UNEP's Support to Countries to Integrate Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services into Agricultural Planning in the Context of the SDGs

Mette Wilkie

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Trondheim Conferences on Biodiversity

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SDG 2: END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Facts:

- 795 M hungry people (1 out of 9) – most of them in Asia
- Agriculture the single largest employer in the world
- >475 M small farms worldwide
- Need to increase agricultural production by 60% by 2050 to meet demand (under BAU)

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SDG 15: PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

Facts:

- Forests are home to more than 80% of all terrestrial species
- 8,300 known animal breeds: 8% extinct and 22% at risk
- Micro-organisms and invertebrate key to ecosystem services, but poorly known

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AGRICULTURAL IMPACTS ON BIODIVERSITY

- Habitat loss
  - –50% of the habitable land converted to farming
  - – A further 120 M hectares of natural habitats converted to farmland to meet demand for food by 2050 (under BAU)
  - – Recent examples:
    - – conversion of lowland forests in Indonesia to oil palm plantations
    - – conversion of large areas of the Amazon rainforest and Brazilian savanna to soybean and cattle farms

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AGRICULTURAL IMPACTS ON BIODIVERSITY

- Loss of genetic resources
  - –60% of terrestrial biodiversity loss relates to food production
  - – Since 1900, some 75% of crop diversity has been lost
  - –30 crops account for 90% of calories consumed by people
  - –14 animal species account for 90% of all livestock production
  - – Reduced potential for modern crops to adapt to, or be bred for, changing conditions –> threat to long-term food security

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AGRICULTURAL IMPACTS ON BIODIVERSITY

- Wasteful water consumption & pollution
  - Agriculture consumes 70% of planet's accessible freshwater
  - Arnu Darya River – irrigation for cotton and other crops – affecting the Aral Sea

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UNEP's SUPPORT TO COUNTRIES

5 As

- Analysis
- Awareness
- Advice
- Alliances
- Advocacy

A1: Analysis

Creating the evidence base

- Global Environmental Outlook (GEO 6)
- Spatial analysis & scenario development
- TEEB for Agriculture & for Oceans
- *State of the Apes: Industrial Agriculture and Ape Conservation*

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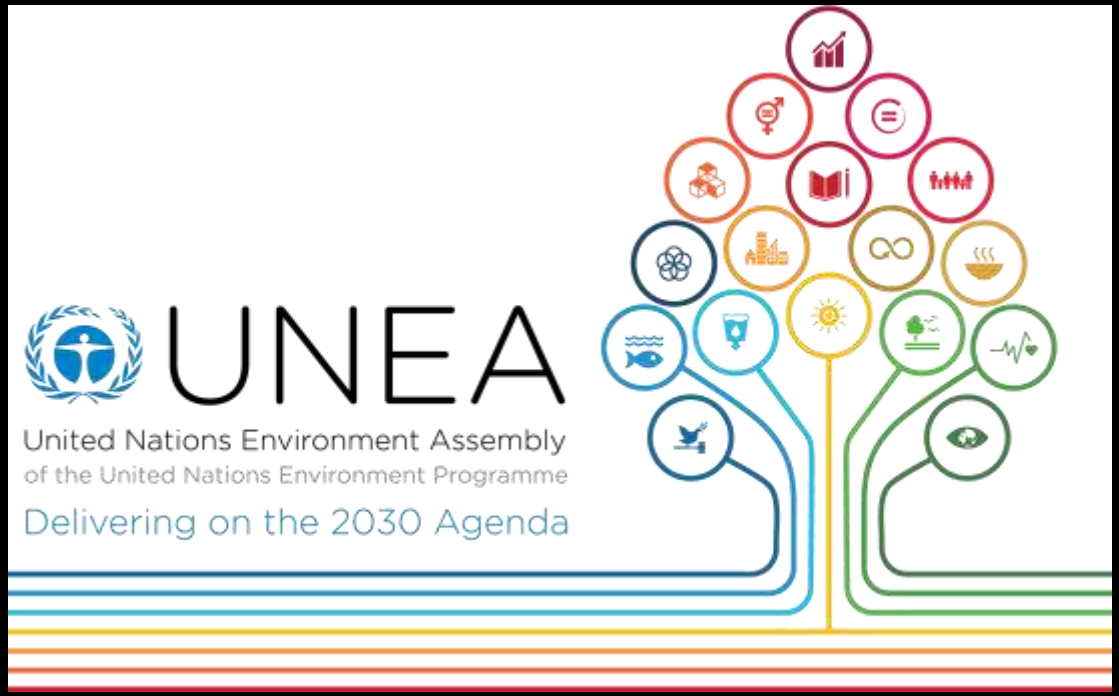
A2: Awareness

Preparing the ground for action

- Communication & Outreach
- UNEPLive
- UNEA (Pastoralism, Food waste, ITW)



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A3: Advice

Action through an Effective Science-Policy Interface

- Ecosystem Management
  - **Integrated Landscape Management**
  - 79 NBSAPs
  - Fiscal incentives & Green Landscape Bond
  - Commodities and Biodiversity/GEF Projects
- Resource Efficiency
  - **Sustainable Consumption and Production**
  - Sustainable Food Systems Programme

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A4: Alliances

Private sector engagement:
Global Partnership on Nutrient Management

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil

Great Apes Survival Partnership

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A5: Advocacy

Campaigns leading to Behavioural Change

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