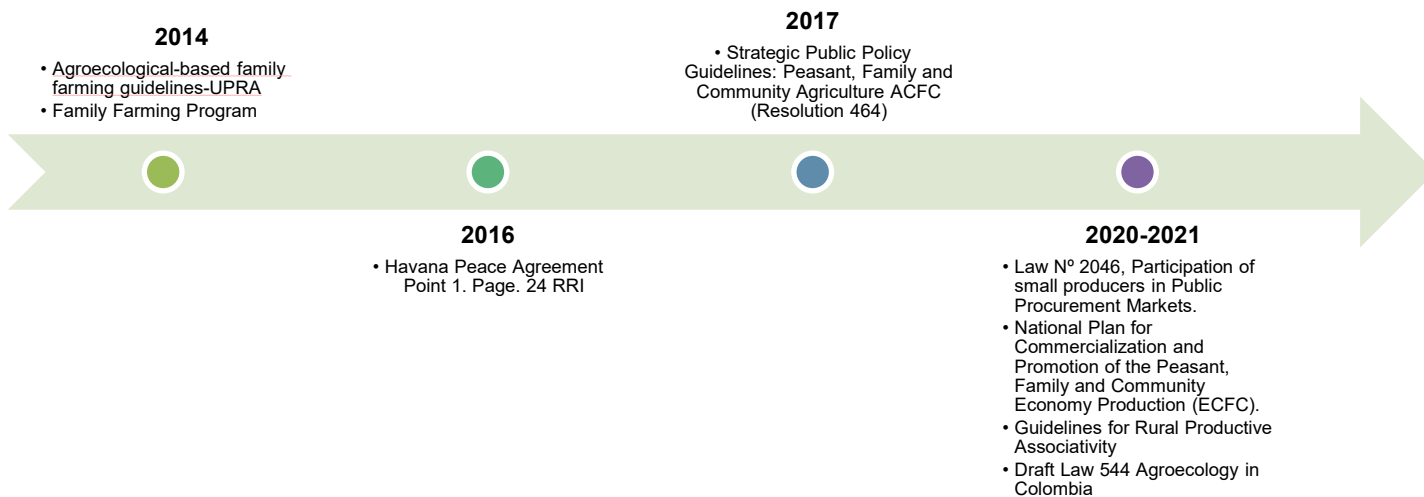


Figure 2 Key milestones in agroecological public policy in Colombia. Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Public policy discussions on organic agricultural production began in 1995. In 2006, with **resolution 187** and the regulations for *organic production and the control system for organic agricultural products*, an organic food label was incorporated. After that **CVC (Corporación Autónoma Regional del Valle del Cauca)** proposed a green label - promoting green businesses, and fostering clean and agroecological production.

In 2012, during the meeting of “**Ecological Producers and Popular Wisdoms**” (**ECOVIDA**), the **Instituto Mayor Campesino**, the **Agro Solidarity Confederation (ECONEXOS)** and the **Agroecological Movement of Latin America and the Caribbean (MAELA)** led the first call to different organizations from all sectors to work on the objectives of **Family Farming (AIAF-2014)**, which would be later consolidated as the **National Network of Family Farming (RENAF)**.

In the development of public policies in Colombia, agroecology was initially recognized through the approach of Agroecological Peasant Family Farming (AFAC) by the **Family Farming Program**. This was created at the Agriculture Ministry (MADR) through Resolution 267 and the Rural Agricultural Planning Unit (UPRA). During the period 2013 - 2014, the **Regional Autonomous Corporations (CARs)** incorporated the agroecological-based family farming guidelines by the Rural Agricultural Planning Unit (UPRA) of MADR. The CARs also incorporated the Participatory Guarantee Systems (SPG).

In 2016, a very important milestone was the **Havana Peace Agreement**, that on page 24, included the importance of agroecology and organic production. The agreement is a constitutional act. Under point 1, it defines six rural development plans. The ACFC Technical Roundtable was established during this time with the participation of RENAF, ANUC, and other institutional representatives (Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture) with the leadership of FAO. The **Resolution 464** was approved in the 2017, and it was the first policy related to ACFC in the country.

In 2017, after the approval of the **Law N° 1876**, the **National Agricultural Innovation System - SNIA** was established, which then enabled **AgroSENA**, in charge of developing a curriculum and capacity building for the agro-ecological transition. AgroSENA has certified around 200 producers in agroecological productive conversion.

That same year, the **Strategic Plan for Science, Technology and Innovation in the Agricultural Sector (PECTIA) 2017-2027** was approved, where the objective No 3 aimed to promote sustainable production systems. In addition, the **Green Growth Policy (CONPES)** focusing on improving production methods in order to enhance sustainability.

During 2020, two laws related to agroecology were approved, **Law N° 2046** (*participation of small producers in Public Procurement*) and **Law N° 347** (*Food labelling*). In 2021, the **Resolution 00161-** "*Asociatividad Rural Productiva*", the **draft law No. 544** for Agroecology and the **Comisión Intersectoral de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional (CISAN)** included agroecology as part of the food security plan. Moreover, "**Sembrando Capacidades**"-a project with FAO Colombia has developed a public policy agenda on agroecology.

An enabling political-institutional framework for agroecology in Colombia still requires specific institutions and budgets for implementation at local level actions.

## Main limiting factors for the scaling up of Agroecology

The actors interviewed mentioned a great diversity of limiting factors for the scaling up of agroecology. These factors were ordered by major dimensions and considering the number of mentions by the interviewees (see section 3.2.2 and 3.2.3 of the Ecuador report<sup>2</sup>). The factors related to the following dimensions were prioritized in order of importance: i) market, ii) alliances, iii) political, iv) economic, v) knowledge and vi) productive resources (see Figure 3).

<sup>2</sup> For more detail on the limiting factors and the diversity of appreciation according to the types of stakeholders interviewed,

see section 3.2.2 and 3.2.3 of the Ecuador report in Valdivia-Díaz and Le Coq, 2021.

This prioritization consolidates the diverse visions/experiences that stakeholders have with respect to the factors that they consider limiting agroecological scaling up.

*The **key limiting factors** identified by the interviewed actors were the following: at the **political dimension (lack of political dialogue platforms where farmers' voices are taken into account, lack of public budget for agroecology implementation), at the **knowledge dimension (lack of in-field assistance and co-learning spaces)*****

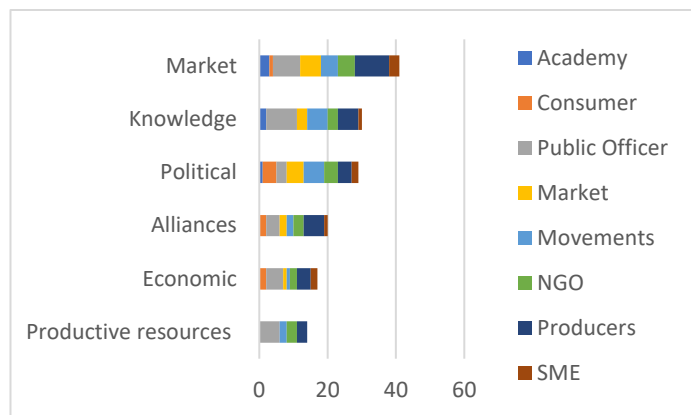


Figure 3 Number of limiting factors mentioned by the 20 interviews in Colombia.

The **market** dimension had the highest number of limiting factors (14), with three factors highlighted as the most important. The first is the lack of strategies for certification and product differentiation, for example through a Participatory Guarantee System (PGS), which can be recognized by the government at the national level. The interviewees considered that PGSs can be improved to ensure greater confidence in traceability. This way, a PGS system would allow them to access new market niches.

The second is the lack of access to multiple distribution channels based on producers' production capacity. Although short circuits are relevant, it is important to find new channels.

The third is the lack of agroecology promotion and consumer awareness of the meaning and the benefits of agroecology. Although during the pandemic, the importance of consuming healthy food to improve health has been made visible. There are several legal requirements and taxes to be paid by producers making it difficult for them to market their products.

In addition, other limiting factors mentioned were the lack of greater access to urban-rural roads; and the lack of improved access to internet services. Both of these connections would allow access to better opportunities for commercial circuits at the regional level.

The **knowledge** was the second dimension that had a large number of factors mentioned with (8) limiting factors, where 2 factors of major importance were highlighted. The first is the lack of support for farmers in production and in connecting with the market. There is a need for co-learning

spaces to be developed through field schools. The second factor is the lack of the agroecological approach in the university curriculum or in technical learning centres.

Finally, the lack of access to sustainable technological innovation was emphasized, e.g., the creation of sustainable-cold systems to avoid post-harvest losses. This factor could also be articulated with research based on traditional knowledge.

The **political** dimension was the third important aspect that had a large number of factors mentioned, with (7) limiting factors, where 3 factors of major importance were highlighted. The first is that agroecology is not considered important in public policies despite its contribution to public welfare and health. The second is the absence of political dialogue platforms between grassroots organizations, farmers and public officials to build fair and relevant policies at the local level.

The third is the lack of public funding and public institutions to implement policies related to family and community agriculture. This affects both the national and local levels, since it does not generate any type of incentives for municipalities to act in favour of agroecology.

Within the **alliances** dimension, 6 limiting factors have been listed, of which 2 are the most important. The first is the absence of consumer organizations whose members are actively connected with agroecological farmers. The second factor is the lack of promotion of dynamic actors who understand agroecology and allow them to connect with fair commercialization.

This type of actor is key to assist farmers with greater production capacity and connect them to various marketing channels. It is also recommended to promote more networks, support and connectivity between producers, and NGOs, movements, consumers, etc.

Within the **economic** dimension, 6 limiting factors have been listed, of which 2 are the most important. The first is the lack of financial strategies and incentives that can support small farmers during the agroecological transition process (up to 2 years). It was suggested that financing programs should propose adapted-differentiated requirements for loans to family and community agriculture. The second factor is the lack of knowledge regarding the returns of agroecological production, which would allow for better financial planning and therefore qualify for larger bank loans.

Within the **productive resources** dimension, 5 limiting factors have been listed, among which the lack of access to land is the main factor. Land prices have increased, and corporations have monopolized significant agricultural land. The interviewees also mentioned the lack of access to seeds, bio agricultural inputs, workers and infrastructure.

## ROADMAP FOR COLOMBIA

**After recognizing the wide diversity of barriers to the scaling up of agroecology, we evaluate to what extent the limiting factors were addressed by the current public policy instruments in implementation. Thus, a**



prioritization of the limiting factors was made according to the current degree to which they are addressed by public policies and programs<sup>3</sup>.

Based on this prioritization, a roadmap proposal was derived that takes up the actions proposed by the actors interviewed<sup>4</sup> and discussed during a virtual workshop held in November 2021. After the workshop, actions proposed by stakeholders were reorganized according to time scale (short, medium and long term), considering in the short term the relevant actions for the scaling up of agroecology that can benefit from a policy framework or ongoing programs, in the medium term, actions that may take longer to implement due to the complexity of the factors identified as barriers and for which instruments already exist but need to be strengthened, and in the long term, actions that address factors that are more complex to resolve and for which policy instruments do not yet exist to facilitate them.

Hereafter we propose pathways for the scaling up of agroecology in Colombia presented as a roadmap including 7 strategic lines encompassing 49 strategic actions, distributed among 3 strategic temporal axes.

## Suggested strategic guidelines for the scaling up of agroecology in Colombia

### 1. Short-term: Promote bottom-up platforms for co-learning on agroecological practices and public policies development.

Within the advances of the political-institutional framework in Colombia, there are opportunities for the development of co-learning platforms with an agroecological approach involving rural youth and university students.

#### 1.1 Promote platforms for co-learning, research and accompaniment of different generations to improve agroecosystem management capacity and guarantee rural production.

- i. Promote agroecological co-learning spaces targeted at adults, young people, boys and girls, recognising their history, origins and culture; integrating them in a traditional-scientific knowledge dialogue supported by AgroSena (MinTrabajo) and the Ministry of Education.
- ii. Promote agro-ecological farmer training and guidance centres through AgroSena's curricular proposal, which could be scaled up in the 1080 sites, in coordination with the agricultural secretariats of the municipalities and the UMATAS. Under the "Agricultural Extension Law 1876".
- iii. Recognize and replicate the work of NGOs at the local level for learning processes such as IMCA, PODIUM, SUNAISCA and the Suyusama program of the Jesuits,

articulating pilot initiatives at the level of the municipalities and governors' offices.

- iv. Strengthen agro-ecological competitiveness by means of rural assistance and extension through the Ministry of Agriculture's "El Campo Emprende" programme.
- v. Strengthen the Rural Development Agency (ADR), with 10 offices at the national level to: i) validate departmental extension plans; ii) define the criteria for prioritisation of PDET territories (Development Programmes with a Territorial Approach) and iii) make alliances with AgroSENA and ACOINAGRO at the municipal and departmental level.
- vi. Include fair trade, solidarity economy and agroecology subjects in agricultural universities, in collaboration with MAELA, AgroSENA and the Colombian Association of Engineers in Agroecology.
- vii. Promote youth training in entrepreneurship, research and technological innovation based on agroecology to guarantee their employability and permanence in the territory. The entities in charge could be AgroSENA, and the National Fund for Agricultural Extension (FNEA).
- viii. Promote sharing of experiences between producers and entrepreneurs, showcasing successful production systems through the UMATAS and municipalities, encouraging people to replicate these experiences in other territories.
- ix. Articulate agroecology research agendas, generating quotas for project financing through academia, COLCIENCIAS and SENA training centres. The agendas should consider the PECTIA, and the needs of producers.
- x. Develop clean technologies, innovation based on local and sustainable knowledge, which promote the use of local materials. E.g., Cooling system preservation. E.g., Ice production with solar energy (National University of Colombia, Medellín).

#### 1.2 Promote participatory policy-making towards agroecology

- i. Promote platforms where strategies for agroecology development can be constructed at various scales such as central, regional and iii) local government, especially in the 16 " Programas de Desarrollo con Enfoque Territorial" (PEDT) within the 170 prioritised municipalities, implementing the Decree of Law 893/2017.

<sup>3</sup> For more detail on the rating of the programs contribution to address limiting factors, see section 3.2.4 of the Colombia report in Valdivia Diaz and Le Coq, 2021.

<sup>4</sup> For more details on the actions proposed by the stakeholders interviewed, see section 3.3.2 of the Colombia report in Valdivia Diaz and Le Coq, 2021.

- ii. Promote agroecology within the Municipal Rural Development Councils (CMDR) or Agriculture Secretariats; where the inhabitants can participate and prioritise territorial planning, considering agroecology among their interests.
- iii. Identify and record participatory policy-making experiences in Colombia in order to develop policy initiatives based on this social fabric, through the Departmental Secretariats of Agriculture. Examples to be considered include: *Municipality of Buga, Departmental Agroecology Network in Nariño, REDMAC in Valle del Cauca, RENAF/MAELA and the agreement between ONIC and AGROSAVIA.*

## 2. Medium-term: To guarantee access to productive and economic resources and access to diverse marketing strategies.

There are policy instruments that can be leveraged for the scaling up of agroecology in Colombia. Thus, it is important to guarantee access to seeds and biological inputs, provide suitable economic funds for family farming and support fair-trade of agroecological products.

### 2.1 Ensuring access to land, seeds and biological inputs

- i. Implement point 1 of the Peace Agreement, which specifies the titling, equitable distribution and legal land restitution through the National Land Fund (ANT) and the Rural Property Formalisation Programme of the Ministry of Agriculture (MADR).
- ii. Recognise and preserve farmers' native seed system through a labelling system through the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA), to be integrated into the Seed Plan led by AGROSAVIA, as a viable option for producers.
- iii. Promote the in-situ conservation of native seeds using seed banks such as "La casa de las semillas" (The House of Seeds), which was promoted by IMCA, as well as fairs and community-level exchanges and UMATAS.
- iv. Communicate the list of organic inputs allowed by the Agricultural Inputs Information Reporting System (SIRIAGRO) through the programme "Support to small producers for the purchase of inputs" of the Ministry of Agriculture (MADR).
- v. Promote local bio-factories for bio-inputs production, this can be promoted by the Productive Assets Directorate of the ADR, and with the programme

"Building Rural Entrepreneurial Capacities" of the Ministry of Agriculture (MADR).

### 2.2 Facilitate Providing financial funds to promote the transition to agroecology.

- i. Adapt FINAGRO credit lines (*Small Producer, Young Rural, Black Communities and Low-Income Rural Women*) within 3 years for agroecological transition through incentives and flexible requirements.<sup>5</sup>
- ii. Implement Action 16 of CONPES 3934, in order to create credit lines and fiscal incentives for agricultural and livestock development for climate-sustainable production.
- iii. Generate special credit lines with subsidised rates to access infrastructure such as irrigation systems and specific labour for agroecology, e.g., FINAGRO's special line "A toda Máquina"

### 2.3 Promote market access through public procurement, labelling system, and diversification of marketing strategies.

- i. Generate capacities in producers so that they can insert themselves in short circuits and alternative markets (e.g., family baskets, itinerant fairs, etc.) with stands in municipal squares and commercial communication strategies through the creation of a ministerial programme of the MADR, Regional Autonomous Corporations (CAR) and/or municipalities decrees. Based on Resolution 000006 -2020 "*National Plan for the Promotion and Commercialization of Peasant, Family and Community Economy Products*".
- ii. Adjust traceability standards for different production processes in CFCA, through differentiated health certifications. This system can involve academia and enterprises in the systematisation of traceability. This can enable access to higher volume markets such as public procurement. Making Law 2046 "*Promoting the participation of small-scale CFA producers in Public Food Procurement Markets*" effective.
- iii. Establish adequate traceability standards for different production processes in ACFC, through differentiated health certifications. This system can involve academia/businesses in the systematization of traceability. And that this can allow access to higher volume markets such as public procurement. Making Law 2046 effective, *Promote the participation of small CFA producers in the Public Food Procurement Markets.*

<sup>5</sup> Credit lines cover planting, maintenance, harvesting, processing, rural activities, technical assistance and certifications. Requirements (fixed assets) and interest rates can be reduced to 3% in the first 3 years of agroecological transition.

- iv. Amplify legislative schemes for commercialisation and adapt them to local realities by supporting local producers in planning and accessing the public procurement market. Developing a solidarity-based peasant agro-industry, which allows for adding value to production and offering sustainable products. Making Resolution 000006-2020 and Law 2046 effective.
- v. Accompany and articulate agro-ecological producers in the tax and food safety systems, in such a way that these systems are adapted to rural conditions. This should be included in the regulation to enforce Law 2046 "Promoting the participation of small-scale AFC producers in Public Food Procurement Markets" developed by the responsible entities DIAN and AGROCALIDAD.
- vi. Consider agro-ecological family farming at 30%, according to their annual production capacity in the regulation to implement Law 2046 "*Promote the participation of small producers of AFC in the Public Food Procurement Markets*".
- vii. Strengthen and replicate initiatives such as "*Llevo al campo Colombiano*" carried out by the National Network of Family Farming (RENAF) and "*La Placita Saludable*" of the Ministry of Health at the national level through municipal actions. Making effective the implementation of Resolution 464.
- viii. Promote digital literacy and connection to rural youth and adults, orienting them towards commercialisation using the MinTic's "*digital centres*".
- ix. Promote collaborations between producers and cooperatives/enterprises to improve logistical processes of distribution (post-harvest), via the custody of the cold chain and the provision of food volume in a fair price dynamic.
- x. Designate economic resources for the construction of new rural roads for agroecological production zones.
- ii. Promote agroecology from the ecosystem services provided by agrobiodiversity and agroecological practices. Responsible entities Ministry of Environment (MADS), Ministry of Agriculture (MADR) and Ministry of Health (Min.Health), making effective the instruments CONPES 3934 and PECTIA (2017-2027).
- iii. Encourage the development of regulatory instruments, projects and local plans for ecosystem service payments for agroecological production. Through programmes such as the "Sustainable Colombia Fund" and "Green Business".
- iv. Seek quotas/emphasis of agroecology within existing programmes of the Ministries of Agriculture (MADR), Environment (MADS), Department for Social Prosperity (DPS), Health (Min.Salud), Regional Autonomous Corporation of Valle del Cauca (CVC), among others.
- v. Recognise agroecology through a public institution (Vice-Ministry/Directorate in the Ministry of Agriculture) with an intersectoral role, an annual budget that allows actions to be implemented via regional and local programmes/projects.
- vi. Develop a "National Plan for the Promotion of Agroecology" taking into account contributions from i) Land Renewal Plans, ii) RENAF/MAELA, iii) "Sowing Capacities" (FAO) and the instruments CONPES 3934, PECTIA (2017-2027) and Resolution 464.
- vii. Articulate the Rural Development Agency (ADR) and the National Land Agency (ANT) with the Rural Agricultural Planning Unit (UPRA) and the Colombian Agricultural Research Corporation (AGROSAVIA), due to their experience in agro-ecological producers' mapping and research work.
- viii. Generate opportunities for "TYPE" projects to promote agroecology in the territories, through the National Planning Department (DNP).
- ix. Orient local public budgets towards territorial planning and the ecosystem services provided by agro-ecosystems via the municipal secretariats and the Regional Autonomous Corporations (CARs).
- x. Enforce Law No. 347 on Food Labelling (2020) to encourage the consumption of agro-ecological products (fresh and healthy food).

### 3. Long-term: Promote public institutionalisation, consumer awareness and stakeholder collaborations for agroecology.

There are no policy instruments addressing policy implementation through governmental institutionalisation, as well as the lack of consumer awareness and collaboration between the various actors involved in food systems

#### 3.1 Promote the institutionalization, financing and implementation of public policies for agroecology

- i. Articulate the ministries through the Inter-Institutional Committee for Food and Nutrition Security (CISAN) incorporating in its agenda the promotion of agroecology due to its contribution to health and public nutrition.

#### 3.2 Raise consumer awareness and cooperativism among actors linked to agroecology at different territorial scales.

- i. Raise consumer awareness through producers, health and environmental experts; also, with "*influencers*" to communicate the essence of agroecology in the mass media (TV, Radio) and through digital social networks.

- ii. Raise consumer awareness of the types of certifications and their benefits. E.g., "Organic Food Label", "SPG" and "Organic".
- iii. Advocacy by consumer organisations (e.g., Red Papas and Educar) for the creation of "healthy environments" - healthy food in school canteens and kiosks - for children and adolescents.
- iv. Organize consumer associations of agro-ecological products in the "Community Supported Agriculture" modality, which allows consumers to invest in solidarity in agri-food production activities.
- v. Promote the preparation, innovation and recovery of recipes that include locally/natively sourced agroecological foods in gastronomic fairs, private restaurants and public cafeterias. Strengthening collaborations between chefs, gastronomic entrepreneurs and agro-ecological producers.
- vi. Promote a monitoring system of chemical input content in food by assessing the main distribution points of fresh and processed products for food consumption in agreement with universities and public institutions.
- vii. Promote cooperativism among agroecological producers through i) National Income Generation Plan, ii) Resolution 209 of 2020, and iii) National Plan for Productive Rural Associativity.
- viii. Promote cooperation and networks at different scales and integrate them together with the Regional Autonomous Corporations (CAR).

## Recommended reading

- Valdivia-Díaz, M & Le Coq, JF. (2022). Roadmap for the scaling up of Agroecology in Perú. *An analysis of existing policies, programs and limiting factors*. Info-note CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) and International Center for Tropical Agriculture – CIAT
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The CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) is led by the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT). CCAFS brings together some of the world's best researchers in agricultural science, development research, climate science and Earth System science, to identify and address the most important interactions, synergies and tradeoffs between climate change, agriculture and food security. Visit us online at <https://ccafs.cgiar.org>.

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