



**Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations**

**The Sustainable Development Goals - Shaping business
strategy through to 2030:
The roadmap for delivery and business solutions related
to the agri-food sector**

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AGRICULTURE SUSTAINABILITY



NATURAL RESOURCES

Land, Energy, Nutrients, Water, Genetics, Forests, Fish

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Climate, Nutrient cycling, Biodiversity, Oceans and water, Environmental Health

CLIMATE CHANGE



AGRICULTURE

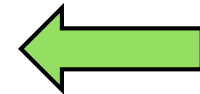
Crops, Livestock
Forestry, Fishery
Aquaculture



AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Food, Feed, Fiber, Fuel

COMPETITION & SCARCITY



ECONOMIC and SOCIAL SERVICES

Nutrition and health,
Poverty reduction and gender equity,
Employment, Cultural Values

“Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”

Brundtland Report, 1987

conveys idea of sustainability having quantifiable limits

Millennium Development Goals



In 2000, countries committed to achieving a set of eight measurable goals that range from halving extreme poverty and hunger to promoting gender equality and reducing child mortality, by 2015.



- ✓ Post 2015 development goals
- ✓ layout global sustainable development priorities and aspirations for 2030
- ✓ seek to mobilize global efforts around a common set of goals and targets
- ✓ transition away from development perspective
- ✓ broaden focus - economic, environmental factors, social dimensions

THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- ✓ Ambitious for the time they were developed
- ✓ There were some high-profile key successes
 - ❖ extreme poverty was halved in 15 years - number of people living on less than \$1.25 a day has been reduced from 1.9 billion in 1990 to 836 million in 2015
 - ❖ over 2 billion more people gained access to clean drinking water
 - ❖ Worldwide 2.1 billion people have gained access to improved sanitation
 - ❖ The mortality rate of children under-five was cut by more than half since 1990.
- ✓ There was regression in relation to some key areas,
 - ❖ such as deforestation and biodiversity impacts (part of MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability).
- ✓ Key gaps in the coverage of MDGs—for example, climate, conflict, inequality, human rights and economic development

The 8
Millennium
Development
Goals





Focus is now on building a sustainable world where environmental sustainability, social inclusion, and economic development are equally valued.

- ***From narrow to inclusive:*** MDGs were drawn up by a group of experts whereas SDGs have evolved after a long and extensive consultative process
 ✓ *input of the private sector during the development of the SDGs was unprecedented*
- ***From partial solutions to total solutions:*** MDGs focused only on 8 goals, 21 targets and 63 indicators. SDGs include 17 goals with 169 targets.
- ***Universal - From some countries to all countries:*** Focus on developing economies with funding from rich countries. All countries, developed or developing, are expected to work towards achieving SDGs.
- ***Multi-stakeholder by design:*** SDGs include a vision of building vibrant and systematic partnerships to achieve sustainable development and call for worldwide action among governments, business and civil society to end poverty and create a life of dignity and opportunity for all, within the boundaries of the planet

CHANGING ROLE OF PRIVATE SECTOR IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

MDGs: the private sector was thought to contribute to sustainable development in three ways:

- ✓ **Core business activities** - these are assessed for companies' effects on incomes, prices, and other factors driving government action, like public investment capacity
- ✓ **Public-private partnership (PPPs)** - these showed how business was considered a facilitator of national development goals.
- ✓ **Philanthropy** - philanthropic activities were regarded as raising awareness for investments related to MDGs, direct funding, seed funding, and large scale, long-term commitments.

SDGs:

- ✓ *Equally new are the expectations around the role the private sector will play in implementing the SDGs*
- ✓ **positively contribute to sustainable development through core business activities and operations.** e.g., the private sector can contribute to a better environment by reducing their negative impact within their direct operations and supply chains.
- ✓ **The 2030 Agenda's vision for private sector engagement also touches on new areas,** such as blended finance and channeling private investment to areas initially funded through public finance e.g. water, sanitation, energy and education

SUSTAINABILITY IS NO LONGER OPTIONAL

- ▶ Businesses are being shaped and challenged by:
 - ✓ intense competition for raw materials and natural resources
 - ✓ a growing awareness and consensus about climate change, regulations on carbon emissions
 - ✓ increasing urbanization
 - ✓ changing demographics, migration
 - ✓ growing global and national inequalities, complicating the challenge of global change
- ▶ SDGs will be the foundation of future regulations and policies: that inform and channel investment into priority sectors and restrict businesses that have negative social or environmental impacts

WHAT'S THE BUSINESS CASE FOR HELPING ACHIEVE THE SDGS?

Achieving the SDGs represents a business opportunity

- ❖ The Global Goals indicate market gaps, development needs and investment priorities
- ❖ Poverty, inequality, water scarcity, climate change and degradation of natural resources are all ultimately bad for business.
- ❖ The SDGs offer a pathway to create new markets or accelerate the growth of existing markets. Investing in meeting the SDG's can unlock new market opportunities and could create specific business opportunities worth over US\$2.3 trillion in the food and agriculture system by 2030.
- ❖ It is estimated that the delivery of SDGs could collectively generate almost 80 million new jobs by 2030, about 2% of the forecasted size of the labor force in 2030.

Several trends are making these opportunities more compelling

- ✓ **Demographics:** World population is expected to exceed 9 billion by 2050. ~ 2.3 billion more mouths to feed. Feeding this population will require raising overall food production by 70 percent from the 2005/7 level. Over 800 million people who are hungry who will need to be better fed.
- ✓ **Income growth:** Between 2010 and 2020, the world's bottom 40% will nearly double their spending power from US\$3 trillion to US\$5.8 trillion.
- ✓ **Technology:** Rapid innovation is catalyzing improved market analysis, knowledge sharing, product and service design, renewable energy sources, distribution models and operational efficiencies.

HOW AGRI-FOOD BUSINESS CAN ACCELERATE ACHIEVEMENT OF SDGS

- ▶ **Engaging with public policy.** Action by governments will be critical to fully capturing the value of many of the SDG opportunities, business needs to engage to ensure the requisite policy tools are in place. These include regulatory frameworks, such as measures to catalyze investment, infrastructure, pricing of social and environmental externalities.
- ▶ **Product innovation.** Businesses will need to understand potential opportunities emerging from the SDG areas in their sector better partner with government and non-traditional partners (particularly research agencies) on developing new solutions.
- ▶ **Driving sustainability through supply chains.** Companies will need to rethink supply chain management, with greater focus on transparency, partnering with local producers and driving efficiency gains. E.g. partnering with local producers will be particularly crucial in agriculture (with smallholder farmers) in order to raise productivity. In this way, the SDGs could “trickle down the supply chain.”
- ▶ **Educating consumers.** Businesses will need to educate consumers around new SDG-related business models. E.g., tackling consumer waste requires educating people about the relevance of these issues, particularly when price signals are often insufficient to drive change.

EVALUATION OF PROGRESS

Sustainability reporting & tracking of progress

- ✓ Improving corporate strategy and operations
- ✓ Enhancing branding and communications
- ✓ Complying with consumer/client requirements
- ✓ Complying with regulatory or policy requirements



The background features abstract, overlapping green geometric shapes, primarily triangles and polygons, in various shades of green, creating a modern and dynamic visual effect.

Thank you

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