



Los líderes en el apoyo a los enfoques agroecológicos: Lista de finalistas del Future Policy Award 2018 ha sido publicada

Las mejores políticas en la promoción de los enfoques agroecológicos han sido preseleccionadas para un premio internacional. La lista incluye candidatos de Brasil, Dinamarca, Ecuador, India, Filipinas, Senegal, los Estados Unidos de América, así como TEEBAgrifood. Reconociendo que la transición a sistemas alimentarios y agrícolas sostenibles es crucial para lograr el desarrollo sostenible y la resiliencia climática, el Future Policy Award 2018 premiara políticas que creen entornos favorables que impulsen dicha transición. El premio de este año está organizado conjuntamente por la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO), el World Future Council (WFC) e IFOAM–Organics International.

Hamburgo / Roma, 4 de octubre de 2018 – En 2018, el Future Policy Award (FPA) premiara políticas que de manera comprobada ayuden a escalar los enfoques agroecológicos a nivel local, nacional e internacional. Celebrará ejemplos sobresalientes para acelerar el cambio transformador en la forma en que producimos y consumimos nuestros alimentos. Dado que una gran parte de los sistemas alimentarios actuales son intensivos en recursos e insumos, nuestro medio ambiente (suelo, agua, clima, calidad del aire y biodiversidad) continúa deteriorándose. Una transición hacia sistemas alimentarios sostenibles no solo conduce a una nutrición saludable para todos y contribuye a la equidad social y económica, sino que también aborda el calentamiento global y conserva la biodiversidad y los servicios ecosistémicos de los que dependen la agricultura y el bienestar humano.

En total, 51 políticas de 25 países fueron nominadas. Un jurado de expertos internacionales se reunió para deliberar sobre los principales candidatos. Los siguientes han sido preseleccionados como las mejores políticas del mundo en el apoyo para ampliar el alcance del enfoque agroecológico:

- **Brasil:** Política Nacional de Agroecología y Producción Orgánica (PNAPO, 2012)
- **Dinamarca:** Plan de Acción Orgánico para Dinamarca: trabajando juntos para más productos orgánicos (2011–2020, actualizado en 2015)
- **Ecuador:** Programa Participativo de Agricultura Urbana de Quito (AGRUPAR, 2002)
- **India:** Política estatal de Sikkim sobre agricultura orgánica (2004) y Misión orgánica Sikkim (2010)
- **Filipinas:** Kauswagan: Programa de las armas al campo (2010)
- **Senegal:** La visión de Ndiob de convertirse en un municipio verde y resistente (2014) y su Programa de Desarrollo Agrícola (2017)
- **Estados Unidos de América:** Política de compras de buenos alimentos de Los Ángeles (2012)
- **ONU Medio Ambiente:** TEEBAgrifood – La Economía de los Ecosistemas y la Biodiversidad para la Agricultura y el Marco de Evaluación de Alimentos, 2018.



Con su enfoque holístico e impacto impresionante, estos ocho marcos legales y políticas crean entornos propicios para la implementación de la agroecología, ayudan a alcanzar los objetivos de la Agenda 2030 y contribuyen directamente a múltiples Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible. Su objetivo es proteger la vida y los medios de subsistencia de los pequeños agricultores y agricultores familiares, garantizar sistemas alimentarios sostenibles e inclusivos e implementar prácticas agrícolas sostenibles que ayuden a conservar y mejorar los recursos naturales y fortalecer la capacidad de adaptación al cambio climático y contribuir a la mitigación.

Los ganadores del Future Policy Award de este año se anunciarán el 12 de octubre de 2018 y se celebrarán durante la Semana Mundial de la Alimentación en una ceremonia celebrada el 15 de octubre de 2018 en la sede de la FAO en Roma. El evento será transmitido en vivo.

El Future Policy Award 2018 es co-organizado por la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación (FAO), el World Future Council e IFOAM – Organics International, con el apoyo de Green Cross International, DO-IT – Dutch Organic International Trade y Sekem Group, de Egipto.

Maria Helena Semedo, Directora General Adjunta de la FAO, afirma: "La agroecología es una vía clave para apoyar la transición hacia sistemas alimentarios más saludables y más sostenibles. Las políticas seleccionadas son ejemplos sobresalientes que presentan elementos agroecológicos importantes que respaldan dichas transiciones. El liderazgo y la voluntad política son clave para alcanzarlos. La FAO alienta dicho liderazgo y se compromete a unir esfuerzos para acelerar la transformación necesaria".

"El uso insostenible de la tierra amenaza nuestro medio ambiente y el bienestar humano. Debemos actuar antes de que sea demasiado tarde. Pero hay esperanza: estas ocho soluciones políticas muestran cómo podemos transformar efectivamente nuestros sistemas agrícolas y alimentarios. El World Future Council espera celebrar las mejores políticas que promuevan la agroecología en interés de las generaciones futuras y compartir sus historias de éxito. Podemos, y debemos, aprender de ellos cómo configurar los sistemas alimentarios para que todos los seres humanos puedan beneficiarse sin dañar a la Madre Naturaleza", dice Alexandra Wandel, directora del World Future Council.

El potencial de la agroecología para lograr una nutrición saludable para todos y abordar la injusticia social, el cambio climático y la pérdida de biodiversidad ha sido reconocido internacionalmente", señala Peggy Miars, presidenta de la Junta Mundial de IFOAM – Organics International. "Estas políticas preseleccionadas resaltan que los encargados de formular políticas en todos los rincones del mundo han escuchado el timbre de alarma y han tomado las medidas necesarias. ¡Resaltemos y premieemos estas políticas impactantes!"

Additional Information for Editors

About the shortlisted policies:

- Brazil: National Policy for Agroecology and Organic Production (PNAPO, 2012)

Developed as a result of intense civil society engagement and structured around seven comprehensive guidelines that encompass the most relevant aspects of sustainable food chains and systems, Brazil's National Policy for Agroecology and Organic Production is a unique federal framework policy for the promotion of agroecology and organic production in Brazil. In its first cycle of activities it led to impressive quantitative results in terms of advancing the agroecological agenda in the country (budget and initiative-wise), investing over EUR 364 million, resulting in visible large-scale improvements for smallholders and vulnerable groups in Brazil. Amongst others, it constructed 143,000 cisterns; assisted 5,300 municipalities to spend 30 per cent or more of their school meal programme budget on purchases of organic and agroecological products from family farmers; assisted 393 rural family farming organizations; launched several public calls that enabled agroecological organizations to expand their staff on an unprecedented scale benefitting about 132,744 farming families; trained 7,722 technicians and 52,779 farmers; promoted 24 networks for agroecology; trained 960 professionals and political leaders on financing women in organic and agroecological agriculture, which benefitted 5,200 rural women in 20 different Brazilian States; financed nine projects for seeds for agroecology; and much more.



- Denmark: Organic Action Plan for Denmark: Working together for more organics (2011–2020, updated in 2015)

Developed by involving a broad spectrum of stakeholders, Denmark's Organic Action Plan (OAP) supports diversified agroecological farming and a holistic strategy to build long-term fertility, healthy agro-ecosystems and secure livelihoods, by increasing, on the one hand, the overall demand for organic agricultural products in Denmark and abroad, and hence stimulating farmers' motivation to convert from conventional to organic food production, and on the other hand stimulating research and product innovation. The OAP is supported by substantial dedicated funding, has invested so far around EUR 192 million (2015 to 2018) and produced very clear positive outcomes: Today Denmark has the highest market share for organic food among all EU countries and the highest annual per capita spending on organic food. Amongst others, the OAP motivated municipalities through a national goal to achieve 60 per cent organic in all public kitchens, by earmarking funds to support the conversion process and primarily through the education of kitchen leaders and workers, and changes in supply chains and menus; thereby, for instance, the city of Copenhagen succeeded in developing one of the most ambitious public procurement programmes in Europe, which met the goal of 90 per cent organic food in 2015, without an increase in meal prices.

- Ecuador: Quito's Participatory Urban Agriculture Programme (AGRUPAR, 2002)

Launched in the aftermath of a deep economic crisis and set up on the basis of a broad, largely women-led community consultation, Quito's Participatory Urban Agriculture Programme promotes the production, processing, marketing and distribution of healthy organic food from urban and peri-urban gardens in the Metropolitan District of Quito. In its 16 years of existence, AGRUPAR has continuously expanded and considerably advanced food security, job creation, income generation, environmental management, gender equity, social inclusion of vulnerable groups such as women, elderly and migrants, and micro-entrepreneurship. Among AGRUPAR's impressive results are: 4,500 participants that now produce more than 870,000 kg of food products per year for the city; more than 3,600 urban gardens that cover 32 hectares in total; more than 21,000 people – 84 per cent of whom are women – trained in organic production; more than 6,600 bio-fairs attended by about 170,000 consumers that have been organized so far; more than 170 micro-enterprises that created more than 330 jobs with an average income of USD 3,100; and much more.

- India: Sikkim's State Policy on Organic Farming (2004) and Sikkim Organic Mission (2010)

Political commitment to support organic farming in Sikkim began in 2003 and was consolidated in 2010 with the design of the Sikkim Organic Mission, a road map that clearly detailed all the measures necessary to achieve the target of becoming a fully organic state by 2015 – the first such far-sighted and visionary policy commitment by a state in India or indeed the world. By setting the 100% organic goal and implementing this political strategy, Sikkim reveals itself as a ground-breaking policy that takes all necessary measures to reverse the prevailing economic logic, which favours forms of food production failing to preserve the biodiversity and ecosystem functions agriculture depends on. This action plan, together with its linked policies, is unique in its boldness and notable for the holistic approach adopted, tackling many aspects needed for the transition towards organic farming (input provision, capacity building, etc.) in combination with mandatory requirements, such as gradually banning chemical fertilizers and pesticides, with support and incentives, thus providing sustainable alternatives. As a result, in December 2015 Sikkim became the first organic state in the world with more than 66,000 farming families practicing organic farming state-wide, managing 75,000 ha organic certified, and tourism augmented considerably: between 2012 and 2016 the number of Indian tourists increased by 40 per cent, meaning more than 800,000 people per year, while the number of foreign visitors doubled.

- Philippines: Kauswagan: From Arms to Farms Programme (2010)

Having experienced over three decades of Moro conflict, Kauswagan in the Philippines witnessed and suffered from the atrocities of war until 2010, when the local government introduced an outstanding policy that shows how conflict resolution can be achieved by tackling food security – the programme 'From Arms to Farms: Walking through the Paths of Peace' that addressed the root causes of the conflict, which were poverty, food insecurity and inequalities between population groups, notably Muslims and Christians. Based on a broad participation of different actors, led by the Local Government Units and other support groups, the programme proved very successful by helping over 600 former combatants to reintegrate into society through farming and thanks to strong leadership and well-conceived governance, Kauswagan turned from a territory disrupted by decades of war into a platform for innovation and sustainable agricultural development. As a result of this exemplary programme, no incidents of crime related to armed conflict between Muslims and Christians have been registered in the last four years in the area; the rate of poverty in the area decreased to 40 per cent in 2016, thus meeting the programme's target in just five years; food production increased thanks to the fact that 300 ha of previously abandoned land are now cultivated by ex-fighters under organic and agroecological practices; and communities have been positively affected because they can send their children to school.



- Senegal: Ndiob's vision to become a green and resilient municipality (2014) and its Agriculture Development Programme (2017)

Thanks to a very engaged Mayor and Municipal Council as well as local community, Ndiob became the first city in Senegal to embark on an agroecological transition. Designed in a large community consultation, citizens from 18 Ndiob's villages formulated their Agriculture Development Programme, which includes five priorities: food security, management of natural resources, soil fertility, livestock breeding and farming, and agriculture. Investing a notable 23 per cent of its total budget into developing agroecology, Ndiob has undertaken a series of appropriate and adequate measures to sustainably manage its natural resources and to achieve food security, including: training 600 producers and strengthening their skills in good agricultural practices; achieving self-sufficiency in certified millet seeds (about 10 tonnes); planting 300 ha of millet in ecological agriculture (producing about 450 tonnes) to ensure food self-sufficiency to 300 families; generating 84 tonnes of peanut seeds, which resulted in each of the breeders gaining more than EUR 530 of income in just the 2017 season; training 15 women group leaders on cereal processing techniques and the preparation of local, high quality cereal-based dishes; establishing an expanded public commission to ensure good land management, a farmers' cooperative, a storage warehouse and a credit fund for financing agricultural and processing projects for young people and women; and much more.

- UN Environment: TEEBAgriFood – The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity for Agriculture and Food Evaluation Framework, 2018

The TEEBAgriFood is a path-breaking, globally applicable food systems evaluation framework, which for the first time presents all wider benefits and costs associated with all relevant dimensions (environmental, health, social, cultural) of the eco-agri-food value chain in one single report. By evaluating the significant external costs and benefits inherent in different food systems, and making these costs transparent, decision-makers on farms, and in governments, institutions and businesses can make better-informed decisions that take into account the impacts of the available choices. This holistic approach of 'true cost accounting' allows the recognition, valuing and managing of the positive and negative externalities of all human behaviour and will lead to more agroecological and equitable food systems. The TEEBAgriFood Evaluation Framework will soon be applied at the country level across Africa and in Brazil, China, India and Mexico.

- United States of America: Los Angeles' Good Food Purchasing Policy (2012)

Adopted by Los Angeles city in 2012, the Good Food Purchasing Programme creates a transparent supply chain and helps institutions to measure and then make shifts in their food purchases. It is the first procurement model to support five food system values – local economies, environmental sustainability, valued workforce, animal welfare and nutrition – in equal measure. Within just six years, the Programme has achieved an impressive impact: since 2012, it has been mandatory for all city departments of Los Angeles and for the L.A. Unified School District (LAUSD), which together serve about 750,000 meals a day and have an annual budget of USD 185 million for food. For instance, it achieved that LAUSD has reduced its purchases of all industrially produced meat by 32 per cent, reducing its carbon and water footprint by 20 per cent and 20.5 per cent per meal respectively, that in just a few years the environmentally sustainable purchases of four institutions (including LAUSD) increased by 3.3 per cent and now an additional USD 4.3 million per year goes to environmentally sustainable producers, and that the same four institutions now purchase an additional USD 4.4 million annually from smallholders. The Programme has set off a nationwide movement to establish similar policies in localities small and large, and by now it has been adopted by 27 public institutions in 14 U.S. cities, which collectively spend nearly USD 895 million on food each year.

About the Future Policy Award 2018:

More information about this year's Future Policy Award is available at: <https://www.worldfuturecouncil.org/2018-agroecology>



The World Future Council

The [World Future Council](https://www.worldfuturecouncil.org) (WFC) works to pass on a healthy planet and fair societies to our children and grandchildren. To achieve this, we focus on identifying and spreading effective, future-just policy solutions and promote their implementation worldwide. The Council consists of 50 eminent global change-makers from governments, parliaments, civil societies, academia, the arts and the business world. Jakob von Uexkull, the Founder of the Alternative Nobel Prize, launched the World Future Council in 2007. We are an independent, non-profit organisation under German law and finance our activities from donations. For information on the Future Policy Award, visit: <https://www.worldfuturecouncil.org/future-policy-award>

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The Food and Agriculture Organization

The goals of the [Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations](http://www.fao.org) are to reduce hunger and malnutrition, eliminate poverty through economic and social progress and support sustainable management and utilization of natural resources. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Serving both developed and developing countries, FAO acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy. FAO is also a source of knowledge and information. FAO helps developing countries and countries in transition modernize and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices and ensure good nutrition for all. Since the founding in 1945, FAO has focused special attention on developing rural areas, home to 70 percent of the world's poor and hungry people.

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IFOAM – Organics International

Since 1972, [IFOAM - Organics International](http://www.ifoam.bio) has occupied an unchallenged position as the only international umbrella organization in the organic world, uniting an enormous diversity of stakeholders contributing to the organic vision. As agent of change, their vision is the broad adoption of truly sustainable agriculture, value chains and consumption in line with the principles of organic agriculture. At the heart of IFOAM - Organics International are about a 1000 Affiliates in more than 100 countries.

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