



Promotes fair, short, distribution webs, producers and consumers working together



Increases resilience through diversification of farm incomes and strengthens community autonomy



Aims to enhance the power of local markets and build on a social and solidarity economy vision



Aims to put control of seeds, land and territories in the hands of people



Encourages new forms of decentralized, collective, participatory governance of food systems



Requires supportive public policies and investments



Encourages stronger participation of food producers/ consumers in decision making



Supports resilience and adaptation to climate change



Nourishes biodiversity and soils



Eliminates use of and dependence on agrochemicals



Enhances integration of various elements of agro-ecosystems (plants, animals, ...)



Promotes farmer to farmer exchanges for sharing knowledge



Strengthens food producers, local communities, culture, knowledge, spirituality



Promotes healthy diets and livelihoods



Encourages diversity and solidarity among peoples, encourages women and youth empowerment

SOCIO-CULTURAL

THE 3 FACETS OF **AGROECOLOGY**

AGROECOLOGY IS:

- 1. A scientific research approach involving the holistic study of agro-ecosystems and food systems;
- 2. A set of principles and practices that enhance the resilience and
- **3**. A socio-political movement, which focuses on the practical

WHAT ARE THE PRINCIPLES OF **AGROECOLOGY**

THESE PRINCIPLES ARE A SET OF BROAD "GUIDELINES" THAT CONSTITUTE THE BUILDING BLOCKS OF AGROECOLOGY, ITS PRACTICE AND IMPLEMENTATION:

- » Agroecology promotes principles rather than rules or recipes of a transition process.
- » Agroecology is the result of the joint application of its principles and the values that lies behind them to the design of alternative farming
- » The principles are valid across the diversity of territories and lead to
- » All principles should be interpreted in the context of improving integration with the natural world, and justice and dignity for human and non-human actors and processes.



There is no food sovereignty without agroecology. And certainly, agroecology will not last without a food sovereignty policy that backs it up.

Ibrahima Coulibaly

