

Ecological farming in seven principles

Ecological farming ensures healthy farming and healthy food for today and tomorrow, by protecting soil, water and climate, promotes biodiversity, and does not contaminate the environment with chemical inputs or genetic engineering.

1 Food sovereignty

Ecological farming supports a world where producers and consumers, not corporations, control the food chain. Food sovereignty is about the way food is produced and by whom.



Rewarding rural livelihoods

Ecological farming contributes to rural development, food security, and fighting poverty by enabling livelihoods in rural communities that are safe, healthy and economically viable.



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Smarter food production and yields

To increase food availability globally and improve livelihoods in poor regions, we must: achieve higher yields through ecological means and reduce unsustainable use of food crops currently grown (reduce food waste and meat consumption, and minimize land for bioenergy).



Biodiversity

Ecological farming is based on diversity from the seed to the landscape level, relying on and protecting nature by taking advantage of biodiversity.

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Sustainable soil health

Ecological farming increases soil fertility without chemicals while protecting soils from erosion, pollution and acidification.



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Ecological pest protection

Ecological farming enables farmers to control pest damage and weeds without the use of chemical pesticides.



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Resilient food systems

Ecological farming builds resilience to adapt agriculture to future climate and economic shocks.



Governments, donors, and philanthropies must shift agriculture investment and policy support away from industrial agriculture and towards ecological farming.

Are you doing research on any of these principles? Please get in touch. We value your feedback: reyes.tirado@greenpeace.org