PESTICIDE ACTION NETWORK:
REPLACING HIGHLY HAZARDOUS PESTICIDES WITH AGROECOLOGY
2021 Calendar

Photo: Jayakumar Chelaton
This biodiverse farm has contours to prevent erosion during severe weather. Agroecology can improve the resilience of food production in the face of extreme weather events associated with climate change. Alajuela, Costa Rica
Agroecological systems generate more diverse and higher outputs than monoculture systems, including crops, animals, medicinal plants, and fiber that support community health and livelihoods. Ethiopia
There are several benefits in this oat and lentil intercrop, including increased nitrogen use efficiency, reduced need for chemical fertilizer, higher crop yield, and weed suppression. Germany
Planting floral resources among crops helps support biodiversity, helping to maintain ecosystem functions such as pollination. Here, a purple cornflower is an important source of nectar and pollen for bees. *North Germany*
On this organic farm, a farmer shows how productive a highly biodiverse farm can be. Biodiversity increases resilience to climate change and pests and allows farmers to produce food and a variety of outputs for income. *Kenya*
The Lio Indigenous people produce a wide diversity of crops, mainly for the community's consumption. They save their seeds and have no need for commercial inputs. *Indonesia*
At a food festival organized by Agroecology X, food sovereignty advocates hold a noise barrage to call for a radical transformation of food systems that is anchored on people's rights to land, food, and justice. Manila, Philippines
This farmer sells her crops at an organic market. Agroecology allows farmers to be key decision-makers in the production and marketing of their products, improving the livelihoods of themselves, their families, and communities. Ethiopia
Farms that incorporate non-crop plants can provide habitat for natural enemies of pests, such as this ladybird on a cotton plant. This provides pest management that does not require chemical inputs. Ethiopia
This farmer protects her family’s health by eliminating the use of hazardous pesticides on her farm. Instead, she relies on naturally occurring interactions between pests and their natural enemies to minimize damage to her crops. Vietnam
Don Juan Guillermo Londoño's insecticide-free coffee farm transitioned from monoculture to intercropping with plantain, scattered shade and papaya trees. Herbicides are avoided by using non-competitive ground cover and mulching with tree prunings. *Colombia*
This farmer practices breeding local varieties of rice, which is important for preserving the genetic diversity of crops. Farmers are important generators of knowledge of agroecological practices. *Philippines.*
Pesticide Action Network (PAN) is a network of over 600 participating nongovernmental organizations, institutions and individuals in over 90 countries. Founded in 1982, PAN works to replace the use of hazardous pesticides with ecologically sound and socially just alternatives, within a rights-based approach that prioritizes agroecology, food sovereignty and climate justice.

http://pan-international.org/

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