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“Global food security and food safety:  
The role of universities”

## Smallholder's Agriculture, Biodiversity and Food Security

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*German Institute for Tropical and Subtropical Agriculture (DITSL), Germany*

### Abstract

Smallholder peasant family agriculture is studied in the tropical areas of Ecuador. This type of agriculture is characterised for being multi-crop, in which age and gender are not restrictions for productive organisation. It includes non-cultivated plant species that are allowed in the small farm. These "weeds", as commonly termed in conventional agriculture, fulfil different purposes: protection from the wind and pests, conservation of soil humidity, aesthetics, and even protection from spirits. In this presentation, we propose a model of agriculture sustained in biodiversity, which in turn guarantees the equilibrium of agricultural ecosystems and incorporates a social relationship between plants, humans and the environment. To investigate this relationship, we develop a quantitative approach using latent variables in the framework of a PLS-structural equation model. We want to emphasise the symbiotic relation between biodiversity and smallholder peasant family agriculture. The policy implication supports multi-crop farming against the mono-cropping model dominating modern capital intensive - land extensive farming. We state that there is a gap of knowledge in the understanding of this form of agricultural organisation; such gap derives from a scientific bias stemming from the Green Revolution. A new paradigm is suggested assigning a role to academic research at the university level to develop scientific grounds towards a new form of agricultural productive organisation that would enhance and guarantee food security.

**Keywords:** Biodiversity, smallholder family agriculture