# L UN,

#### LEVEL 5

Build a new global food system based on participation, localness, fairness and justice

### LEVEL 4

Reconnect consumers and producers through the development of alternative food networks

## LEVEL 3

Redesign agroecosystems

## LEVEL2

Substitute conventional inputs and practices with agroecological alternatives

## LEVEL 1

Increase efficiency of input use and reduce use of costly, scarce or environmentally damaging inputs

# THE FIVE LEVELS OF TRANSITION TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS AND THE RELATED 13 PRINCIPLES OF AGROECOLOGY SOURCE: GLIESSMAN (2007) AND HLPE (2019)

#### FAIRNESS

Support dignified and robust livelihoods for all actors engaged in food systems, especially small-scale food producers, based on fair trade, fair employment and fair treatment of intellectual property rights.

#### **SOCIAL VALUES AND** DIETS

Build food systems based on the culture, identity, tradition, social and gender equity of local communities that provide healthy, diversified, seasonally and culturally appropriate diets.





#### ECONOMIC **DIVERSIFICATION**

Diversify on-farm incomes by ensuring small-scale farmers have greater financial independence and value addition opportunities while enabling them to respond to demand from consumers.

#### BIODIVERSITY

Maintain and enhance diversity of species, functional diversity and genetic resources and maintain biodiversity in the agroecosystem over time and space at field, farm and landscape scales.



**G** .

#### PARTICIPATION



Encourage social organization and greater participation in decision-making by food producers and consumers to support decentralized governance and local adaptive management of agricultural and food systems.



#### LAND AND NATURAL **RESOURCE GOVERNANCE**

Recognize and support the needs and interests of family farmers, smallholders and peasant food producers as sustainable managers and guardians of natural and genetic resources.

#### **CO-CREATION OF** KNOWLEDGE

Enhance co-creation and horizontal sharing of knowledge including local and scientific innovation, especially through farmerto-farmer exchange.





Ensure proximity and confidence between producers and consumers through promotion of fair and short distribution networks and by re-embedding food systems into local economies.

# RECYCLING

Preferentially use local renewable resources and close as far as possible resource cycles of nutrients and biomass.

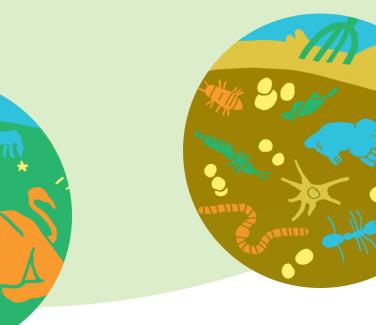


# **INPUT REDUCTION**

Reduce or eliminate inputs.

# **SYNERGY**

Enhance positive ecological interaction, synergy, integration, and complementarity amongst the elements of agroecosystems (plants, animals, trees, soil, water)





## **SOIL HEALTH**

Secure and enhance soil health and functioning for improved plant growth, particularly by managing organic matter and by enhancing soil biological activity.



#### **CONNECTIVITY**

dependency on purchased



