

Why agroecology should be at the heart of the Scotland's food and biodiversity policies

Pete Ritchie Nourish Scotland

NOURISH

- A science, a practice and a social movement focused on sustainable food
- Bottom-up: not how can we feed the world (and make a profit) but how can populations feed themselves well while building natural and social capital?

What is agroecology?

- The whole system, not just production inputs/outputs but the ecosystem and social system in which these are embedded
- Underpins organics, permaculture, agroforestry, urban farming



What would it look like?

- Less reliance on feed imports (118,000 ha soya) and on manufactured nitrogen
- More biology, less chemistry: circular economies of food
- More diversity of crops, habitats, farms and farmers
- More people on farms
- Higher nutrient densities (70% decline post war)
- Better integration of crops, trees and livestock
- More short supply chains, closer citizen-producer links
- More seasonality, less choice, less processing
- Maximum sustainable yield?



It could look like..



It could look like ...

NOURISH

- Cuts green-house gas emissions by more than half
- Reduces energy use by more than half
- Cuts the use of antibiotics by 90%
- Cuts the use of agro-chemicals by 90%
- Doubles the productive life of cows
- Increases the farm biodiversity ten-fold
- Increases the net amount of food in our food system by 80%
- Takes much of the drudgery out of the stock-man's routine
- Exceeds the highest standards of animal welfare





It could look like..





It could look like ...





Or like this..





Or even like this..





But a bit less like this..





Why now?

Because there's a mismatch..

- Between what goes on and changing public expectations
- Between what goes on and what natural systems can bear
- (Half of global wildlife gone in 40 years, continuing decline in farmland birds, nitrogen cycle overloaded, 100 harvests left)
- http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2014/sep/29/earth-lost-50wildlife-in-40-years-wwf

50% down 1990 -2009





57% down 1970 -2012









Population halved in last ten years due to habitat destruction for palm oil

Now critically endangered in Borneo and Sumatra. Nice biscuits, nice ice cream

團 蘆 蘆 蘆 蘆 画 鬥 圛 團 團 匣 團 圛 厘 團 團 ₩ ₩ 鬥 画 團 團 團 團 画 團 画 .Ⅲ 賈 鬥 圛 運 픧 陲 團 厪 運

Our research has found that only

Our research has found that only 5% of our fresh produce will not be affected by changes in the climate.





| Change what | Change how |
|-------------|---------------|
| we eat | we farm |
| Change the | Change |
| local food | public policy |
| economy | at all levels |

Barriers



- Commodification of land, nature and food
- Dominant productionist mindset policy, research, training and extension services
- Externalities
- Subsidy system
- Access to land and markets
- Hourglass control of distribution and retail
- Industrial food culture



But it's not all bad..

The figures in this table show the difference in gross margin (£/ha) between organic and equivalent non-organic farms over the last six years

| Farm type | 06/07 | 07/08 | 08/09 | 09/10 | 10/11 | 11/12 | Six year mean |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------------|
| Cropped | £130 | £44 | £19 | £118 | -£4 | -£150 | £26.17 |
| Mixed | £277 | £135 | £110 | £70 | £30 | -£60 | £96.67 |
| Dairy | £271 | £109 | £1 | £203 | £7 | £2 | £98.83 |
| Lowland Beef & Sheep | -£16 | £80 | £3 | £51 | £38 | -£30 | £28 |
| LFA Beef & Sheep | £68 | £150 | £79 | £51 | £105 | £0 | £75.50 |
| Group mean | £146 | £103 | £42.40 | £98.60 | £35.20 | -£47.60 | £63.03 |



Fact – clean food





Fact - Animal welfare



ORGANIC CHICKENS ARE GENUINELY FREE RANGE.

Buy organic at Connage Milton of Connage, Arder



Fact - Jobs





Fact - animal behaviour





Fact - Clean water



Fact - Biodiversity – above and below the ground



ORGANIC FARMS ARE HOME TO **MORE BUGS.** BEASTIES. **BIRDS AND BUTTERFLIES.**

Buy organic at Breadsha Lamancha, West Linton,



Where to start

- Building a broad civil society consensus
- Connecting citizens and producers: change the world three times a day
- Social and financial innovations
- More new farmers, community land trusts
- SRDP short supply chains, advisory services, cooperation, knowledge transfer, food processing and marketing
- Sustainable food cities influence up and down
- Research and development



- "The right to food is not a right to a minimum ration of calories, proteins and other specific nutrients, or a right to be fed. It is about being guaranteed the right to either feed oneself directly from productive land or other natural resources, or to purchase food (De Schutter, 2010).
- The current mainstream of industrialised farming and food provision has failed to deliver this right."