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Economics of Land Degradation Neutrality

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Climate change and land

1. Land warms twice as fast as the planet
2. 1.5 degrees Celsius of global warming means 3 degrees Celsius for land
3. Land is what humanity care about (principal basis for human livelihoods and well-being)
4. Evidence suggests that every year from 1961 to 2013, an additional 1 percent of the world's drylands slipped into drought.
5. Land is something that's so local. People come with the land and food-security issues in their country.
6. Land comes with some really complex political issues
7. Economics of land degradation neutral world helps to organise the complexity around land



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**United Nations
Environment Assembly of the
United Nations Environment Programme**

United Nations Environment Assembly of the
United Nations Environment Programme
Second session
Nairobi, 23–27 May 2016

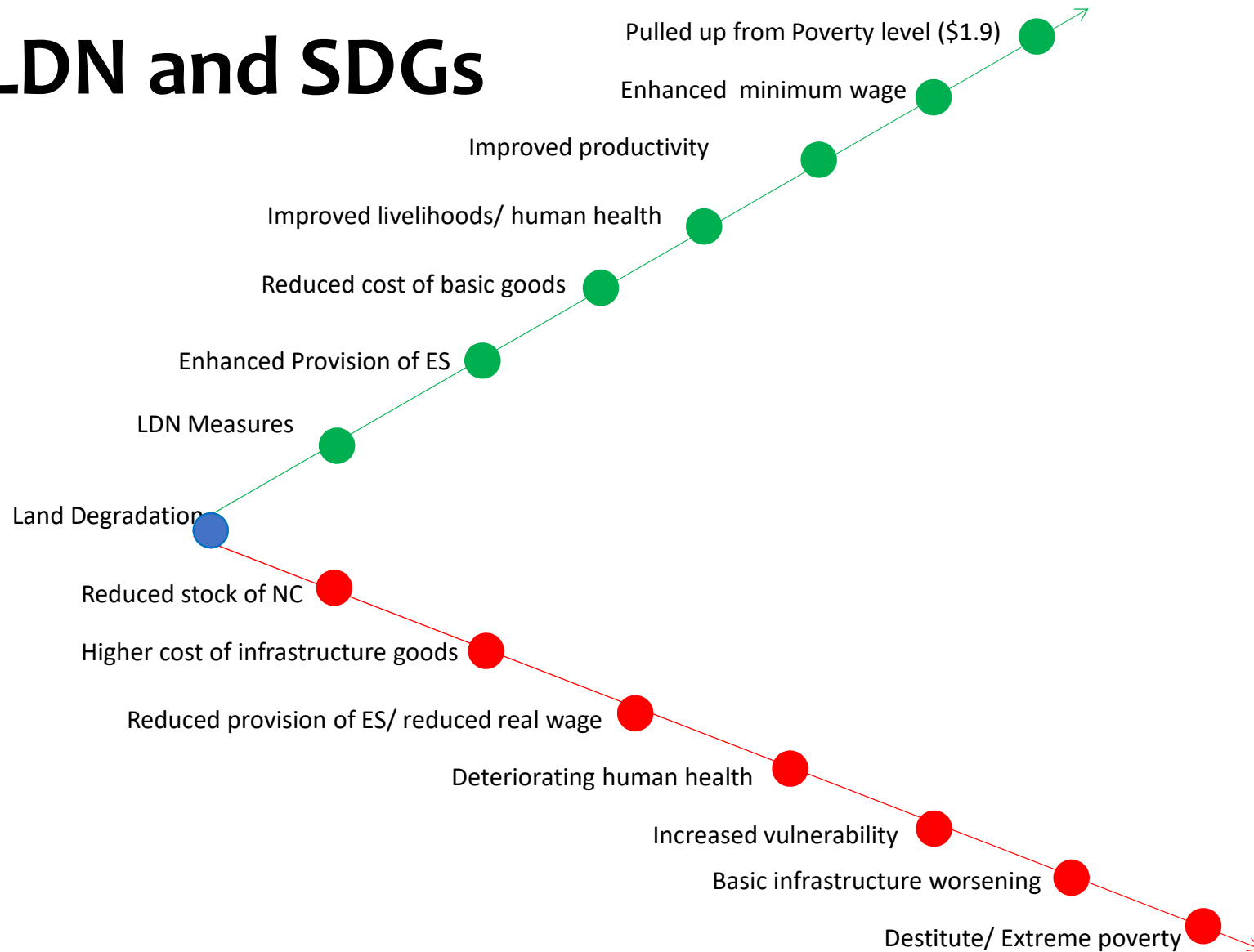
**Combating desertification, land degradation and drought and
promoting sustainable pastoralism and rangelands**

The United Nations Environment Assembly

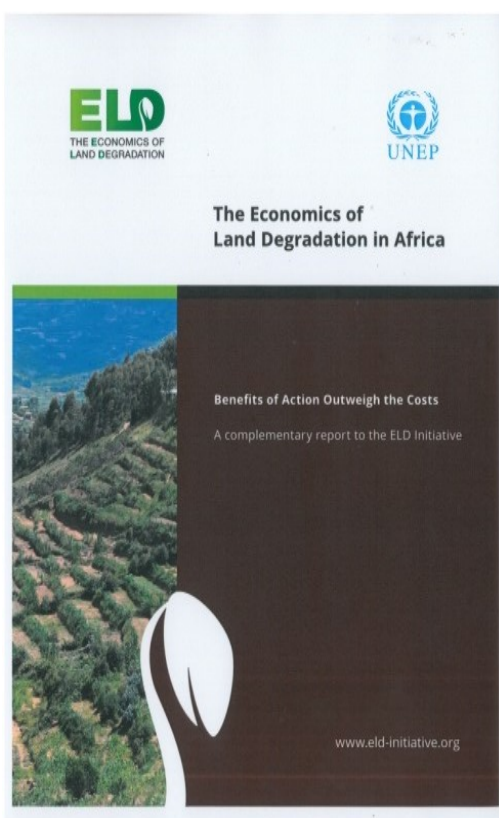
- **DECLINING PRODUCTIVITY**
on 20 per cent of the world's arable land in the last two decades
- **LAND DEGRADATION**
results in an estimated USD6.3 – 10.6 trillion losses per year
- **40 PER CENT OF THE WORLD'S**
degraded land is in areas with high poverty rates
- **80% OF THE WORLDWIDE POOR**
live in rural areas and 64 per cent work in agriculture
- **1.3 BILLION PEOPLE**
rely directly upon degraded land for their livelihood

UN 
environment

LDN and SDGs



Economics of Land Degradation (ELD) Africa 42 Countries

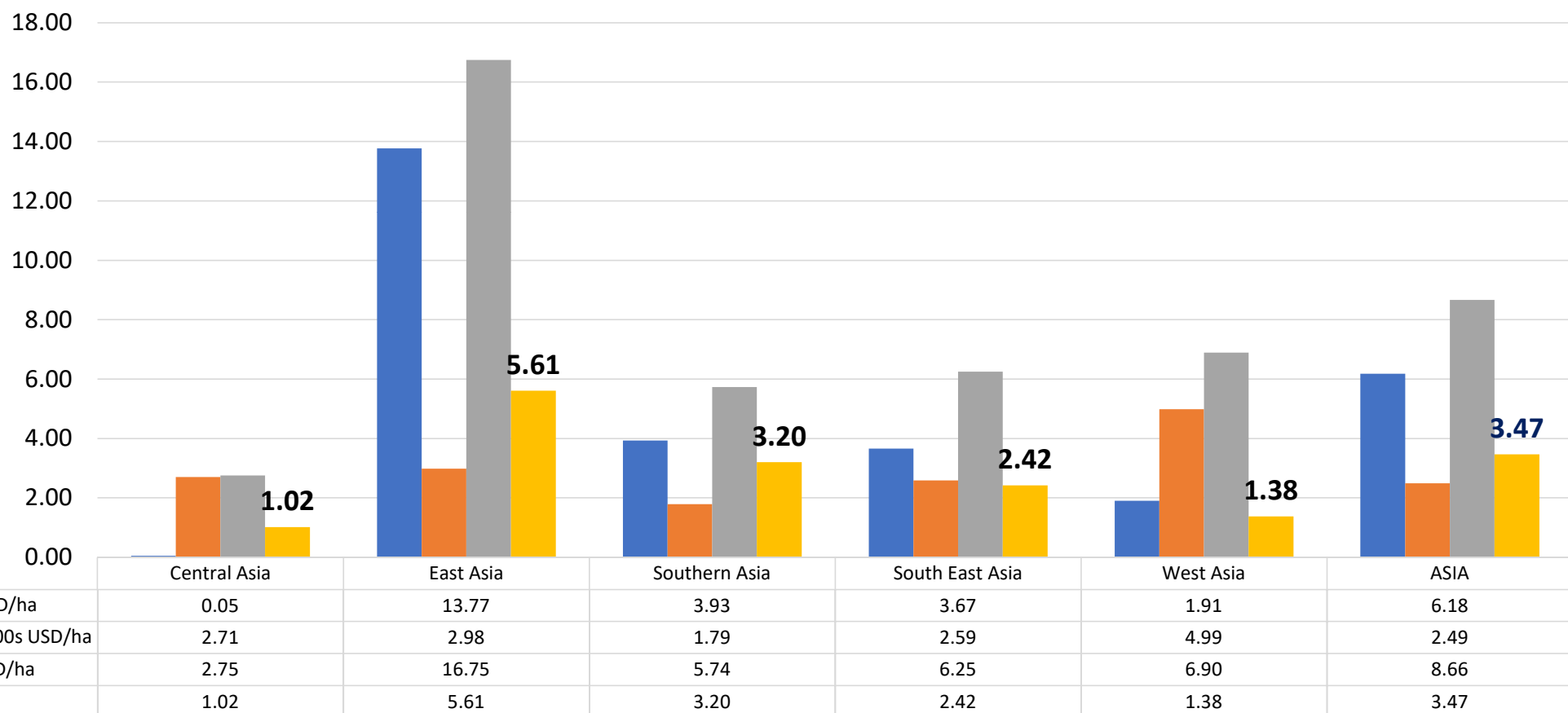


	Benefit Cost ratio (of SLM) over 20 years
Region	BCR
East Africa	4.00
Central Africa	4.62
North Africa	26.35
South Africa	3.16
West Africa	5.45

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Economics of Land Degradation Neutrality in Asia (46 Countries)

Present values of costs, benefits, net present values and benefit cost ratios of achieving agricultural land degradation neutrality in Asia and sub-regions (period 2018-2030, average discount rate of 5.67%)



Messages

In addition to achieving SDG 15.3, which aims at achieving a land degradation neutral world, investment on sustainable land management on agricultural lands in the next decade (2020-2030) would enable most countries from the South to achieve a number of other SDGs.

1. Economic growth and employment creation (SDG targets 8.1 and 8.5),
2. Eradicating extreme poverty and reduction of poverty (SDG targets 1.1 and 1.2),
3. Achieving food security through doubling agricultural productivity and income as well as ensuring sustainable food production systems (SDG 2.3 and 2.4).
4. SLM can be a potent tool to fight climate change