

GAPs in achieving selected SDGs: Linkages

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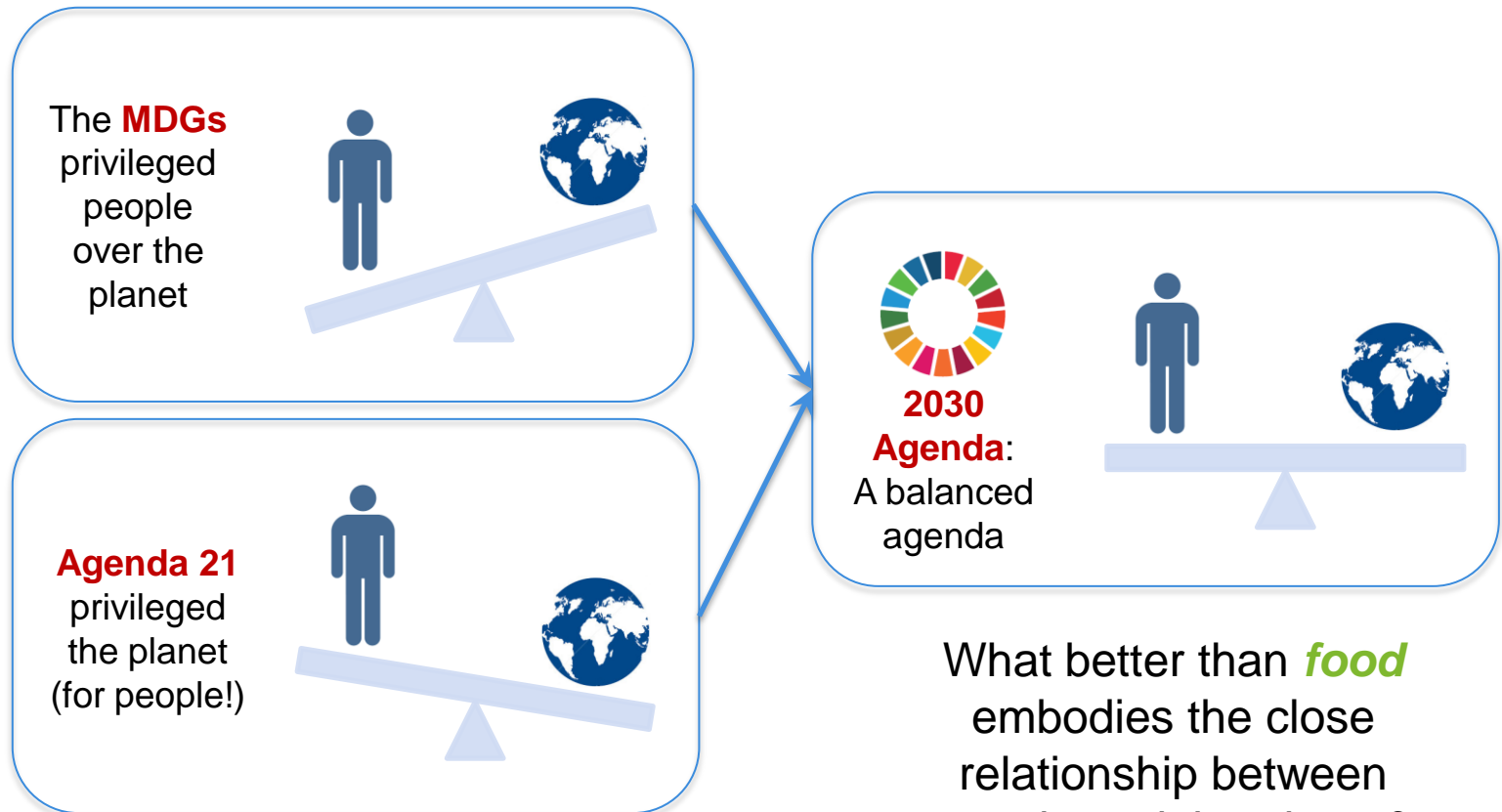
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1- Introduction

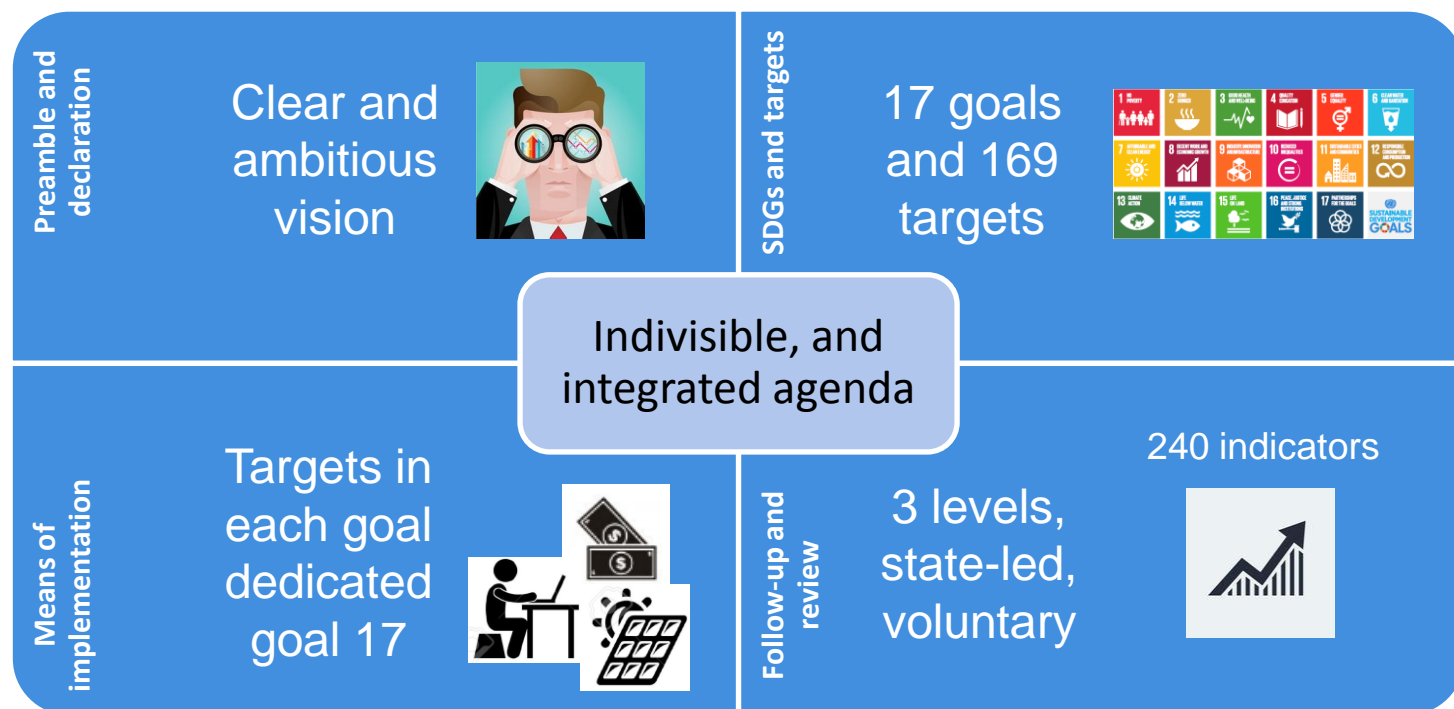
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: A balanced agenda



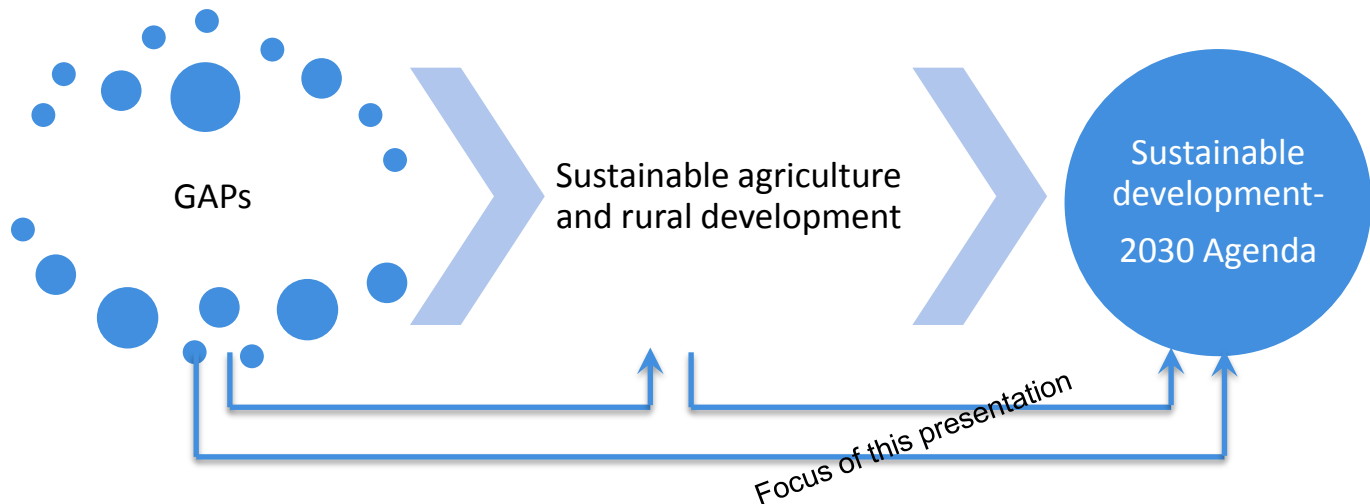
What better than *food* embodies the close relationship between people and the planet?

1- Introduction

Components of the Agenda



GAPs-SD linkages



What are GAPs?

- Practices that address environmental, economic and social sustainability for on-farm processes, and result in safe and quality agricultural products

Source: FAO

What is sustainable agriculture:

- Agriculture that ensures the attainment and continued satisfaction of human needs for present and future generations.
- Agriculture that conserves land, water, plant and animal genetic resources, is environmentally non-degrading, technically appropriate, economically viable and socially acceptable.

Goal 2



GOAL 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote **sustainable agriculture**

Outcome

2.1 end hunger and ensure access by all to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

2.2 end all forms of malnutrition

Process

2.3 double agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers

2.4 ensure sustainable food production systems and implement **resilient agricultural practices**

2.5 maintain genetic diversity

2.a increase investment in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and gene banks

2.b correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets





2.c ensure proper functioning of food commodity markets

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2- Sustainable agriculture within the Agenda





Sustainable agriculture and other SDGs

Achieving sustainable agriculture will contribute to achieving many other SDG targets. For **example** ...

Goal and target	Rationale
 <p>SDG1: End poverty 1.1 Eradicate extreme poverty 1.2 Reduce poverty in all its dimensions 1.5 Build resilience of poor and reduce their vulnerability to climate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty is a rural phenomena. Agricultural growth can be effective in reducing poverty • Curbing rural poverty will also reduce migration and related urban poverty • The rural poor are among the most vulnerable to climate
 <p>SDG3: Healthy lives and well-being 3.2 End preventable deaths of children under 5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deaths from foodborne diseases affects mostly children under 5
 <p>SDG6: Sustainable management of water 6.3 Improve water quality 6.4 Increase water use efficiency across all sectors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture is the largest consumer of water (84% in the AR) and contributes significantly to water pollution
 <p>SDG8: Inclusive and sustainable economic growth, decent work 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth 8.4 Improve global resource efficiency in consumption and production</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing the incomes of small holder farmers is key to achieving inclusive and equitable growth • Sustainable agriculture will decouple growth in this sector from environmental degradation

2- Sustainable agriculture within the Agenda

Sustainable agriculture and other SDGs (2)

Goal and target	Rationale
 <p>SDG12: Sustainable consumption and production 12.2 Achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources 12.3 Halve per capita global food waste and reduce food losses along production and supply chains</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The way food is grown has a significant impact on the health of our planet and natural resources • The world loses or wastes about a third of the food it produces (in the AR: range between 7 and 19%)
 <p>SDG13: Combat climate change and its impacts 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable agriculture systems can adapt better to climate change (better soil, higher biodiversity, ...) • Such systems also emit less GHGs
 <p>SDG14: Oceans, seas and marine resources 14.1 Reduce marine pollution of all kinds 14.4 Regulate harvesting and end overfishing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture contributes to nutrient pollution • Sustainable fisheries (including aquaculture)
 <p>SDG15: Terrestrial ecosystems 15.3 Combat desertification and soil degradation 15.5 Halt the loss of biodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsustainable agriculture exacerbates land degradation and contributes to the loss of crop and animal genetic diversity

How do GAPs link to the SDGs?

Adoption/compliance with GAPs can help directly in the achievement of, and reporting on, specific SDG indicators. For examples ...

GlobalG.A.P. control point	SDG indicator
Multiple, e.g. AF 6 (environment and conservation), CB 5 (fertilizer application) ...	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
CB 6.2.2: Is there a water management plan to optimize water usage and reduce waste?	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time
AF 6.3.1: Can the producer show monitoring of on farm energy use?	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
Multiple control points under AF 3.6 (worker welfare)	8.8.2 Increase in national compliance of labor rights
AF 5.2.3: Are organic wastes composted on the farm and utilized for soil conditioning?	12.5.1 National recycling rate
CB 4.2: Have techniques been used to improve or maintain soil structure, and to avoid soil compaction?	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area

Concluding remarks

Role of stakeholders

- While implementation of the 2030 Agenda is foremost the responsibility of Governments, all sectors of society can and are expected to contribute, through an effective public private and civil society partnerships
- Farmers as a “Major Group” was actively engaged in the inter-governmental process for formulating the Agenda
- Follow-up and review of the Agenda will also benefit from the support of all relevant stakeholders

THANK YOU

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