

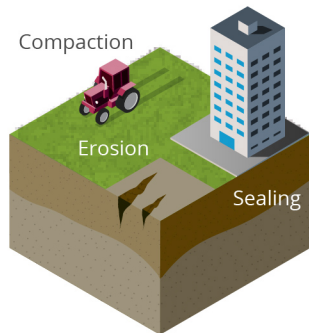
# Natural resources are often not managed sustainably or efficiently

## Renewable natural resources

### Land & Soils

**33%**

of soils is moderately to highly degraded due to:



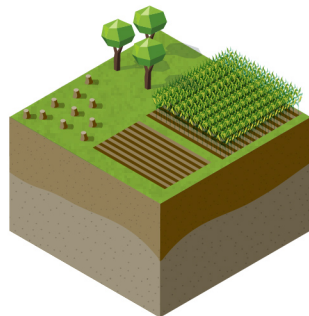
other threats are:

- chemical pollution
- acidification
- nutrient depletion
- salinization

### Biodiversity

**60%**

of global terrestrial biodiversity loss relates to food production; supporting ecosystem services are under pressure.

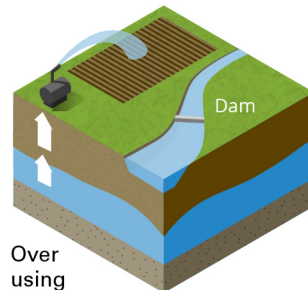


Increasing genetic uniformity narrows the genetic base of crops and livestock.

### Water

**20%**

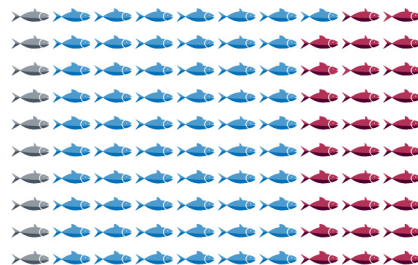
of the world's aquifers are overexploited; many surface water regimes have been substantially altered and/or contaminated.



Over using aquifer

**61%**

of all 'commercial' fish populations are fully fished



**29%**

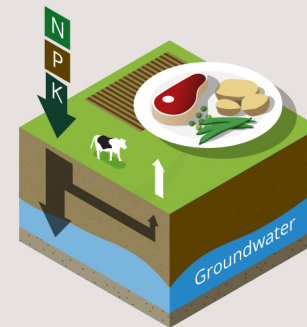
are overfished

## Non-renewable natural resources

### Minerals

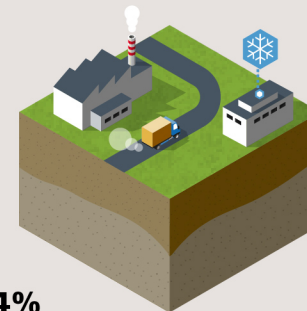
**15-20%**

of the total input of nitrogen and phosphorus as fertilizers is embedded in the food that reaches the consumers' plates.



### Fossil fuels

Modern food systems are dependent on fossil fuels for transport and cooling; and for the production of fertilizers.



**24%**

of total global greenhouse gas emissions are related to food systems: CO<sub>2</sub> from fossil fuel use and land use; methane and nitrous oxide from animals and fields.

## SOURCES & CONTACT

This document highlights findings from the report on "Food Systems and Natural Resources" and should be read in conjunction with the full report.

- References to research on which this infographic is based are listed in the full report: UNEP (2016): Food Systems and Natural Resources.

The International Resource Panel was established in 2007 to provide independent, scientific assessment on the sustainable use of natural resources and the impacts of resource use over the full life cycle.

[www.unep.org/resourcepanel](http://www.unep.org/resourcepanel)

