Agroecology and SDGs



Agriculture has multiple connections to key aspects, such as food security, livelihoods especially for the rural poor, ecosystems, climate change and health hence making it a crucial sector for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Any progress toward one goal of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) promotes progress toward another goal. Agroecology can significantly contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). We share some of them.



Agroecology and SDGs -



Agroecology can improve soil quality which increases crop yields and allows farmers to generate more income.

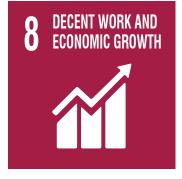


Agroecology ensures an increase in crop yields and contribute to reducing stunting, wasting and malnutrition rates.

Page 4



Agroecological practices can empower rural women to become sovereign over their food production and can improve their livelihoods through increased income.



Agroecology ensures sustainable economic growth by providing small-scale farmers sovereignty over their crops, as they don't rely on large agricultural manufacturers for fertiliser and seeds.



With higher returns on crop yields, agroecology can reduce income inequality within and among countries by distributing prosperity among marginalised farming communities.



Farmers community markets shorten the production to consumption pipeline by eliminating large-scale retailers that predominantly provide mass-produced food mostly from greenhouses.



Agroecology can improve soil quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and teach small scale farmers to adapt their crops to be climate-resilient.



Organic farming contributes to better soil stability hence making organic agriculture more resilient to drought and more resistant to soil erosion.





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