What is Agroecology?

Agroecology is agricultural production and food systems that are respectful of people and the environment. It values biological diversity and natural processes. Agroecology is brought into the public sphere by social movements which defend food sovereignty, short commercial circuits and small-scale agriculture.

transformative

incremental



13 PRINCIPLES **OF AGROECOLOGY**

- 5. Build a new global food system based on participation, regionality, equity and justice
- 4. Strengthen connections between consumers and develop alternative food networks
- 3. Redesign agroecosystems on the basis of new ecological processes
- 2. Substitute agroecological alternatives for conventional inputs & practices
- 1. Increase resource efficiency & reduce external, scarce & environmentally damaging inputs

5 transformation levels

4 integration layers:

farm - landscape - community - society

ASSET Project aims to make food and agricultural systems in Southeast Asia region more sustainable, safer and inclusive, by harnessing the potential of agroecology.



6 main practices in Southeast Asia



Organic Agriculture (OA)

No pesticides No chemical fertilizers No GMOs



Agroforestry (AF)

Agriculture with trees



Conservation Agriculture (CA)

Minimum tillage Permanent soil cover Crop diversification



Crop-Livestock

One or more crops with one or more types of livestocks



Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Integrated Systems (CLIS) Agroecological Crop Protection (ACP)

Minimize use of pesticides. Prevention, Soil health, Biodiversity



System of Rice Intensification (SRI)

Early transplanting Reduced plant density

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