

RESEARCH ARTICLE

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING

Assessing the land resource–food price nexus of the Sustainable Development Goals

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www.globiom.org



The fundamental question:

How do we **manage trade-offs** among 17 goals to make progress on the **complete agenda?**

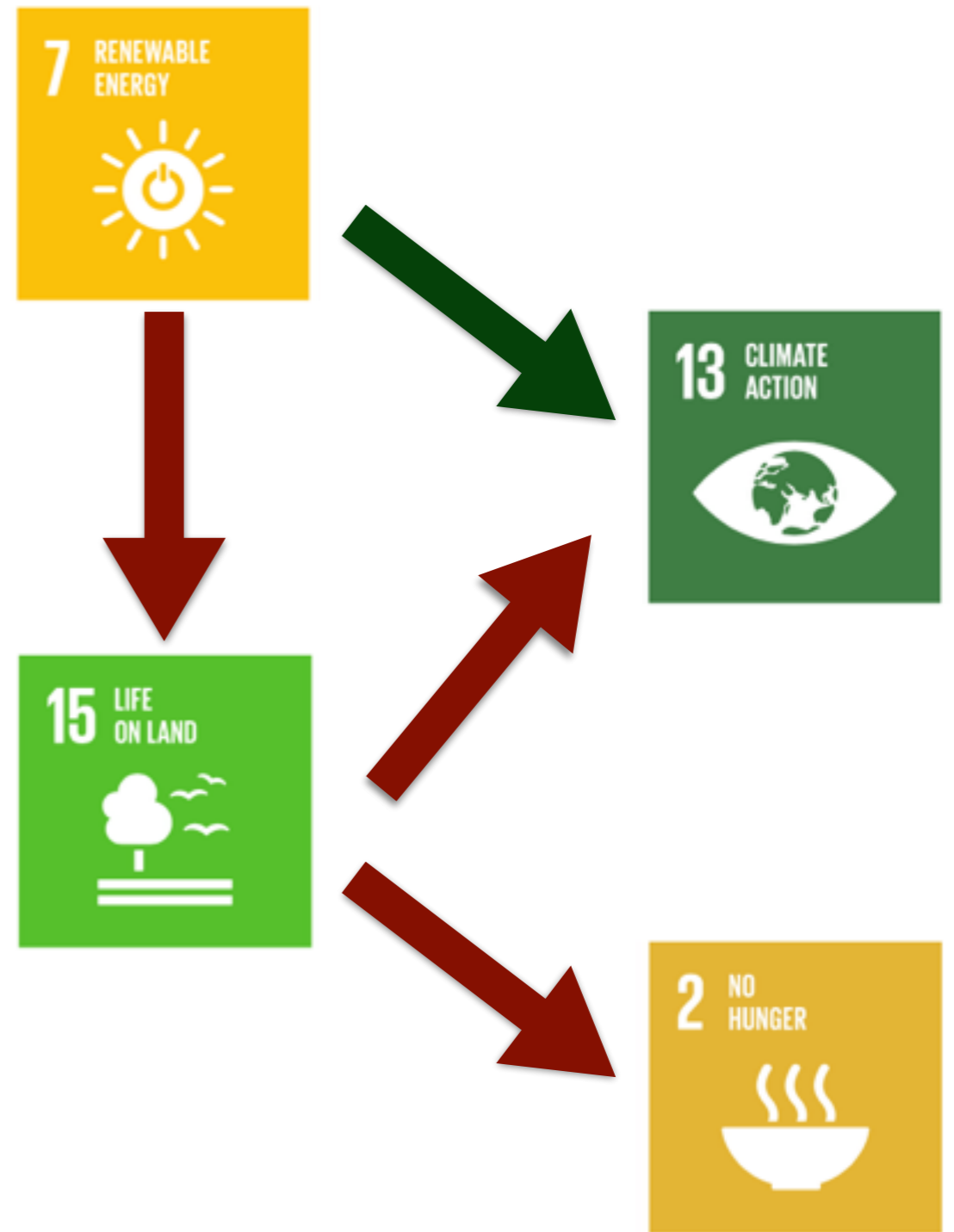


Tradeoffs

Sustainability is not pursued in a vacuum:

Ambitious conservation policies will lead to food price increases.

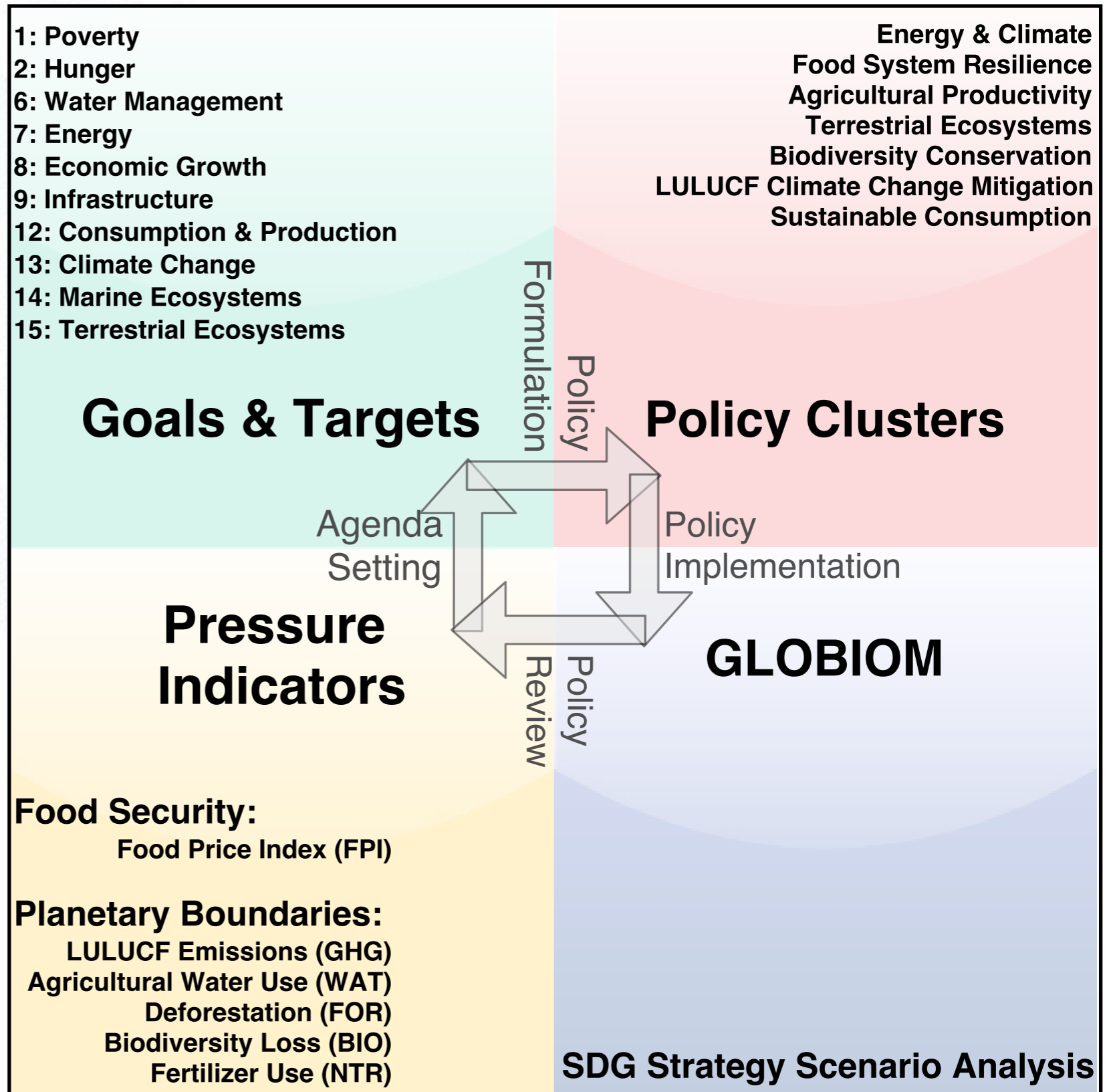
The question is how to manage tradeoffs to live within resource budgets.



Ex: 1st generation biofuels

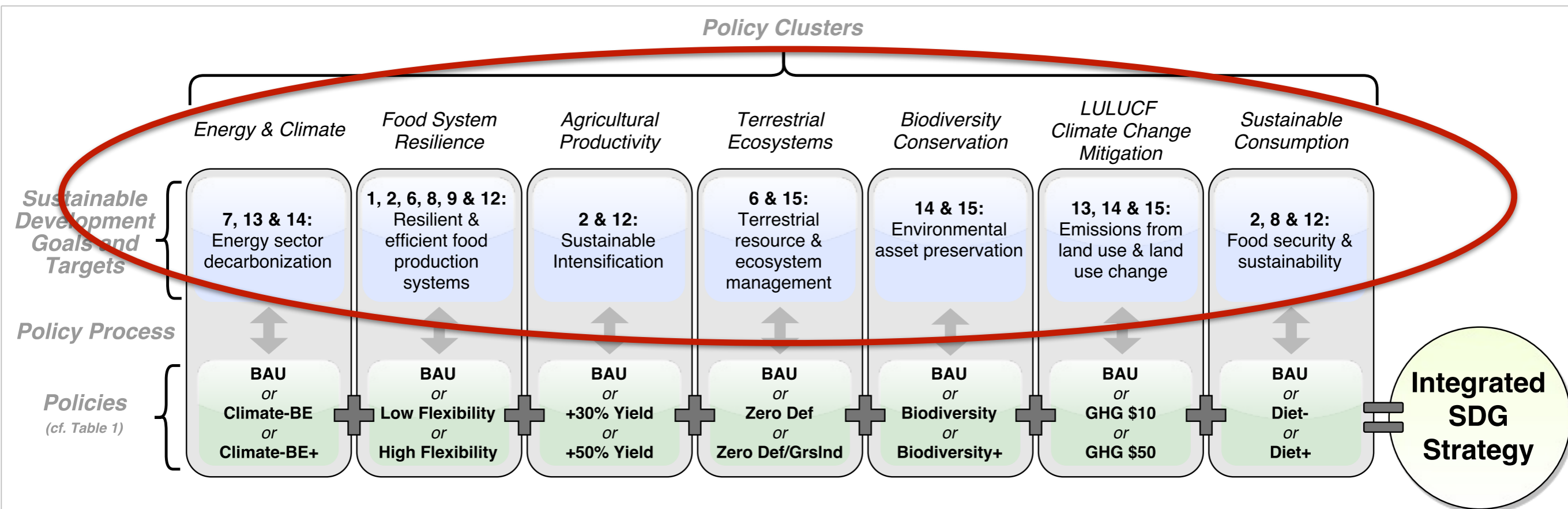
Analysis framework:

- Looking at land system-related SDGs
- Based on the policy process
- Not trying to identify the “best” policy directly
- Can we see tradeoffs using a model like GLOBIOM?
- Can these be independent of scenario construction?



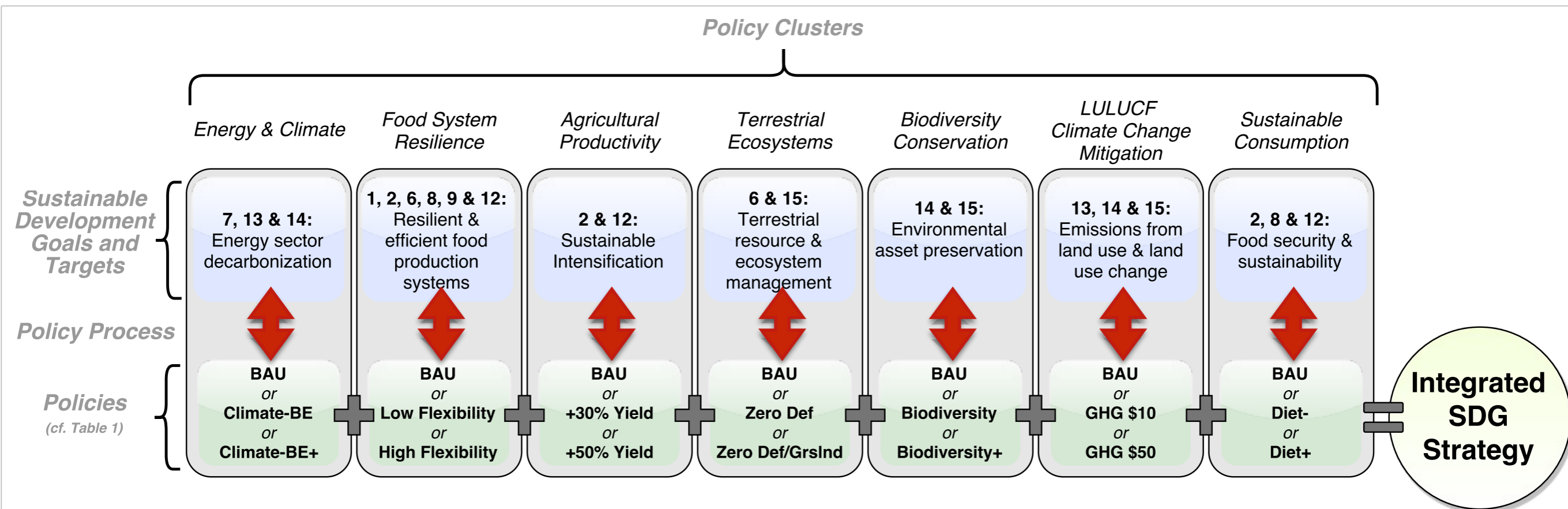
Goals

- Identify thematic clusters of goals



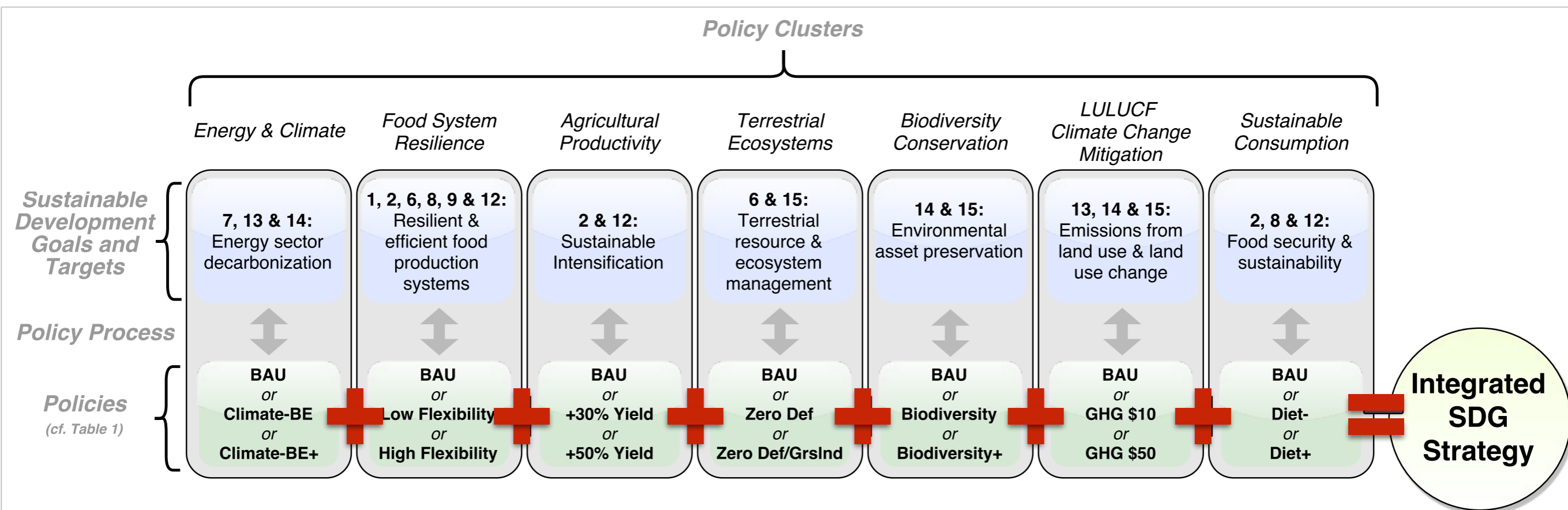
Goals into Policy

- Identify thematic clusters of goals
- Pair each cluster with a range of policy options (global implementation)



Goals into Policy into GLOBIOM

- Identify thematic clusters of goals
- Pair each cluster with a range of policy options



- Construct scenarios from unique combinations of policies

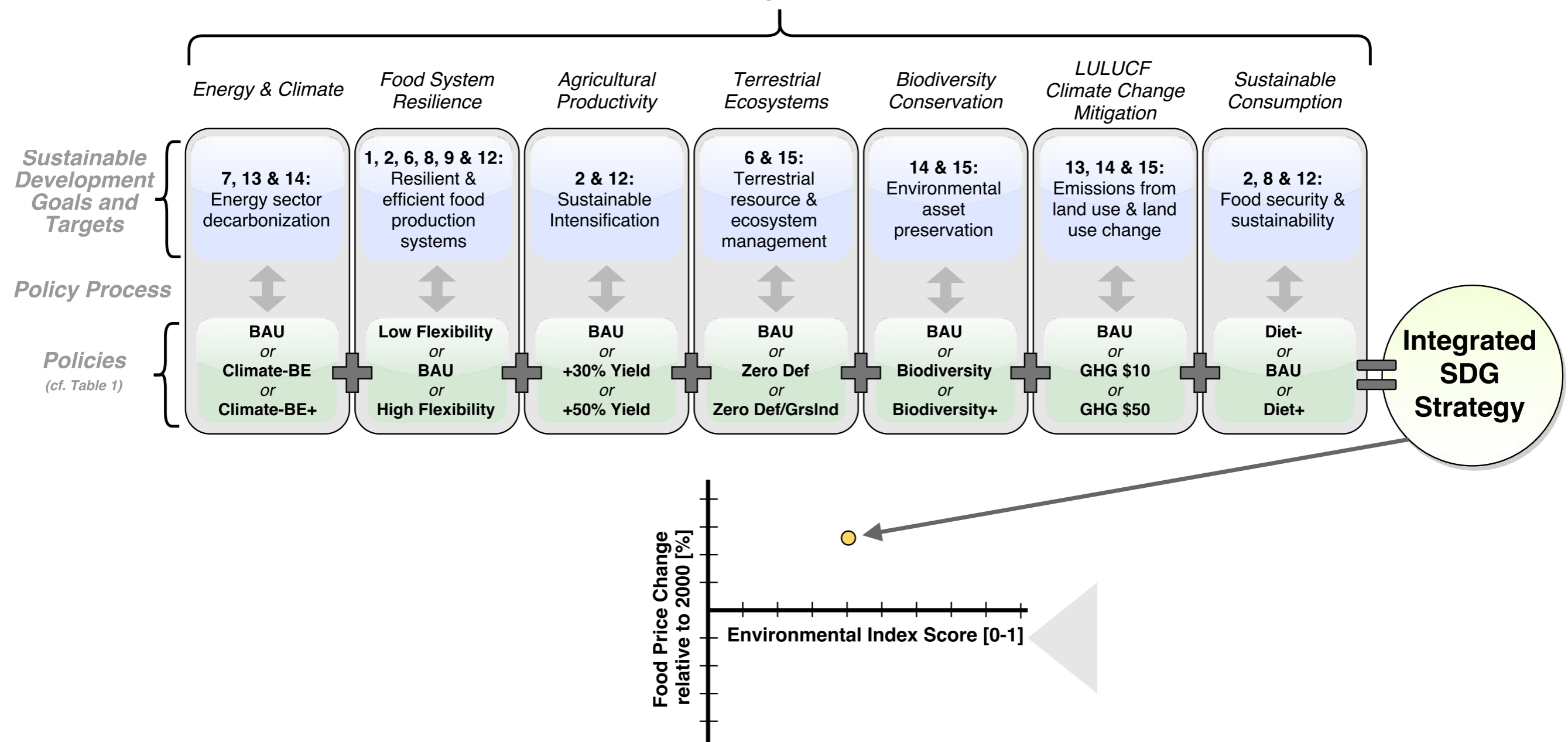
GLOBIOM into indicators

- Planetary boundaries define the solution space for environmental SDGs.
- Fertile soil, stable growing conditions, clean water for drinking and agriculture are foundational to other goals.
- Indicators & benchmarks for many targets.
- Good place to start looking for co-benefits and tradeoffs.

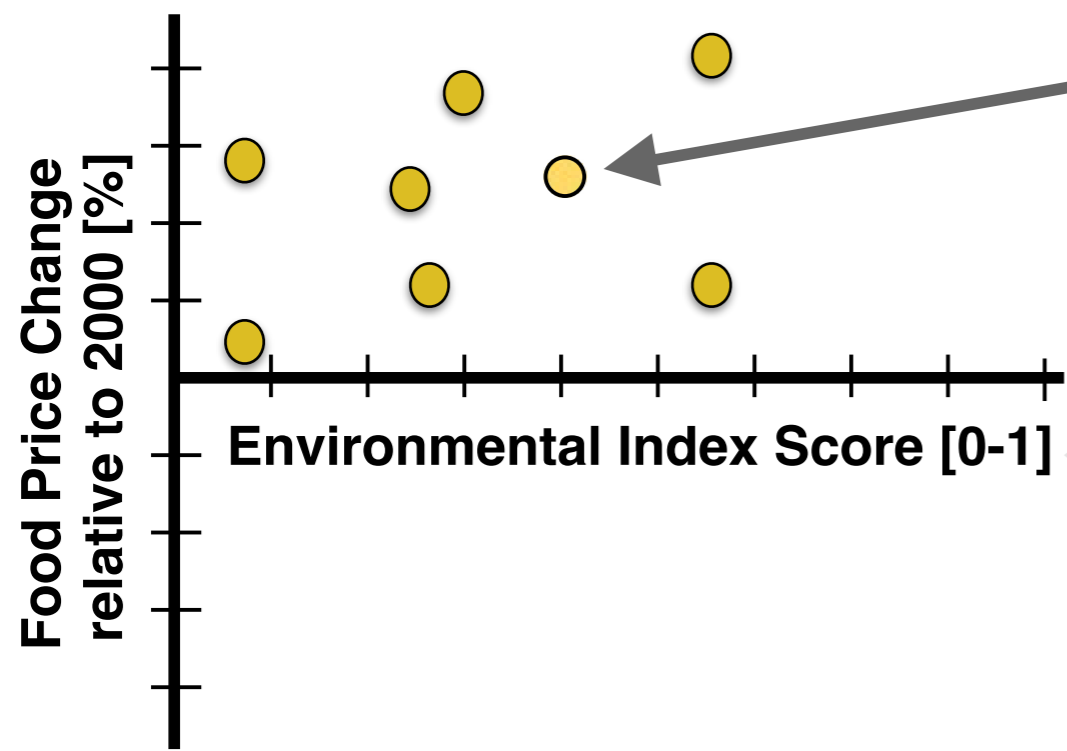
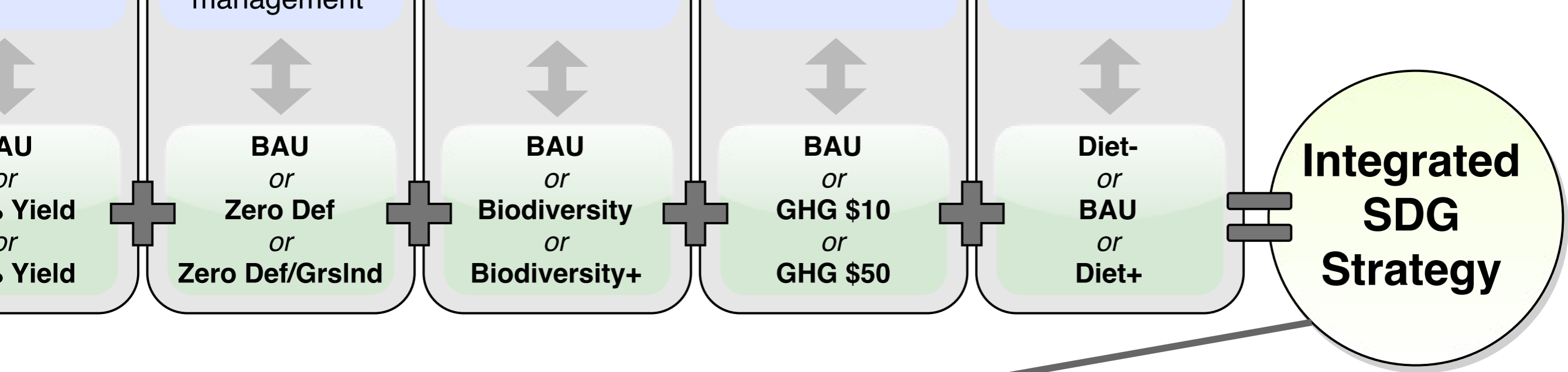


GLOBIOM -> Indicators -> Goals

Policy Silos



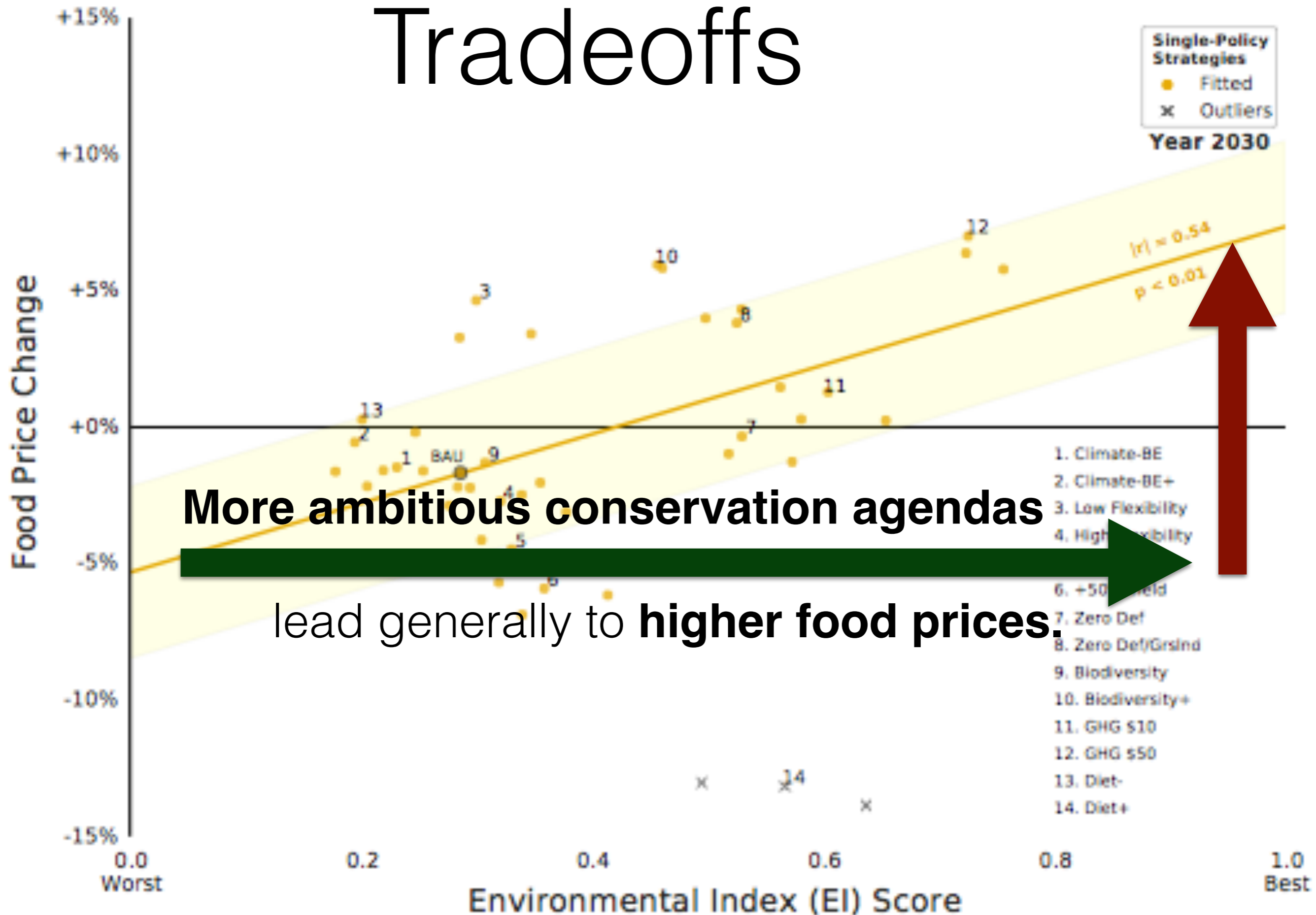
Each scenario is assessed on **food prices** & **environmental outcomes** decadally through 2050.



X-axis:
environmental “score”
*LULUCF emissions,
 agricultural water use,
 deforestation,
 biodiversity loss
 fertilizer use*

Y-axis:
GLOBIOM food price index

Tradeoffs

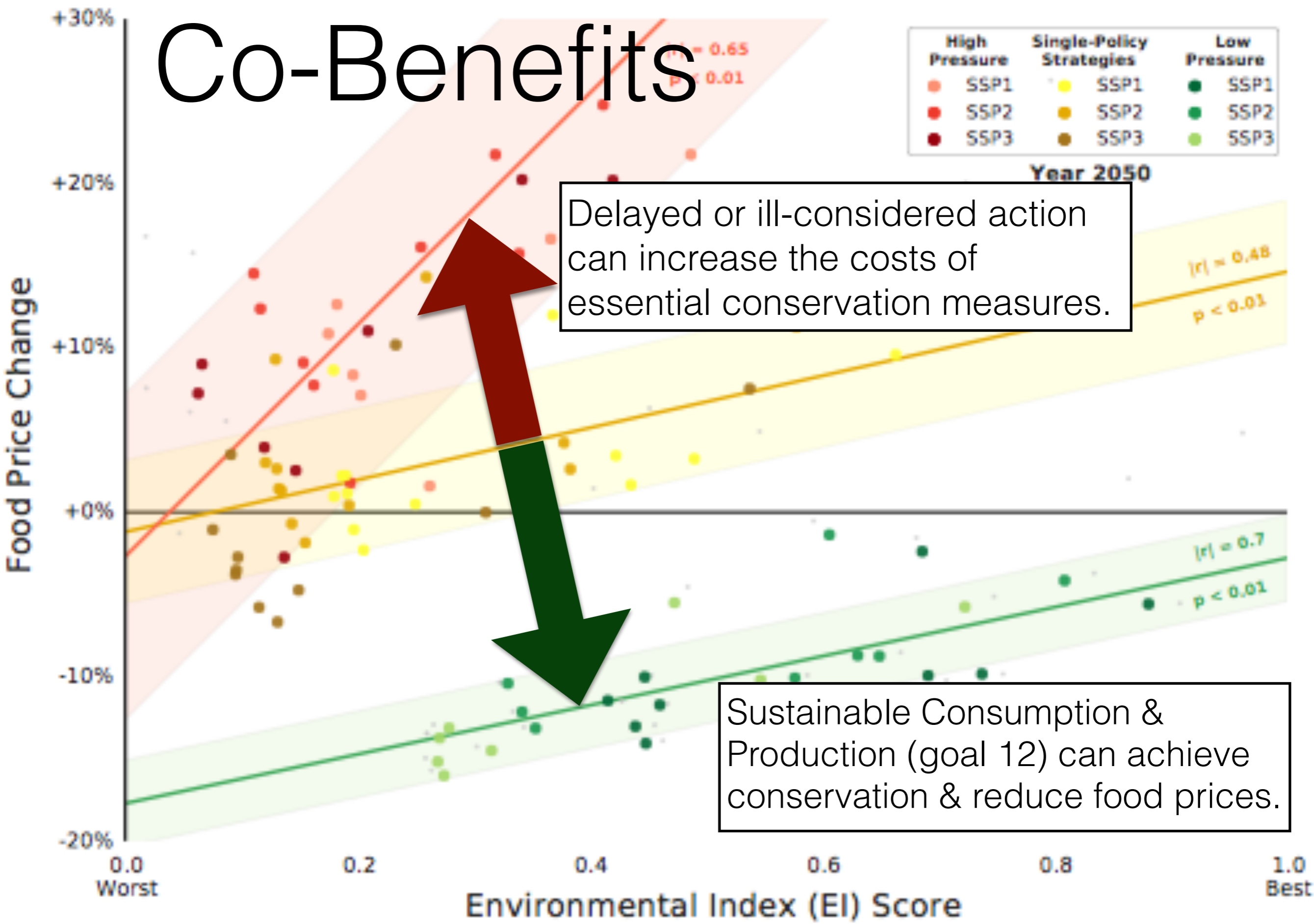


Tradeoffs



- We can use GLOBIOM to see tradeoffs
- Conservation policies included here can increase food prices by up to 20% in 2030
- There is a tradeoff efficiency frontier that limits joint food price—environmental outcomes.
- So the questions become:
 - What are we willing to pay or give up?
 - Can we move the tradeoff frontier?

Co-Benefits



Delayed or ill-considered action can increase the costs of essential conservation measures.

Sustainable Consumption & Production (goal 12) can achieve conservation & reduce food prices.

Co-Benefits

Sustainable
Consumption
& Production

radiate co-benefits
and create opportunities
to **achieve multiple goals.**

Energy storage

Fertilizer & water efficiency

Climate-resilient agricultural infrastructure

Waste & overconsumption reduction



Silos vs. Systems

- Healthy ecosystems are essential to development, but entail trade-offs.
- Conservation measures affect food prices, but delayed action on climate will lead to even deeper food insecurity.
- Sustainable Consumption & Production are key to achieving both environmental and food security targets simultaneously
- www.globiom.org



Alternative Slides

Trade-offs

Sustainability, equity, and inclusivity cannot be pursued independently:

New IIASA research shows that **conservation policies** lead to **food price increases.**

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