



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

# AGRI-NBSAPs SUPPORT INITIATIVE:

Supporting countries in their National Biodiversity Strategies  
and Action Plans for the agrifood sectors





# AGRI-NBSAPs SUPPORT INITIATIVE

## BIODIVERSITY-INCLUSIVE AGRIFOOD SYSTEMS

Biodiversity is the foundation of agrifood systems – without it there would be no crop or livestock production, forestry, fisheries or aquaculture. It includes the genetic diversity in the crop varieties and livestock breeds that are the basis of people's diets, the wild species that contribute to the supply of food and materials, and the ecosystems whose functions and services support production.

Unsustainable agricultural practices are one of the main direct drivers of biodiversity loss. Agrifood systems contribute to biodiversity loss through deforestation and land-use change, pollution and overexploitation. This hinders progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly affecting vulnerable groups such as smallholder farmers, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women and youth. The

transformation of agrifood systems is critical to efforts to improve food security and nutrition, reverse biodiversity loss and combat climate change. Sustainable agrifood systems are an important part of the solution to biodiversity loss by providing benefits to biodiversity, such as improved soil fertility, pest control and pollination.

## THE KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF), adopted under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), offers a roadmap for harmonious coexistence with nature and emphasizes the importance of meeting human needs through the **sustainable use of biodiversity**. Agrifood systems are crucial to the implementation of the KMGBF, and over half of the 23 global targets directly depend on them.



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Agrifood systems are receiving increasing attention in the development of biodiversity policies, particularly in National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). Yet the implementation of these commitments remains a challenge for most countries and will rely on the meaningful engagement of agrifood-system stakeholders. In addition, agrifood sectors often lack the capacity to integrate biodiversity into their policies and practices. Supporting countries with development and implementation of their NBSAPs, and with the alignment of agrifood policies and interventions, will expedite a shift towards sustainable, resilient and inclusive agrifood systems.

## SUPPORT TO COUNTRIES

It is widely recognized that there is a need to accelerate action on biodiversity mainstreaming across agrifood systems, ensure policy alignment and cohesion and increase synergies in implementation at national level.

Countries will need to better align their national targets with the global targets of the KMGBF and develop strategies and action plans to implement national and global targets.

The Agri-NBSAPs Support Initiative aims to accelerate the integration of biodiversity into agrifood sectors to achieve the KMGBF. The initiative provides targeted support to governments in their efforts to identify and implement actions in agrifood systems that will enable them to meet the biodiversity commitments outlined in their NBSAPs.

This support focuses on institutional capacity, policy coherence, stakeholder participation, knowledge generation and access to finance. The data, tools, capacity-building resources and lessons learned will be used to expand the initiative and progressively align agrifood sectors with the KMGBF.



## PROGRAMME OF WORK

<b>AGRI-NBSAPS SUPPORT INITIATIVE</b>	
<b>Objective:</b> Accelerate the integration of biodiversity into agrifood systems through the implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) to implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF).	
<b>OUTPUTS</b>	<b>ACTIVITIES</b>
1. Enabling environment for NBSAP implementation – enhancing policy coherence and institutional capacity to support sustainable agrifood systems.	
<b>1.1.</b> Policies and frameworks for agrifood systems and biodiversity are aligned.	<b>1.1.1.</b> Assess the level of alignment between policies and frameworks for agrifood systems and biodiversity.
	<b>1.1.2.</b> Identify entry points in NBSAPs that have the potential to contribute to food security, nutrition and biodiversity outcomes.
	<b>1.1.3.</b> Facilitate engagement of agrifood stakeholders in order to improve policy coherence.
	<b>1.1.4.</b> Reflect biodiversity considerations in agrifood-related policies and agrifood considerations in NBSAPs and national targets.
<b>1.2.</b> Institutional capacity for mainstreaming biodiversity across agrifood sectors is strengthened.	<b>1.2.1.</b> Improve the capacity of national institutions to design, implement and monitor policies that support biodiversity.
	<b>1.2.2.</b> Support the participation of agrifood stakeholders in Conferences of the Parties (COPs) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and meetings of its subsidiary bodies, including through training of agricultural ministries on negotiation processes.
2. Evidence-based implementation – enhancing biodiversity and sustainability in agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture for improved resilience, food security and nutrition.	
<b>2.1.</b> Implementation of biodiversity-friendly practices is assessed and promoted.	<b>2.1.1.</b> Take stock of the adoption of biodiversity-friendly practices <sup>1</sup> by developing and assessing tools for measuring their impact and by identifying gaps in implementation, in collaboration with producers, extension officers and researchers.
	<b>2.1.2.</b> Facilitate peer-to-peer learning between producers in different regions on best practices and lessons learned that can be scaled up and out.
	<b>2.1.3.</b> Showcase country-level success stories by promoting them through relevant means of communication.
<b>2.2.</b> Practices and approaches that promote the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity across agrifood systems are implemented and scaled up.	<b>2.2.1.</b> Develop biodiversity-focused modules within farmer field schools by upgrading extension curricula and training extension officers at national/regional events on the production, processing and marketing of agrifood products.
	<b>2.2.2.</b> Develop educational materials and conduct training sessions to raise awareness among producers and consumers about the social, economic, environmental and nutritional benefits of biodiversity-friendly practices.

<sup>1</sup> See examples of over 20 such practices in FAO. 2019. The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/CA3129EN>



3. Access to finance – improving financial incentives and investments, promoting market development and optimizing value chains.	
<b>3.1.</b> Sustainable finance for mainstreaming biodiversity across agrifood systems is improved.	<b>3.1.1.</b> Support countries in resource mobilization by building synergies among international environmental finance mechanisms.
	<b>3.1.2.</b> Identify advanced financial tools, schemes and mechanisms and innovative policy instruments that incentivize biodiversity-friendly practices across agrifood systems, and measure their impact on biodiversity and socioeconomic outcomes.
	<b>3.1.3.</b> Collaborate with multilateral development banks to develop instruments to stimulate investments from the private sector and products for rural producers and small and medium-sized agribusinesses.
<b>3.2.</b> Markets, financial flows and value chains for sustainable agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture are developed and optimized.	<b>3.2.1.</b> Assess the state of public incentive systems and existing subsidies intended to enhance biodiversity and sustainability across agrifood systems.
	<b>3.2.2.</b> Review strategies for reorienting subsidies towards practices that contribute to positive biodiversity outcomes.
	<b>3.2.3.</b> Identify market opportunities by facilitating and improving market access and developing value-added products.
	<b>3.2.4.</b> Collaborate with private-sector actors to develop and promote agrifood products in both local and international markets, ensuring fair trade practices and equitable benefit-sharing.
	<b>3.2.5.</b> Establish a matching grant mechanism that supports biodiversity-friendly agrifood businesses and identify and prioritize projects that offer the highest potential for positive biodiversity and socioeconomic outcomes.
4. Building knowledge – capacity building and development for improved implementation, monitoring and reporting.	
<b>4.1.</b> Monitoring and reporting of national targets identified in NBSAPs are ensured.	<b>4.1.1.</b> Measure the impact of agrifood practices on biodiversity, including how they contribute to resilience, food security and nutrition while maintaining ecosystem services.
	<b>4.1.2.</b> Provide targeted capacity building and technical assistance on monitoring and indicators by assessing data and capacity gaps, aligning national indicators with the monitoring framework of the KMGBF, developing national statistics plans, providing training on indicator methodologies and compilation methods, and designing cost-effective data-collection tools.
	<b>4.1.3.</b> Support countries in the monitoring of their national biodiversity targets and the preparation of their 7th and 8th National Reports.
<b>4.2.</b> Knowledge on biodiversity for food and agriculture is improved.	<b>4.2.1.</b> Develop and promote guidelines related to policy alignment, biodiversity-friendly practices, monitoring and assessment, subsidies, etc.
	<b>4.2.2.</b> Maintain the global FAO Biodiversity Knowledge Hub and further develop platforms for national-level compilation of tools and instruments supporting the implementation of the KMGBF.
	<b>4.2.3.</b> Provide knowledge management support to inform agrifood-related policy and decision making, and monitoring of the KMGBF.
	<b>4.2.4.</b> Support the exchange of knowledge and cooperation between countries.





## TARGET BENEFICIARIES, COUNTRIES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND DURATION OF THE PROJECT

### Target beneficiaries:

The initiative will focus on 15 countries, to be selected based on criteria such as their alignment with FAO's Country Programming Framework (CPF) and their request for support in implementing the KMGBF. The activities will be implemented at the national, regional and global levels and will contribute to global outcomes.

### Countries of implementation:

The implementation of the initiative will be consistent with the KMGBF and will focus particularly on farmers, pastoralists, forest dwellers, fisherfolk, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women and youth. It will promote meaningful stakeholder engagement, targeting non-governmental and private-sector organizations as well as policy professionals within national government across the agrifood sectors, including the crop, livestock, forest, fisheries and aquaculture sectors.

### Duration:

The initiative will be implemented for a period of five years, 2025 to 2030,

covering the 7th and 8th phases of national reporting and the timeframe for the implementation of the KMGBF.

## PARTNERSHIPS

The initiative will build on partnerships and collaboration with the Colombian Government, CBD Secretariat, government partners in recipient countries, farmer/producer organizations, civil society organizations, the private sector, research institutes and training centres, and other partners.

Farmer/producer organizations and technical and financial bodies have expressed their interest in working with governments, partners and FAO in their specific areas of interest related to the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity.

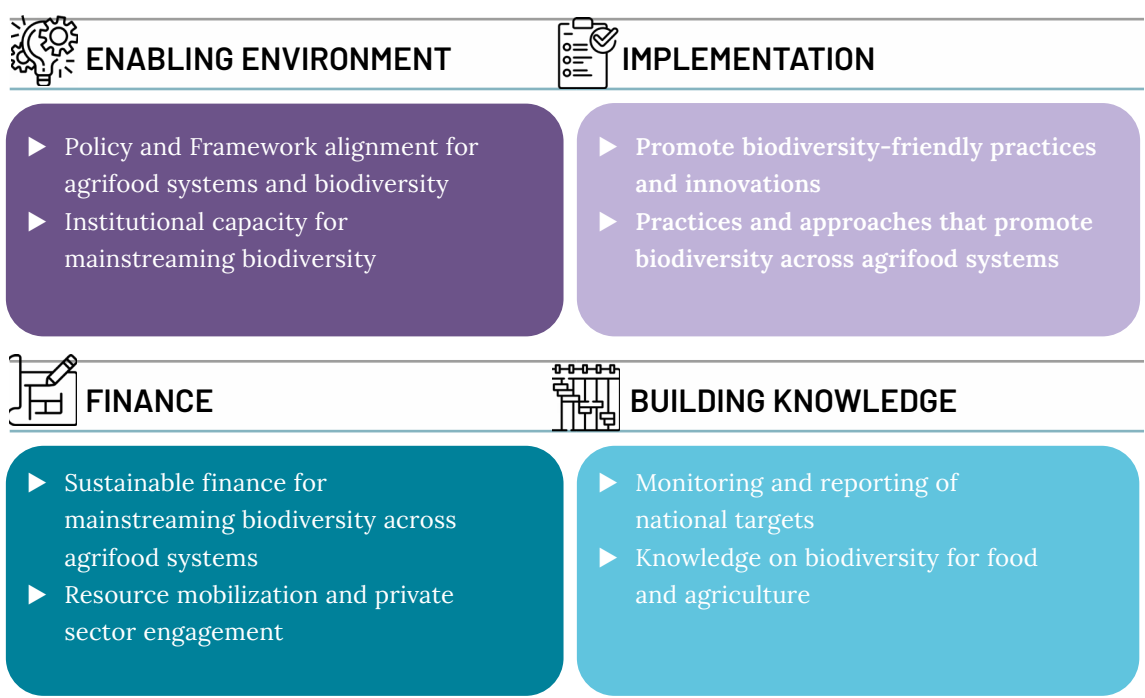
## SCALING UP AND SUSTAINABILITY

The Initiative is designed to deliver scalable results in key areas of GBF implementation, such as setting national targets for GBF target related to agrifood systems, facilitating coherent policymaking through multi-stakeholder collaboration, establishing institutional arrangements for cross-sectoral policies, and implementing biodiversity-friendly



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## PROGRAMME ROADMAP



practices. Capacity building will be crucial to ensure the sustainability of these results, fostering stakeholder ownership and enhancing their ability to continue the programme's initiatives beyond its duration.

The Initiative will create synergies with other initiatives focused on sustainable agriculture, biodiversity and climate change while enhancing its impact and resource mobilization.





## CONTACTS

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please contact:

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