

Plan to Accelerate

TERRA – Together for the Expansion of Resilient and Restorative Agroecology and Agroforestry

Axis: 3. Transforming Agriculture and Food Systems

Key Objective: 9. More resilient, adaptive, and sustainable food systems

Solution: TERRA – Together for the Expansion of Resilient and Restorative Agroecology and Agroforestry

Host initiative: Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Farming (MDA) of Brazil; FAO/Forest and Farm Facility (FFF) FFF; Now Partners Foundation) and additional partner institutions (Agroecology Coalition; Alliance Bioversity and CIAT - CGIAR; IFAD).

Scope:

- **Geographic:** Global South (Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean) while also including experiences/best practices in the Global North that could serve as references to be adapted/implemented/integrated with activities in the Global South.
- **Sectoral:** Family Farming, Agroecology (AE), Agroforestry (AF), including silvopastoral systems; sustainable forest management (SFM), including community timber and non-timber forest product (NTFP) harvesting; productive restoration (PR), including forest landscape restoration (FLR) and agrobiodiversity; economically viable forest bioeconomy; inclusive and sustainable livelihoods (SL). Environment, Finance, Rural Development.
- **Other aspects:** A global shift towards an agroecological and a productive forest-based bioeconomy through mapping and mobilizing the vast agency of smallholder producers behind Agroecology, AF, SFM and PR in networks of local, national, regional and global forest producer organizations (POs), including family farmers (FF), Indigenous Peoples (IP) and local communities (LC), with a strong emphasis on gender equality, youth engagement and Indigenous Peoples' rights.

Overview:

This cross-cutting and transformative initiative is designed to position **Family Farming** at the center of the global response to the climate, biodiversity, and food security crises. The goal is to catalyze the adoption by a large number of small and medium producers of economically thriving and socially inclusive **Agroecology and Agroforestry** systems.

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Introduction

The global agrifood system stands at a critical crossroad. Industrial practices based on monocultures and synthetic inputs and farming in forest frontiers drive biodiversity decline, deforestation, worsen the climate crisis, and deepen inequalities, especially in rural and peri-urban areas, where most of the world's food insecurity is concentrated. The **Plan to Accelerate Solutions TERRA** addresses these challenges by positioning **agroecology and agroforestry (AE/AF)** as **global solutions** for food and nutrition security, climate action and social justice. With family farmers, Indigenous Peoples, traditional and local communities as key protagonists – and Rural Women and Youth at its core –, TERRA aims to scale up AE/AF systems to strengthen food and nutrition security, generate decent farmer incomes, restore biodiversity, build climate resilience and enhance the climate mitigation potential.

Challenges and objectives

The current agrifood system accounts for about one-third of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, drives 80% of biodiversity loss, and consumes up to 70% of the planet's freshwater. It exacerbates climate change, soil degradation, and biodiversity threats, which could become the chief driver of species loss, if global warming exceeds 1.5°C. Meanwhile, 550 million family farms – out of a total of 608 million worldwide – are responsible for producing about 80% of the food consumed globally in value terms. Although smallholder farmers are among the most vulnerable to both slow-onset and extreme weather events, they **receive less than 1% of global climate finance**. This creates a dual challenge: how to transform agrifood systems to strengthen the resilience for those most exposed to climate impacts, while reducing emissions.

In this context, **TERRA** aims to accelerate a global transition by mainstreaming **agroecology and agroforestry** as models for a sustainable and inclusive socio-bioeconomy. **Family farmers – and in particular women and youth – are key agents** of this transformation, promoting practices such as intercropped systems, integrated crop-livestock-forestry systems, and the sustainable management of soil and water, rooted in traditional knowledge and the stewardship of native and farmer-saved (*crioulas*) seeds. These practices contribute to both climate mitigation (through reduced emissions and enhanced carbon sequestration) and adaptation (by improving soil health, water retention, crop diversity, and climate resilience), while reinforcing agrobiodiversity and the cultural knowledge systems that sustain it.

Research shows that, when implemented at scale, AE/AF can be a crucial element to solving the climate crisis. Like renewable energy and regenerative materials, AE/AF drastically reduces the GHG emissions generated by chemical input-based agrifood systems. Unlike renewable energy, AE/AF also absorbs carbon from the atmosphere into the soil, where increased organic matter improves the soil structure, water retention and biodiversity. At the same time, diversified and biodiverse systems buffer climate shocks, reduce crop losses, and enhance adaptive capacity across rural and peri-urban territories.

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Despite their vast potential, the **widespread adoption of AE/AF models** still faces significant barriers, such as limited access to adequate technology, markets, enabling policies and finance, including resources needed to transition from conventional practices to AE/AF systems. To overcome these challenges, **PAS TERRA** focuses on **five levers of acceleration: (1) working with producer organizations; (2) capacity building and co-innovation; (3) blended finance; (4) seeds, bioinputs and technology; and (5) value addition and market access**. These are to be aligned with **existing policies and initiatives** of the implementing countries, in the spirit of *mutirão*, the collective community-based effort that guides Brazil's COP30 Presidency and Action Agenda. Together, the levers work as integrated enablers of both adaptation and mitigation, advancing the objectives of the UNFCCC while supporting equitable rural development.

When managed by producer organizations and **effectively adapted** to each territorial context, these **levers can unlock the full potential of AE/AF** to restore soil fertility, biodiversity, and transform degraded landscapes into **productive and resilient territories** that ensure food and nutrition security, and social justice **at scale**. They serve as **key enablers** for millions of small and medium-scale producers to adopt **AE/AF systems** that are **environmentally sustainable, economically viable, and socially inclusive**.

Levers of acceleration

1. Farmer organizations (FOs)

Working together with **farmers and their organizations at all levels** – interlinked tiers of local producer groups and cooperatives, regional associations and national federations – is central to achieving success in implementing agroecology and agroforestry at scale. Understanding the specific challenges and opportunities that **FOs face in promoting the adoption of agroecology and agroforestry practices** among their members allows for interventions that best address their needs and build on existing capacities, based on **respectful, horizontal exchanges and workflows that enhance mutual learning** between all participants.

2. Capacity building and co-innovation

A **“farmer-to-farmer” horizontal learning model**, along with the strengthening of existing **regional training centers** will contribute to increasing and spreading knowledge through innovative methods. They will include in-person **practical workshops and exchanges, field visits, learning demonstration units and extended farmer coaching sessions** to share successful AE/AF practices and restoration solutions. In collaboration with researchers, the private sector, and governments, an **international network for learning and innovation centered on producer organizations** will further expand access to knowledge, services and technologies. The use of farmer-friendly digital tools for assessing soil health, biodiversity recovery, and greenhouse gas dynamics will ensure that territorial and program-level measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) processes are participatory, low-cost, and aligned with the adaptive monitoring cycle of the initiative.

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3. Blended finance

Leveraging the **FFF multi-donor trust fund for productive forests** and related initiatives, which channels finance directly to FOs and attract blended finance from the private sector, TERRA will establish a **multi-donor trust fund**, possibly hosted by **IFAD's ASAP+** mechanism. A FFF-linked **TERRA Fund** will support farmer organizations, implementing governments, and partners in organizing **farmer-to-farmer exchanges, co-innovation, and learning journeys** designed to scale agroecology and agroforestry practices, while strengthening training in value addition, management, market access and microfinance. It will also enable FOs to make use of digital infrastructure such as My Farm Trees and D4R.

4. Seeds, bioinputs and technologies

Facilitating access to FO-generated bioinputs, such as biofertilizers, biopesticides, climate-resilient seeds and seedlings of native species is essential for AE/AF family farming systems and protecting the health of farmers, consumers and ecosystems. This acceleration lever includes strengthening the ancestral and locally rooted seed management systems led by Indigenous Peoples and other traditional local communities, and farmer seed guardians, who play a vital role in safeguarding agrobiodiversity and cultural memory.

By reducing the dependence on synthetic inputs and restoring soil health, the **production and trade of bioinputs** can help increase sustainable productivity, enhance biodiversity recovery, and raise farmers' incomes by lowering input costs. Large machinery is often not only too expensive, but it harms the soil by compressing and damaging it. Small-scale, **adapted and affordable machinery and other technologies** can significantly increase productivity and add value to agricultural and forestry produce, while strengthening public and private market linkages and value chain connectivity. These approaches reinforce autonomy, food sovereignty, and climate resilience across diverse territories.

5. Value addition and market access

Expanding **access to markets for AE/AF products** through **inclusive and sustainable value chains** and/or **public procurement** is vital. A key focus will be on **demonstrating the business and investment cases for AE/AF**, by applying enhanced economic and financial analysis (EFA+) models and adapting and scaling established innovative practices to build credible **proofs of concept** as investable projects supported by offtake and capital markets. This lever will promote market analysis and strategies that link producers to **high-value value chains**, as well as **public procurement programs such as school meals**. It will support the creation and strengthening of short supply chains, digital and territorial markets that reduce intermediaries and connect producers directly with consumers and industrial users. TERRA will also help to better integrate family farmers and their products into **value creation that will further increase farmer incomes**, consumer benefits and rural economic development.

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How TERRA will work in practice

Phase 1 – Selection and partner matching

Countries with FOs that have demonstrated track records in AE/AF and promising plans for scaling will be selected by the **TERRA Secretariat, following pre-defined criteria**. These FOs will receive funding and be matched with potential partners referred to as **pollinators**, chosen based on genuine demand from the Fos, to help their implementation initiatives through the five levers.

Phase 2 – Formal agreements and plan design

Formal agreements between the TERRA Secretariat, FOs and their pollinators will be established to ensure coordinated and effective action. **Policy alignment meetings** and **technical workshops** will be held to: i) identify FOs with strong AE/AF initiatives within selected countries; ii) assess the potential of those Fos to contribute to and benefit from each of the five levers; iii) work with the FOs to assign roles and responsibilities for the implementation of each lever in the spirit of *mutirão*; and iv) prepare the coordinated implementation of the five levers with those selected FOs.

Phase 3 – Implementation and monitoring

FOs will be supported to establish links with other FOs to scale projects, and progress will be evaluated using a monitoring and verification system (MVS). This system will follow a continuous and adaptive monitoring cycle, aligned with the principles of the enhanced transparency framework (ETF) under the UNFCCC to ensure coherence between domestic and international MRV processes across participating countries.

TERRA's MVS will align a core set of indicators with globally recognized methodologies (e.g. TAPE, CAET), while allowing national and regional partners to integrate their own monitoring frameworks, data sources, and evaluation tools. Such an approach has the advantage of promoting consistency and comparability across diverse territorial contexts, without imposing uniform reporting systems.

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Where relevant and feasible, producer organizations may also make use of accessible soil health and GHG measuring tools to support learning and decision-making at farm and territorial levels. Examples include tools such as EX-ACT (FAO), Cool Farm Tool, COMET-Farm, My Farm Trees, RAlmundo (Embrapa) or other regionally available methodologies and tools. The use of these tools will be voluntary, context-adapted, and focused on strengthening territorial knowledge and continuous improvement rather than compliance-driven accounting. Envisaged indicators include:

- Proportion of agroecological producers and SMEs reporting increased product value, measured using financial metrics such as return on investment (ROI) or benefit-cost ratio (BCR).
- Number of farmers who have transitioned to agroecology and agroforestry methods.
- Number of producers reporting increased use of agroecological practices such as bioinputs, native trees in agroforestry and other technologies appropriate to their agroecological systems (using TAPE and CAET for standardization and My Farm Trees for traceability and verification).
- Number of producer organizations and cooperatives voluntarily using or receiving incentives to use farmer-friendly soil health and GHG assessment tools (e.g. EX-ACT, Cool Farm Tool, COMET-Farm, My Farm Trees, RAlmundo) to support learning, adaptive management, and territorial monitoring.
- Hectares converted or restored to agroecological and agroforestry practices incorporating native biodiversity, disaggregated by agricultural typology where possible.
- Number of cooperatives and family farming organizations supported through exchanges, training, and access to appropriate technologies.
- Number of bioinput production units, adapted technologies and machinery installed.
- Volume of financing mobilized for AE/AF (credit, procurement, market offtake, territorial funds, blended finance, etc.).

This phased approach ensures strategic selection, coordinated scaling, and robust monitoring. It helps to build the critical mass of combined interventions for farmers to gradually transition towards sustainable, inclusive, and climate-resilient AE/AF systems. By combining quantitative indicators with participatory, farmer-led monitoring, the process fosters local autonomy and continuous improvement, moving beyond one-off project delivery. These approaches draw on key elements from successful approaches implemented in diverse country contexts, positioning

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AE/AF as a cornerstone of the COP30 Action Agenda's Granary of Solutions and global economies.

Granary of solutions: Mainstreaming AE/AF

To bring the plans alive through concrete pilot projects, the TERRA Secretariat will develop its very own Granary of Solutions, featuring multiple examples of innovative and scalable AE/AF approaches across Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Productive forests

On the occasion of a COP held in the Amazon, **TERRA will also launch a Global Productive Forests Initiative (GPF)** aimed at **valuing standing trees** by expanding sustainable harvester/gatherer reserves, productive agroforestry territories, and productive restoration as an integrated pathway to food and nutrition security, land restoration, and climate action. This global initiative seeks to redefine the relationship that farmers and agriculture have with forests and trees, transforming them into "productive forests".

Building on Brazil's **National Productive Forests Program (NPFP)**, the direct financing mechanisms pioneered by the Forest and Farm Facility (FFF/FAO), and digital platforms such as My Farm Trees developed by the Alliance of Bioversity International & CIAT, TERRA will focus on **mobilizing innovative financing for family farmers and forest communities**, facilitating farmer-to-farmer cooperation, and building the capacity of producer organizations as key agents of agroecological transformation.

The global initiative supports the **production of diversified food and other biodiverse forest products**, such as cacao, açai, rubber, nuts, and medicinal plants, for household consumption, market sales, and their inclusive integration into sustainable value chains.

Benefits of agroecology and agroforestry

Climate resilience and ecosystem restoration: AE/AF practices restore soils, conserve water and biodiversity, and strengthen the capacity to withstand climate shocks, droughts, and floods. By increasing agroecosystem diversity and landscape connectivity, family farmers improve food and nutrition security through diversified agroecology and agroforestry systems that incorporate locally adapted and traditional seed varieties.

Economic and social justice: They diversify production, stabilize incomes, support women and youth to rural areas, and promote sustainable rural development and equity. Farmers gain access to sustainable markets and to fair and inclusive incentive mechanisms for biodiversity and climate, including results-based and non-market-driven approaches.

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Food and nutrition security: They integrate fruit and nut trees with diversified agricultural crops, using tools such as Diversity4Restoration, to increase the household supply of healthy foods for families, while generating income through sales to private and institutional markets, such as school feeding programs and territorial food procurement schemes.

Conclusion

TERRA aligns with the three Rio Conventions, COP30's Belém Declaration on Hunger, Poverty, and People-Centered Climate Action and the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty.

Anchored in Axis 3, Key Objective 9 of the COP30 Action Agenda, it will strengthen the collaboration between governments, producer organizations, and research institutions to accelerate the agroecological transition and promote productive forest landscapes in a bid to integrate family farming, agroecology and forests into systems that protect **soil, land, and the planet – all embodied in the name TERRA.**

Organizers and what they bring to the mutirão

PAS TERRA was created for this purpose by six institutions or partnerships who will collaborate with many other partners to advance TERRA's mission within the timeframe of the 2028 UN Global Stocktake and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Farming of Brazil

The FAO/Forest and Farm Facility (FFF) is a global partnership dedicated to strengthening the organizations and productive restoration capabilities of smallholder and family farmers (FF), Indigenous Peoples (IP) and local communities (LC) – operating in 14 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and with regional and global support to FF, IP and LC alliances worldwide. Established in 2012, it brings together complementary skills and capacities of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and AgriCord. The FFF is currently transitioning to enhance involvement in direct management by regional and global FF, IP and LC organizations at the end of its second phase, which will continue until December 2026.

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NOW Partners Foundation (NOW) advances the adaptation and scaling of groundbreaking innovations in Agroecology and Agroforestry, and their integration into value added production, public and private supply chains and blended finance solutions. NOW focuses on approaches that integrate the financial success and overall wellbeing of farmers and foresters with rural economic development and the regeneration of social and natural systems. NOW demonstrates that these innovations can scale into a new regenerative agriculture and forestry mainstream that offers systemic solutions for equity, soil, water, food security, nutrition, health and the climate. NOW's partners have been engaged in these and related innovations since the 1990s, from COP 3 onwards, and co-founding the first regional sustainable business alliances across several continents, and the development of innovation movements such as Micro Finance, Impact Investing, Clean Tech, Circularity, Socio-Environmental Accounting and Regenerative Leadership.

The **Agroecology Coalition** was set up in 2021 to provide a mechanism for countries and organizations to collaborate on food systems transformation through agroecology while addressing multiple crises simultaneously. Its work is guided by the Principles and Elements of Agroecology as defined by the High-Level Panel of Experts for Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and FAO, respectively. Building on and amplifying the work of its members both from government and non-state actors, the Coalition facilitates co-creation and exchange of knowledge, fosters increased investments, advocates for supportive policies and promotes market pathways for agroecology.

The **Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT**, a CGIAR research center, delivers research-for-development innovations at the intersection of agriculture, biodiversity, and climate resilience. The Alliance supports smallholder farmers and partners across Africa, Asia, and Latin America with tools, data, and evidence to transform food systems and restore multifunctional landscapes. Within this PAS, the Alliance will act as a federator and mobilizer of CGIAR science and innovations for multifunctional landscapes to accelerate regenerative agroecology, agroforestry and ecosystem restoration through inclusive, science-based, and scalable solutions.

IFAD is a specialized United Nations agency and international financial institution dedicated to investing in rural people to eradicate poverty and hunger, with a core focus on small-scale producers and sustainable rural transformation, aligning directly with Axis 3 of COP30. Agroecology is central to meeting IFAD's mandate and supporting sustainable rural food systems. IFAD views agroecology as a holistic approach to transform food systems by increasing productivity, enhancing climate resilience, conserving natural resources, and empowering vulnerable groups like women and youth. Looking ahead, IFAD's commitment in this space is increasing under the Climate, Environment and Biodiversity Strategy 2025–2031 (pending approval), which adopts a nexus approach to address the deep interconnections between climate, environment, and biodiversity threats facing smallholder farmers, further cementing agroecology as a core pillar of its future investments. Further, it will increase IFAD targets of climate finance to 45 per cent of its programme of loans and grants, of which 30 per cent will focus on nature based solutions, providing opportunity for synergistic funding from IFAD.

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Expected impact of this plan on the 2030 targets:

High -

The 2030 climate and nature targets:

- Sustainable and resilient agriculture – By 2030, climate-resilient, sustainable agriculture is the most attractive and widely adopted option for farmers everywhere and 2 billion ha of land are sustainably managed, with 50 percent of food globally produced through sustainable agriculture practices (including agroecological and regenerative approaches), without expansion of the agricultural frontier into pristine ecosystems. Advance a just and inclusive food systems transition, ensuring equitable and resilient livelihoods and meaningfully engaging all relevant stakeholders – especially smallholders, women, youth and Indigenous Peoples – in relevant plans, processes and finances that affect them, with emphasis on supporting their efforts to secure land and resource tenure rights, as well as boosting local markets for local consumption.
- Financing the food system transformation – By 2030, scale and re-orient finance flows from public and private sources towards resilient, inclusive and sustainable food systems, increasing direct access for small-scale family farmers, women, youth and Indigenous Peoples, aligned with climate risk-informed food policies and plans.

But the plan will also accelerate progress towards other 2030 targets, such as:

- Nature-based solutions for mitigation – By 2030, more than 10 Gt CO₂e per year mitigated through nature-based solutions, including the protection of 45 million ha, sustainable management of 2 billion ha, and restoration of 350 million ha of land, besides demand-side food system actions and efforts to secure Indigenous and local community rights.
- Resilient natural landscapes – By 2030, 30 percent of the world's lands and inland waters will be protected, 2 billion hectares sustainably managed and 350 million hectares of land restored, while ensuring that Indigenous and local communities have the right to use nature-based solutions to maintain the integrity of natural ecosystems, thereby supporting climate, water, food, health and other life-supporting biodiversity functions.

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The Global Stocktake (GST):

- TERRA strengthens implementation pathways for nature-based solutions by combining sustainable agroecological and forest management, local enterprise development and inclusive governance. It directly supports countries in achieving their NDCs and enhances alignment with multiple SDGs by addressing systemic barriers to scale, coordination and finance.
- The Initiative supports the implementation of GST outcomes by addressing gaps in the means of implementation – particularly finance, capacity and technology – through localized, agroecological and productive forest systems that integrate climate, biodiversity and development goals. It demonstrates scalable models that Parties can use to operationalize equity, resilience and nature-positive investment.

The UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration:

- The Initiative advances the objectives of the Decade by restoring degraded forest landscapes through locally led approaches that combine productivity, conservation and livelihood outcomes.

The UN Decade on Family Farming (UNFFF):

- Empowering family farmers as key actors in climate, biodiversity and livelihood solutions through sustainable forest and farm management.
- Strengthening organisations and inclusion (Pillars 1, 4 & 5): Builds the capacities of family farmer and forest producer organisations to engage in policy processes, access finance, and enhance socioeconomic resilience and well-being through inclusive, community-led agriculture and forest landscapes.
- Promoting sustainability, innovation, and equity (Pillars 2, 3, 6 & 7): Supports youth and women's leadership, advances regenerative and climate-resilient food systems, and fosters social innovation that links biodiversity, culture and territorial development.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

- SDG 13 (Climate Action): By promoting productive and regenerative agroecological and agroforest landscapes that sequester carbon and build ecosystem resilience, the initiative contributes directly to climate mitigation and adaptation targets under the Paris Agreement.
- SDG 15 (Life on Land): Through sustainable agroecological and forest management, landscape restoration and biodiversity conservation, it supports halting deforestation and reversing land degradation, strengthening resilient agroecological and forest-

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based livelihoods and ecosystem services.

- SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth): By enabling smallholders, forest-dependent communities and local enterprises to engage in sustainable value chains, the initiative fosters green jobs, inclusive growth and local bioeconomy development.
- SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities): The initiative promotes equitable access to climate finance and strengthens the participation of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and smallholders in agriculture and forest governance and benefit-sharing.
- SDG 5 (Gender Equality): By ensuring gender-responsive approaches across agroecological forest and value-chain activities, it supports women's leadership, equitable resource access and gender resilience in agriculture and forest-based economies.

Levers Assessment:

- **Risk-informed decision-making:** Medium maturity -
 - *Rationale: Although risk assessment tools exist, family farming is most vulnerable to climate shocks and receives less than 1% of international climate finance. By strengthening access to tailored finance, training, markets, as well as incorporating monitoring and evaluation tools, the plan aims to reduce risks usually associated with investing in smallholder-led agroecological transitions.*
 - **Technology shifts:** Medium maturity -
 - *Rationale: Despite rapidly growing markets, access to bio-inputs and sustainable technologies for small and medium-scale farmers is still a bottleneck, limiting the productivity and economic viability of agroecological systems. The solution seeks to promote the innovation and diffusion of these technologies.*
 - **Knowledge & Capacity building:** Medium maturity -
 - *Rationale: There is a shortage of technical training and rural extension programs focused on agroecology. The proposal aims to strengthen the capacities of farmers and extension workers by providing access to training, methodologies, and tools.*
 - **Inclusive decision-making governance & design:** Medium maturity -
 - *Rationale: The agenda's effectiveness depends on multilateral and multi-sectoral governance that includes family farming organizations at all stages of the financing, training, marketing processes*
 - **Standards & Taxonomies:** Medium maturity -

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- *Rationale: Despite important work undertaken on harmonized definitions, typologies and certifications for family farming, its uptake is still limited, which hinders access to finance, training, and markets.*
- **Supply:** Low maturity ▾
- *Rationale: The availability and accessibility of appropriate inputs and machinery are limited. Many important agroecological experiences exist throughout the world, yet their scale of production is generally still very low. The plan addresses this by scaling training, access to bio-inputs and sustainable technologies, as well as structuring agroecological chains, enabling access to both finance and markets.*
- **Demand:** Low maturity ▾
 - *Rationale: The demand for agroecological and organic products is still a niche market, lacking clear signals to drive large-scale investment. The plan's initiatives to create linkages between farmers' economic organizations (e.g. cooperatives, associations) and guaranteed, predictable markets (e.g. school-feeding programmes, off-take agreements with sustainable enterprises) will address this.*
- **Public/private finance:** Medium maturity ▾
 - *Rationale: Existing public funding to scale agroecological and agroforestry transitions is insufficient, and private capital is constrained by uncertainty. The plan will leverage different initiatives aiming to increase access to accessible and reliable financing mechanisms, that include different combinations of grants and loans, facilitated by multi-donor trust funds (e.g. ASAP+/IFAD, FFF/FAO) and guarantee funds, which may combine sources from public, private, national, and multilateral funding streams.*
- **Partnerships and collaboration:** Medium maturity ▾
 - *Rationale: Strong coalitions and networks on agroecology and agroforestry led by the Agroecology Coalition, FFF/FAO, CGIAR, NOW Partners and IFAD already exist. The proposal aims to build on these, in order to strengthen and establish constructive and effective partnerships between governments, international organizations, farmers' organizations, researchers, and sustainable enterprises.*
- **Policy & regulatory:**
 - *Rationale: Few countries have robust regulatory frameworks that support agroecological/agroforestry transitions. The plan aims to support the formulation and implementation of public policies, particularly in countries/provinces that have approved national agroecology/agroforestry strategies.*
- **Public opinion:** Medium maturity ▾
 - *Rationale: Public awareness about the manifold economic, social and environmental co-benefits of investing in family farming, nor of the huge potential of agroecology/agroforestry in generating these (including for adaptation and mitigation of climate change, besides biodiversity, soil, water conservation/regeneration), is still very limited in comparison to their capacity to deliver very significant outcomes. This gap will also be addressed through communication and outreach strategies aimed at both the general public as well as targeted to potential funders.*

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Output	Action Scope	Action	Type of action	Implementation Lever	Responsible	Time horizon	Stakeholder engagement#	Committed Stakeholders
Global Productive Forests Initiative (GPF)	Definition	Global dialogue with <i>stakeholders</i> to reach consensus on the holistic and multifunctional definition of Productive Forests (Agroforestry, Sustainable Management, Productive Restoration)	New action	Standards & T...	FFF	June 20...	Multi-stakehol...	FFF
Monitoring and Verification System (MVS)	Tool development	Design of Indicators for the MVS (Climate, Social, Governance) and specification of requirements for participatory monitoring	New action	Risk-informed...	CGIAR, Agroecology Coalition	Novemb...	Technical insti...	CGIAR Agroecology Coalition IFAD FFF NOW
Global Training Platform (GTP) in AE/AF	Launch	Establishment of a dedicated e-learning platform for family and small-scale farmers and development of the first training modules (agroecology, multifunctional forest management, finance, market access) and exchange with in-person training centers .	Existing a...	Knowledge & ...	FFF NOW	June 20...	Multi-stakehol...	FFF NOW CGIAR
Promotion of Sustainable Bio-inputs and Technologies	Expand access to appropriate agricultural bio-inputs and technologies for agroecology. This includes training for	Promote access to bio-inputs, heirloom seeds, and adapted machinery	Existing a...	Knowledge & ...	CGIAR	June 20...	Multi-stakehol...	CGIAR, NOW, IFAD

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	decentralized bio-input production in community and cooperative bio-factories. Agroecological innovation fairs and technology mapping will also be carried out.							
Access to markets for Agroecological/Agroforestry products and Pilot Projects Pipeline	Market access and Financing	Identification, aggregation , and preparation (documentation, metrics) of pilot projects in Agroecology and Productive Forests to access <i>Blended Finance</i> .	New action ▾	Public/private ... ▾	FFF, IFAD, NOW	June 20... ▾	Multi-stakehol... ▾	IFAD FFF NOW
Finance Mobilization	Financing	Multi-donor Fund within IFAD ASAP+ for exchanges and learning in agroecological knowledge and practices, which can support trips, workshops, the production of training materials and minimal infrastructure.	New action ▾	Public/private ... ▾	IFAD	June 20... ▾	Multi-stakehol... ▾	IFAD NOW FFF CGIAR Agroecology Coalition
Policy Advocacy and Articulation	Engagement	Articulation with agroecology networks and farmer organizations for exchange of experiences	Existing a... ▾	Knowledge & ... ▾	Agroecology Coalition NOW IFAD FAO Family Farming Unit, FFF	Novemb... ▾	Multi-stakehol... ▾	Agroecology Coalition IFAD FAO Family Farming Unit