



# COMMISSION ON GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

## Item 6 of the Provisional Agenda

### Nineteenth Regular Session

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## PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FAO STRATEGY ON MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY ACROSS AGRICULTURAL SECTORS AND ITS 2021–23 ACTION PLAN

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. As mandated by the 41st Session of the FAO Conference,<sup>1</sup> the FAO Council, at its 163rd Session, adopted the *FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors* (Strategy).<sup>2</sup> The Strategy aims to achieve its goals in a structured and coherent manner, taking into account national priorities, needs, regulations and policies, and country programming frameworks. At its 166th Session, the Council approved the *2021–23 Action Plan for the Implementation of the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors* (Action Plan).<sup>3</sup>

2. The implementation of the Strategy is monitored by FAO, which reports to the relevant Governing and Statutory Bodies. As noted in the Strategy, it will be updated periodically to reflect evaluation outcomes and new global agreements, including those under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (Commission).

3. According to the Action Plan, the Nineteenth Regular Session of the Commission will be involved in the review and updating process, and the Council will be invited to consider the draft 2024–27 Action Plan at the end of 2023<sup>4</sup>.

4. This document reports on progress in the implementation of the Strategy and the Action Plan and seeks the Commission's comments on and inputs to the draft Action Plan 2024–27 for the Implementation of the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors (Annex 2).

## II. PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

5. The implementation of the Strategy is guided by its Action Plan. The latter specifies key actions, deliverables and delivery dates for each of the following four outcomes of the Strategy:

- Outcome 1: Support provided to Members, at their request, to enhance their capacity to mainstream biodiversity.
- Outcome 2: Biodiversity mainstreamed across FAO's policies, programmes and activities.
- Outcome 3: Role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security and nutrition globally recognized.
- Outcome 4: Coordination and delivery of FAO's work on biodiversity strengthened.

6. The Strategy is implemented following the principle of leaving no one behind.

7. *Annex 1* to this document provides information on the implementation of the 182 planned deliverables for the period 2021–2023. The actions and deliverables listed in the Action Plan are not exhaustive of FAO's work related to mainstreaming biodiversity in agricultural sectors.

8. Eighty-one deliverables (45 percent) had been completed as of May 2023; 94 (52 percent) were on track for delivery as planned; 6 (3 percent) had been delayed to the end of 2023 because of the COVID-19 pandemic, rescheduled events or delays by service providers; 1 (1 percent) has been cancelled. The status of the implementation of deliverables by outcome is summarized in Table 1.

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<sup>1</sup> C 2019/REP, paragraph 48 b.

<sup>2</sup> FAO. 2020. *FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors*. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/ca7722en>

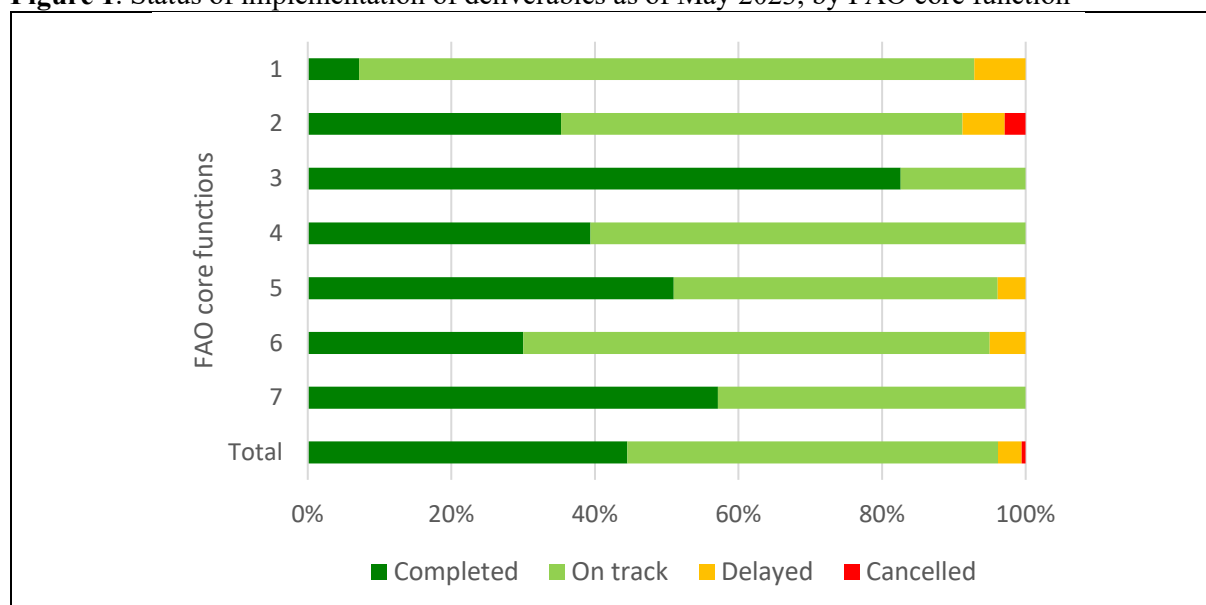
<sup>3</sup> CL 166/REP, paragraph 24 h.

<sup>4</sup> FAO. 2021. *2021-23 Action Plan for the Implementation of the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors*. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb5515en>.

**Table 1.** Status of implementation of deliverables as of May 2023, by outcome.

	Number of deliverables completed	Number of deliverables on track	Number of deliverables delayed	Number of deliverables cancelled	Total
<b>Outcome 1</b>	36	64	4	1	105
<b>Outcome 2</b>	1	2	0	0	3
<b>Outcome 3</b>	38	24	2	0	64
<b>Outcome 4</b>	6	4	0	0	10
<b>Total</b>	81	94	6	1	182

9. Achieving the Strategy’s aims and goals focuses on outcomes that reflect FAO’s core functions. Over half the deliverables under FAO core function 7, “Advocate and communicate at national, regional and global levels, in areas of FAO’s mandate”, and 83 percent of those under core function 3, “Facilitate, promote and support policy dialogue at global, regional and country levels”,<sup>5</sup> have been completed. Figure 1 presents the status of implementation of deliverables by core function.

**Figure 1.** Status of implementation of deliverables as of May 2023, by FAO core function

10. Completed activities cover a variety of topics. The following subsections present information on select completed deliverables for illustrative purposes. *Annex 1* provides the status of all deliverables.

*Support provided to Members, at their request, to enhance their capacity to mainstream biodiversity (Outcome 1)*

11. This outcome comprises activities that help countries develop and implement normative instruments, collect and analyse data, develop capacity in mainstreaming biodiversity and improve the sharing and uptake of knowledge and good practices.

12. Awareness of the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services for resource-use efficiency has been raised, and Members have been helped to develop relevant policies and

<sup>5</sup> FAO core functions 3 and 7 have been respectively updated in the Strategic Framework 2022–31 as follows: “Facilitate, promote and support agrifood systems policy dialogue at global, regional and country levels, including explicit recognition and consideration of trade-offs” and “Advocate and communicate at national, regional and global levels, including to consumers, leveraging the Organization’s knowledge, data, position as UN specialized agency, and trusted role as neutral broker.”

mechanisms. For instance, assessments of and support for compliance with wildlife-related national legislation and international conventions were delivered in six countries (Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Madagascar, Mali, Senegal and Zimbabwe).<sup>6</sup>

13. Countries have been assisted with risk assessment of emerging infectious diseases at the wildlife–livestock–human interface using FAO and Quadripartite ([FAO, United Nations Environment Programme [UNEP], World Health Organization [WHO] and World Organisation for Animal Health [WOAH]) tools. The Joint Risk Assessment Operational Tool was developed by FAO, WHO and WOA, and technical experts provided guidance on the establishment of joint risk assessment processes at national level.<sup>7</sup> Countries have been helped to strengthen their capacities on mainstreaming biodiversity under the One Health approach.<sup>8</sup>

14. Information has been produced on agricultural practices that conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and favour ecosystem services. For example, the Toolbox for Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture<sup>9</sup> (PGRFA) under the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (Treaty) has been updated and a practical guide on the operationalization of the Ten Elements of Agroecology published.<sup>10</sup>

15. Members have been assisted to improve their capacity to collect, analyse and provide data on the status of biodiversity, including those required under international instruments. For example:

- the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) Strategic Framework (2020–2030) has been adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) and includes mechanisms for strengthening pest outbreak alert and response systems;<sup>11</sup>
- a report on global remote-sensing survey of forests has been published;<sup>12</sup>
- a monitoring system for the diversity of managed honey bees has been established in the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS);<sup>13</sup>
- a tool for monitoring the implementation of sustainable soil management has been developed;<sup>14</sup>
- the Global Information System (GLIS) on PGRFA has been expanded and now has 1.5 million Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs) of PGRFA registered;<sup>15</sup> and
- SoiLEX, a global database that facilitates access to information on legal instruments on soil protection, is now online.<sup>16</sup>

16. Countries have been supported in the implementation of global plans of action on animal, plant and forest genetic resources. The *Framework for Action on Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture*,<sup>17</sup> developed under the auspices of the Commission in response to the report on *The State*

<sup>6</sup> <https://swm-programme.info/web/guest/legal-hub>

<sup>7</sup> <https://extranet.who.int/sph/jra>

<sup>8</sup> [www.fao.org/one-health/en](http://www.fao.org/one-health/en)

<sup>9</sup> [www.fao.org/plant-treaty/tools/toolbox-for-sustainable-use/overview/en](http://www.fao.org/plant-treaty/tools/toolbox-for-sustainable-use/overview/en)

<sup>10</sup> FAO. 2023. *Harnessing the potential of the 10 Elements of Agroecology to facilitate agrifood systems transformation – From visual narratives to integrated policy design*. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc4049en>

<sup>11</sup> IPPC Secretariat. 2021. *Strategic framework for the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) 2020–2030. Protecting global plant resources and facilitating safe trade*. Rome. FAO on behalf of the Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention. [www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb3995en](http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb3995en)

<sup>12</sup> [www.fao.org/3/cb7449en/cb7449en.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/cb7449en/cb7449en.pdf)

<sup>13</sup> [www.fao.org/dad-is/bees-data-sheet/en](http://www.fao.org/dad-is/bees-data-sheet/en)

<sup>14</sup> FAO-ITPS. 2020. *Protocol for the assessment of Sustainable Soil Management*. Rome, FAO. [www.fao.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/GSP/SSM/SSM\\_Protocol\\_EN\\_006.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/GSP/SSM/SSM_Protocol_EN_006.pdf)

<sup>15</sup> <https://ssl.fao.org/glis/site/doiindex>

<sup>16</sup> [www.fao.org/soils-portal/soilex/en](http://www.fao.org/soils-portal/soilex/en)

<sup>17</sup> FAO. 2022. *Framework for Action on Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture*. FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb8338en>

of the *World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture*,<sup>18</sup> was endorsed by the Council in 2021.<sup>19</sup> It contains more than 50 actions grouped into three strategic priority areas: characterization, assessment and monitoring; management (sustainable use and conservation); and institutional frameworks. The Council also adopted the Global Plan of Action for Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture,<sup>20</sup> developed in response to the report on *The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*.<sup>21</sup>

17. The Secretariats of the International Treaty and the Global Crop Diversity Trust established the Emergency Reserve for Genebanks, which is designed to provide rapid, short-term and urgent support to PGRFA collections in the Multilateral System, where there is an imminent threat to the collection and no alternative financial support is available.<sup>22</sup>

18. The volume of biodiversity-related projects at national and regional levels continues to increase. As of May 2023, 816 projects with the biodiversity marker assigned and a total value of USD 2 634 405 967 were operationally active. As of May 2023, the FAO – Global Environment Facility (GEF) portfolio consisted of 298 approved projects, with a total cumulative grant of USD 1 290 631 040. The portfolio covers all five GEF focal areas and is increasingly composed of multifocal areas (MFAs)<sup>23</sup> and cross-sectoral approaches. Out of the total portfolio value, 30 percent is focussed on generating global biodiversity benefits, with funding from the Biodiversity Focal Area (USD 389 million). However, with the increasing preponderance of integrated projects and programs, nearly all of the funding secured for countries under GEF-7 is either specifically focussed on biodiversity challenges or generates important “side benefits” for biodiversity as a result of other actions. This includes helping countries achieve land degradation neutrality, an important activity to combat land degradation that also yields biodiversity benefits.

*Biodiversity mainstreamed across FAO's policies, programmes and activities (Outcome 2)*

19. This outcome comprises activities that facilitate policy dialogue, which includes intergenerational and equitable exchanges on mainstreaming biodiversity, and improving the uptake of knowledge, technologies and good practices by FAO and partners.

20. The FAO Strategic Framework 2022–31,<sup>24</sup> Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2022–25 and Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) 2022–23<sup>25</sup> have firmly embedded biodiversity. Biodiversity is explicitly visible in the Programme Priority Areas (PPAs).<sup>26</sup> *Better environment* PPA “Biodiversity and ecosystem services for food and agriculture” (BE3) mostly targets the implementation of the Strategy; it aims to ensure that “biodiversity for food and agriculture [is] maintained and sustainable use, conservation and restoration of marine, terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems, and their services are promoted through adoption of targeted policies and practices”<sup>27</sup> and contributes in particular to SDGs 2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6. BE3 ensures the integration of FAO's three cross-cutting themes on gender, youth and inclusion to make sure no one is left behind and all receive equitable benefits.

21. Mainstreaming biodiversity is a regular item on the agenda of relevant FAO Governing and Statutory Bodies, including Regional Bodies. In 2020, 2021 and 2022, the Technical Committees received updates on the implementation of the Strategy<sup>28</sup> and were actively involved in the preparation

<sup>18</sup> FAO. 2019. *The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture*. J. Bélanger & D. Pilling, eds. FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture Assessments. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/CA3129EN>

<sup>19</sup> CL 168/REP, paragraph 38.

<sup>20</sup> CGRFA-18/21/Report, *Appendix D*.

<sup>21</sup> FAO. 2019. *The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*. FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture assessments. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/CA5256EN>

<sup>22</sup> [www.fao.org/3/cb7798en/cb7798en.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/cb7798en/cb7798en.pdf)

<sup>23</sup> [www.thegef.org/what-we-do](http://www.thegef.org/what-we-do)

<sup>24</sup> C 2021/7.

<sup>25</sup> C 2021/3.

<sup>26</sup> C 2021/7, paragraph 72.

<sup>27</sup> CL 168/3, *Annex I*.

<sup>28</sup> COAG/2020/16; COFI/2021/9.1; COFO/2020/5/Rev.2; COAG/2022/13; COFI/2022/8; COFO/2022/6.2.

of the Action Plans 2021–23 and 2024–27. The 36th Regional Conference for the Near East received an assessment of biodiversity mainstreaming in the Near East and North Africa region<sup>29</sup> and decided to increase mainstreaming efforts with support from FAO. The 36th FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific recommended that FAO develop a plan to promote cohesive action on biodiversity mainstreaming in the Pacific region.<sup>30</sup> The plan will support the development and meeting of regional and national goals and the meeting of monitoring and reporting obligations under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF).<sup>31</sup>

22. FAO programmes, policies and activities and their implementation continue to be aligned with the SDGs, including those related to biodiversity. The 2022 edition of *The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture* discussed the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and biodiversity mainstreaming actions that support SDG 14.<sup>32</sup>

23. To increase the uptake of knowledge, a cross-divisional initiative on the agricultural drivers of deforestation, land degradation, wetland loss and associated loss of biodiversity has been developed and a work plan for 2022 to 2024 prepared by the Collaborative Partnership on Forests.<sup>33</sup>

*Role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security and nutrition globally recognized (Outcome 3)*

24. This outcome aims to improve access to data and information on the role of biodiversity, facilitate, promote and support biodiversity-related policy dialogue, demonstrate the links between biodiversity and food security, facilitate partnerships that support biodiversity mainstreaming and raise awareness on the role of biodiversity and ecosystem services for food security and nutrition in relevant fora, ensuring actions are gender- and age-responsive, and take into account the needs of specific groups including the poor and extreme poor and Indigenous Peoples.

25. The Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation (TAPE) has been tested in all regions and a global database developed covering 40 countries and more than 5 000 farms to improve evidence on the multidimensional performance of agroecology as an option for achieving sustainable food systems.

26. A Global Dialogue on the Role of Food and Agriculture in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (Global Dialogue)<sup>34</sup> was convened virtually by FAO and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) in July 2021. It concluded with a High-Level Segment on initiatives and approaches to mainstreaming biodiversity in the food and agricultural sectors. The High-Level Segment was attended by ministers and representatives of regional organizations and international development institutions. The conclusions of the Global Dialogue and the outcome of the High-Level Segment were brought to the attention of the third meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group on the GBF.<sup>35</sup>

27. The UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021–2030 is facilitating partnerships that support biodiversity mainstreaming, and FAO and the UN Environment Programme are leading its implementation. FAO is helping to frame a vision for the implementation of the Decade that reflects its mandate to make agrifood systems more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable while managing and protecting the environment and the natural resource-base upon which these systems

<sup>29</sup> NERC/22/INF/15.

<sup>30</sup> APCR/22/REP, paragraph 30 i.

<sup>31</sup> First draft of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, released on 5 July 2021. [www.cbd.int/doc/c/abb5/591f/2e46096d3f0330b08ce87a45/wg2020-03-03-en.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/doc/c/abb5/591f/2e46096d3f0330b08ce87a45/wg2020-03-03-en.pdf)

<sup>32</sup> FAO. 2019. *The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*. FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture assessments. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/CA5256EN>

<sup>33</sup> [www.fao.org/3/cb5687en/cb5687en.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/cb5687en/cb5687en.pdf)

<sup>34</sup> FAO. 2021. *Global Dialogue on the Role of Food and Agriculture in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, Summary Report of the Virtual Meeting – 6–7 July 2021*. Rome. <https://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/CB7030EN>

<sup>35</sup> FAO. 2021. *Joint report of the co-chairs of the Global Dialogue on the Role of Food and Agriculture in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, Biodiversity, food and agriculture: Vital partners for people, planet, and prosperity*. Rome. <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb6844en>

depend. From 2022 onwards, flagship initiatives accompanying the UN Decade will promote practical experiences related to restoration efforts.

*Coordination and delivery of FAO's work on biodiversity strengthened (Outcome 4)*

28. This outcome aims to enhance FAO's capacity in biodiversity-related matters, support the uptake of biodiversity-related knowledge in FAO policies and procedures, and collaboration with relevant organizations.

29. The coordination and delivery of FAO's biodiversity-relevant work has been strengthened, including by enhancing the technical capacity of FAO units and improving coordination between them. FAO has established an Interdepartmental Working Group on Biodiversity that includes members across the Organization<sup>36</sup> from different units (offices, centres and divisions) in headquarters as well as Regional Offices. An FAO-wide internal technical network for knowledge exchange on biodiversity is active and has over 190 members from over 50 offices, divisions, units, and regional, subregional and country offices.

30. The FAO Framework for Environmental and Social Management,<sup>37</sup> which replaces the respective 2015 guidelines, and a biannual business plan for its implementation have been published in 2022. The Framework aims to ensure that all people and the environment are protected from potential adverse impacts of FAO programmes and projects. It includes new and updated requirements on the conservation and restoration of renewable natural resources and biodiversity.

31. The FAO Country Annual Report tool collects information from country offices on their performance, needs and requirements. Extensive information was sought on the support provided in 2021 and 2022 by country offices to their host countries on biodiversity-related matters in order to identify opportunities to strengthen FAO's work on biodiversity at national level and improve coordination in this regard.

### **III. DRAFT 2024–27 ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FAO STRATEGY ON MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY ACROSS AGRICULTURAL SECTORS**

32. The 15th Conference of the Parties to the CBD (COP 15) adopted the Kunming-Montreal GBF, in December 2022 in Montreal, Canada, following a four-year consultation and negotiation process.<sup>38</sup> The GBF supports the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and includes four goals for 2050 and 23 targets for 2030 to achieve the global vision of “living in harmony with nature”.

33. FAO participated in the GBF process as an observer to the CBD. As requested by the 166th Session of the Council,<sup>39</sup> the Strategy and the Action Plan were submitted to the Parties to the CBD for their consideration.<sup>40</sup> The meeting report and the joint report of the Co-Chairs of the Global Dialogue were also brought to the attention of the Parties to the CBD,<sup>41</sup> as was Council Resolution 1/168 and the Framework for Action on Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture.<sup>42</sup> FAO has made several other

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<sup>36</sup> Including Animal Production and Health, Plant Production and Protection, Fisheries and Aquaculture, Forestry, Land and Water, Food and Nutrition, Agrifood Economics and Statistics divisions, the Indigenous Peoples Unit, the secretariats of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems, Commission, Treaty and IPPC, the Joint FAO/WHO Centre (CODEX Food Standards and Zoonotic Diseases) and all five regional offices.

<sup>37</sup> FAO. 2022. *Framework for Environmental and Social Management*. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb9870en>

<sup>38</sup> CBD/COP/DEC/15/4.

<sup>39</sup> CL 166/9, paragraph 17 h.

<sup>40</sup> [www.cbd.int/api/v2013/documents/EAE6CB90-C4DD-DE4A-BAFE-A538B2D545DC/attachments/212314/FAO3.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/api/v2013/documents/EAE6CB90-C4DD-DE4A-BAFE-A538B2D545DC/attachments/212314/FAO3.pdf)

<sup>41</sup> FAO. 2021. *Joint report of the co-chairs of the Global Dialogue on the Role of Food and Agriculture in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, Biodiversity, food and agriculture: Vital partners for people, planet, and prosperity*. Rome. <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb6844en>

<sup>42</sup> CBD/WG2020/3/INF/12; CBD/SBSTTA/24/INF/32.

submissions to the GBF process and its monitoring framework.<sup>43</sup> Additionally, through the participation of two FAO instruments<sup>44</sup> in the Biodiversity Liaison Group, FAO has continued to promote biodiversity mainstreaming in the context of the GBF.<sup>45</sup>

34. The linkages between biodiversity and food security, and particularly the fact that sustainable use of biodiversity is crucial to food and agriculture, are reflected in the GBF, with over half of the targets directly related to agrifood sectors.<sup>46</sup>

35. Several other COP 15 decisions are directly relevant to the work of FAO, including the adoption of the Plan of Action 2020–30 for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity.<sup>47</sup>

36. In spring 2021, the *Common approach to integrating biodiversity and nature-based solutions for sustainable development into the United Nations policy and programme planning and delivery*<sup>48</sup> was endorsed by the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination. The common approach commits the UN system to mainstreaming biodiversity and catalysing collective action to address the drivers of biodiversity loss and restore ecosystems. FAO is active in the UN Environment Management Group, which in 2021 published a report describing the UN system’s commitment to assisting Member States to deliver on the GBF.<sup>49</sup>

37. Additional new developments and agreements for potential consideration in the review and update of the Strategy and the Action Plan, such as the adoption of the Framework for Action on Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture, are described in Section II of this document. The Strategy remains fully aligned with, and is supportive of, the implementation of recent CBD decisions, including the adoption of the GBF.

38. The indicative draft 2024–27 Action Plan, as given in Annex 2, further develops the operationalization of the Strategy and aligns FAO’s biodiversity mainstreaming activities with the Strategic Framework 2022–31, the MTP 2022–25 and the PWB 2022–23. It continues to allocate activities to the FAO core functions, taking into account the changes made to them with the adoption of the Strategic Framework 2022–31.

39. The proposed four-year duration of the updated Action Plan is intended to be aligned with corporate FAO planning exercises. The updated deliverables and delivery dates will be further developed in consultation with the Interdepartmental Working Group on Biodiversity and will include deliverables in support of the implementation of new FAO policies as well as the GBF and other relevant CBD decisions.

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<sup>43</sup> Including documents CBD/SBI/3/INF/36; CBD/SBSTTA/24/7/REV1; CBD/SBSTTA/24/INF/8; CBD/SBSTTA/24/INF/14; CBD/SBI/3/INF/6; CBD/SBSTTA/24/INF/33; CBD/WG2020/3/INF/9; CBD/SBI/3/INF/38; CBD/SBI/3/INF/39; CBD/COP/15/INF/15; CBD/COP/15/INF/23; CBD/COP/15/INF/24; CBD/COP/15/INF/25, submissions in response to CBD Notifications 2018-063, 2019-008, 2019-075, 2019-108, 2021-063 and 2021-012, [www.cbd.int/doc/c/abf3/ea7e/a2c7ed7b1c04f08e169133b5/cbd-b-intact-indicators-en.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/doc/c/abf3/ea7e/a2c7ed7b1c04f08e169133b5/cbd-b-intact-indicators-en.pdf) and <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/8c23/393f/b0e59c8da9eb4aefce374bfe/fao-information-selected-target10-terms-en.pdf>.

<sup>44</sup> These are the International Plant Protection Convention and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

<sup>45</sup> [www.cbd.int/blg/](http://www.cbd.int/blg/)

<sup>46</sup> Targets of particular relevance to agrifood sectors include: 1 (addressing land and sea use change); 2 (ecosystem restoration); 3 (protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures – OECMs); 4 (extinction risk and genetic diversity); 5 (use, harvesting and trade of wild species); 6 (invasive alien species); 7 (pollution); 8 (climate change); 9 (benefits from the use of wild species); 10 (sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry); 11 (nature’s contribution to people, including soil health and pollination); 13 (access and benefit-sharing from the utilization of genetic resources); 14 (mainstreaming biodiversity); 16 (sustainable consumption choices and global footprint of consumption); and 18 (incentives and subsidies harmful to biodiversity).

<sup>47</sup> CBD/COP/DEC/15/28.

<sup>48</sup> CEB/2021/1/Add.1.

<sup>49</sup> <https://unemg.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/EMG-Biodiversity-WEB.pdf>



40. The draft 2024–27 Action Plan complements and is fully in line with other FAO strategies and policies, including the new FAO Strategy on Climate Change 2022–2031<sup>50</sup> and the Science and Innovation Strategy,<sup>51</sup> the Strategy and Vision for FAO’s Work in Nutrition, the FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, the FAO Policy on Gender Equality (2022–30) and the FAO Rural Youth Action Plan (RYAP). It contributes to and supports the *four betters* and therefore creates a sustainable basis for the implementation of relevant SDGs and advancement of FAO’s work within several PPAs – mainly *better production* PPAs “Innovation for sustainable agriculture production” (BP1) and “One Health” (BP3), and *better environment* PPAs “Climate Change Mitigating and Adapted Agrifood systems” (BE1) and “Biodiversity and ecosystem services for food and agriculture” (BE3).

#### IV. GUIDANCE SOUGHT

41. The Commission may wish to:
- (i) welcome progress made in the implementation of the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors and its 2021–23 Action Plan;
  - (ii) stress the important role of the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors as coordination mechanism for activities through which FAO supports countries in integrating biodiversity, including the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources for food and agriculture and other components of biodiversity of relevance to food and agriculture, into relevant programmes, policies and legislations; and
  - (iii) provide comments on and inputs to the draft 2024–27 Action Plan for the Implementation of the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors, as set out in *Annex 2* to this document.

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<sup>50</sup> FAO. 2022. *FAO Strategy on Climate Change 2022–2031*. Rome. <https://www.fao.org/3/cc2274en/cc2274en.pdf>

<sup>51</sup> FAO. 2022. *FAO Science and Innovation Strategy*. Rome. <https://www.fao.org/3/cc2273en/cc2273en.pdf>

## ANNEX 1:

**STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION AS OF MAY 2023 OF THE 2021–23 ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FAO STRATEGY ON MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY ACROSS AGRICULTURAL SECTORS**

Outcome 1: Support provided to Members, at their request, to enhance their capacity to mainstream biodiversity							
Core action areas	FAO core functions #	Key actions	Deliverables <sup>52</sup>	Tentative delivery dates	References to decisions <sup>53</sup>	Status	Notes
Support countries in the development and implementation of normative and standard-setting instruments related to biodiversity	1	Support countries in the implementation of the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework	Analysis of Global Biodiversity Framework with a view to identifying actions to be taken by FAO in support of country implementation	2023	C 2021/21 (para 73); COFO/2020/REP (para 10.a, 17.d); ITPGRFA Res.11/2019 (para 3); CGRFA/17/19/Report (para 45)	On track	CGRFA-19/23/6.1 (forthcoming)
		Support Members of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA) in developing and implementing global plans of action	A policy response to the report on <i>The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i> and a Global Plan of Action for Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture adopted, technical support for implementation and monitoring provided	2023	CGRFA/17/19/Report (para 44 –47)	On track	<a href="https://doi.org/10.4060/cb8338en">https://doi.org/10.4060/cb8338en</a> <a href="https://doi.org/10.4060/cb9905en">https://doi.org/10.4060/cb9905en</a> CGRFA-19/23/11.2.2
			Countries supported in the implementation of agreed global plans of action on animal, plant and forest genetic resources	Ongoing	CGRFA/17/19/Report; COFO/2018/REP (para 14.d.ii)	On track	CGRFA-19/23/8.3 CGRFA-19/23/10.2 CGRFA-18/21/12.2
			Countries supported to enhance awareness of and strengthen legal frameworks that enable and sustain production systems that support and benefit from associated biodiversity	2023	Agreed during Members consultation on the Action Plan and in line with FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity	On track	<a href="http://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-15/cop-15-dec-28-en.pdf">www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-15/cop-15-dec-28-en.pdf</a>

<sup>52</sup> Deliverables agreed in project documents are marked with \*.

<sup>53</sup> For some country projects, no Governing or Statutory Body decisions are noted.

		Support countries in the reduction of adverse impacts of misuse of hazardous pesticides on biodiversity	Workshop curriculum of Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade expanded by at least one session on alternatives to hazardous pesticides and one session on impact of pesticides on biodiversity and ecosystem services	2021	Across Agricultural Sectors	Completed	<a href="#">Rotterdam Convention Webinars Library</a>
			Global Action Plan on eliminating risks of highly hazardous pesticides considered	2021	ICCM4 resolutions	Delayed	ICCM5 postponed until September 2023. A joint FAO/WHO/UNEP proposed action plan on HHPs is under preparation to be presented in the next ICCM5.
		Facilitate policy dialogue at country or regional levels for the ratification and implementation of FAO biodiversity-related conventions, e.g. the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA), the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)	National/regional consultations to promote ratification and implementation conducted	2023	Instrument's websites	On track	<a href="http://www.ippc.int/en">www.ippc.int/en</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/plant-treaty/en">www.fao.org/plant-treaty/en</a>
		Countries engage in the development, adoption and implementation of International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) and Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) recommendations.	The IPPC Strategic Framework (2020-2030), adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures has several development agenda items that will be implemented over the next 10 years including the management of E-commerce (traded IAS), Strengthening Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems and Assessment and Management of Climate Change Impacts on Plant Health	Ongoing	International Plant Protection Convention text (1997), Article X; CPM 2018/28	On track	<a href="http://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-and-implementation/call-for-topics-standards-and-implementation/">www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-and-implementation/call-for-topics-standards-and-implementation/</a>
			Countries participate in the standard-setting process to ensure adopted standards help protect the biodiversity of plants, improve plant health and enhance food security.	Ongoing		On track	<a href="http://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/">www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/</a>
		Support countries and regional mechanisms in the Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) Process	Reported to Committee on Fisheries (COFI) 35 main elements of the negotiation that pertain to the fisheries sector	2023	C 2021/23 (para 15.e)	On track	<a href="https://doi.org/10.4060/cc1345en">https://doi.org/10.4060/cc1345en</a>

		Support countries in conducting and updating risk assessments for emerging infectious diseases, including consideration of risk/protective factors or drivers related to biodiversity	Countries supported in risk assessment of emerging infectious diseases at the wildlife-livestock-human interface using FAO and Tripartite tools <sup>54</sup> (e.g. Joint Risk Assessment) and the consideration of results in regulative frameworks	Ongoing	COFO/2020/REP (para 17.c)	On track	<a href="http://extranet.who.int/sph/jra">extranet.who.int/sph/jra</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/ethiopia/news/%20detail-events/ru/c/1396120/">www.fao.org/ethiopia/news/%20detail-events/ru/c/1396120/</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/CB8748EN">www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/CB8748EN</a> <a href="https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7140en">https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7140en</a> <a href="https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7141en">https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7141en</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/cb8932en/cb8932en.pdf">www.fao.org/3/cb8932en/cb8932en.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb1520en/">www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb1520en/</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb3368en">www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb3368en</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/cc4720en/cc4720en.pdf">www.fao.org/3/cc4720en/cc4720en.pdf</a>
		Support countries to strengthen legal frameworks that enable sustainable wildlife management (SWM) for food security and poverty alleviation, and avoid illegal activities taking into account, as appropriate, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Decision on sustainable wildlife management (CBD/COP/DEC/14/7)	Assessment of and support to improve national legal framework compliance to wildlife-related to national legal frameworks and international conventions and instruments in SWM Programme pilot countries (minimum 14 countries*)	2023	CBD/COP/DEC/14/7; COFO/2020/REP (para 10b.iii); AFWC/2020/REP	On track	<a href="https://swm-programme.info/web/guest/legal-hub">https://swm-programme.info/web/guest/legal-hub</a>
		Support to countries to strengthen legal frameworks that enable sustainable forest management and timber production for poverty alleviation, taking into account, as appropriate, the objectives of the CITES Convention, national commitments to Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT), and international timber trade requirements	Cross-countries analytic report providing recommendations to the CBD on normative frameworks and standards to be developed/strengthened to enable sustainable wildlife management, to be circulated for approval by the Parties	2023	CBD/COP/DEC/14/7	On track	
		Support to countries to strengthen legal frameworks that enable sustainable forest management and timber production for poverty alleviation, taking into account, as appropriate, the objectives of the CITES Convention, national commitments to Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT), and international timber trade requirements	Support provided to strengthen implementation of national legal frameworks and related instruments for timber production in line with national commitments for legal timber production and trade (minimum 15 countries*)	2023	COFO/24/REP (para 22.b)	On track	
Support countries to collect, analyse and use biodiversity-related	2	Collect, analyse and disseminate data and information to monitor status of biodiversity at all levels, including	FISHSTAT regularly updated	Ongoing	Agreed during membership consultations	Completed	<a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/en/topic/166235">www.fao.org/fishery/en/topic/166235</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics-query/en/home">www.fao.org/fishery/statistics-query/en/home</a>

<sup>54</sup> The FAO-WOAH-WHO Collaboration: a tripartite concept note (2010).

information in decision-making	gender-disaggregated data, as appropriate.						<a href="http://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/CA7131EN/">www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/CA7131EN/</a>
		Global remote sensing survey of forests report published	2021	COFO/2016/REP (para 17.a)	Completed	<a href="https://doi.org/10.4060/cb9970en">https://doi.org/10.4060/cb9970en</a>	
		Data on microbial diversity continuously captured and monitored as disease information via EMPRES-i	Ongoing	Agreed during membership consultations	On track	<a href="https://empres-i.apps.fao.org">https://empres-i.apps.fao.org</a>	
		Biannual global fisheries and aquaculture status report (SOFIA) developed prior to COFI 35	2022	C 2021/23 (para 9)	Completed	<a href="https://doi.org/10.4060/cc0461en">https://doi.org/10.4060/cc0461en</a>	
		Mobile tool to support the collection of relevant catch and trade data for fish launched	2023	Agreed during membership consultations	Delayed		
		Supported and built capacity in collection data, modelling and monitoring rangeland status especially in the arid zone countries	2023	C 2021/21 (para 102); CL 165/Rep (para 19.a)	On track		
		Global abandoned, lost or discarded fishing gear (ALDFG) database to address ALDFG and associated ghost fishing launched and data collection started	2023	C 2021/23 (Para 16.f.g)	On track	<a href="https://fgla.fao.org">https://fgla.fao.org</a>	
		FAO Technical Guidelines on Methodologies and Indicators for the Estimation of the Magnitude and Impact of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing published	2023	C 2021/23 (para 14.j)	On track		
		UN-REDD Annual Report update on environmental Safeguard's Information Systems (SIS)	2023	COFO/25/REP (para 10. b ii)	On track		
		Support Members with tools and methodologies for generating better evidence of the contribution of forests to the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity	Tools and methodologies for reporting on primary and native forests and addressing existing data gaps made available	2022	COFO/2020/REP (para 13.d)	On track	
	Data and associated knowledge products of the SWM Programme on wild meat supply chains and consumption	2023	Agreed during membership consultations	On track	<a href="http://www.fao.org/3/cb9082en/cb9082en.pdf">www.fao.org/3/cb9082en/cb9082en.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/cb9765fr/cb9765fr.pdf">www.fao.org/3/cb9765fr/cb9765fr.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc0031en">www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc0031en</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/cc2623fr/cc2623fr.pdf">www.fao.org/3/cc2623fr/cc2623fr.pdf</a>		

							<a href="http://www.wildmeat.org/">www.wildmeat.org/</a> <a href="http://www.wildmeat.org/toolkit/indicators">www.wildmeat.org/toolkit/indicators</a>
		Assist countries to meet their national reporting obligations specified in the IPPC.	Information published on the IPPC website on national reporting on adherence to the IPPC national obligations, including providing information on plant pests and outbreaks, to facilitate information exchange and early response to emerging phytosanitary issues	Ongoing	International Plant Protection Convention text (1997), article XIII	On track	<a href="http://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/information-exchange/nro/">www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/information-exchange/nro/</a>
		Support countries in capacity development on data collection for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to enable the monitoring of SDG indicators, in particular of biodiversity-related SDG indicators <sup>55</sup>	Dissemination of FAOSTAT land cover change statistics for all countries	2021	Resolution A/res/71/313	Completed	<a href="http://www.fao.org/3/cb8133en/cb8133en.pdf">www.fao.org/3/cb8133en/cb8133en.pdf</a>
			Updated SDG websites	Ongoing	Resolution A/res/71/313	Completed	<a href="https://fao.org/sustainable_development_goals_helpdesk">https://fao.org/sustainable_development_goals_helpdesk</a>
			Data collection and analysis for SDG 2.4.1, with a report indicating country response rates and detail of response to biodiversity sub-indicator	2023	Resolution A/res/71/313	On track	<a href="https://www.fao.org/3/cc1403en/cc1403en.pdf">https://www.fao.org/3/cc1403en/cc1403en.pdf</a> <a href="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal">https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal</a>

		Development of a monitoring system for the diversity of domesticated honeybees	Monitoring system for the diversity of managed honey bees for food and agriculture established in the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS)	2021	CGRFA-17/19/Report (para 92)	Completed	<a href="http://www.fao.org/dad-is/bees-data-sheet/en/">www.fao.org/dad-is/bees-data-sheet/en/</a>
		Strengthen national capacities for improved data integration, analysis and visualization related to biodiversity	Biodiversity integrated into geospatial and bio-physical data dimensions and planning documents for the Hand-in-Hand Initiative	2023	CL 166/9 (para 12)	On track	<a href="http://www.fao.org/hih-geospatial-platform/en">www.fao.org/hih-geospatial-platform/en</a>
		Specific data requests related to biodiversity in the data collection related to pesticides	All parties carrying out projects on severely hazardous pesticide formulations (SHPF) fill data related to the impact on the environment into the SHPF questionnaire <sup>56</sup>	2021	Agreed during membership consultations	Completed	<a href="#">Rotterdam Convention Webinars Library</a>

<sup>55</sup> Sustainable Development Goals 2.4.1, 2.5.1, 2.5.2, 12.3.1, 14.4.1, 14.6.1, 14.7.1, 14.b.1, 14.c.1, 15.1.1, 15.2.1, 15.3.1, 15.4.2, 15.6.1.

<sup>56</sup> Severely Hazardous Pesticide Formulations (SHPFs) are chemicals formulated for pesticidal use that are known to produce severe health or environmental effects observable within a short period of time after single or multiple exposure, under conditions of use. Under Article 6 of the Rotterdam Convention, any Party that is a

		carried out under the Rotterdam Convention					
		Support ecosystem accounting on a voluntary basis <sup>57</sup>	At least two countries* implement projects on the implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (SEEA AFF) biodiversity-relevant accounts (crop and livestock production; land use and land cover)	2023	E/CN.3/2021/L.3, cl 165; Decision 8	Cancelled	Activities and responsibilities on the SEEA under review
		Provide training and capacity building for countries in collecting, assessing and reporting data on their plant, animal, forest and aquatic genetic resources and in documenting efforts made to conserve and sustainably use and develop these genetic resources, including to enable the monitoring of SDG indicators 2.5 and 15.6 and including gender-disaggregated data	Practical Guides to the Genebank Standards for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture developed under the CGRFA	2021	CGRFA-17/19/Report (para 65)	Completed	<a href="https://doi.org/10.4060/cc3716en">https://doi.org/10.4060/cc3716en</a> <a href="https://doi.org/10.4060/cc0021en">https://doi.org/10.4060/cc0021en</a> <a href="https://doi.org/10.4060/cc0023en">https://doi.org/10.4060/cc0023en</a>
			Genetic resources databases regularly updated (DAD-IS) and World Information and Early Warning System on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (WIEWS), in coordination with other relevant databases	ongoing	CGRFA-17/19/Report	On track	<a href="http://www.fao.org/3/cc3706en/cc3706en.pdf">www.fao.org/3/cc3706en/cc3706en.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/nl673en/nl673en.pdf">www.fao.org/3/nl673en/nl673en.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/dad-is/data/en/">www.fao.org/dad-is/data/en/</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/wiews/en/">www.fao.org/wiews/en/</a>
			Monitoring reports on the status of national implementation of Global Plans of Action for plant and animal genetic resources provided to the 18 <sup>th</sup> Regular Session of the CGRFA	2021		Completed	<a href="http://www.fao.org/3/ng621en/ng621en.pdf">www.fao.org/3/ng621en/ng621en.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/ng681en/ng681en.pdf">www.fao.org/3/ng681en/ng681en.pdf</a>
			New global information systems on forest genetic resources developed	2023	CGRFA-17/19/Report (para 79)	On track	
			Countries supported in building capacity and support methods of collection of data and monitoring the associated biodiversity on microbial level including bacteria and fungi	2023	Agreed during membership consultations	On track	<a href="https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7876en">https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7876en</a> <a href="https://doi.org/10.4060/cc0717en">https://doi.org/10.4060/cc0717en</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/areas-of-work/capacity-development/en/">www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/areas-of-work/capacity-development/en/</a>
			Monitoring report on the status of national implementation of the Global Plan of Action on forest genetic resources presented to the 19 <sup>th</sup> Regular Session on the CGRFA	2023	CGRFA-17/19/Report (para 78)	On track	<a href="http://www.fao.org/3/cc4380en/cc4380en.pdf">www.fao.org/3/cc4380en/cc4380en.pdf</a>

developing country or country with an economy in transition that is experiencing problems caused by an SHPF, either due to human health or environmental problems in its territory may make a proposal to the Secretariat for the inclusion of the formulation in Annex III. In addition to the required information specified in Part 1 of Annex IV of the Convention, additional information such as soil and water contamination, bird and mammal poisoning or pollinator poisoning having a clear adverse impact on biodiversity could be collected and be submitted to the Secretariat by the DNA of that country.

<sup>57</sup> The United Nations Statistical Commission adopted SEEA Ecosystem Accounting at its 52nd session in March 2021

			Global information system for farmed types of aquatic genetic resources developed and used for country reporting	2023	CGRFA-17/19/Report	On track	<a href="https://www.fao.org/fishery/aquagris/home">https://www.fao.org/fishery/aquagris/home</a>
			Global Information System on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (GLIS) under Article 17 of the ITPGRFA updated, in sync with WIEWS and other relevant databases	2023	ITPGRFA Resolution 4/2019 and Resolution 11/2019 (para. 3); CGRFA-17/19/Report (para 66)	On track	
Support capacity development in biodiversity mainstreaming	4	Support countries to develop capacities for developing coherent policy and legal frameworks that integrate biodiversity within and across sectors	Legal frameworks on fertilizers included in SoiLEX	2021	FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management	Completed	<a href="https://www.fao.org/soils-portal/soilex/en/">https://www.fao.org/soils-portal/soilex/en/</a>
			Practical Guide on Legislating for the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries published and two regional workshops held in Africa to support implementation of the Practical Guide	2021	Agreed during membership consultations	Completed	<a href="http://www.fao.org/3/cb2945en/cb2945en.pdf">www.fao.org/3/cb2945en/cb2945en.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/cb2945fr/cb2945fr.pdf">www.fao.org/3/cb2945fr/cb2945fr.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/cb2945pt/cb2945pt.pdf">www.fao.org/3/cb2945pt/cb2945pt.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/legal-services/news/news-detail/en/c/1412921/">www.fao.org/legal-services/news/news-detail/en/c/1412921/</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/cb6750en/cb6750en.pdf">www.fao.org/3/cb6750en/cb6750en.pdf</a> <a href="http://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=753h">elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=753h</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/legal-services/news/news-detail/en/c/1412930/h">www.fao.org/legal-services/news/news-detail/en/c/1412930/h</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/legal-services/news/news-detail/en/c/1412926/h">www.fao.org/legal-services/news/news-detail/en/c/1412926/h</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/cb8234en/cb8234en.pdf">www.fao.org/3/cb8234en/cb8234en.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/legal-services/news/news-detail/en/c/1412924/">www.fao.org/legal-services/news/news-detail/en/c/1412924/</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/legal-services/news/news-detail/en/c/1419124/">www.fao.org/legal-services/news/news-detail/en/c/1419124/</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/legal-services/news/news-detail/en/c/1457369/">www.fao.org/legal-services/news/news-detail/en/c/1457369/</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/cb1906en/cb1906en.pdf">www.fao.org/3/cb1906en/cb1906en.pdf</a>
			Support Members in the development and implementation of national plans of action to combat IUU fishing	ongoing	C 2021/23 (para 11.j)	On track	
			Assisted countries in building capacity in evaluation of ecosystem services including production systems and associated biodiversity	2023	Agreed during membership consultations	On track	<a href="https://abc-map.org">https://abc-map.org</a> <a href="https://www.swm-programme.info/en/legal-hub">https://www.swm-programme.info/en/legal-hub</a>
			Following COFI request, promoted discussion among COFI members on draft voluntary	2023	C 2021/23 (para 14.h)	Completed	<a href="https://doi.org/10.4060/cc5602t">https://doi.org/10.4060/cc5602t</a>



			guidelines for the regulation, monitoring and control of transshipment				
			Supported Members, upon request, in adapting their policies to take into account the International Code of Conduct for the Sustainable Use and management of Fertilizers	2023	C 2019/REP (para 49.b)	On track	
		Capacity of countries developed to identify potential other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) in agricultural sectors, including fisheries and forestry	Following COFI request, produced and disseminated practical guidelines to support Members in the identification and implementation of other effective area-based conservation measures	2023	C 2021/23 (para 17.d,e)	Completed	<a href="https://doi.org/10.4060/cc3307en">https://doi.org/10.4060/cc3307en</a>
		Support countries in developing capacity for adopting strategies and legal frameworks to protect and value local biodiversity	Legal framework to protect and value local biodiversity implemented in at least four countries* (Mozambique, Niger, Peru and Senegal)	2021	Agreed during membership consultations	Completed	<a href="http://www.fao.org/geographical-indications/projects/supporting-gis/en">www.fao.org/geographical-indications/projects/supporting-gis/en</a> <a href="http://www.anp.ne/article/4-produits-nigeriens-dont-klichi-niger-et-tchoukou-niger-labellises">www.anp.ne/article/4-produits-nigeriens-dont-klichi-niger-et-tchoukou-niger-labellises</a> <a href="https://profonanpe.org.pe/proyectos/gestion-sostenible-de-la-agrobiodiversidad-y-recuperacion-de-ecosistemas-vulnerables-en-la-region-andina-sipam">https://profonanpe.org.pe/proyectos/gestion-sostenible-de-la-agrobiodiversidad-y-recuperacion-de-ecosistemas-vulnerables-en-la-region-andina-sipam</a>
			For SWM Programme pilot countries (minimum 14 countries*): Compilation of relevant legislation and national legal profiles analysing strengths, gaps and weaknesses related to normative frameworks enabling sustainable wildlife management (incl. consumptive and non-consumptive use of wildlife, animal production and health, food safety) available online	2023	AFWC/2020/REP	On track	<a href="https://swm-programme.info/web/guest/legal-hub">https://swm-programme.info/web/guest/legal-hub</a>
			For FLEGT Programme countries (minimum 15*): review legal frameworks related to timber production and trade to identify strengths, gaps and weaknesses related to normative frameworks enabling sustainable forest management	2023	COFO/24/REP (para 22.b)	On track	

		Support Members in developing capacity for mobilizing resources for biodiversity mainstreaming and investments in sustainable agriculture approaches that better contribute to sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity, including efforts to secure funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF)	Upon country request, include biodiversity mainstreaming in Technical Cooperation Programmes (TCPs), Government Cooperative Programme (GCPs), GEF, Green Climate Fund (GCF) and other bi- and multilateral projects, in line with the FAO and UN country programming frameworks	2023	Agreed during membership consultations	On track	<a href="http://www.fao.org/gef/GEF8/en">www.fao.org/gef/GEF8/en</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/consultation/food-system-integrated-program-transformation">www.fao.org/fsnforum/consultation/food-system-integrated-program-transformation</a>
		At least 2 programmatic areas of work on biodiversity mainstreaming elaborated, drawing upon FAO's comparative advantages and aligning to GEF's biodiversity focal area priorities for countries to choose from and customize	2023	Completed			
		Assist Members to develop capacities for integrating a biodiversity perspective, including related gender strategies, Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IPLCs) and Traditional knowledge, in relevant planning instruments, including FAO Country Programming Frameworks and regional initiatives, national plans for agricultural sectors, and national plans for food security and nutrition	Upon country request, support the development of Livestock Master Plans that optimize the contribution of the livestock sector to economic growth, poverty reduction, gender equality, food security and nutrition, while managing the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, adaptation to climate change and the conservation of biodiversity	2023		On track	
		Assist Members, at their request, in improving capacity for developing, adapting and implementing access and benefit-sharing (ABS) measures to take into account the importance of genetic resources for food and agriculture, their special role for food security and their distinctive features	Survey of national ABS measures aimed to accommodate the distinctive features of GRFA completed and follow-up recommendations considered by the CGRFA	2023	ITPGRFA Resolution 11/2019 (para 9-15); Resolution 4/2019 (para 6); GPA-PGR;	On track	
		Assist Members, at their request, in improving capacity for developing, adapting and implementing access and benefit-sharing (ABS) measures to take into account the importance of genetic resources for food and agriculture, their special role for food security and their distinctive features	Crop wild relatives considered under the International Treaty	2023	CGRFA-17/19/Report (para 19.ii)	Completed	<a href="http://www.fao.org/3/cb6525en/cb6525en.pdf">www.fao.org/3/cb6525en/cb6525en.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/nh331en/nh331en.pdf">www.fao.org/3/nh331en/nh331en.pdf</a>
				2023	ITPGRFA Resolution 11/2019 (paras. 9-15); Resolution 4/2019 (para. 6); Resolution 2/2019 (para. 5); Resolution 7/2019 (para. 5-6)	On track	

			Tool to monitor the implementation of Sustainable Soil Management	2021	GSPPA-VIII/20/Report, 8.2	Completed	<a href="http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/GSP/SM/SSM_Protocol_EN_006.pdf">www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/GSP/SM/SSM_Protocol_EN_006.pdf</a>
			Tool and User Guide to monitor implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries	2022	Agreed during membership consultations	Completed	<a href="http://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/CB8268EN">www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/CB8268EN</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/cb2229es/cb2229es.pdf">www.fao.org/3/cb2229es/cb2229es.pdf</a>
			Environmental flows tools and indicators for supporting freshwater biodiversity	2022	Agreed during membership consultations	On track	<a href="http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/CA3097EN">www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/CA3097EN</a> <a href="http://eflows.iwmi.org">http://eflows.iwmi.org</a> <a href="https://data.apps.fao.org/aquamaps/">https://data.apps.fao.org/aquamaps/</a>
			Regional workshops on management of ALDFG and solid pollution especially plastic litter	2022	C 2021/23 (para 16)	On track	<a href="https://www.fao.org/responsible-fishing/news-events/news/news-details/en/c/1605716/">https://www.fao.org/responsible-fishing/news-events/news/news-details/en/c/1605716/</a> <a href="https://www.fao.org/responsible-fishing/news-events/news/news-details/en/c/1621969/">https://www.fao.org/responsible-fishing/news-events/news/news-details/en/c/1621969/</a>
		Support countries in building capacity for monitoring of sustainable biodiversity management including ecosystem approaches	Provision of capacity development at regional and national levels on the Voluntary Guidelines on the Marking of Fishing Gear	2023	C 2021/23 (para 16 g)	On track	<a href="http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/CA3546T/">www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/CA3546T/</a> <a href="https://doi.org/10.4060/cc4084en">https://doi.org/10.4060/cc4084en</a> <a href="https://doi.org/10.4060/cc4251en">https://doi.org/10.4060/cc4251en</a> <a href="https://doi.org/10.4060/cc2884en">https://doi.org/10.4060/cc2884en</a> <a href="https://doi.org/10.4060/cc2889en">https://doi.org/10.4060/cc2889en</a>
			Technical reports showcasing examples of the application of the FAO Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance (LEAP) guidelines on biodiversity assessments; and Technical Report reviewing biodiversity management indicators in Brazil	2021	C 2021/21 (para 13-14)	Completed	<a href="http://www.fao.org/partnerships/leap/applications/en">www.fao.org/partnerships/leap/applications/en</a>
			Execution of the implementation plan of the International Code of Conduct for the Sustainable Use and Management of Fertilizers	2022	C 2019/REP (para 49.b)	Completed	<a href="http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/GSP/tenth_PA/GSPPA_X_2022_5.pdf">www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/GSP/tenth_PA/GSPPA_X_2022_5.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MILrme8hYQQ">www.youtube.com/watch?v=MILrme8hYQQ</a>
			Database on national laboratories that perform fertilizer quality assessments	2021	Agreed during membership consultations	Completed	<a href="http://www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/red-internacional-de-analisis-de-fertilizantes-infa/es">www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/red-internacional-de-analisis-de-fertilizantes-infa/es</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/infa/second-meeting-of-the-">www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/infa/second-meeting-of-the-</a>

							<a href="http://international-network-on-fertilizers-analysis-infa/en">international-network-on-fertilizers-analysis-infa/en</a>
			Guidelines and tools to monitor sustainable hunting management based on field testing in SWM Programme pilot countries	2023		On track	<a href="http://www.wildmeat.org/toolkit/indicators/">www.wildmeat.org/toolkit/indicators/</a>
		Support countries in the operationalization of the 10 Elements of Agroecology framework and other sustainable innovative approaches to facilitate the mainstreaming of biodiversity across agricultural sectors	Practical Guide on the operationalization of the 10 Elements of Agroecology published and two regional workshops held in Africa to support implementation of the Practical Guide	2022	CL 163/REP (para 10.h, 15.c); C 2019/21 Rev.1 (para 13); C 2019/REP (Resolution 7/2019 and para 15)	On track	<a href="https://doi.org/10.4060/cc4049en">https://doi.org/10.4060/cc4049en</a>
		Support countries in building their phytosanitary systems which protect both cultivated and wild flora	Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluations conducted which help identify strengths and challenges in national phytosanitary systems	ongoing	IPPC National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategy (2010, revised 2012)	On track	<a href="http://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/phytosanitary-capacity-evaluation">www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/phytosanitary-capacity-evaluation</a>
	National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategies developed, which will help protect the biodiversity of plants, improve plant health and enhance food security		ongoing	On track		<a href="http://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/">www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/</a>	
	Training materials are produced that support the implementation of the IPPC, ISPMs and CPM recommendations which help build more robust national phytosanitary systems and training is delivered via annual regional workshops, e-learning and through the use of other training materials such as infographics, videos and e-learning.		ongoing	On track		<a href="http://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/guides-and-training-materials">www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/guides-and-training-materials</a>	
Improve the sharing and uptake of knowledge, technologies and good practices by countries to mainstream biodiversity	5	Support countries in building capacity for good practices with regard to invasive species monitoring, prevention, management and eradication	Regional workshop on development of contingency plans for forest invasive species outbreaks in forests in Europe and Central Asia	2021	EFC/2019/14 Rev.1 (para 4-5)	Completed	<a href="http://www.reufis.org/download/webinar-contingency-plans-and-early-warning-systems-how-can-they-help-protect-forests">www.reufis.org/download/webinar-contingency-plans-and-early-warning-systems-how-can-they-help-protect-forests</a>
			Regional assessment on impact of climate change on forest invasive species for Asia Pacific region through the regional Forest Invasive Species Network	2021	APFC/2019/REP (para 20)	Completed	<a href="https://unfao.sharepoint.com/:b:/s/NFO/ETANN3wwpJBhwEDyjfz9VoBgLyktF_A-onJ6vrfdpjS7Q?e=j7tXOX">https://unfao.sharepoint.com/:b:/s/NFO/ETANN3wwpJBhwEDyjfz9VoBgLyktF_A-onJ6vrfdpjS7Q?e=j7tXOX</a> <a href="http://www.apfisn.net">www.apfisn.net</a>

			Regional study on the Early Warning Early Action (EWEA) systems for the forest invasive (insect pests, invasive plants, pathogens) species outbreak prevention and mitigation in the region elaborated and disseminated	2021	NEFRC/2017/REP	Completed	<a href="https://www.fao.org/forestry/51295/en/">https://www.fao.org/forestry/51295/en/</a> <a href="https://unfao.sharepoint.com/:w/s/NFO/EbS3RWkoCxdKodtMq26MswMBV1wzoqBOAmGGRAa_HZjfTw?e=rfVvyd">https://unfao.sharepoint.com/:w/s/NFO/EbS3RWkoCxdKodtMq26MswMBV1wzoqBOAmGGRAa_HZjfTw?e=rfVvyd</a>
			Review of Guide to implementation of phytosanitary standards in forestry	2022	Agreed during membership consultations	On track	
			Work with CITES on trade in invasive species	Ongoing	C 2021/23 (para 11.a,l, 15.d,f); FAO-CITES MOU 2006	On track	
			Support countries to implement digital exchange of phytosanitary certificates (the IPPC ePhyto Solution) and container cleaning and contaminating pests recommendations promulgated by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures	Ongoing	ISPM 12; CPM R-06 (2017)	On track	<a href="http://www.ippc.int/en/ephyto">www.ippc.int/en/ephyto</a>
			Assist countries to have mechanisms in place to control the spread of environmental contaminating pests on non-plant trade pathways	2023	Agreed during membership consultations	On track	
			Countries supported in the reduction of the adverse impacts of hazardous effect of alien invasive species, especially in fragile habitats	2023		On track	
			Countries become aware of how to use the IPPC, ISPMs and CPM Recommendations to engage with their National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPO) to access national phytosanitary systems that can be used to protect their plant life from IAS (e.g. risk analysis, surveillance systems, eradication procedures, border controls, etc.).	Ongoing	IPPC National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategy (2010, revised 2012)	On track	<a href="http://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development">www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development</a>
			Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluations result in the development of National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategies which will	Ongoing		On track	<a href="http://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development">www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development</a>

			include a component on how to address risks related to IAS that are harmful to plants.				
	Support countries in building capacity on mainstreaming biodiversity under the One Health approach	FAO-Ecosystem Health Alliance study on drivers of zoonotic disease emergence from wildlife	2021	COFO/2020/REP (para 17.c, 22.c)	Completed	<a href="https://doi.org/10.4060/cc2752en">https://doi.org/10.4060/cc2752en</a>	
		Countries supported in implementing the FAO Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) 2021-2025	Ongoing	C 2021/21 (para 23-27)	On track	<a href="https://doi.org/10.4060/cb5545en">https://doi.org/10.4060/cb5545en</a> <a href="https://www.fao.org/antimicrobial-resistance/resources/tools/fao-pmp-amr/es/">https://www.fao.org/antimicrobial-resistance/resources/tools/fao-pmp-amr/es/</a> <a href="https://doi.org/10.4060/cb6918en">https://doi.org/10.4060/cb6918en</a>	
		Countries trained, where relevant, to include wildlife surveillance and other biodiversity aspects into One Health platforms and efforts	2023	COFO/2020/REP (para 17.c); C 2021/21 (para 74)	On track	<a href="http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc2289en">www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc2289en</a>	
		Strengthen the promotion of sustainable management of wildlife, including the One Health approach to better prevent zoonotic disease risk (SWM Programme)	2022	COFO/2020/REP (para 17.c)	Completed	<a href="http://www.fao.org/3/cb1503en/cb1503en.pdf">www.fao.org/3/cb1503en/cb1503en.pdf</a>	
		Support the sustainable use and management of fertilizers	Report on soil management for sustainable agriculture that promotes nutrition	2023	FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management	Completed	<a href="http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc5069en">www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc5069en</a>
		Support and strengthen the sharing and uptake of knowledge, technologies and good practices on management of pollinators	Support the national and regional implementation of the relevant elements of the International Pollinators Initiative 2.0 and the relevant Program of Work of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	2023	CBD/COP/DEC/14/6; CGRFA/17/19/Report (Appendix E)	On track	<a href="https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/0358/0ae6/3a765da7c65613ea811f2816/cop-15-inf-24-en.pdf">https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/0358/0ae6/3a765da7c65613ea811f2816/cop-15-inf-24-en.pdf</a>
	Support the sustainable utilization of fisheries resources, including through an ecosystem approach to fisheries management	Tools and E-learning course to support the implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) launched	2023	C 2021/23 (para 9.g)	On track	<a href="https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=933">https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=933</a>	
		Technical Guidelines to Prevent and Reduce Bycatch of Marine Mammals in Fisheries adopted	2021	C 2021/23 (para 17.g)	Completed	<a href="https://doi.org/10.4060/cb2887en">https://doi.org/10.4060/cb2887en</a> <a href="http://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/10857">www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/10857</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/responsible-fishing/bycatch-and-discards/rebyc-programme/en/">www.fao.org/responsible-fishing/bycatch-and-discards/rebyc-programme/en/</a>	

			Species guide on mesopelagic fishes of the Atlantic Ocean published	2021	C 2021/23 (Para 9.c)	Completed	<a href="http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb0365en">www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb0365en</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb8584en">www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb8584en</a>
			Best practices in bycatch reduction in tropical shrimp-trawl fisheries adopted	2021	Agreed during membership consultations	Completed	<a href="http://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/CB6635EN">www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/CB6635EN</a>
			Two fishing gear modifications to reduce ghost fishing adopted by at least two developing countries	2021		On track	<a href="http://www.imo.org/en/OurWork/Partnerships/Projects/Pages/GloLitter-Partnerships-Project.aspx">www.imo.org/en/OurWork/Partnerships/Projects/Pages/GloLitter-Partnerships-Project.aspx</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/newsroom/detail/Global-initiative-tackles-marine-litter-to-clean-up-the-world-s-oceans/en">www.fao.org/newsroom/detail/Global-initiative-tackles-marine-litter-to-clean-up-the-world-s-oceans/en</a>
			An expert workshop on lessons learned and good practices for EAF-compatible fisheries management conducted and report synthesizing the outcomes produced	2022	C 2021/23 (Para 9.g)	Completed	<a href="https://doi.org/10.4060/ca9348en">https://doi.org/10.4060/ca9348en</a>
	Build capacity related to Multilateral Environment Agreements in Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific countries		Third Phase of the EU-ACP MEAs Programme implemented in African, Caribbean and Pacific countries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support provided for integration of measures for the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity for food and agriculture into national policy frameworks, strategies and action plans</li> <li>• Support provided to the mainstreaming and institutionalization of biodiversity in national agricultural extension programmes</li> <li>• Training programmes to enable agricultural producers to adopt ecosystem-based practices and promote shift towards sustainable production</li> </ul>	2023	Agreed during membership consultations	On track	
			Third Phase of the UN-REDD Programme launched and implemented in Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America regions	2021	COFO/25/REP (para 10.b ii)	Completed	<a href="http://www.un-redd.org/document-library/un-redd-2022-2025-plan-and-2022-workplan-and-budget-final-28sept2021">www.un-redd.org/document-library/un-redd-2022-2025-plan-and-2022-workplan-and-budget-final-28sept2021</a>
		Continue to demonstrate that solutions that balance conservation and sustainable use	Practical orientations on multiple use forest management planning	2022	COFO/2020/REP (para 10b.iv)	On track	

	of forest biodiversity, such as sustainable forest management, restoration and agroforestry, are possible, through sharing best practices, in line with national capacities, priorities and contexts; and that agriculture and forestry can synergistically support sustainable development	Innovations in the management of fast-growing trees: new practices in forest restoration and reforestation for peoples' livelihoods and the environment	2021	COFO/2020/REP (para 10b.iv; 38.e)	Completed	<a href="https://www.fao.org/ipc/en/">https://www.fao.org/ipc/en/</a>
		Issue brief on agroforestry as a possible solution for more sustainable food systems	2022	COFO/2020/REP (para 10b.x; 17 e)	On track	
		Compilation of case studies on human-wildlife conflict management	2022	COFO/2020/REP (para 10b.iv); AFWC/2020/REP	On track	<a href="http://www.fao.org/3/cb8759en/cb8759en.pdf">www.fao.org/3/cb8759en/cb8759en.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/cb8760en/cb8760en.pdf">www.fao.org/3/cb8760en/cb8760en.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/cb8761en/cb8761en.pdf">www.fao.org/3/cb8761en/cb8761en.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/cc1152en/cc1152en.pdf">www.fao.org/3/cc1152en/cc1152en.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/cc1155en/cc1155en.pdf">www.fao.org/3/cc1155en/cc1155en.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/cc1156en/cc1156en.pdf">www.fao.org/3/cc1156en/cc1156en.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/cc4287en/cc4287en.pdf">www.fao.org/3/cc4287en/cc4287en.pdf</a>
	Support the implementation of sustainable forest management practices and improve the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife	Support the implementation of sustainable forest management practices in at least 30 countries	2023	COFO/2020/REP (para 33.b)	On track	
		Support improved national forest governance mechanisms in line with commitments to legal timber production and trade (min. 15 countries*)	2023	COFO/2020/REP (para 33.b)	On track	
		FAO-Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) Review on mainstreaming biodiversity in the forest sector	2022	COFO/2020/REP (para 17.b)	Completed	<a href="http://www.fao.org/3/cc2229en/cc2229en.pdf">www.fao.org/3/cc2229en/cc2229en.pdf</a>
		Issue paper: what do we mean by community-based sustainable wildlife-management (SWM Programme)	2021	Agreed during membership consultations	Completed	<a href="http://www.fao.org/3/cb6486en/cb6486en.pdf">www.fao.org/3/cb6486en/cb6486en.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/cb6486fr/cb6486fr.pdf">www.fao.org/3/cb6486fr/cb6486fr.pdf</a>
		Best practices for the diagnostic of wildlife management framework	2021	COFO/2020/REP (para 10b.iii); AFWC/2020/REP	Delayed	
		Analysis of the roles of women and men, in wild meat supply chains based, on SWM Programme study cases	2023	COFO/2020/REP (para 10b.v); AFWC/2020/REP	On track	



			Data baseline across eight* SWM countries to feed global, regional and national databases	2021	COFO/2020/REP (para 10b.iii); AFWC/2020/REP	Delayed	<a href="http://www.fao.org/3/cb9082en/cb9082en.pdf">www.fao.org/3/cb9082en/cb9082en.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/cb9765fr/cb9765fr.pdf">www.fao.org/3/cb9765fr/cb9765fr.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc0031en">www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc0031en</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/cc2623fr/cc2623fr.pdf">www.fao.org/3/cc2623fr/cc2623fr.pdf</a> <a href="https://www.wildmeat.org">https://www.wildmeat.org</a>
<b>Outcome 2: Biodiversity mainstreamed across FAO's policies, programmes and activities</b>							
Facilitate policy dialogue on biodiversity mainstreaming	3	Facilitate discussions of biodiversity mainstreaming within FAO's Technical Committees, Regional Conferences, as well as in FAO statutory bodies	Meeting reports of Technical Committees, Regional Conferences, as well as in statutory bodies of FAO published	2023	Agreed during membership consultations	On track	<a href="http://www.fao.org/3/nk728en/nk728en.pdf">www.fao.org/3/nk728en/nk728en.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/nj925en/nj925en.pdf">www.fao.org/3/nj925en/nj925en.pdf</a> <a href="https://doi.org/10.4060/cc3652en">https://doi.org/10.4060/cc3652en</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/nh331en/nh331en.pdf">www.fao.org/3/nh331en/nh331en.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/ni214en/ni214en.pdf">www.fao.org/3/ni214en/ni214en.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/ni607en/ni607en.pdf">www.fao.org/3/ni607en/ni607en.pdf</a>
Improve the uptake of knowledge, technologies and good practices by FAO and partners	5	Establish a cross-divisional initiative to address the agricultural drivers of deforestation, land degradation, wetland losses and associated loss of biodiversity, as response to "Turning the tide on deforestation", a UN system-wide effort requested by the Secretary-General and to be led by FAO and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) in collaboration with the UN Development Programme (UNDP), UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) and other relevant entities	An action plan in support of halting deforestation prepared by the Collaborative Partnership on Forests	2021	COFO/2020/REP (para 10 b.ii, 22.j, 23.e)	Completed	<a href="http://www.fao.org/3/cb5687en/cb5687en.pdf">www.fao.org/3/cb5687en/cb5687en.pdf</a>
			A cross-divisional initiative established which promotes actions to transform food systems, as appropriate and dependent on national context, priorities and capacity to concurrently feed the planet and halt the loss of biodiversity and degradation of ecosystems	2022	COFO/2020/REP (para 10 b.x)	On track	
<b>Outcome 3: Role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security and nutrition globally recognized</b>							
Improve access to data and information on the role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services	2	Provide updates on the status and trends for the biodiversity-related indicators for which FAO is custodian or partner <sup>58</sup>	Annual FAO digital SDG Progress Report	2023	Resolution A/res/71/313	On track	<a href="http://www.fao.org/3/cc1403en/online/cc1403en.html">www.fao.org/3/cc1403en/online/cc1403en.html</a>

<sup>58</sup> SDG 2.4.1, 2.5.1, 2.5.2, 12.3.1, 14.4.1, 14.6.1, 14.7.1, 14.b.1, 14.c.1, 15.1.1, 15.2.1, 15.3.1, 15.4.2, 15.6.1.

for food security and nutrition		Prepare FAO reports with sections on links between biodiversity, and food security and nutrition	<i>State of the Forests 2022</i> launched prior to the Committee on Forestry (COFO)	2022	Agreed during membership consultations	Completed	<a href="https://doi.org/10.4060/cb9360en">https://doi.org/10.4060/cb9360en</a>
			State of Fisheries and Aquaculture launched prior to COFI 35	2022	C 2021/23 (Para 9.c)	Completed	<a href="http://www.fao.org/publications/sofia/en">www.fao.org/publications/sofia/en</a>
			Supported the promotion of information relevant to the nutritional value of wild edible species to strengthen their contribution to food security	2023	Agreed during membership consultations	On track	
			<i>The State of the World's Land and Water Resources for Food and Agriculture</i> launched	2021		Completed	<a href="https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7654en">https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7654en</a>
			Reports on the status of preparation of <i>The Third Report on The State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</i> and <i>The Second Report on The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources</i> presented to the 19 <sup>th</sup> Session of the CGRFA	2023	CGRFA/17/19/Report	On track	CGRFA-19/23/7.2 CGRFA-19/23/7.2/Inf.1 CGRFA-19/23/8.2 CGRFA-19/23/8.2/Inf.1
			Report on global assessment of biodiversity and the livestock sector based on the Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model (GLEAM)	2021	C 2021/21 (para 13-14)	Delayed	Report expected to be published in 2024
Facilitate, promote and support biodiversity-related policy dialogue at global, regional and country level	3	Convene global expert meetings, side events and high-level events related to biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security, nutrition and health	Global Symposium on Soil Biodiversity	2021	GSPPA-VIII/20/Report, 6.4	Completed	<a href="http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb6005en">www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb6005en</a>
			Symposium on <i>in situ</i> conservation and on-farm management of plant genetic resources	2021	CGRFA/17/19/Report (para 63)	Completed	<a href="https://doi.org/10.4060/cc3716en">https://doi.org/10.4060/cc3716en</a>
			Global Symposium on Salt Affected Soils	2021	GSPPA-VIII/20/Report, 6.5	Completed	<a href="http://www.fao.org/events/global-symposium-on-salt-affected-soils/en">www.fao.org/events/global-symposium-on-salt-affected-soils/en</a>
			Global Symposium on Soil Fertility	2022	Agreed during membership consultations	Completed	<a href="https://www.fao.org/events/detail/symposium-soils-for-nutrition/en">https://www.fao.org/events/detail/symposium-soils-for-nutrition/en</a>

		Multi-stakeholder Dialogue on the role of food and agriculture in the Global Biodiversity Framework	2021	CL 166/9 (para 17.h); C 2021/21 (para 73)	Completed	<a href="http://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/CB7030">www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/CB7030</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb6844en">www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb6844en</a>
		Regional and global information events on the International Code of Conduct for the Sustainable Use and Management of Fertilizers	2023	Agreed during membership consultations	On track	<a href="http://www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/resources/highlights/detail/en/c/1608617/">www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/resources/highlights/detail/en/c/1608617/</a>
		World Forestry Congress	2022	COFO/2020/REP (para 48)	Completed	<a href="http://www.fao.org/event/world-forestry-congress/en">www.fao.org/event/world-forestry-congress/en</a>
		FAO/ Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific (NACA) Global Conference on Aquaculture	2021		Completed	<a href="http://www.aquaculture2020.org">www.aquaculture2020.org</a>
	Represent FAO and the agriculture sectors at biodiversity-related events	Provide leadership and support to the planning and/or implementation of the following events:				
		Ocean Conference	2021		Completed	<a href="http://www.un.org/en/conferences/ocean2022">www.un.org/en/conferences/ocean2022</a>
		World Food Systems Summit	2021		Completed	<a href="http://www.un.org/en/food-systems-summit">www.un.org/en/food-systems-summit</a> <a href="http://www.unfoodsystemshub.org">www.unfoodsystemshub.org</a>
		Nutrition for Growth Summit	2021		Completed	<a href="https://nutritionforgrowth.org/events/">https://nutritionforgrowth.org/events/</a>
		World Poultry Congress	2021	Agreed during membership consultations	Completed	<a href="https://wpcparis2022.com">https://wpcparis2022.com</a>
		World Congress on Genetics Applied to Livestock Production	2022		Completed	<a href="https://wcalp.com">https://wcalp.com</a>
		European Federation of Animal Science (EAAP)	2023		On track	<a href="https://meetings.eaap.org">https://meetings.eaap.org</a>
		World Conservation Congress of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	2021		Completed	<a href="http://sdg.iisd.org/news/world-conservation-congress-mobilizes-attention-ahead-of-climate-biodiversity-cops">http://sdg.iisd.org/news/world-conservation-congress-mobilizes-attention-ahead-of-climate-biodiversity-cops</a>
		Our Ocean	2021		Completed	<a href="http://www.ouroceanpanama2023.gob.pa">www.ouroceanpanama2023.gob.pa</a>
		European Development Days	2021		Completed	<a href="https://eudevdays.eu/sites/default/files/edd21_proceedings_final-v2.pdf">https://eudevdays.eu/sites/default/files/edd21_proceedings_final-v2.pdf</a>

							<a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N8XxqcgFU7k">www.youtube.com/watch?v=N8XxqcgFU7k</a>
			World Fisheries Congress	2021		Completed	<a href="https://www.dropbox.com/s/iv0w46no4zsbeyp/Characterizing%20Extinction%20Concern%20KimFRIEDMAN_WFC2021.mp4?dl=0">www.dropbox.com/s/iv0w46no4zsbeyp/Characterizing Extinction Concern KimFRIEDMAN_WFC2021.mp4?dl=0</a>
			International Coral Reef Symposium	2021		Completed	<a href="http://www.icrs2022.de">www.icrs2022.de</a>
			Ecosystem Services Partnership Conferences	2021-2023		On track	<a href="http://www.espconference.org/africa2021">www.espconference.org/africa2021</a> <a href="http://www.espconference.org/mena2021">www.espconference.org/mena2021</a> <a href="http://www.espconference.org/europe22">www.espconference.org/europe22</a> <a href="http://www.espconference.org/latinamerica2023">www.espconference.org/latinamerica2023</a>
		Represent FAO at sessions of relevant biodiversity conventions with a view to positioning FAO as the key forum for biodiversity for food and agriculture and ensuring that the needs of the agriculture sectors are included in other agreements	Contribute to the planning of the following events, and to the implementation of their outcomes, as appropriate				
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)</li> </ul>	2023		Completed	<a href="http://www.cbd.int/meetings/COP-15">www.cbd.int/meetings/COP-15</a> The 16 <sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD is expected to take place in 2024.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands</li> </ul>	2023		Completed	<a href="http://www.ramsar.org/event/14th-meeting-of-the-conference-of-the-contracting-parties">www.ramsar.org/event/14th-meeting-of-the-conference-of-the-contracting-parties</a> The 15 <sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is expected to take place in 2025.
Assemble, disseminate and improve the uptake of knowledge, technologies and best practices that demonstrate the links between biodiversity and food security	5	Share good practices and develop tools that demonstrate the links between the sustainable use of biodiversity and food security and nutrition and support the transition to achieve biodiversity-friendly agriculture and sustainable food systems, as appropriate	Guidelines, good practices and other knowledge products from the Sustainable Wildlife Management Programme shared annually as part of the Sustainable Forest Management Toolbox, on FAO website and at relevant fora	2023	COFO/2020/REP (para 10b.iv); AFWC/2020/REP	On track	<a href="#">Sustainable Wildlife Management   Policy Support and Governance Gateway</a>
			In support of SDG target 12.7, book published on public food procurement, with several chapters related to supporting the use of local food diversity	2021	Agreed during membership consultations	Completed	<a href="http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb7960en">www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb7960en</a>

			Guidelines, best practices and a monitoring framework for ecosystem restoration made available on the website of United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration	2023	COFO/2020/REP (para 29.e); C 2021/23 (Para 19.i)	On track	<a href="http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb6591en">www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb6591en</a> <a href="https://ferm.fao.org">https://ferm.fao.org</a>
			Community of practice network of practitioners created through the Agroecology Knowledge Hub	2021		Completed	<a href="http://www.fao.org/agroecology/home/en">www.fao.org/agroecology/home/en</a>
			The Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation (TAPE) is tested in all regions and a global database is developed to improve evidence on the multi-dimensional performance of agroecology, as one of the sustainable innovative approaches available to achieve sustainable food systems	2021	C 2019/REP (para 15)	Completed	<a href="http://www.fao.org/agroecology/tools-tape/en">www.fao.org/agroecology/tools-tape/en</a>
			Publication on <i>Mountain farming systems – seeds for the future</i> . A compilation of best agroecological farming practices in mountain areas and their contribution to sustainable mountain development	2021	Agreed during membership consultations	Completed	<a href="http://www.fao.org/family-farming/detail/en/c/1415613">www.fao.org/family-farming/detail/en/c/1415613</a>
			Recarbonizing global soils: A technical manual of good management practices	2021	GSPPA-VIII/20/Report, 6.1	Completed	<a href="http://www.fao.org/documents/card/fr/c/cb6595en">www.fao.org/documents/card/fr/c/cb6595en</a>
			FAO Position paper on Ecosystem Restoration for Food and Agriculture Production Sectors	2021	Agreed during membership consultations	Completed	<a href="http://www.fao.org/3/nd425en/nd425en.pdf">www.fao.org/3/nd425en/nd425en.pdf</a>
			Guidelines for Good Beekeeping Practices for Sustainable Apiculture	2021		Completed	<a href="http://www.fao.org/family-farming/detail/en/c/1442505">www.fao.org/family-farming/detail/en/c/1442505</a>
Facilitate partnerships that support biodiversity mainstreaming between governments, development partners, civil society, the private sector and Indigenous Peoples and local communities	6	Expand work of relevant partnerships (e.g. members of the UN Environment Management Group; the Collaborative Partnership on Forests; the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management; the Mountain Partnership; the Global Soil Partnership, the Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils) to increase the	Joint initiative of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to halt deforestation	2021	COFO/2020/REP (para 22.j)	Delayed	
			Wildlife Forum organized by Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW)	2021	AFWC/2020/REP	Completed	<a href="https://s3.amazonaws.com/cbdddocumentspublic-imagebucket-15w2zyxk3prl8/afda445b0ffb5a4e7e6e330d21ff0bcf">https://s3.amazonaws.com/cbdddocumentspublic-imagebucket-15w2zyxk3prl8/afda445b0ffb5a4e7e6e330d21ff0bcf</a> <a href="https://enb.iisd.org/sites/default/files/2021-09/cpw_forum_3_summary.pdf">https://enb.iisd.org/sites/default/files/2021-09/cpw_forum_3_summary.pdf</a>
			Annual plenary assemblies of the Global Soil Partnership (GSP)	2021-2023	Global Soil Partnership Constituency	On track	<a href="http://www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/about/plenary-assembly/en">www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/about/plenary-assembly/en</a>

		recognition of the role of biodiversity for food security and nutrition					<a href="http://www.fao.org/3/cb7375en/cb7375en.pdf">www.fao.org/3/cb7375en/cb7375en.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/about/plenary-assembly/en/">www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/about/plenary-assembly/en/</a>
		Annual working sessions of the Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils (ITPS)	2021-2023	Global Soil Partnership Constituency	On track		<a href="https://www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/itps/en/">https://www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/itps/en/</a>
		Report on agricultural sectors' experiences on wetlands produced in collaboration with the RAMSAR Convention published	2023	Agreed during membership consultations	On track		<a href="http://www.fao.org/3/cb8247en/cb8247en.pdf">www.fao.org/3/cb8247en/cb8247en.pdf</a>
		Following COFI request, strengthened support to marine and inland RFMOs and RFABs, and other regional initiatives in mainstreaming biodiversity in the conservation and sustainable use of aquatic resources	Ongoing	C 2021/23 (para 17.i)	On track		
		Contribute to the Biodiversity Liaison Group of the Convention on Biological Diversity (IPPC, ITPGRFA)	Ongoing	CBD/COP/Decision V/5	On track		<a href="https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/ecac/b4df/16699be5d100b9e784745176/sbi-03-inf-38-en.pdf">https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/ecac/b4df/16699be5d100b9e784745176/sbi-03-inf-38-en.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.cbd.int/doc/c/f6ee/2fcd/e5d2bd0941c83dafb03fa346/sbi-03-iinf38nf-39-en.pdf">www.cbd.int/doc/c/f6ee/2fcd/e5d2bd0941c83dafb03fa346/sbi-03-iinf38nf-39-en.pdf</a>
	Contribute to the work of other organizations on phytosanitary measures	Continue to work with the World Customs Organization related to e-commerce, invasive alien species and Authorized Economic Operators	Ongoing	CPM 2018/28 IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030	On track		
Continue to work with the International Maritime Organization related to pests moving on sea containers		Ongoing	On track				
Continue to work with the Universal Postal Union (UPU) related to e-Commerce-invasive alien species		Ongoing	On track				
Continue to work with the World Trade Organization (WTO) related to Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement		Ongoing	On track				

		Contribute to the work of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)	Contributions to IPBES's programme of work provided and relevant FAO Governing Bodies and statutory bodies regularly informed of developments in the implementation of the programme of work	Ongoing	Decision IPBES-2/8: Collaborative partnership arrangement	On track	<a href="http://www.ipbes.net/resource-file/102578">www.ipbes.net/resource-file/102578</a> <a href="http://www.ipbes.net/resource-file/103414">www.ipbes.net/resource-file/103414</a>
		Contribute to the One Health Tripartite (FAO, World Health Organization (WHO) and World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)), and other One Health platforms	Continue to strengthen One Health governance by cooperation with UNEP and others, in relation to environment and biodiversity, to develop the appropriate panels and policies, under the guidance of FAO Members	2021	C 2021/21 (para 25, 28; 74); COFO/2020/REP (para 17.c)	Completed	<a href="http://www.who.int/news/item/01-12-2021-tripartite-and-uneep-support-ohhlep-s-definition-of-one-health">www.who.int/news/item/01-12-2021-tripartite-and-uneep-support-ohhlep-s-definition-of-one-health</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/newsroom/detail/un-environment-programme-joins-alliance-to-implement-one-health-approach/en">www.fao.org/newsroom/detail/un-environment-programme-joins-alliance-to-implement-one-health-approach/en</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/cb9403en/cb9403en.pdf">www.fao.org/3/cb9403en/cb9403en.pdf</a>
			Work with OIE and CITES on wildlife wet-markets	2023	Agreed during membership consultations	On track	
		Consider synergies between climate initiatives in agriculture and the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, taking into account national circumstances	Biodiversity Integrated Assessment and Computation Tool (B-INTACT) is applied across all regions and for a variety of projects and programmes in subsectors including agriculture, livestock and forestry	2021		Completed	<a href="https://www.fao.org/in-action/epic/ex-act-tool/suite-of-tools/b-intact/en/">https://www.fao.org/in-action/epic/ex-act-tool/suite-of-tools/b-intact/en/</a>
			Implementation of the Recarbonization of Global Soils (RECSOIL) initiative, including the preparation of the Global Soil Organic Carbon sequestration map and the launch of the GSOC-MRV at farm level	2021	GSPPA-VIII/20/Report, 6.1	On track	<a href="http://www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/areas-of-work/recarbonization-of-global-soils/en">www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/areas-of-work/recarbonization-of-global-soils/en</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb2642en">www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb2642en</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb8913en">www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb8913en</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/resources/highlights/detail/es/c/1308261">www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/resources/highlights/detail/es/c/1308261</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/resources/highlights/detail/en/c/1638520/">www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/resources/highlights/detail/en/c/1638520/</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/costarica/noticias/detail-events/en/c/1638478/">www.fao.org/costarica/noticias/detail-events/en/c/1638478/</a>
		Strengthen support to sustainable and innovative business practices and support countries in accounting for their ecosystem services	Develop, test and promote a set of indicators/measurement matrix, working with private sector partners, to assist companies involved in the food and agriculture sector to measure their impact on biodiversity, and/or to help national governments collect corporate practices related to biodiversity	2021	CL 165/Rep (para 12)	Completed	<a href="http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb6526en">www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb6526en</a>

			Collaborate with private sector corporate reporting organizations such as Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) to better mainstream biodiversity in their standards, in particular sector standards related to food and agriculture	2021		Completed	<a href="http://www.globalreporting.org/standards/standards-development/sector-standard-for-agriculture-aquaculture-and-fishing/">www.globalreporting.org/standards/standards-development/sector-standard-for-agriculture-aquaculture-and-fishing/</a> <a href="http://www.globalreporting.org/standards/standards-development/topic-standard-project-for-biodiversity/">www.globalreporting.org/standards/standards-development/topic-standard-project-for-biodiversity/</a>
		Support countries to avoid the negative impacts of agriculture and food systems on biodiversity by promoting sustainable practices	Countries supported to eliminate practices and public policies that are harmful to biodiversity with due observance of multilaterally agreed biodiversity targets, in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts and enhance conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, depending on national context and priorities and in line with WTO rules and other relevant international obligations	2023	Agreed during membership consultations	On track	
		Raise awareness on the drivers of forest biodiversity loss and how to address these	Technical paper on the role of sustainable livestock management to reduce deforestation and the degradation of agrosilvopastoral systems in dryland regions	2022	COFO/2020/REP (para 22-23); C 2021/21 (para 13-14)	On track	
Raise awareness of the role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security and nutrition at relevant fora	7	Engage in and co-lead the UN Decades on Nutrition, Ocean Science, Family Farming, Water, and Ecosystem Restoration, support the commemoration of the international/world days on Pulses, Wetlands, Wildlife, Forests, Water, Bee, Biological Diversity, Environment, Desertification and Drought, Mangrove Ecosystems, Awareness on Food Loss and Waste, Soil, Mountain and Plant Health, and advocate for biodiversity mainstreaming and the role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food	Annual campaigns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Pulses Day (1 February)</li> <li>World Wetlands Day (2 February)</li> <li>World Wildlife Day (3 March)</li> <li>International Day of Forests (21 March)</li> <li>World Water Day (22 March)</li> <li>World Bee Day (20 May)</li> <li>International Day for Biological Diversity (22 May)</li> <li>World Environment Day (5 June)</li> <li>Desertification and Drought Day (17 June)</li> <li>International Day for Mangrove Ecosystems (26 July)</li> <li>International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste (29 September)</li> <li>World Soil Day (5 December)</li> <li>International Mountain Day (11 December)</li> <li>International Day of Plant Health (TBD)<sup>59</sup></li> </ul>	2021-2023	Relevant UNGA Resolutions on official observances	On track	<a href="http://www.fao.org/world-pulses-day/en/">www.fao.org/world-pulses-day/en/</a> <a href="https://sdg.iisd.org/commentary/guest-articles/partnerships-key-to-meeting-wildlife-conservation-targets/">https://sdg.iisd.org/commentary/guest-articles/partnerships-key-to-meeting-wildlife-conservation-targets/</a> <a href="https://sdg.iisd.org/commentary/guest-articles/preventing-human-wildlife-conflict-is-critical-for-people-and-the-planet/">https://sdg.iisd.org/commentary/guest-articles/preventing-human-wildlife-conflict-is-critical-for-people-and-the-planet/</a> <a href="https://www.wildlifeday.org/en/message/joint-statement">https://www.wildlifeday.org/en/message/joint-statement</a> <a href="https://www.wildlifeday.org/en/message/qudongyu">https://www.wildlifeday.org/en/message/qudongyu</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/international-day-of-forests/en/">www.fao.org/international-day-of-forests/en/</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/world-water-day/en">www.fao.org/world-water-day/en</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/world-bee-day/en/">www.fao.org/world-bee-day/en/</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/platform-food-loss-waste/flw-events/international-day-food-loss-and-waste/en">www.fao.org/platform-food-loss-waste/flw-events/international-day-food-loss-and-waste/en</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/world-soil-day/en/">www.fao.org/world-soil-day/en/</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/international-mountain-day/en">www.fao.org/international-mountain-day/en</a> <a href="https://sdg.iisd.org/commentary/guest-articles/partnerships-key-to-meeting-wildlife-conservation-targets/">https://sdg.iisd.org/commentary/guest-</a>

<sup>59</sup> Subject to the approval of FAO Conference and UN General Assembly.



		security and nutrition within these					<a href="#">articles/stakeholder-engagement-is-crucial-for-successful-species-recovery</a> CL 165/REP, paragraph 19 b.
			Strategy for UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration developed (2021-2030), launched and implemented	2021	UNGA A/RES/73/284; C 2021/23 (Para 19.i)	Completed	<a href="http://www.decadeonrestoration.org/strategy">www.decadeonrestoration.org/strategy</a> <a href="https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/31813/ERDStrat.pdf?sequence=1&amp;isAllowed=y">https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/31813/ERDStrat.pdf?sequence=1&amp;isAllowed=y</a>
			Strategy for UN Decade on Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030) – Decade Implementation Plan	2023	C 2021/23 (para 17.h)	On track	
			Mid-term review of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition	2021	Agreed during membership consultations	Completed	<a href="https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/nutritionlibrary/departmental-news/mid-term-review---un-decade-of-action-on-nutrition">https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/nutritionlibrary/departmental-news/mid-term-review---un-decade-of-action-on-nutrition</a> <a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/093/77/PDF/N2009377">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/093/77/PDF/N2009377</a>
			International Year of Fruits and Vegetables	2021	Relevant UNGA Resolution	Completed	<a href="http://www.fao.org/fruits-vegetables-2021/resources/en">www.fao.org/fruits-vegetables-2021/resources/en</a>
			International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture	2022		Completed	<a href="https://www.fao.org/artisanal-fisheries-aquaculture-2022/home/en/">https://www.fao.org/artisanal-fisheries-aquaculture-2022/home/en/</a> <a href="https://doi.org/10.4060/cc5034en">https://doi.org/10.4060/cc5034en</a>
<b>Outcome 4: Coordination and delivery of FAO's work on biodiversity strengthened</b>							
Enhance the capacity of FAO in biodiversity-related matters	4	Develop an FAO-wide internal working group on biodiversity, including, as appropriate, thematic sub-working groups, for knowledge exchange on biodiversity matters	FAO wide working group established	2021	Agreed during membership consultations	Completed	
			Up-to-date roster of FAO Biodiversity Focal Points available on-line	2021	On track	Ongoing activity as updates are conducted regularly.	
			Capacity built to coordinate biodiversity within FAO and provide consistent support to common areas of work	ongoing	On track		
			Working Group on Dryland Forests and Agrosilvopastoral Systems	ongoing	On track		
					COFO/2020/REP (para 39)	On track	

Improve the uptake of knowledge, technologies and good practices related to biodiversity by FAO policies and procedures	5	Review the project cycle processes, and environmental and social safeguards to better address the three levels of biodiversity across all agricultural sectors	Revised FAO environmental and social safeguards in force	2021	Agreed during membership consultations	Completed	<a href="https://doi.org/10.4060/cb9870en">https://doi.org/10.4060/cb9870en</a>
		Create a biodiversity marker (following the example of the gender marker) for projects	Biodiversity marker implemented in project design and approval	2023		On track	
			Biodiversity marker included in FAO Country annual reports	2021		Completed	
		Include biodiversity-related issues in project risk management and FPIC (Free, Prior and Informed Consent)	Biodiversity included in project risk management tools	2021		Completed	<a href="https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/foaoweb/2021/Indigenous/FINAL_PSUI-FAO_Indigenous_Peoples_Unit_Annual_Report_2021_1_.pdf">https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/foaoweb/2021/Indigenous/FINAL_PSUI-FAO_Indigenous_Peoples_Unit_Annual_Report_2021_1_.pdf</a> <a href="https://doi.org/10.4060/cb9870en">https://doi.org/10.4060/cb9870en</a>
		Develop new procurement guidelines that take into consideration biodiversity concerns	Review of the status of biodiversity in FAO procurement	2021	Agreed during membership consultations	Completed	
Strengthen collaboration with relevant organizations	6	Establish biodiversity as a key area of collaboration with relevant international organizations, civil society and private sector actors and indigenous peoples and local communities	Biodiversity reflected in new and updated cooperation agreements (e.g. Memorandum of Understanding)	2021		Completed	As of April 2023, FAO has 18 ongoing active partnerships with various civil society organizations and academia and research institutions, of which biodiversity and ecosystem services for food and agriculture are included as one of the areas of collaboration.

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**ANNEX 2:**  
**DRAFT ACTION PLAN 2024–27 FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FAO STRATEGY  
ON MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY ACROSS AGRICULTURAL SECTORS**

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### I. Introduction

1. The 2024–27 Action Plan for the Implementation of the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors (Action Plan) is aligned with the strategic narrative guiding the FAO Strategic Framework 2022–31 as endorsed by the Conference in June 2021: the transformation to more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agrifood systems for *better production, better nutrition, a better environment, and a better life*, leaving no one behind.<sup>60</sup> The FAO Medium-Term Plan 2022–25 explicitly refers to biodiversity mainstreaming and the Strategy, and the important role of biodiversity is reflected across all the *four betters*.<sup>61</sup>

2. The Action Plan reflects experiences gained with the implementation of the 2021–23 Action Plan, which will expire at the end of 2023.<sup>62</sup> It takes into account the Framework for Action on Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture,<sup>63</sup> endorsed by the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (Commission)<sup>64</sup> and by the Council in 2021.<sup>65</sup> It is aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, adopted by the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in December 2022.

### II. Strategy outcomes

3. This Action Plan is based on, and aims to operationalize, the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors (Strategy).<sup>66</sup> For each of the Strategy's four outcomes, the Action Plan specifies concrete key FAO actions, deliverables and delivery dates. The outcomes of the Strategy are:

- Outcome 1: *Support provided to Members, at their request, to enhance their capacity to mainstream biodiversity.*
- Outcome 2: *Biodiversity mainstreamed across FAO's policies, programmes and activities.*
- Outcome 3: *Role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security and nutrition globally recognized.*
- Outcome 4: *Coordination and delivery of FAO's work on biodiversity strengthened.*

### III. FAO core functions and strategy core action areas

4. The key actions contained in the Action Plan for each outcome of the Strategy are clustered according to the seven core functions of FAO:<sup>67</sup>

- i. *Assemble, analyse, monitor and improve access to data and information*, in areas related to FAO's mandate, working in concert with countries and other development partners to identify consumer drivers, policy and investment gaps, promote common platforms and use emerging technological tools.

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<sup>60</sup> FAO. 2021. *Strategic Framework 2022–31*. Rome. [www.fao.org/3/cb7099en/cb7099en.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/cb7099en/cb7099en.pdf)

<sup>61</sup> CL 168/3 Annex 1.

<sup>62</sup> FAO. 2021. *2021–23 Action Plan for the Implementation of the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors*. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb5515en>

<sup>63</sup> CGRFA-18/21/Report, *Appendix C*.

<sup>64</sup> CGRFA-18/21/Report, paragraph 51.

<sup>65</sup> CL 168/REP, paragraph 38.

<sup>66</sup> FAO. 2020. *FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors*. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/ca7722en>

<sup>67</sup> FAO. 2021. *Strategic Framework 2022–31*. Rome. [www.fao.org/3/cb7099en/cb7099en.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/cb7099en/cb7099en.pdf)

- ii. *Facilitate and support countries and other partners in the development and implementation of normative and standard setting instruments* for more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agrifood systems, such as international agreements, codes of conduct, technical standards and related technologies, digital tools, good practices and others.
- iii. *Facilitate, promote and support agrifood systems policy dialogue at global, regional and country levels*, including explicit recognition and consideration of trade-offs.
- iv. *Support institutions at all levels, including through capacity development, to prepare, implement, monitor and evaluate evidence-based policies and programmes, and leverage investments.*
- v. *Facilitate partnerships and coalitions for more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agrifood systems* that address inequalities and leave no one behind, including with governments, development partners, civil society organizations and the private sector.
- vi. *Advise and support activities that assemble, disseminate and improve the uptake of knowledge, technologies and good practices* in the areas of FAO's mandate.
- vii. *Advocate and communicate at national, regional and global levels*, including to consumers, leveraging the Organization's knowledge, data, position as UN specialized agency, and trusted role as neutral broker.

5. The Action Plan translates the FAO core functions into core action areas as given in Table 1.

Table 1: FAO core functions and strategy core action areas

<b>FAO core functions</b>	<b>Strategy core action areas</b>
<b>Outcome 1</b>	<b>Support provided to Members, at their request, to enhance their capacity to mainstream biodiversity</b>
1	Support countries in the collection, analysis and use biodiversity-related information in decision-making
2	Support countries in the development and implementation of normative and standard-setting instruments related to biodiversity
4	Support capacity development in biodiversity mainstreaming
6	Improve the sharing and uptake by countries of knowledge, technologies and good practices relevant to biodiversity mainstreaming
<b>Outcome 2</b>	<b>Biodiversity mainstreamed across FAO's policies, programmes and activities</b>
3	Facilitate policy dialogue on biodiversity mainstreaming
6	Improve the uptake of knowledge, technologies and good practices by FAO and partners
<b>Outcome 3</b>	<b>Role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security and nutrition globally recognized</b>
1	Improve access to data and information on the role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security and nutrition
3	Facilitate, promote and support biodiversity-related policy dialogue at global, regional and country levels
5	Facilitate partnerships that support biodiversity mainstreaming between governments, development partners, civil society, the private sector and Indigenous Peoples and local communities
6	Assemble, disseminate and improve the uptake of knowledge, technologies and best practices that demonstrate the links between biodiversity and food security
7	Raise awareness on the role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security and nutrition in relevant fora
<b>Outcome 4</b>	<b>Coordination and delivery of FAO's work on biodiversity strengthened</b>
4	Enhance the capacity of FAO in biodiversity-related matters
5	Strengthen collaboration with relevant organizations
6	Improve the uptake of knowledge, technologies and good practices related to biodiversity in FAO policies and procedures

#### IV. Key actions on biodiversity

6. This Action Plan is intended to strengthen the work of FAO and its partners, in consultation with Members, to mainstream biodiversity across agricultural sectors. It is not and does not constitute a basis for policy convergence processes. The actions and outcomes included in the Action Plan should not be understood as instruments endorsed by Members who do not request their implementation in their national jurisdictions. Each key action in the Action Plan concretizes and/or further specifies one or several activities identified in the Strategy under the different outcomes (Annex 1).

7. Key actions are clustered into core action areas, each aligned with one of the seven FAO core functions. The core action areas include sets of key actions to be taken to implement the activities foreseen in the Strategy taking into account ongoing work by FAO and its partners. The key actions listed are not exhaustive of FAO's planned work. For each key action, the Action Plan specifies deliverables and delivery dates.

8. The key actions included in the Action Plan, in particular those related to Outcome 1 (Provision of support to Members, upon request, to enhance their capacity to integrate biodiversity), will be implemented only in countries where this is requested and in accordance with the priorities identified by them. Information on the status of biodiversity within a country's jurisdiction will be obtained primarily from national agencies in the respective country and will be submitted to the country for consideration prior to dissemination so that data can be corrected if necessary.

#### V. Monitoring

9. The implementation of the Action Plan is monitored through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators, which, in line with the Organization's updated results framework 2022–25<sup>68</sup>, are used to measure impact under the *four betters* and outcomes under the programme priority areas. It will also align with the monitoring framework of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, once finalized.

#### VI. Review and updating

10. The Action Plan is to be implemented between 2024 and 2027.

11. In the review and updating of the Action Plan, new developments and agreements, including those reached under the CBD, the Commission and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (Treaty), as well as experiences with the implementation of the Strategy and the Action Plan, will be taken into consideration.

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<sup>68</sup> C 2021/3.



**Table 2: Core action areas, FAO core functions, key actions, deliverables and tentative delivery dates of the 2024-27 Action Plan**

FAO core function	Core action areas	Key actions	Deliverables 2024-2027	Tentative delivery dates	References to decisions	PPA <sup>69</sup>	SDG
<b>OUTCOME 1: Support provided to Members, at their request, to enhance their capacity to mainstream biodiversity</b>							
1	Support countries in the collection, analysis and use biodiversity-related information in decision-making	Collect, analyse and disseminate data and information to monitor status of biodiversity at all levels, including gender-disaggregated data, as appropriate.	FISHSTAT, FAOSTAT, EMPRES-i and other relevant databases regularly updated	ongoing	Agreed during membership consultations	BE3, BL1	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6 2.3, 5.4, 5.a, 5.c
		Support Members with tools and methodologies for generating better evidence of the contribution of forests to the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity	TBD	TBD		BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
		Assist countries to meet their national reporting obligations specified in the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)	Information published on the IPPC website on national reporting on adherence to the IPPC national obligations, including providing information on plant pests and outbreaks, to facilitate information exchange and early response to emerging phytosanitary issues	ongoing	International Plant Protection Convention text (1997), article XIII	BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
		Support countries in capacity development on data collection for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to enable the monitoring of SDG indicators, in particular of biodiversity-related SDG indicators	Updated SDG websites	ongoing	Resolution A/res/71/313	BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
		Strengthen national capacities for improved data integration, analysis and visualization related to biodiversity	Biodiversity integrated into geospatial and bio-physical data dimensions and planning documents for the Hand-in-Hand Initiative	TBD	CL 166/9 (para 12)	BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
		Support countries in the implementation of the Global Soil Health and Soil Biodiversity Observatory (GLOSOB).	Strengthened countries prioritize the monitoring of soil health and soil biodiversity as a way to tackle food insecurity and soil degradation	ongoing		BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
		Specific data requests related to biodiversity in the data collection related to pesticides carried out under the Rotterdam Convention (RC)	1. Parties to RC submit at least 25 Final Regulatory Actions to ban or severely restrict pesticides 2. RC Conference of Parties considers five pesticides for listing in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention 3. RC Secretariat assists five countries in monitoring environmental impact of pesticides of concern	2025 2025 2027	UNEP/FAO/RC /COP.10/28; Decision RC-10/3: Interim programme of work and budgets of the Rotterdam	BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6

<sup>69</sup> C 2021/7.

					Convention for 2022		
		Support ecosystem accounting on a voluntary basis	At least two countries implement projects on the implementation of System of Environmental-Economic Accounting for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (SEEA) for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	2024-2025	2021-23 Action Plan	BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
		Provide training and capacity building for countries in collecting, assessing and reporting data on their plant, animal, forest and aquatic genetic resources and in documenting efforts made to conserve and sustainably use and develop these genetic resources, including to enable the monitoring of SDG indicators 2.5 and 15.6 and including gender-disaggregated data	Genetic resources databases (DAD-IS), World Information and Early Warning System on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (WIEWS), Aquagris and information system on forest genetic resources regularly updated, in coordination with other relevant databases	ongoing	CGRFA-17/19/Report CGRFA-18/21/Report	BE3, BL1	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6 2.3, 5.4, 5.a, 5.c
2	Support countries in the development and implementation of normative and standard-setting instruments related to biodiversity	Support countries in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	Analysis of Global Biodiversity Framework with a view to identifying actions to be taken by FAO in support of country implementation	ongoing	C 2021/21 (para 73); COFO/2020/REP (para 10.a, 17.d); ITPGRFA Res.11/2019 (para 3); CGRFA/18/21/Report (para 53-54)	BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
		Support Members of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (Commission) in developing and implementing global plans of action and other policies	Countries supported in the implementation of agreed global plans of action on animal, plant, aquatic and forest genetic resources and the Framework for Action on Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture	ongoing	CGRFA/17/19/Report; COFO/2018/REP (para 14.d.ii) CGRFA-18/21/Report (para 54)	BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
		Support countries in reducing risks posed by highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs) on biodiversity	Support pesticide risk reduction, including the progressive phasing out of HHPs	ongoing	ICCM4 resolutions	BE3, BP1	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6 2.3, 2.4, 6.4, 15.2
		Facilitate policy dialogue at country or regional levels for the ratification and implementation of FAO biodiversity-related conventions, e.g. the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)	National/regional consultations to promote ratification and implementation conducted	ongoing	Instrument's websites	BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
		Countries engage in the development, adoption and implementation of International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) and Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) recommendation.	Countries participate in the standard-setting process to ensure adopted standards help protect the biodiversity of plants, improve plant health and enhance food security.	ongoing	International Plant Protection Convention text (1997), Article X; CPM 2018/28	BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6



		Support countries and regional mechanisms in the Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) Process	TBD	TBD		BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
		Support countries in conducting and updating risk assessments for emerging infectious diseases, including consideration of risk/protective factors or drivers related to biodiversity	Countries supported in risk assessment of emerging infectious diseases at the wildlife-livestock-human interface using FAO and Tripartite tools (e.g. Joint Risk Assessment) and the consideration of results in regulative frameworks	ongoing	COFO/2020/REP (para 17.c)	BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
		Support countries to strengthen legal frameworks that enable sustainable wildlife management for food security and poverty alleviation, and avoid illegal activities taking into account, as appropriate, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Decision on sustainable wildlife management (CBD/COP/DEC/14/7)	Sector-specific legal data base and analysis relevant to sustainable wildlife management are publicly available on-line for five new countries in the Africa region (SWM Programme)  Sector-specific policy options and draft legal instruments supporting the sustainable management of wildlife exists in at least five countries in the Africa region (SWM Programme)	2027	CBD/COP/DEC/14/7	BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
		Support to countries to strengthen legal frameworks that enable sustainable forest management and timber production for poverty alleviation, taking into account, as appropriate, the objectives of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Convention, national commitments to Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT), and international timber trade requirements	TBD	TBD		BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
		Support countries in the implementation of the updated Plan of Action of the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity	Identified and strengthened countries that consider biodiversity and soil health as a nature-based solution to face global environmental challenges.	Ongoing		BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
4	Support capacity development in biodiversity mainstreaming	Support countries to develop capacities for developing coherent policy and legal frameworks that integrate biodiversity within and across sectors	Support Members in the development and implementation of national plans of action to combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing	ongoing	C 2021/23 (para 11.j)	BE3, BP2	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6 2.1, 2.2, 14.2, 14.4, 14.6, 14.7, 14.b, 14.c
		Capacity of countries developed to identify potential other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) in agricultural sectors, including fisheries and forestry	TBD	TBD		BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
		Support countries in developing capacity for adopting strategies and legal frameworks to protect and value local biodiversity	TBD	TBD		BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6

	Support Members in developing capacity for mobilizing resources for biodiversity mainstreaming and investments in sustainable agriculture approaches that better contribute to sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity, including efforts to secure funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF)	TBD	TBD		BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
	Assist Members to develop capacities for integrating a biodiversity perspective, including related gender strategies, Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IPLCs) and Traditional knowledge, in relevant planning instruments, including FAO Country Programming Frameworks and regional initiatives, national plans for agricultural sectors, and national plans for food security and nutrition	National authorities supported in the implementation and the realization of Farmers' Rights, as set out in Article 9 of the Treaty. Continue the efforts engaged by the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems to influence policy discussion on biodiversity conservation, through the UN Food Systems Summit Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems and the Rome Group of Friends of Indigenous Peoples, and as they are rooted in the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)	2027	IT/GB Resolution 6/2019 - Implementation of Article 9, Farmers' Rights; C 2021/21 (para 39)	BE3, BL1	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6 2.3, 5.4, 5.a, 5.c
	Assist Members, at their request, in improving capacity for developing, adapting and implementing access and benefit-sharing (ABS) measures to take into account the importance of genetic resources for food and agriculture, their special role for food security and their distinctive features	Workshops and capacity development on ABS for GRFA and digital sequence information, and report on the practical application of ABS country measures to the different subsectors of GRFA and associated traditional knowledge. National institutions and other users assisted in the use and implementation of the Multilateral System of Access and Benefit-sharing of the Treaty Fifth Cycle of the Benefit-sharing Fund of the Treaty implemented.	ongoing	CGRFA-18/21/Report (para 38c, 26ff) IT/GB Resolution 2/2019 - Implementation and Operation of the Multilateral System of Access and Benefit-sharing	BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
	Support countries in building capacity for monitoring of sustainable biodiversity management including ecosystem approaches	Development and adoption of tools for monitoring of sustainable biodiversity management including ecosystem approaches (e.g. Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance (LEAP), International Code of Conduct for the Sustainable Use and Management of Fertilizers, etc.)	ongoing	C 2021/21 (para 13-14), C 2019/REP (para 49.b), etc.	BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
	Support countries in the operationalization of the ten Elements of Agroecology framework and other sustainable innovative approaches to facilitate the mainstreaming of biodiversity across agricultural sectors	Promoting biodiversity sustainability transitions guided by the 10 Elements of Agroecology framework—reducing, and reversing further ecosystem degradation, desertification, and deforestation of land and ecosystems in drylands (at least 10 countries)	ongoing		BE3, BP1	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6 2.3, 2.4, 6.4, 15.2

		Support countries in building their phytosanitary systems which protect both cultivated and wild flora	Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluations conducted which help identify strengths and challenges in national phytosanitary systems National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategies developed that will help protect the biodiversity of plants, improve plant health and enhance food security Training materials are produced that support the implementation of the IPPC, ISPMs and CPM recommendations and that help build more robust national phytosanitary systems and training are delivered via annual regional workshops, e-learning and through the use of other training materials such as infographics and videos.	ongoing	IPPC National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategy (2010, revised 2012)	BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
6	Improve the sharing and uptake by countries of knowledge, technologies and good practices relevant to biodiversity mainstreaming	Support countries in building capacity for good practices with regard to invasive species monitoring, prevention, management and eradication	Support countries to implement digital exchange of phytosanitary certificates (the IPPC ePhyto Solution) and container cleaning and contaminating pests recommendations promulgated by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures Countries become aware of how to use the IPPC, ISPMs and CPM Recommendations to engage with their National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPO) to access national phytosanitary systems that can be used to protect their plant life from IAS (e.g. risk analysis, surveillance systems, eradication procedures, border controls etc.). Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluations result in the development of National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategies that will include a component on how to address risks related to invasive alien species (IAS) that are harmful to plants. Through activities in global programmes such as the Global Action for Fall Armyworm Control, FAO support countries to build capacity in validating and adopting monitoring, prevention and sustainable management practices of invasive species that act as pests or diseases on crops.	ongoing	ISPM 12; CPM R-06 (2017); PPC National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategy (2010, revised 2012) The Global Action for Fall Armyworm Control: Action Framework	BE3, BP5	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6 1.4, 5.b, 9.c, 17.8
		Support countries in building capacity for good practices with regard to invasive species monitoring, prevention, management and eradication	Work with CITES on trade in invasive species	ongoing	C 2021/23 (para 11.a,l, 15.d,f); FAO-CITES MOU 2006	BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
		Support countries in building capacity on mainstreaming biodiversity under the One Health approach	Countries supported in implementing FAO Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) 2021–25	ongoing	C 2021/21 (para 23-27)	BE3, BP3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6 1.5, 3.d, 15.8
		Support the sustainable use and management of fertilizers	Support members in optimizing the use of fertilizers through capacity building in nutrient recycling, soil health management and dissemination of best practices to actors along the fertilizer value chain	ongoing		BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
		Support and strengthen the sharing and uptake of knowledge, technologies and good practices on management of pollinators	Support the national and regional implementation of the relevant elements of the International Pollinators Initiative 2.0 and the relevant Programme of Work of the Commission	ongoing	CGRFA-18/21/Report (para 83); CBD/COP/DEC /14/6	BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6

		Support the sustainable utilization of fisheries resources, including through an ecosystem approach to fisheries management	TBD	TBD		BE3, BP2	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6 2.1, 2.2, 14.2, 14.4, 14.6, 14.7, 14.b, 14.c
		Build capacity related to Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs) in Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP) countries	EU-funded ACP MEAs 3 Programme: Support African, Caribbean and Pacific countries in: - Strengthening the integration of biodiversity considerations into national policy frameworks, strategies and action plans. - Mainstreaming and institutionalizing biodiversity considerations into national agricultural extension programmes. - Mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services in farmer field school training to facilitate the adoption of ecosystem-based practices by agricultural producers and accelerate the transformation to sustainable agrifood systems.	2024	Government Cooperative Programme (GCP) Agreements with focus countries	BP1, BE3	2.3, 2.4, 6.4, 15.2 2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
		Continue to demonstrate that solutions that balance conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity, such as sustainable forest management, restoration and agroforestry, are possible through sharing best practices, in line with national capacities, priorities and contexts; and that agriculture and forestry can synergistically support sustainable development	TBD	TBD		BE3, BP1	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6 2.3, 2.4, 6.4, 15.2
		Support the implementation of sustainable forest management practices and improve the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife	Seven successful models supporting sustainable wildlife management in different contexts and landscapes, including through the production of alternatively sourced proteins, are tested and up-scaled (SWM Programme).	2027	CBD/COP/DEC /14/7	BE3, BP1	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6 2.3, 2.4, 6.4, 15.2
<b>OUTCOME 2: Biodiversity mainstreamed across FAO's policies, programmes and activities</b>							
3	Facilitate policy dialogue on biodiversity mainstreaming	Facilitate discussions of biodiversity mainstreaming within FAO's Technical Committees, Regional Conferences, as well as in FAO statutory bodies	Meeting reports of Technical Committees, Regional Conferences, as well as in statutory bodies of FAO published		Agreed during membership consultations	BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
6	Improve the uptake of knowledge, technologies and good practices by FAO and partners	Establish a cross-divisional initiative to address the agricultural drivers of deforestation, land degradation, wetland losses and associated loss of biodiversity, as a response to "Turning the tide on deforestation", a UN system-wide effort requested by the Secretary-General and to be led by FAO and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) in collaboration with the UN Development Programme (UNDP), UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) and other relevant entities	Implementation of the Workplan 2021–24 in support of halting deforestation prepared by the Collaborative Partnership on Forests	2024	COFO/2020/REP (para 10 b.ii, 22.j, 23.e)	BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
<b>OUTCOME 3: Role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security and nutrition globally recognized</b>							

1	Improve access to data and information on the role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security and nutrition	Provide updates on the status and trends for the biodiversity-related indicators for which FAO is custodian or partner	Annual FAO digital SDG Progress Report	Q3 (each year)		BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
		Prepare FAO reports with sections on links between biodiversity, and food security and nutrition	FAO flagship reports include biodiversity aspects	ongoing		BE3, BN1, BN2	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 12.8, 14.b
3	Facilitate, promote and support biodiversity-related policy dialogue at global, regional and country levels	Convene global expert meetings, side events and high-level events related to biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security, nutrition and health	Symposiums, multistakeholder meetings, etc., on biodiversity	ongoing		BE3, BN1, BN2	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 12.8, 14.b
		Represent FAO and the agriculture sectors at biodiversity-related events	FAO represented at conferences and events related to biodiversity	ongoing		BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
		Represent FAO at sessions of relevant biodiversity conventions with a view to positioning FAO as the key forum for biodiversity for food and agriculture and ensuring that the needs of the agriculture sectors are included in other agreements	FAO represented at intergovernmental meetings related to biodiversity (CBD, others)	ongoing		BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
5	Facilitate partnerships that support biodiversity mainstreaming between governments, development partners, civil society, the private sector, as well as Indigenous Peoples and local communities	Expand work of relevant partnerships (e.g. members of the UN Environment Management Group; the Collaborative Partnership on Forests; the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management; the Mountain Partnership; the Global Soil Partnership, the Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils) to increase the recognition of the role of biodiversity for food security and nutrition	Following COFI request, strengthened support to marine and inland RFMOs and RFABs, and other regional initiatives in mainstreaming biodiversity in the conservation and sustainable use of aquatic resources Contribute to the Biodiversity Liaison Group of the Convention on Biological Diversity (IPPC, Treaty)	ongoing	C 2021/23 (para 17.i)	BE3, BN1, BN2	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 12.8, 14.b
		Contribute to the work of other organizations on phytosanitary measures	Continue to work with the World Customs Organization related to e-commerce, IAS and Authorized Economic Operators, International Maritime Organization related to pests moving on sea containers, Universal Postal Union (UPU) related to e-Commerce - invasive alien species, World Trade Organization (WTO) related to Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement	ongoing	CPM 2018/28 IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030	BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
		Contribute to the work of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)	Contributions to IPBES's programme of work provided and relevant FAO Governing Bodies and statutory bodies regularly informed of developments in the implementation of the programme of work	ongoing	Decision IPBES-2/8: Collaborative partnership arrangement	BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
		Contribute to the One Health Quadripartite (FAO, WHO, WOA and UNEP) and other One Health platforms	TBD	TBD		BE3, BP3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6 1.5, 3.d, 15.8

		Consider synergies between climate initiatives in agriculture and the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, taking into account national circumstances	TBD	TBD		BE1, BE3	2.4, 13.1, 13.2, 13.b, 14.3, 2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
		Strengthen support to sustainable and innovative business practices and support countries in accounting for their ecosystem services	TBD	TBD		BE3, BP1	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6, 2.3, 2.4, 6.4, 15.2
		Support countries to avoid the negative impacts of agriculture and food systems on biodiversity by promoting sustainable practices	Countries supported to eliminate practices, and public policies that are harmful to biodiversity with due observance of multilaterally agreed biodiversity targets, in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts and enhance conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, depending on national context and priorities and in line with WTO rules and other relevant international obligations	ongoing		BE3, BP1	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6, 2.3, 2.4, 6.4, 15.2
6	Assemble, disseminate and improve the uptake of knowledge, technologies and best practices that demonstrate the links between biodiversity and food security	Share good practices and develop tools that demonstrate the links between the sustainable use of biodiversity and food security and nutrition and support the transition to achieve biodiversity-friendly agriculture and sustainable agrifood systems, as appropriate	Guidelines, community of practices, etc.	ongoing		BE3, BP1, BN1, BN2	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6, 2.3, 2.4, 6.4, 15.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 12.8, 14.b
		Raise awareness on the drivers of forest biodiversity loss and how to address these	TBD	TBD		BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
7	Raise awareness on the role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security and nutrition in relevant fora	Engage in and co-lead the UN Decades on Nutrition, Ocean Science, Family Farming, Water, and Ecosystem Restoration, support the commemoration of the international year of Camelids, Rangelands and pastoralists, support the commemoration of the international/world days on Pulses, Wetlands, Wildlife, Forests, Water, Bee, Biological Diversity, Environment, Desertification and Drought, Mangrove Ecosystems, Awareness on Food Loss and Waste, Soil, Mountain and Plant Health, and advocate for biodiversity mainstreaming and the role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security and nutrition within these	Annual campaigns and decades relevant to biodiversity held	ongoing		BE3, BN1, BN2, BN4	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 12.8, 14.b, 2.1, 2.2, 12.3

OUTCOME 4: Coordination and delivery of FAO's work on biodiversity strengthened							
4	Enhance the capacity of FAO in biodiversity-related matters	Develop an FAO-wide internal working group on biodiversity, including, as appropriate, thematic subworking groups, for knowledge exchange on biodiversity matters	Capacity built to coordinate biodiversity within FAO and provide consistent support to common areas of work Up-to-date roster of FAO Biodiversity Focal Points available on-line	ongoing	Agreed during membership consultations	BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
5	Strengthen collaboration with relevant organizations	Establish biodiversity as a key area of collaboration with relevant international organizations, civil society and private sector as well as Indigenous Peoples and local communities	Biodiversity reflected in new and updated cooperation agreements (e.g. Memorandum of Understanding)	ongoing	Agreed during membership consultations	BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
6	Improve the uptake of knowledge, technologies and good practices related to biodiversity in FAO policies and procedures	Review the project cycle processes, and environmental and social safeguards to better address the three levels of biodiversity across all agricultural sectors	Revised FAO environmental and social safeguards in force	ongoing	Agreed during membership consultations	BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
		Include biodiversity-related issues in project risk management and FPIC (Free, Prior and Informed Consent)	Biodiversity included in project risk management tools	ongoing	Agreed during membership consultations	BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
		Develop new procurement guidelines that take into consideration biodiversity concerns	Status of biodiversity in FAO procurement kept under review	ongoing	Agreed during membership consultations	BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6