

THE BENEFITS OF AGROECOLOGY FOR CLIMATE



INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL
ON CLIMATE CHANGE (IPCC)



The IPCC Assessment 6 reports with high confidence that the “adoption of agroecology principles and practices will be highly beneficial to maintaining healthy productive food systems under climate change.”



CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION



In promoting **farm diversification** and the use of seeds adapted to local context, **agroecology has positive impacts on climate adaptation** (Source CGIAR).

It is **more resilient to face extreme climatic conditions** (drought, high temperatures, flooding), as some crops continue to thrive even if others fail due to climate disruptions. Therefore, agroecology **builds climate-resilient communities**.

It also **improves ecosystem services**, including pollination, pest control, nutrient cycling, water regulation and soil fertility



CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION



Agroecology contributes to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, mainly by increasing soil organic matter (increased carbon sequestration) and by reducing the use of synthetic fertilizers (Source: FAO and Biovision), resulting in closed nutrient cycles and healthy soil.

By refraining from using synthetic inputs, **agroecology spares energy used for input production.**

In promoting **local consumption and short supply chains through local markets**, agroecology requires **less energy** to transport food products.

Agroecology fosters **animal health**, selecting resilient, locally adapted breeds, which lowers the risk of disease (exacerbated by climate change) and strengthens animals' resilience to climate variability.

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION



Agroecology acts at **various levels** (plot, farm, region, food system) and **reduces communities' vulnerability**.

Climate change does not impact everyone equally; small scale producers often lack access to expensive infrastructure. Global South nations are particularly susceptible to climate impacts, as their agricultural sectors largely depend on natural conditions (e.g., 94% of African farmland lacks irrigation, increasing their vulnerability to rainfall variations).

Agroecology promotes **healthy, culturally and seasonally adapted diets** based on identity and quality, contrasting with the industrial model of highly processed foods, which contribute substantially to GHG emissions

Agroecology fosters **horizontal knowledge exchange** that incorporates **adaptation and mitigation strategies**, based on indigenous knowledge and scientific research. For instance, warning systems have been developed that blend rural communities' perceptions and observations on climate with scientific data and projections.

UNFCCC COP 29 IN BAKU



There is a urgent need to change our current food systems if we want to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

COP29 will **focus on finance** to increase funding to support lower-income countries in reducing GHG emissions. The 198 Parties meeting in Baku will discuss the **New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG)** for climate finance.

Countries will also finalize agreements on the **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)** that will be presented next year in COP30.

The guidance tool “***Food Forward NDCs***” helps countries to strengthen their NDCs by providing easy and accessible content to identify policy measures and practices and information about their climate change mitigation, adaptation and sustainable development benefits.

Check it here:

