

Post-2015 Goals for Achieving Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture: Towards an Integrated Strategy

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Building the post-2015 agenda: evidence to action
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Post-2015 Challenges for Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture



- MDG on Hunger achieved; still 870 mln undernourished
- Raise production in the context of climate risks
- Mitigate climate threats- towards agriculture a net sink of GHG
- Restore degraded ag'l lands
- Conserve and restore forest cover
- Secure water for agriculture & communities by protecting water quality and watershed functions
- Support farmers to be leading stewards of ecosystems

What is new since MDGs?



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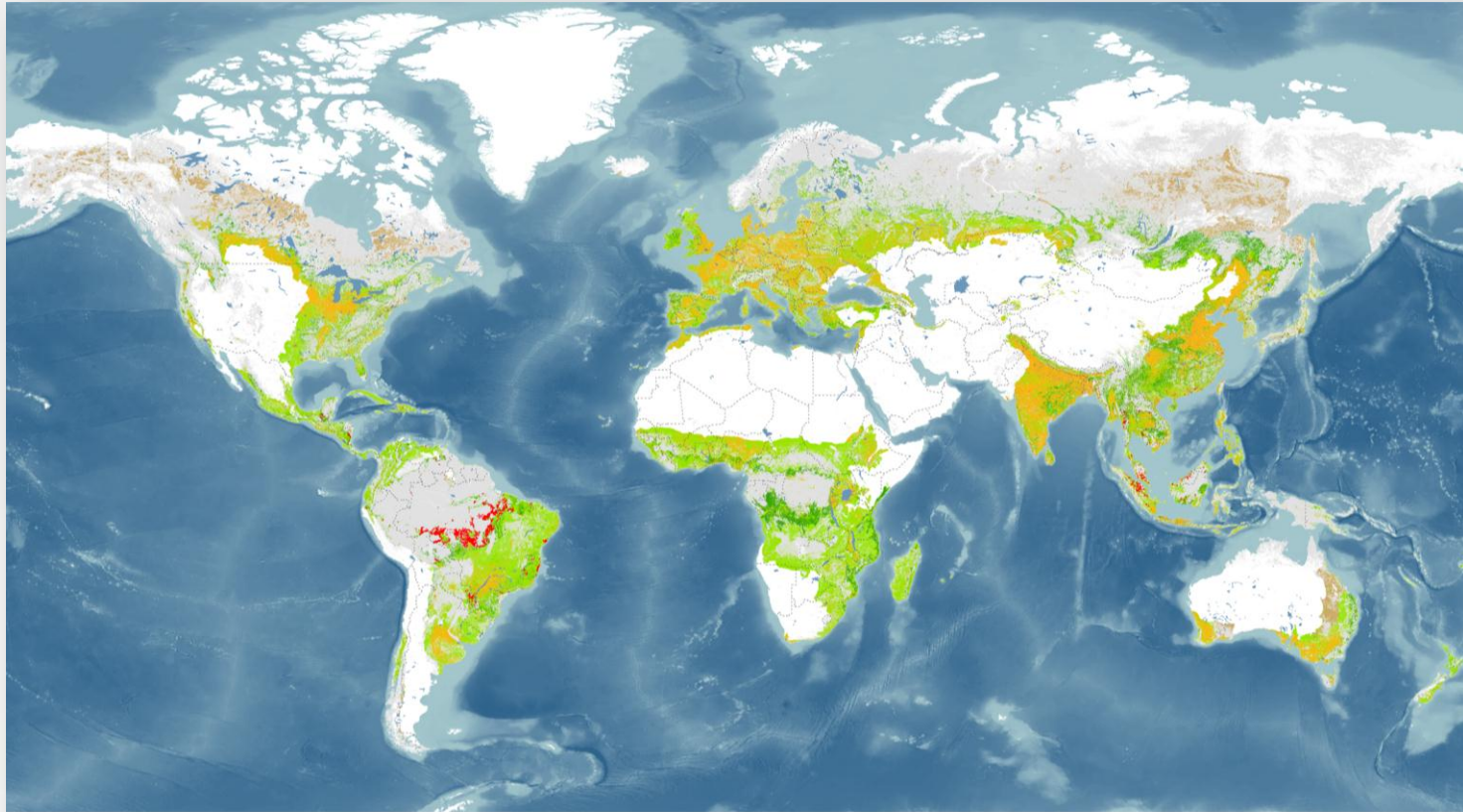
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Securing Food Supply in the 21st Century: Beyond Field-Scale Productivity



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Healthy Ecosystems Sustain People, Food, Nature



FOREST AND LANDSCAPE RESTORATION OPPORTUNITIES

- Wide-scale restoration
- Mosaic restoration
- Remote restoration

OTHER AREAS

- Agricultural lands
- Recent tropical deforestation
- Urban areas
- Forest without restoration needs



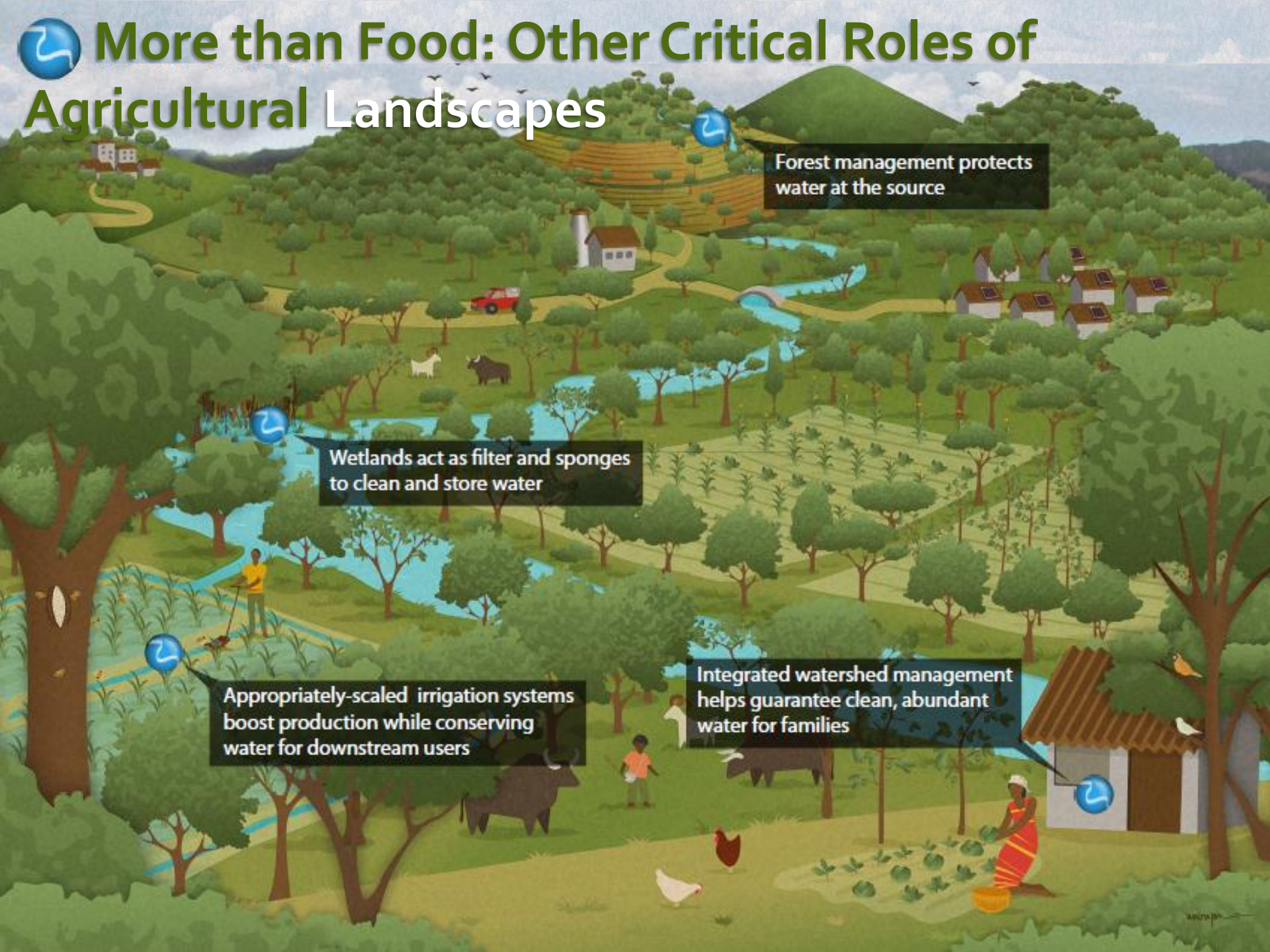
More than Food: Other Critical Roles of Agricultural Landscapes

Forest management protects water at the source

Wetlands act as filter and sponges to clean and store water

Appropriately-scaled irrigation systems boost production while conserving water for downstream users

Integrated watershed management helps guarantee clean, abundant water for families



Landscapes for Food, Fiber, Energy, Health, Water, Livelihoods, Biodiversity, Ecosystem, Climate

Protect Natural Habitats

Incentives to protect natural forests and grasslands include certification, payment for climate services, securing land tenure rights, and community fire control.

Restore Degraded Watersheds and Rangelands

Degradation costs livelihood assets and essential watershed functions; restoration can be a win-win strategy for addressing climate change, rural poverty, and water scarcity.

Enrich Soil Carbon

Agricultural soils can be managed to reduce emissions by minimizing tillage, reducing the use of nitrogen fertilizers, preventing erosion, increasing organic matter content, and adding biochar.

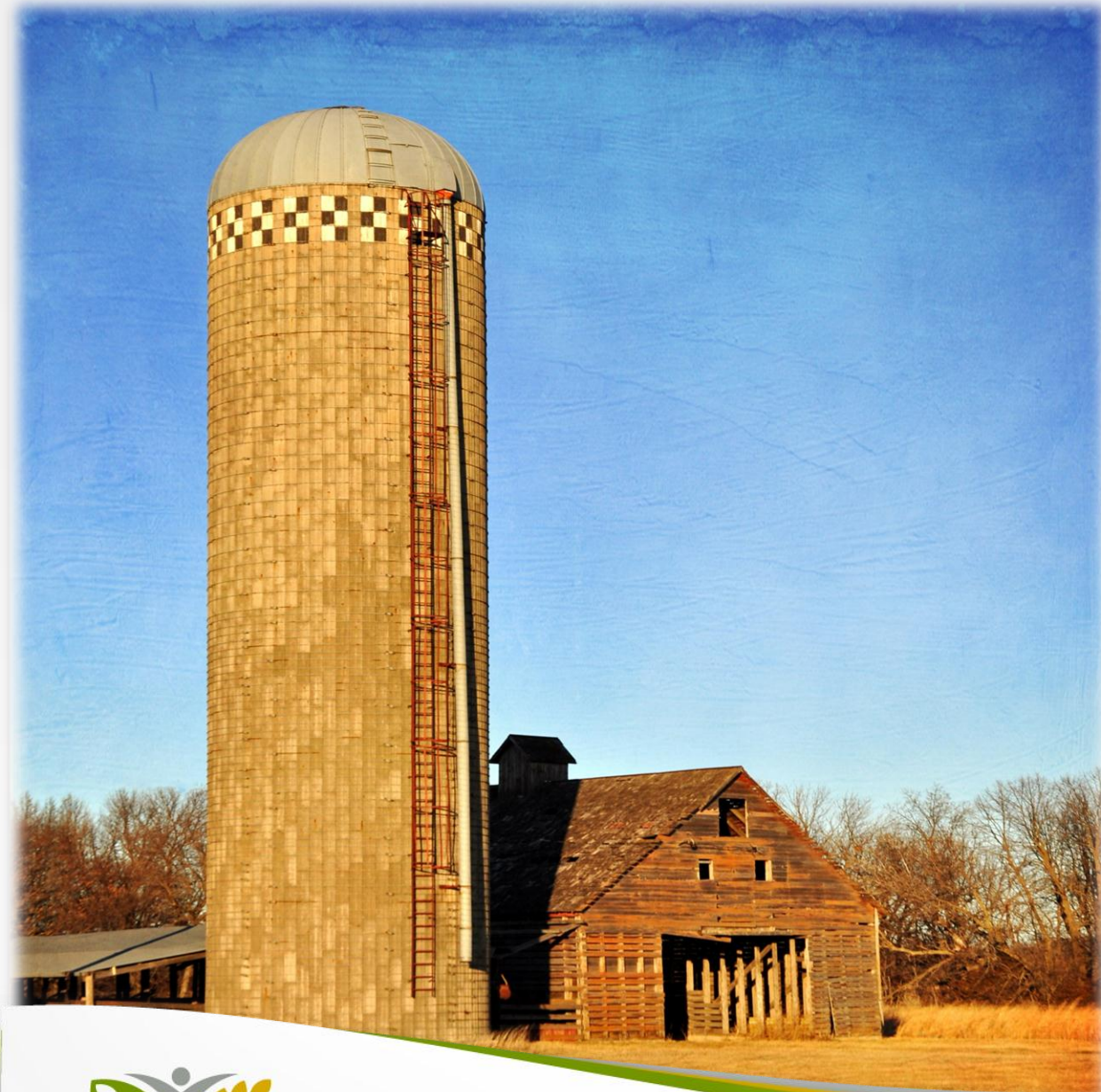
Climate-Friendly Livestock Systems

Climate-friendly livestock production requires rotational grazing systems, manure management, methane capture, improved feeds, as well as an overall reduction in livestock numbers.

Farm with Perennials

Perennial crops, like grasses, palms, and trees, maintain and develop their root system, capture carbon, increase water infiltration, and reduce erosion.

Overcoming Sectoral Silos, Scaling for Impact



Integration through Community-led Action and Stakeholder Collaboration



Farming Practices that Generate Both Higher Yields and Ecosystem Services

<i>Ecosystem Service</i>	Conservation Agriculture			Holistic Grazing			Organic Agriculture			Precision Agriculture			System of Rice Intensification		
	+	=	-	+	=	-	+	=	-	+	=	-	+	=	-
Pest Control	1	2					4	7					6		
Soil Fertility & Structure	14	2	4	4	3	3	55	8	1	1			12	2	1
Nutrient Cycling	6	1	2	2	1	1	23	39	5	12	2				
Wild Biodiversity	3						11						23	1	2
Erosion Control	10		1	1	1	1	1			1			1		
H2O qual. & quant.	16	2	2	1		1				9			52		2

total # of studies reviewed = 219

Garbach, et al. 2012. 'An Assessment of the Multi-Functionality of Agroecological Intensification.' EcoAgriculture Partners: Washington, DC.

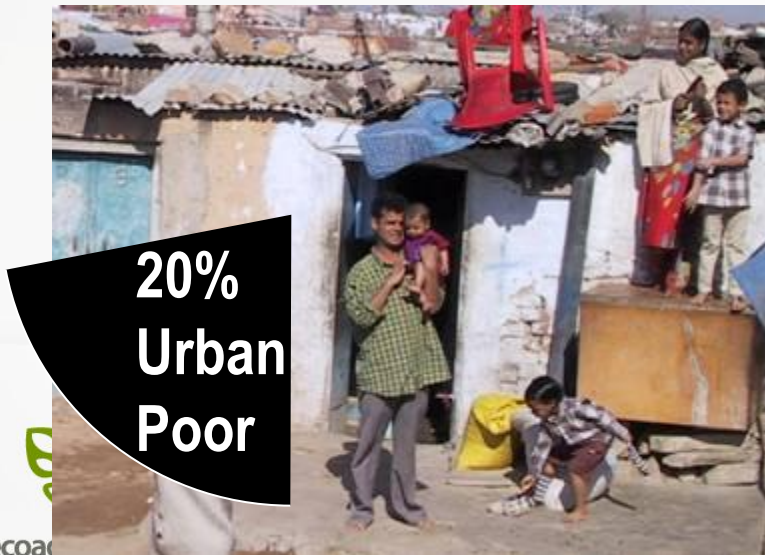
Investing in Natural Resource Assets (on and off-farm) as a Foundation to Meet Multiple Goals



As well as Freshwater, Coastal and Marine Fisheries Resources



Focusing action on the poorest and inequality



Which means.....



- Mobilize the voice of the poor
- Secure subsistence production of marginalized
- Build and access productive and natural resource assets for poor and landless
- Institutions to support and connect farmers/communities
- Food systems to include smallholder suppliers
- Encourage local planning for resilience

Questions for Discussion

- 1) How can sustainable agriculture & related assets contribute to the *eradication* of extreme poverty and hunger? (and improved health)
- 2) How can agricultural production meet the needs of a growing, and wealthier, population, in a way that is environmentally sustainable?
- 3) How can policies and programming for food and agriculture inter-link with policies for energy, water, health and environment, and still remain clear, concise and politically effective?



Thank you

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