



CITTASLOW and AGROECOLOGY
Assembly 2017, Goolwa Australia



Agroecology is based on applying ecological concepts and principles to optimize interactions between:

- plants
 - animals
 - humans and
 - the environment
- while taking into consideration the social aspects that need to be addressed for a
sustainable and fair food system.

- Agroecology is a scientific discipline, a set of practices and a social movement.
- **Practices:** it seeks sustainable farming systems that optimize and stabilize yields
- **Social movement:** it pursues multifunctional roles for agriculture, promotes social justices, nurtures identity and culture, and strengthens the economic viability of rural areas
- **Cittaslow:** agroecology is one of the perspective requirements

10 Elements (1)



Efficiency : Optimizing the use of natural resources within farming systems. Using inputs more efficiently means that fewer external resources are needed and the negative impacts of their use will be reduced.



Balance : Securing favorable soil conditions and self-regulation inside the food system. Natural ecosystems have the ability to self-regulate and attain a natural balance between pests, disease and natural enemies



Diversity : Maximising species and genetic resources across time and space within food systems. Diversify in a farming system is a condition of having different elements working in a harmonic way, each providing a specific ecological function.



Co-creation of knowledge : Local and traditional knowledge and innovation to create sustainable food systems based on local needs and local ecosystems. Agroecology is knowledge-intensive. It requires the development of both ecological literacy.



Recycling : Reutilizing nutrients and biomass existing inside the farming system and increased use of renewable resources promoting a healthy food system. Agroecology is based on the principle that the flow and cycling of nutrients within

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10 Elements (2)



[Synergies](#) : Designing food systems with an optimal crop/animal assemblage, while promoting ecological functions for self-regulation in foods system. Great strength can be drawn from building on synergies in food systems



[Human and social value](#) : Building food systems based on the culture, identity, tradition, innovation and knowledge of local communities and livelihoods, favouring social dynamics which focus on women's and youth's role in agricultural development



[Circular economy](#) : Local solutions and local markets creating virtuous cycles. Incomes (monetary and non-monetary) need to be fair and sufficient to sustain livelihoods, ensure food security and well-being



[Culture and food traditions](#) : Healthy, diversified and culturally appropriate diets deliver good nutrition while assuring the health of ecosystems. Agriculture is a core part of the heritage of humankind. In this regard food traditions play a central role in society



[Land and natural resources governance](#) : Recognizing and supporting smallholder food producers as sustainable managers and guardians of natural and genetic resources. To ensure a fair and inclusive food system, farmers and food producers need

Stand still is not an option because:

- Poverty, inequalities, hunger and malnutrition
- Inadequate diets and unsustainable consumption patterns
- Land scarcity, degradation and soil depletion
- Water scarcity and pollution
- Loss of living resources and biodiversity
- Climate change
- Stagnation in agricultural research

Principle 1

Improving efficiency in the use of resources is crucial to sustainable agriculture.

Principle 2

Sustainability requires direct action to conserve, protect and enhance natural resources.

Principle 3

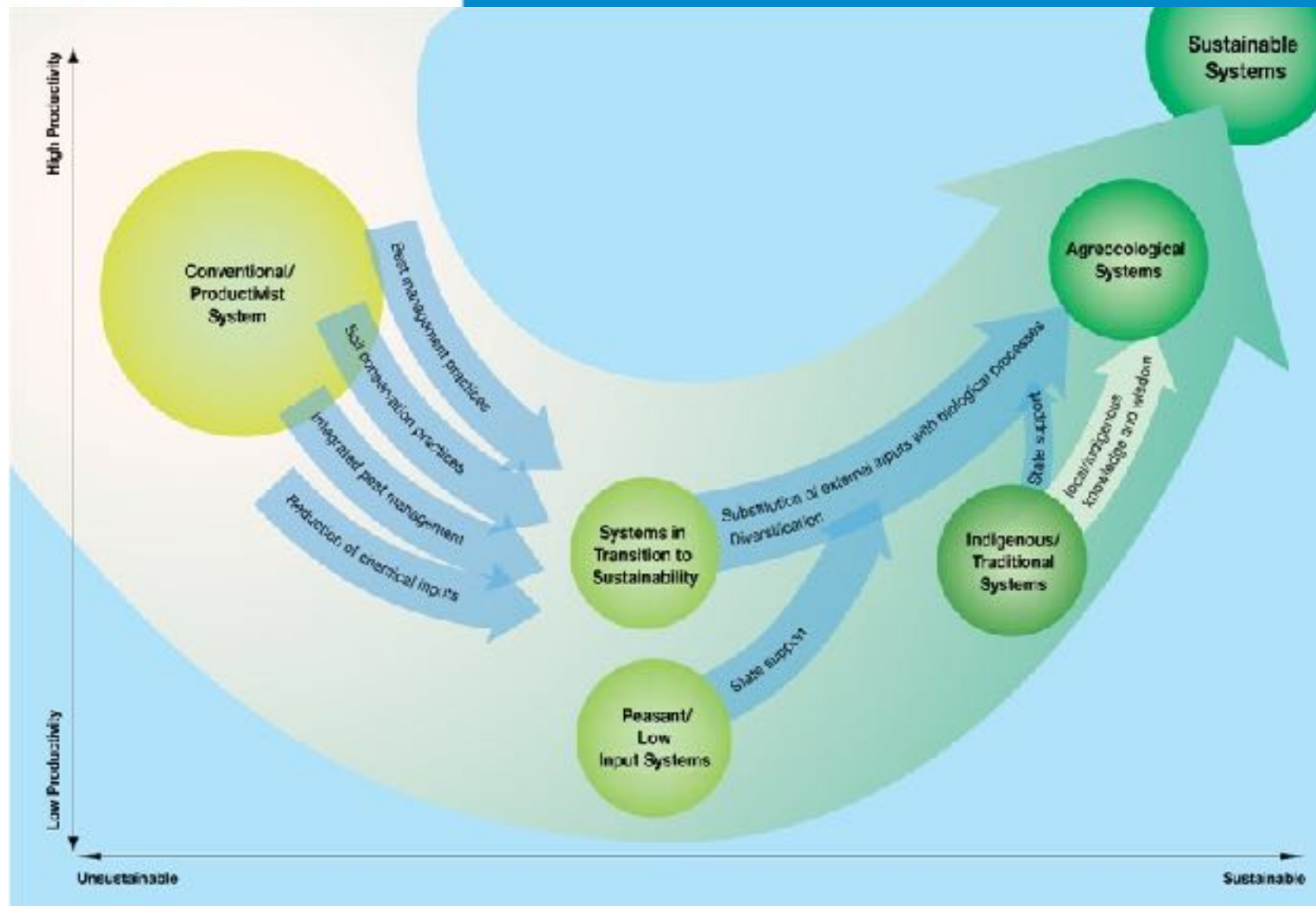
Agriculture that fails to protect and improve rural livelihoods, equity and social well-being is unsustainable.

Principle 4

Enhanced resilience of people, communities and ecosystems is key to sustainable agriculture.

Principle 5

Sustainable food and agriculture requires responsible and effective governance mechanisms.



Cheongsong

Certified Apple Cultivation Complex & the AR-Code System

Egirdir

Self-supply project: composting green waste, improving soil

Goolwa

Fleurieu Region: improving soil quality

Hadong

Pyeonghari: environment friendly Golden Field Promotion

Midden-Delfland

Sustainable Dairy Farming (nutrient cycle)

Nördlingen

Ecological agriculture (Ökologischer landbau)

Sangju

Soil Ameliorator and Organic Fertilizer Supply Project

Seferihisar

Good agriculture practices

Silly

Zone of temporary dumping

Vianen

Vegetable garden Everdingen

Yaxi (Gaochun)

Organic agriculture and environmental protection



FIRST CONCLUSIONS

**Agroecology is important part of our philosophy.
Sharing knowledge and good practice is necessary.
Next step: identify common interest.**

