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<i>Session</i>	Session 10
<i>Title of presentation</i>	UNDP Support to the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda – in the context of sustainable agriculture and biodiversity
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Abstract

The largest driver of deforestation is the production of agricultural commodities, which accounts for more than 20% of the world’s total greenhouse gas emissions. Now, deforestation and forest degradation account for 20% of the world’s total GHG emissions. At the same time, agricultural commodities, the bedrock of most rural developing economies, are contributing to economic development, food security and poverty reduction.

Recognizing this, the UNDP’s ecosystem and biodiversity programme addresses the urgent need for scaling up sustainable agriculture production around the world. With over 70 projects with specific focus on biodiversity and agriculture, UNDP aims to decouple agricultural development from biodiversity loss. UNDP’s interventions range from support for integration of biodiversity and ecosystem objectives into development and land use planning and management and in production sectors such as agricultural and fisheries, to support agrobiodiversity conservation and capacity development for implementing the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS).

A flagship project in the mix of UNDP’s support for sustainable agriculture is the Green Commodities Programme (GCP). Established in 2009, it aims to strengthen and scale up UNDP’s support to Sustainable Commodity Production for sustainable development. With a focus on highly traded commodities with substantial environmental, economic and social impacts (e.g. palm oil, cocoa, coffee, soy and beef) and national level commodity-focused interventions involving public private partnerships, the GCP operates in 10 countries.

Through the GCP and other sustainable agricultural related support, UNDP supports countries in their efforts towards attainment of Sustainable Development Goals.

Key considerations

- Agriculture is the largest driver of deforestation and is responsible for around 25% of global greenhouse gas emissions
- To achieve sustainable agriculture for ensuring food security addressing a large number of SDGs, breaking the negative chain between agricultural expansion and deforestation and biodiversity loss will be essential.

Key discussion points and conclusions

- What are the root causes and drivers of agriculture related deforestation and biodiversity loss?
- What barriers prevent countries from being able to tackle the drivers.
- Focus on agricultural commodities at 5th supply chain is an essential element for addressing the issues.

Key question/s that you would pose at the roundtable discussions

- How could we use the 2030 agenda to change the current trajectory of agriculture related deforestation and biodiversity loss?
- What are the key trigger points for a transformative change?