

Agroecology Knowledge Hub Digest

September 2026



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The FAO **Agroecology Digest** presents a collection of news, research publications, stories from the field, multimedia materials (and much more) from around the world.

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Assessing the multidimensional impacts of agroecological practices in Southeast Asia. A review

This review examines whether existing research captures the multiple environmental, economic and social dimensions of agroecology. More than one-third of the studies reviewed were conducted in Indonesia, while agroforestry accounted for half of the papers.

Can organic rice certification curb the pressure of the agrarian transition in Cambodia? A farming system approach

Focusing on Preah Vihear, known as Cambodia's organic province, this research examines whether organic rice certification can help maintain these practices as agriculture becomes increasingly intensive.

Input Reduction in Agroecological Practices: A Case Study of Local Practices in Horticultural Production in Northwest Cambodia

This case study focuses on local practices associated with input reduction in horticultural production. It considers these practices within the wider agroecological transition underway in Battambang, addressing themes including integrated production systems, input reduction and recycling, environmental performance, biodiversity and farmers' knowledge.

Scaling up bio-input pathways for rice production toward agroecology. transition in Cambodia

This study assesses the effects of CA on soil organic carbon sequestration and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, providing evidence on the relationship between agricultural land management, soil health and climate change mitigation. Its focus on long-term systems offers insights into how changes in cropping practices can influence carbon dynamics over time.



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MetKasekor: Unlocking Conservation Agriculture with Public-Private Agricultural Extension in Cambodia

Soil degradation affects 42 percent of Cambodia's land, while limited agricultural extension services continue to constrain farm productivity and profitability. Since 2021, the MetKasekor model has sought to address these challenges by linking public and private actors to expand access to Conservation Agriculture (CA) for smallholder farmers.

Evidence on the impacts of long-term cassava-based conservation agriculture systems on soil organic carbon & GHG emissions in Cambodia

This research examines soil organic carbon sequestration under CA, finding that managed soils can act as carbon sinks. The results connect agricultural practices with soil health and climate change mitigation, while also considering their relevance to Cambodia's food security objectives.

Unlocking local diversity potential Disentangling yield variability in agroecological rice cropping systems

Conducted in Rovieng district, the research examines yield variability across different ecosystems and management systems. High temperatures above 33 °C and humidity emerged as major climatic drivers of variability, highlighting the importance of matching rice varieties to increasingly variable production conditions.

How to measure agroecology? A rapid appraisal approach based on focus group discussions

Tested in 16 villages across three districts of Xiengkhouang Province, Lao PDR, the approach uses focus group discussions with village committees and district extension agents. It was designed as a less resource-intensive alternative to conventional assessment methods, enabling broader geographical coverage while generating empirical information for policy and practice.



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In Step 3 field showcases, MetKasekor farmers demonstrate rolling cover crops into mulch to improve soil and prepare for planting.

Strengthening pesticide regulation and promoting Agroecology in Laos

Developed by Agroecology Learning Alliance in Southeast Asia (ALiSEA) & Sustainable Agriculture & Environment Development Association (SAEDA), this policy paper addresses pesticide governance alongside practical measures to encourage safer and more sustainable agricultural practices.

Service-Smart Shade Trees: Choosing Species & Spacing for Tea Producers in Northern Laos

This research brief examines how shade-tree design can help producers manage these trade-offs. Tea yields decline close to tree trunks, while moderate shade is associated with improved tea quality and better soil protection, showing that the benefits of integrating trees depend on how they are selected and positioned within plantations.

What Possible Future for the “Toxic” Landscapes? an Agroecological Initiative to Re-Introduce Agrobiodiversity in Northern Laos

Focusing on Kham district, this 2025 research brief examines an agroecological transition from maize-dominated systems towards multi-species cropping through the integration of perennial crops such as coffee and banana. It identifies opportunities for introducing new practices while recognizing soil fertility restoration as a prerequisite for successful diversification.

Diversifying market channels for AE products: The case of Phousan tea in Xiengkhouang province

This research examines how these production systems relate to market opportunities and consumer demand. The study focuses particularly on Pek district while extending its analysis of tea purchasing and consumption to consumers in Xiengkhouang Province and Vientiane Capital.



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Pioneer female farmers of hai hau district, nam dinh province, viet nam practice ecological agriculture

This story follows Ms Phuong's efforts to replace harmful chemicals with more sustainable farming methods based on closer attention to natural processes. Her experience highlights the role of persistence, experimentation and local knowledge in changing established agricultural practices.

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The institutionalization of agroecology in Viet Nam

This policy brief examines how agroecology is positioned within the country's agrarian transition and institutional landscape. It reviews agricultural policies alongside the actors and organizations supporting agroecological approaches, providing a basis for considering how these initiatives could be better integrated into national frameworks.

The Forage-Silage-Compost model A dual solution to meet feed and organic fertilizer needs

For around USD 200 per household, the Forage-Silage-Compost (FSC) model combines forage production, feed conservation and manure composting to address two closely connected needs on upland farms: reliable livestock feed and locally produced organic fertilizer. Developed for mountainous areas of Viet Nam, including Sơn La province, the model responds to constraints on land, water and public funding while seeking greater integration between crop and livestock production.

Research action to integrate native edible herbs cultivation into transitioning Agroecological farms

Led by Social Policy Ecology Research Institute (SPERI), this action-research initiative explores how locally adapted plants can contribute to agroecological transition by diversifying production, restoring biodiversity and creating livelihood opportunities. The work combines ethnobotanical research with practical experimentation on farms.

Improving Food Safety in Traditional Markets: a Risk-based Approach for Local Authorities

Traditional markets are associated with 40 percent of food-borne illness in Viet Nam, according to this 2025 policy guidance, making food safety in these markets an important public health and food-system concern. The resource proposes a risk-based approach that enables local authorities to identify where hazards are greatest and concentrate interventions accordingly.



Agroecology as a Key Lever to Promote Multifunctional Agriculture in Tropical Asia

Agricultural systems across tropical Asia are at a critical juncture. Decades of intensification, specialization, and heavy reliance on synthetic inputs have increased production in many areas but have also contributed to soil degradation, biodiversity loss, climate vulnerability, farmer indebtedness, rural outmigration, and persistent forms of malnutrition. As environmental and socioeconomic pressures intensify, there is growing recognition that food systems must move beyond a narrow focus on maximizing yields and instead embrace approaches that deliver multiple benefits for people, nature, and climate.

This piece argues that agroecology represents a powerful pathway for advancing multifunctional agriculture in tropical Asia. Grounded in systems thinking, agroecology recognizes farms as dynamic social-ecological systems and promotes the integration of ecological processes, local knowledge, biodiversity, and inclusive governance into agricultural development. By prioritizing resilience, balancing synergies and trade-offs, fostering stakeholder participation, and accounting for broader social and environmental outcomes, agroecology can support more sustainable and equitable agrifood systems.

Drawing on case studies from Cambodia, Vietnam, Myanmar, Bangladesh, India, and other countries, it demonstrates how agroecological practices such as crop diversification, integrated crop-livestock systems, farmer field schools, biological pest management, and participatory market mechanisms can enhance soil health, reduce dependence on chemical inputs, strengthen climate resilience, improve rural livelihoods, and empower farming communities. Evidence from across the region shows that agroecology can simultaneously generate economic, environmental, and social benefits while supporting food security and ecosystem restoration.

Read more [here](#).



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'What fertilizer crisis?' Meet India's pioneer movement paving the path to chemical-free farming

Based on an interview with researcher Swati Renduchintala of Rythu Sadhikara Samstha, this article by Natasha Foote examines the Andhra Pradesh Community Managed Natural Farming programme and its farmer-to-farmer approach to reducing reliance on synthetic fertilizers, pesticides and other purchased inputs.

Why India Needs to Take Agroecology Seriously: A Policy Call from the Ground

Drawing on field experience alongside national data, the author argues that India's agricultural challenges – including soil degradation, water stress, dependence on external inputs and climate exposure – need to be addressed together. Agroecology is presented as broader than organic or natural farming, encompassing crop diversity, nutrient cycling, farmer knowledge, markets, livelihoods and governance.

Everything has its own order and purpose': The rainforest 'farms' defying modern agriculture

The article explores chagras in Colombia and related chakras in Ecuador, emphasizing their ecological, cultural and livelihood functions. Research cited indicates that chagras can retain around half of native tree species, support greater biodiversity than monoculture cacao plantations and store substantial amounts of carbon.

Civil society organizations across East Africa have revived their campaign against the EAC Seed and Plant Varieties Bill 2025, just as the regional parliament opens the floor to public consultations.

The discussions highlight broader questions surrounding regional seed governance: how to facilitate seed trade and quality assurance while recognizing farmer-managed systems, locally adapted varieties and biodiversity. Civil society organizations planned to use the EALA hearings to present alternative proposals and advocate for greater consideration of farmers' rights in the Bill's further deliberation.

The Future of Safe Food Begins in the Field: Can Agroecology Be the Answer?

One thousand agroecological homestead gardens in Daudkandi, Cumilla, illustrate how community-based approaches can connect food production with soil health, biodiversity and local knowledge. The article discusses agroecology as an alternative to excessive reliance on chemical fertilizers and pesticides, linking food safety with wider concerns around soil degradation, biodiversity loss and climate change.

Agroecology Meets the Care Economy: Bridging feminist economics and healthy food systems

Cooking, collecting water and fuel, producing food and caring for dependants are essential to food systems, yet much of this work remains unpaid and economically invisible. The Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy (IATP) examines these connections through the perspectives of agroecology and feminist economics, arguing that food production, human wellbeing and care should be considered together.



From Bare Land to Living Systems: Household Scale Resilience Design in Jowhar, Somalia

Through the FCDO-funded Resilience Adaptation Fund intervention under RESTORE/JOSP, FAO Somalia and implementing partner ADRO are applying household-scale Resilience Design in Jowhar District, Middle Shabelle. The approach starts by assessing water flows, exposed soils, available materials, household food needs and labour before introducing practices such as water-harvesting structures, double-dug beds, berms, mulching and composting.

Hungry for change: Africa needs agroecology, not another Green Revolution

Calls for a different direction in African agriculture frame agroecology as an alternative to input-intensive Green Revolution approaches. Writing for Nation Africa, Million Belay, General Coordinator of the Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa (AFSA), argues that agricultural development should place greater emphasis on ecological sustainability, food sovereignty and the knowledge and experience of African farmers.

Malawi: Policies provide food for thought – but not for stomach

Written by Golden Matonga in Lilongwe, the article examines the contrast between rising agricultural output and persistent food and nutrition insecurity as Malawi marks 20 years of engagement with AGRA. Agriculture remains central to the economy, accounting for around 33 percent of GDP and 80 percent of employment, with tobacco providing 60 percent of exports.

Senegal: Breaking the rules of the green revolution

Drawing on a report by the Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa, the resource links Senegal's experience to support for locally established crops, diversified production and the formal participation of farmers in agricultural policymaking.

Kenya: Indebted farmers, decreasing food security

On farms in Nakuru and Kitale, declining or stagnant maize yields illustrate concerns about the costs and environmental effects of Kenya's increasingly input-dependent agricultural model.

Zambia: Smallholders draw the short straw

The article examines Zambia's experience with agricultural policies influenced by the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), which began operating in the country in 2007. Early interventions emphasized crop breeding and access to commercial seeds and fertilizers, followed by a national agricultural investment plan introduced in 2014.



Experts rally the region to unite behind East Africa's transformative Agroecology Bill

A proposed East African Community (EAC) Agroecology Bill seeks to establish a common legal framework for integrating agroecological principles across the region's agrifood systems. The legislative process began in April 2026 within the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA), with the draft expected to proceed through public consultations and parliamentary consideration.

The Yaoundé Declaration: The Congo Basin Names Its Price for Change

A 24-point declaration adopted in Yaoundé, Cameroon, sets quantified financing and policy objectives for agroecology, biodiversity and food systems across the Congo Basin. The Yaoundé Declaration 2026 emerged from the Second Congo Basin Convening, held over three days with 187 delegates from 20 countries.

Hon. Sulayman Saho Champions PAP Model Laws at Second Congo Basin Convening

The article emphasizes that PAP Model Laws are not automatically binding and require adaptation through national legislative processes, budgets, institutions and parliamentary oversight. The Convening also strengthened cooperation between PAP and the Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa (AFSA) and concluded with the Yaoundé Declaration 2026, a 24-point regional pact on agroecology, biodiversity, food systems and climate justice.





From the Research World

Agroecology supports sustainable development in Africa. A review

Across 104 studies covering 17 African countries with high levels of food insecurity, 94 percent of the measured outcomes associated with agroecological practices were positive. Published in *Agronomy for Sustainable Development*, this review examines evidence from 2000–2021 to assess how agroecology contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) across semi-arid, sub-humid and humid zones.

Zero Budget Natural Farming: A Sustainable Approach to Chemical-Free Agriculture

This review examines ZBNF as both a set of agricultural practices and a social movement seeking to reduce farmers' dependence on purchased fertilizers, pesticides and credit. Its agronomic principles include minimal soil disturbance, mixed cropping, nutrient recycling, biological stimulation of soils and the use of livestock to support soil fertility, alongside an emphasis on farmer autonomy and reduced production costs.

The Ecology of Food: Sustainable Food Systems and Diets

Published by Bloomsbury Academic in 2026, this open-access book brings together contributions from researchers across several disciplines to examine how contemporary food systems developed, their environmental and social limitations, and the changes needed to make them more sustainable. Its ecological perspective seeks to connect issues often addressed separately, from agricultural production and diets to markets, social relations and environmental impacts.

Measuring what matters: soil health as the missing metric in climate-smart agriculture monitoring

Published in *Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems* in June 2026, this perspective argues that monitoring the adoption of practices and technologies is not enough to determine whether CSA is delivering its intended outcomes for productivity, climate adaptation and mitigation. The authors propose soil health as an integrating metric linking water regulation, nutrient cycling, carbon storage, biodiversity and resilience.

Early soil health responses to crop diversification and manure application vary across tropical agroecological zones

Published in *Geoderma* in 2026, the study examines four long-term trials in Embu, Machanga, Sidada and Aludeka, representing contrasting tropical agroecological conditions. Researchers assessed maize-legume rotations, maize-fodder relay systems, legume intercropping, farmyard manure and mineral nitrogen, measuring indicators related to soil carbon, nutrient availability and microbial activity.

Protecting crops with plant diversity: Agroecological promises, socioeconomic lock-in, and political levers

A multidisciplinary team of 31 experts reviewed nine diversification options, from varietal mixtures, intercropping, agroforestry and crop rotations to landscape-scale measures such as smaller fields and more semi-natural habitats. Published in *One Earth* in 2025, the review finds particularly well-established pest-control benefits from intercropping and diversified rotations, although effectiveness varies with crops, pests and local conditions.



From the Research World

Microbial inoculants and root microbiome: a path to sustainable agroecosystem management

Microbial inoculants can enhance nutrient acquisition, stress tolerance and plant health, yet results obtained under controlled conditions often prove difficult to reproduce in farmers' fields. This 2026 review in npj Sustainable Agriculture examines this gap through the ecology of the root microbiome.

Soil and crop productivity under on-farm vermiculture-based farming system at smallholder rates in the sub-humid tropics

Eight years of on-farm trials in Murang'a County, central Kenya, provide evidence on how vermiculture tea performs under the low-input, rainfed conditions typical of many smallholder farms. Researchers from the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (icipe) and the Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL) compared vermiculture tea used alone, combined with organic amendments, or integrated with synthetic fertilizers.

Digitalization in Swedish agroecological contexts: understanding technology adoption using social practice theory

The research examines how digitalization interacts with agroecological and proto-agroecological farming in Sweden, covering 29 tools across precision farming, robotics, digital sales and digital learning. Using Social Practice Theory, the authors assess how farmers' competences, available technologies and infrastructure, and the meanings attached to digitalization influence adoption.

Framing just agroecological transitions through participatory multistakeholder processes

Drawing on participatory Vision to Action (V2A) processes conducted under the CGIAR Agroecology Initiative in India, Kenya, Peru, Senegal, Tunisia and Zimbabwe, this research examines how questions of justice become visible when diverse stakeholders jointly define transition pathways. The authors apply a four-dimensional framework covering distributive, procedural, recognition and capabilities justice to processes carried out in 2022–2023.

Everyday agroecologies in the Mixteca Alta, Mexico: gendered knowledge and practices in homegarden agroecosystem management

Based on ten months of participatory and ethnographic fieldwork, including interviews with 50 women farmers, this research examines how women's knowledge and daily practices shape homegarden agroecosystems in a semi-arid region affected by water scarcity, poor soils, climate variability and out-migration.

From the Research World

How community seed banks contribute to climate-resilient seed systems: evidence from Ethiopia, Malawi, and Nepal

Drawing on comparative qualitative case studies involving 499 participants, the research examines how seed banks contribute to variety development and management, seed production and dissemination, and how these functions affect seed security. The initiatives conserve diverse crops and varieties while, in several cases, connecting farmers with breeders, national genebanks, extension services and other organizations.

Requiem for Africa's Green Revolution: An updated assessment of a failing agricultural productivity strategy

Updating an earlier 2020 assessment with national-level data through 2024, Timothy A. Wise examines progress against goals related to agricultural productivity, smallholder incomes and food security. The analysis considers AGRA within the broader Green Revolution strategy supported by donors, African governments and the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program (CAADP), rather than attributing observed outcomes to AGRA alone.

Socio-economic potential of agroecology

Published in 2025 by the Institute for Economics and Forecasting of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and edited by Olena Borodina, the volume traces the evolution of agroecological thinking and examines the socio-economic dimensions of transitioning towards approaches that better integrate human, animal and ecosystem health.

Regenerative agriculture: connecting soil carbon storage, biodiversity, and profit

Published in *Environmental Research: Food Systems*, the study compared farms along a continuum from conventional to regenerative management, considering practices such as reduced tillage, cover crops, organic amendments, livestock integration and reduced use of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides.





Policy Brief & Report

2026/45 “Regenerative Agriculture for Climate Resilience and Food Security in Southeast Asia” by Paul Teng and Elyssa Ludher

This ISEAS Perspective by Paul Teng and Elyssa Ludher examines regenerative agriculture as an approach to restoring soil health and ecosystem functions while maintaining food production. Across the region, practices already being applied include crop diversification, intercropping, cover crops, conservation tillage, biofertilizers, biochar, residue incorporation, agroforestry and precision agriculture.

Improving Environmental and Climate Outcomes in Agri-food Projects: A Guide for Development Practitioners

This OECD guide provides development practitioners with practical approaches for integrating climate adaptation and mitigation into agri-food project design and assessing the environmental results of interventions.

Strengthening Water and Soil Management for a Climate-Resilient GMS: Policy Brief on Enhancing Water-Soil Resilience in the Greater Mekong Subregion

This policy brief examines challenges and investment priorities for Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Viet Nam. Smallholders are particularly exposed because of gaps in irrigation, advisory services, climate information, finance and access to climate-resilient practices.

Designing Value Chains and Logistics for Biodiverse Agroforestry Food Systems

This report examines how the design of agroforestry systems influences value chains, post-harvest requirements and market opportunities, with a particular focus on the Netherlands and comparisons with other parts of north-western Europe.

Twenty Years of the Green Revolution in Africa: The Evidence Says It Failed

The Green Revolution Has Failed Africa: Twenty Years of Evidence and What Works Instead examines changes in hunger, agricultural production, land use and input use over two decades of policies promoting commercial seeds, synthetic fertilizers and market-oriented production.

Agroecology Fund Learning Exchange 2025

Convened by the Agroecology Fund (AEF) and hosted by the Indonesian Peasants Union (SPI), the Asia Learning Exchange on Agroecology Economies brought together farmer organizations, donors, government representatives, academics and allied movements for six days of dialogue, field visits and strategic reflection.



Protecting What Remains: Choum Vanna's Lifelong Defense of Tonle Sap's Fisheries and Communities

The story traces Vanna's involvement in a fish-processing cooperative established initially to support widows, as well as her efforts to promote natural crop production, poultry raising and traditional knowledge on low-cost natural fertilizers.

Abundant Farming in Angola: Building Food Security Through Agroecology and Regeneration

More than 4.5 tonnes of food were produced during the first year of an agroecological pilot covering 5 760 m² in Mazozo, Icolo e Bengo Province, Angola. Implemented between May 2024 and May 2025, the initiative brings together the Government of Angola, represented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Instituto de Investigação Agronómica (IIA), and the Tony Blair Institute for Global Change. Its "Abundant Farming" approach adapts production systems to household needs and local environmental conditions rather than prescribing a single farming model.



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Conversation about agroecology and biodiversity.

Through interviews, the podcast explores the close relationships between farming systems, seeds, landscapes, ecological processes and biodiversity. It examines the multiple pressures contributing to biodiversity decline and considers how agroecological approaches can respond by strengthening diversity at farm and landscape level, supporting locally adapted knowledge and reducing dependence on practices that simplify ecosystems. The conversations also highlight the importance of understanding biodiversity not only as a conservation concern, but as a foundation for resilient food and farming systems.

Creating Web of Life through Natural Farming - APCNF - Sri Satya Sai District

This video follows Ramaji and Rajini, a farming family who began experimenting on just 20 cents of land through the Andhra Pradesh Community Managed Natural Farming (APCNF) programme. Their experience illustrates how crop diversification and locally prepared natural farming inputs are being used to restore soil functions while reducing reliance on synthetic fertilizers and pesticides.

KCOA Transition Team Explorers Farmer-led innovation at La Ferme du Lac

A visit to La Ferme du Lac during the KCOA Transition Team Meeting in Kigali highlights agroecological practices and farmer-led knowledge exchange for more resilient food systems across Africa.



Upcoming Events



1 October, 14:00–16:00 (UTC+3) Dissemination of findings of Participatory farmer led research on agroecology in Ethiopia, Kenya, Zimbabwe and Eswatini, PELUM Association

1 October, 17:00 (UTC+2) Soil health management for climate resilience: Grassroots solutions and evidences in English, French, Portuguese & Spanish, the Agroecology Fund

5 October, 9AM EST | 1PM UTC | 4PM EAT, webinar on ***the role of research in advancing the transformative changes needed to create food systems that are more just, sustainable & resilient***, register [here](#)

14 October 2026, 15:00–16:15 (UTC), online: Launching webinar for the new report — ***Toxic Dependency: How Agrochemicals Lock-In Food System Vulnerability—Pathways for Action and Resiliency***. More information and registration [here](#)

19 October 2026, 10:00–12:00 (CEST), online: Launch of the report on “***Building Resilience through Agroecology for Coastal Emergencies (BRACE)***”. More information and registration [here](#)

20 October, 18:15–19:30 (CEST), hybrid: Side event on “***Bridging data gaps to scale agroecology: From local knowledge to national policy through evidence and digital innovation***” during the 54th Plenary Session of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), at FAO HQ in Rome, Italy. Register for the event [here](#)

21 October, 18:15–19:30 (CEST), hybrid: Side event side event during CFS54: “***Local Solutions to Global Disruptions: Towards healthy, Resilient and Agroecological Food Systems***”, FAO HQ in Rome, Italy. Register for the event [here](#)



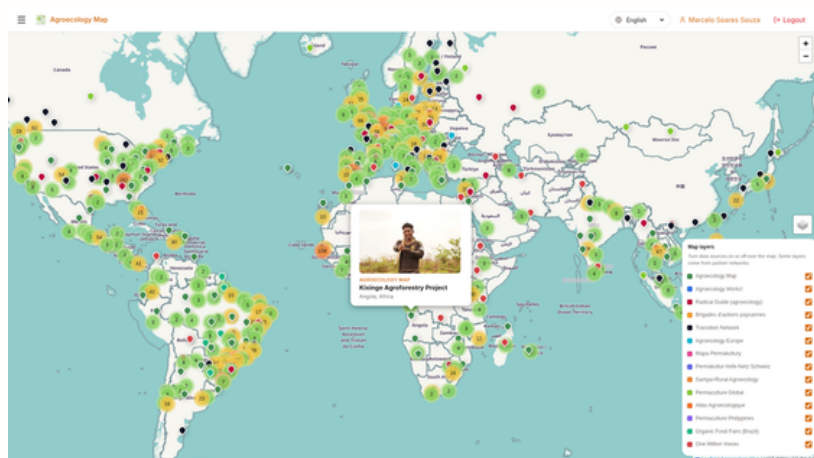


Spotlight on Agroecology Map

Agroecology Map: an open digital ecosystem for mapping, learning and sharing agroecology

Created in 2017, Agroecology Map is a volunteer-driven Free Software initiative designed to make agroecological experiences more visible, connected and accessible. What began as a collaborative public map has evolved into an open digital ecosystem that combines territorial mapping, open data, satellite monitoring, artificial intelligence and educational resources.

As of August 2026, the platform brings together **4,785 agroecological initiatives** from around the world, enabling farmers, researchers, educators, communities and organizations to document, discover and learn from agroecological experiences across territories.



Recent innovations include the integration of **satellite imagery** and **environmental indicators** to support landscape observation. Where available, low-cost environmental sensors can complement this information with field measurements such as temperature, humidity and soil moisture. These technologies are intended to complement, rather than replace, local knowledge and field observation.

Agroecology Map AI extends the project into knowledge access. It provides natural-language access to a knowledge base of more than 2,000 agroecology-related publications and resources.

The project is also developing an **intergenerational pixel-art farming game** where players can experiment with agroecology, agroforestry and permaculture through practices such as soil cover, composting, crop diversity, seed saving, animal care, community work and local markets. A playable demo is planned for December 2026.

More information here:

- [Agroecology Map](#)
- [Agroecology Map AI](#)
- [Agroecology Map Game](#)



Grounded in the principles of **Free Software**, **Open Data**, **Citizen Science** and **Digital Commons**, Agroecology Map aims to strengthen the visibility, accessibility and exchange of agroecological knowledge while complementing, not replacing, local knowledge and field experience.

Behind the Scenes

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