

THE BENEFITS OF AGROECOLOGY ON CLIMATE

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE

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) and **builds climate-resilient communities**.

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



KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

The Target 10 recognizes the **contribution of agroecology** to “the **resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity** of these production systems, and to **food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity** and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services”.



CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

Agroecology contributes to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, mainly by increasing soil organic matter through increased carbon sequestration (Source: Wezel & al) 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**, agroecology requires **less energy** to transport food products.

