


Chapter 22

Transition of Ecosystem Services Based on Urban Agroecology

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ABSTRACT

This chapter has the aim to analyze the implications of the transition of ecosystem services based on urban agro ecology. It advances on the debate over the negative effects of the traditional and industrial oriented agricultural production on the ecosystem services, food systems, climate change, etc., and analyses the principles, methods and some practices that supports the transition to urban agro ecology. The method employed is the analytical of the theoretical and empirical literature review. It concludes that a transition from traditional and industrial oriented agriculture towards more urban agro ecology is inevitable to improve the ecological and environmental services, the economic efficiency, the social equity and justice, and the environmental sustainability of cities.

INTRODUCTION

The following essay aims to assess the importance of urban agroecology as a promoter of ecosystem services in cities. In response to a debate over the negative impacts of industrial input-intensive agriculture is leading to consider a feasible transition to other alternative forms capable to provide ecosystem services and produce food. Agroecology emerges in response to the problems associated with the industrial model of agricultural production. The simplified form of agroecosystem is altered with the input substitution that occurs in industrial agro systems. The industrial agriculture framed in the free market economic model has a destructive impact on sustainable natural resources, biodiversity, food security, environmental services and climate change, leading to ecosystem disruption and human hunger. Conventional agriculture is not sustainable for the rarefaction of inputs, global competition, loss of biodiversity and benefits from ecosystem services, and climate change.

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The current consumption model based on industrial agro culture is disconnected from food production leads towards poor consumption patterns and choices of diets beyond the requirements of urban land planning and development.

There is a gap in the agroecological transitions between the agroecological practices and the ecosystem services delivery. The relationship between agroecology and nature is relevant in the current crisis is framed by the land used for agriculture and the land dedicated to conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

The agroecological struggles leading to demands for right to food, land redistribution, concerns for pollution of soil, land and water, provision of ecosystem services, corporate dismantling and access to fair markets of organic products, etc., are some of the emerging issues in urban environments. To break this pervasive relationship, it is required the incorporation of an integral conservation programs framed by minimizing land use dedicated to agriculture and more to conservation of agroforest ecological biodiversity and other ecosystem services (Herrmann et al, 2018).

Agroecology and food production systems face some economic, social and environmental challenges when economies are organized around a competitive export orientation of crops that have impacts on the ecosystem services integrity, food quality, public health, and disruption of traditional rural livelihoods. The autonomy and solidarity between peoples of rural and urban agroecology displaces the control of global markets.

Research on agroecology is based on the assumption that there is a positive relationship between biodiversity and the rate of ecosystem services. Agroecological research tends to enhance agroecosystem functions of biodiversity systems based on ecological principles such as facilitation, niche partitioning, competition, etc. Sustainable urban agroecology take into consideration the efficient competition of resources between the strategies developed by actors in the urban environment to enhance benefits and securing access to land use.

In this sense, we ask ourselves why is urban agroecology important as a promoter of ecosystem services in cities? To later present analytical perspectives on agroecology, urban agroecological systems and ecosystem services, and in subsequent sections analyze the following: contributions, transitions, transformative strategies for the agroecological transition to urban agro-ecological systems. Starting from a thorough documentary review to analyze the theoretical contributions currently established on these issues.

AGROECOLOGY, URBAN AGROECOLOGY SYSTEMS AND ECOSYSTEMS SERVICES

Many studies have shown the unwanted effects of the current corporate agro-food system, emphasizing the fact of being a reproducer of hunger, disease, depletion of water, soil and energy, extinction of biodiversity, among others (Altieri and Toledo, 2011; Cuéllar-Padilla and Calle-Collado, 2011; De Molina, 2012; De Schutter, 2010). Leaving in evidence the weaknesses of this System, partly caused, because it reproduces the productivity logics of economic growth and capital accumulation, and which operates within the current economic system. A system that established a model for food production, which is developed based on mechanization, the use of monoculture and chemical fertilization (Gliessman, 2007; Ferguson and Morales, 2010; Altieri and Toledo, 2011); ignoring the organic or biological factors that determine food systems themselves (Altieri and Toledo, 2011).

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