

# Food Security and Nutrition

## The UN Environment Programme Experiences

UN EMG Nexus Dialogue on Biodiversity and  
Human Security  
2-3 May 2018



# History of CBD Work Program on Agrobiodiversity and UN Environment support

1996 – Based on the Brazilian proposal and SBSTTA 2 recommendation the CBD adopted Decision III/11 at COP 3 in Buenos Aires establishing the Work Program on Agricultural Biological Diversity (Agrobiodiversity), further detailed in Decisions V/5 in 2000 and VI/5 in 2002.

International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators adopted by the CBD in Decision V/5 in 2000 in Nairobi and further detailed in Decision VI/5 in 2002 in the Hague.

International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity adopted by the CBD in Decision VI/5 in 2002 in the Hague and further detailed in Decision VIII/23 in 2006 in Curitiba, Brazil.

Cross-cutting Initiative on Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition (BFN) adopted in 2006 in Curitiba, Brazil, of the CBD Decision VIII/23



# Mainstreaming Agricultural Biodiversity Typology of UN Environment Interventions



Conservation and use of crop genetic diversity to control pests and diseases in support of sustainable agriculture



Conservation and Management of Pollinators for Sustainable Agriculture, through an Ecosystem Approach



*In-situ* Conservation of Crop Wild Relatives Through Enhanced Information Management and Field Application



**37 countries supported by UN Environment in Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Agriculture Production Sector**



Conservation and sustainable management of below ground biodiversity



Development and Application of Decision-support tools to conserve and sustainably use genetic diversity in indigenous livestock and wild relatives



Biodiversity Portfolio Approach to Buffer against Unpredictable Environmental Change in the Nepal Himalayas



Conservation and Sustainable Use of Cultivated and Wild Tropical Fruit Diversity: Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods, Food Security and Ecosystem Services

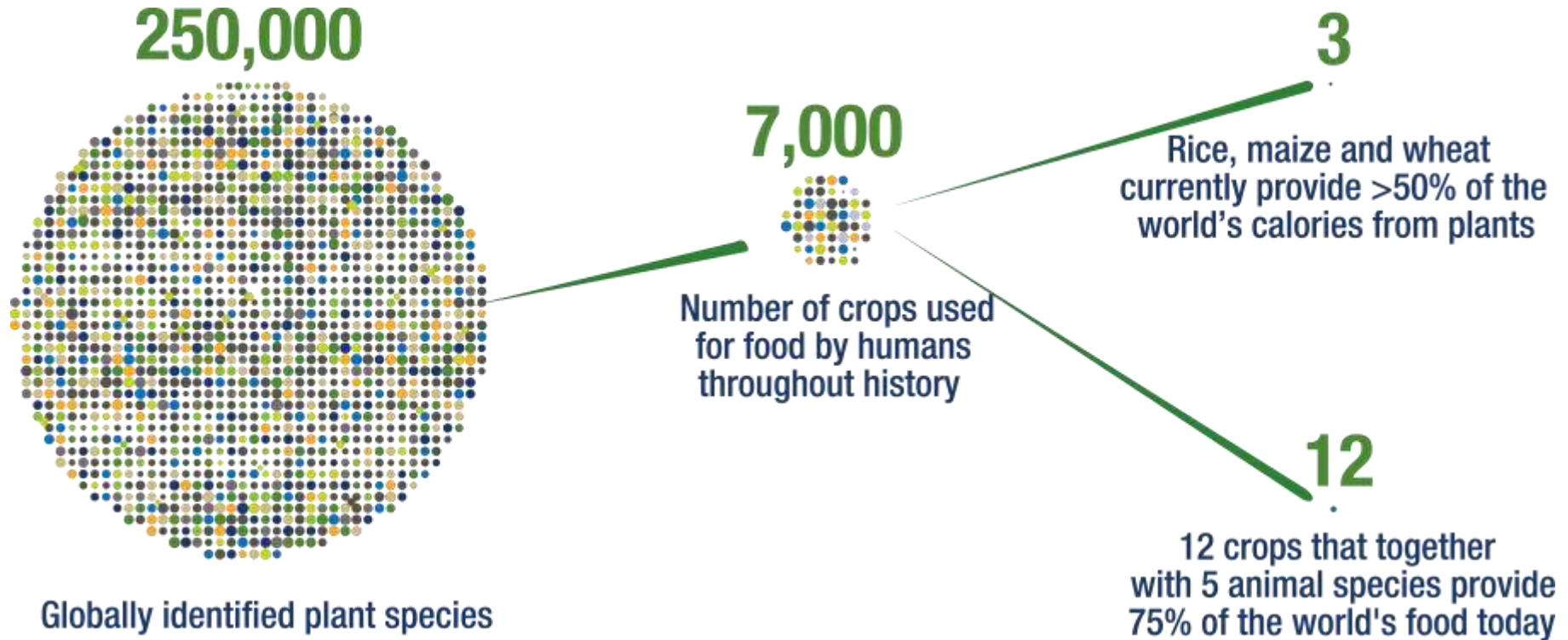


*In Situ*/On-Farm Conservation and Use of Agricultural Biodiversity (Horticultural Crops and Wild Fruit Species) in Central Asia



BFN

# Challenge: Shrinking biodiversity in agriculture, food systems and diets



# Challenge: malnutrition



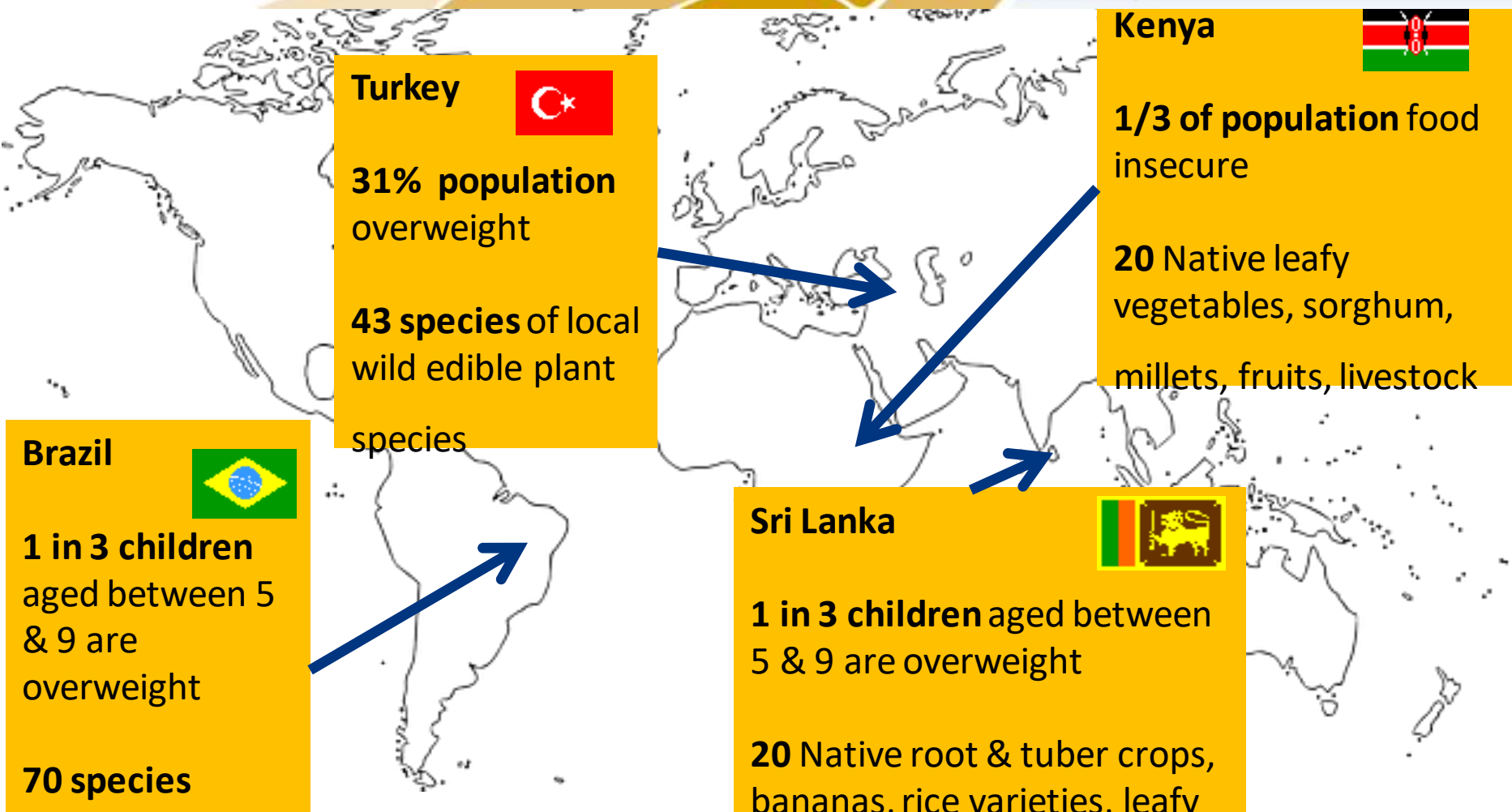
**795 million suffer from insecure food supplies**


**2 billion overweight or obese**


**2 billion lack essential vitamin and minerals in diet**




# Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition Project



**Turkey**   
**31% population**  
overweight  
**43 species** of local  
wild edible plant  
species

**Kenya**   
**1/3 of population** food  
insecure  
**20** Native leafy  
vegetables, sorghum,  
millets, fruits, livestock

**Brazil**   
**1 in 3 children**  
aged between 5  
& 9 are  
overweight  
**70 species**  
Mostly fruits

**Sri Lanka**   
**1 in 3 children** aged between  
5 & 9 are overweight  
**20** Native root & tuber crops,  
bananas, rice varieties, leafy  
vegetables & fruits



# Schools, gardens are a platform...



...to bring all this together



# Key for success – Working in Partnerships

- Sister UN Agencies- FAO, IFAD, UNESCO;
- Partner Governments;
- CGIAR Centers;
- Academia;
- CSO;
- Local communities;
- Private sector.

## What's next

- Not loose momentum;
- Share experiences among countries;
- Enhance inter-sectoral coordination and cooperation;
- Establish public policies to scale-up;
- Integrate with national implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

# Challenges

## Unfinished agenda



Credit: Golden, 2013

Political will, capacity, resources, competing interests...



# SDG “Accelerator”

**1** NO  
POVERTY



**2** ZERO  
HUNGER



**15** LIFE  
ON LAND







Thank you