Circularity Indicators and Nutrient Cycling

Online Dialogue

Circularity in Integrated Systems: Resource Recovery for Feed, Fuel and (Organic) Fertilizer Self-sufficiency in Ethiopia
Where are you calling from?
16 responses

netherlands
argentina uk belgium

germany
How are you involved with circularity topics?

- Farmers: 2
- Academia: 15
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Awareness</th>
<th>Sustainability</th>
<th>To reduce reliance on imports.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evidence</td>
<td>to achieve a more sustainable system</td>
<td>reduce loses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bringing back self-reliance</td>
<td>to prevent losses and use resources efficiently, this way reducing environmental impact of production</td>
<td>Reduce dependence on non-renewable resources, maintain healthy ecosystems</td>
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</tbody>
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Why do you think circularity in farming systems is important?

14 responses

- Limit nutrient losses. Reduce transportation
- Trying to reduce losses. Nutrients are finite.
- To get insights in why a farming system actually performs in the way it does. Where do the losses occur, etc.
- Minimize external inputs
- Resilience
Which sector do you think is most interested in circularity indicators?

- Government: 39%
- Academia: 43%
- Private sector: 9%
- Farmers: 4%
- NGO: 4%
Which sector do you think should bear the costs of measuring circularity indicators?
How often do you think circularity indicators should be measured?
10 responses

- Per crop cycle
- Annually
- Yearly
- 1x per 2 years
- Annually
- Depends on the purpose
What circularity topic would you like to discuss in a next online dialogue?
7 responses

- Costs of measuring circularity indicators
- Implementation indicators
- Different scales
- Circularity-sufficiency-sustainability
- Circularity vs sustainability
- Strategies and indicators for circular food systems
- Hierarchy of uses within a circular system