

R2new Towards an agroecological Europe by 2030

Proposer: FYEG

Agenda item: 4. Resolutions

Motion text

1 The cultivation of the Earth along with forestry activities has been vital for
2 our survival as humankind. Unfortunately, the continuous push for the
3 industrialization and globalisation of the world's agriculture and food supply
4 systems threatens the future of humanity and the natural world, which are deeply
5 interconnected. The Covid-19 pandemic and the trade implications of the war in
6 Ukraine have made more visible the vulnerabilities of food systems across the
7 globe that are not able to ensure a sufficient and healthy diet for everyone. In
8 Europe, the hegemonic agro-industry model developed in the last decades has
9 entailed a reduction in crop diversification, a depletion of soil and
10 biodiversity, and the pollution of aquifers and water reserves due to the use of
11 synthetic fertilisers and pesticides, along with antibiotics in animal farming.
12 The exploitative labour conditions in agriculture of migrant workers, mainly in
13 southern Europe, are also part of this model, a region which is the most
14 vulnerable of the continent to desertification and the sustainability of any
15 form of agriculture in the following decades.

16 Jointly addressing the challenges of sustainable food for the European and world
17 population, the preservation of biodiversity and natural resources and the
18 response to climate change requires a profound transition of our agricultural
19 and food system. A shift towards an agroecological paradigm based on the
20 phasing-out of pesticides and synthetic fertilisers, and the redeployment of
21 extensive grasslands and landscape infrastructure would allow these issues to be
22 addressed in a coherent manner. In this sense, there is a wide scientific
23 consensus in the capacity of agroecology to nourish all Europe and to nourish
24 all people better, expressed in the reports of the Food and Agriculture
25 Organisation (FAO) and the former UN Special Rapporteur on the right to food,
26 Olivier de Schutter. A step from the status quo is needed to put the health of
27 people and ecosystems first than the interest of the big landowners and seed
28 producers in agro-industry, a shift that has to be ensured from political
29 institutions. Hence, it is not just about rigorous ecological and social
30 standards, but about transforming the way food is produced, distributed and
31 consumed, giving room for local knowledge and food sovereignty, and the
32 functioning of food systems as a source of shared prosperity.

33 To generalise organic agriculture is not enough, we can see it in the
34 greenwashing made by agri-business by meeting the minimum requirements for their
35 production to be labelled as “organic” but not making significant changes in the
36 way food is produced and distributed. In addition, we need a structural change
37 in a situation where consumption patterns are still far from meeting a diet that
38 is within planetary boundaries, marked by an overconsumption of meat and ultra-
39 processed food that damages the health of the people and the planet. We have to
40 overcome the false dichotomy between prioritising nourishing the whole world and
41 ensuring long-term sustainability of the soil: both are possible under
42 agroecology, improving public health and making possible the mitigation and
43 adaptation to the climate crisis. Under agroecological principles, farmers and
44 peasants are agents of change, carrying out ecosystem services along with the
45 production of healthy, organic and accessible food through short supply chains
46 that ensure food security and are the materialisation of food sovereignty. The
47 projects rooted on the social and solidarity economy such as cooperatives, food
48 hubs and local associations should be the engine of these transformations.

49 For all these reasons, the Federation of Young European Greens makes a call to
50 all political entities across Europe to create a legal and policy framework that
51 fosters the up-scaling of agroecology, urgently transitioning to agroecological
52 production and consumption and minimise food waste, while increasing the
53 ambition and reshaping the goals of the Farm to Fork strategy. The redesign of
54 the CAP also has to stop the discriminatory practice of countries not receiving
55 the same amount of subsidies, mainly punishing farmers in the newest EU member
56 states.

- 57 • Facilitate the rapid abandonment of the use of hazardous pesticides and
58 fertilisers and the funding of research behind and use of the use of
59 biocontrol and natural barriers and predators, biopesticides, polyculture,
60 the phase-out of bioenergy crops and vegetable protein imports, the
61 increase of the share of legume crops in rotation, the redeployment of
62 natural grasslands and extension of agroecological infrastructures
63 (hedges, trees, ponds, stony habitats). A cut in funds from intensive
64 farming to redirect them to agroecological initiatives is also key.
- 65 • Decrease support to reductionist agricultural research and increase
66 investments in public research on agroecology and organic farming,
67 creating Agroecological Living Labs and learning hubs. Transitioning to
68 agroecological systems needs a life-long learning, transdisciplinary and
69 multistakeholder approach, in formal and non-formal education and
70 research. Agricultural sciences curricula should be transformed into
71 agroecological curricula. Additionally, educating on the benefits of
72 agroecology in rural areas to empower youth initiatives should be a
73 priority of educational policies, increasing the visibility of
74 certification programs in agroecology, exchanges of good practices and

75 networks of support and knowledge.

76 • Rethink the relation between urban and rural societies and territories,
77 taking into account the interdependence between cities and ecosystems. We
78 need to create an alliance based on short supply chains with surrounding
79 territories, as indicated by the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact. To link
80 transformative production and consumption initiatives is essential for the
81 up-scaling of agroecology.

82 • Aim for the objective of 100% organic, local and fair trade products by
83 2027 in public restoration with vegetarian and vegan options everyday.
84 Entities of the social and solidarity economy should be prioritised and
85 supported by public administrations through this policy and other measures
86 designed at all political levels. The relocalization of production through
87 agroecological initiatives and the progressive increase in the ecological
88 and social requirements of public purchase are central to reach this goal.
89 The public sector has to take this leadership role for the transformations
90 to come as soon as possible in the rest of economic and societal spheres.

91 • Agroecological laws at all legislative levels should be enacted to ensure
92 a just transition from conventional agriculture to agroecology (up-scaling
93 agroecology). Some Latin American countries have been pioneers in this
94 kind of legislation, such as the case of Uruguay in 2018.

95 • At the EU level, we demand the taxation on imported commodities whose
96 methods of production do not comply with the EU environmental and human
97 rights standards. Determination of compliance with said standards is done
98 by an independent body. Such an evaluation should be reassessed at least
99 every 4 years. Where this especially harms smallholder producers, profits
100 from such a taxation will be invested in initiatives that incentivise
101 production meeting such standards. This is particularly important in the
102 sector of protein crops, where the ban on imported soya in the EU could
103 phase out synthetic fertilisers responsible for high greenhouse gas
104 emissions and close the nitrogen cycle at the finest territorial level. A
105 redesign of the Common Agriculture Policy is needed in order to halt the
106 disproportionately advantageous treatment of large agricultural companies
107 and to put small and medium organic and agroecological practices at the
108 centre of public support, to ensure just prices for local producers,
109 reduce the distance food travels between production and consumption and
110 minimise food waste, while increasing the ambition and reshaping the goals
111 of the Farm to Fork strategy.

112 • **Develop European, state-level as well as local and regional programs to**
113 **facilitate access to land for all and especially for youth through Land**
114 **Banks, for instance, in the form of council land redistribution. This**
115 **would generate new job opportunities and rural development and promote**
116 **safe and decent working conditions and wages. A gender perspective has to**
117 **be integrated in all the measures taken, as well as mechanisms to ensure**
118 **equity for ethnic minorities**

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122 • **Develop local and regional programmes designating public land most**
123 **accessible by communities, such as those in the heart of communities, for**
124 **sustainable community projects and facilitating and stimulating the**
125 **cultivation of such projects. These projects, such as community gardens,**
126 **are to be decided by communities themselves through local forums,**
127 **councils, or other local participation initiatives.**

128 **To European civil society:**

129 • **FYEG supports the [Agroecology Europe Barcelona Letter](#) and any other**
130 **organisation or movement working in the lines of an agroecological**
131 **transformation.**

132 • **We make a call to join forces in the advocacy and action towards a truly**
133 **sustainable food system that places the health of people and the planet**
134 **over profit, a transformation in the food system that cannot wait if we**
135 **want genuinely resilient territories for the decades to come.**

Reason

We need to envision the concrete steps towards a food system that really protects and puts the health of the people and ecosystems over profit. The agroecological paradigm, representing a step forward from organic production, reflects this transition and sets a challenge for the following years and decades if we want liveable places in Europe, mostly in the most vulnerable countries to desertification in Southern Europe, but also a more just food regime globally.