



**Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations**



**International Treaty
on Plant Genetic Resources
for Food and Agriculture**

E

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TENTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY

Rome, Italy, 20–24 November 2023

**Progress Report on the Implementation of the FAO Strategy on
Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors**

Executive Summary

The Council, at its 163rd Session, adopted the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors (Strategy). 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). It is foreseen that the Action Plan will be further developed in the light of new developments and agreements, including those reached under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA) and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA), and experiences with the implementation of the Strategy and the Action Plan.

This document provides an overview of progress in the implementation of the Strategy and the Action Plan.

FAO-ITPGRFA documents can be consulted at: www.fao.org/plant-treaty/meetings/meetings-detail/en/c/1618930/

I. INTRODUCTION

1. As mandated by the 41st Session of the FAO Conference,¹ the FAO Council, at its 163rd Session, adopted the *FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors* (Strategy).² 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).³
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. This document provides an overview of progress in the implementation of the Strategy and the Action Plan up until May 2023.

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

4. 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.
5. The Strategy is implemented following the principle of leaving no one behind.
6. *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.
7. 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.

¹ C 2019/REP, paragraph 48 b.

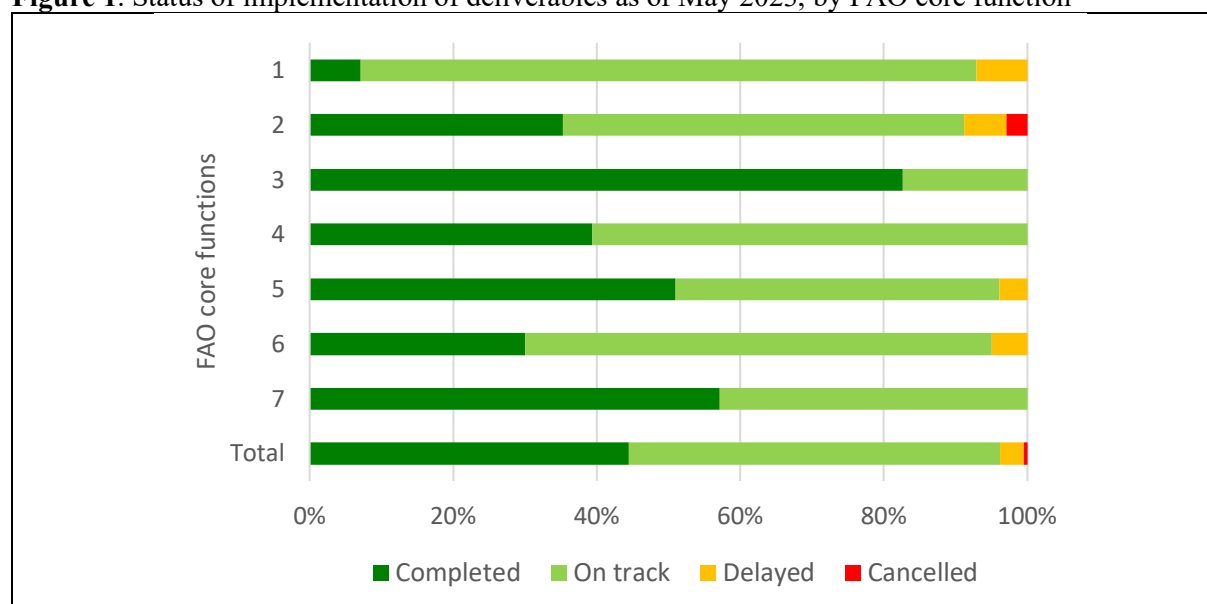
² FAO. 2020. *FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors*. Rome. doi.org/10.4060/ca7722en

³ CL 166/REP, paragraph 24 h.

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
Outcome 1	36	64	4	1	105
Outcome 2	1	2	0	0	3
Outcome 3	38	24	2	0	64
Outcome 4	6	4	0	0	10
Total	81	94	6	1	182

8. 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”,⁴ 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

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

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

10. 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.

11. 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 mechanisms. For instance, assessments of and support for compliance with wildlife-related national

⁴ 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.”

legislation and international conventions were delivered in six countries (Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Madagascar, Mali, Senegal and Zimbabwe).⁵

12. 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 WOAH, and technical experts provided guidance on the establishment of joint risk assessment processes at national level.⁶ Countries have been helped to strengthen their capacities on mainstreaming biodiversity under the One Health approach.⁷

13. 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 Agriculture⁸ (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.⁹

14. 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;¹⁰
- a report on global remote-sensing survey of forests has been published;¹¹
- a monitoring system for the diversity of managed honey bees has been established in the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS);¹²
- a tool for monitoring the implementation of sustainable soil management has been developed;¹³
- the Global Information System (GLIS) on PGRFA has been expanded and now has 1.5 million Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs) of PGRFA registered;¹⁴ and
- SoiLEX, a global database that facilitates access to information on legal instruments on soil protection, is now online.¹⁵

15. 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*,¹⁶ developed under the auspices of the Commission in response to the report on *The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture*,¹⁷ was endorsed by the Council in 2021.¹⁸ It contains more than 50 actions grouped into three strategic priority areas: characterization, assessment

⁵ swm-programme.info/web/guest/legal-hub

⁶ extranet.who.int/sph/jra

⁷ www.fao.org/one-health/en

⁸ www.fao.org/plant-treaty/tools/toolbox-for-sustainable-use/overview/en

⁹ 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>

¹⁰ 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

¹¹ www.fao.org/3/cb7449en/cb7449en.pdf

¹² www.fao.org/dad-is/bees-data-sheet/en

¹³ 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

¹⁴ ssl.fao.org/glis/site/doiindex

¹⁵ www.fao.org/soils-portal/soilex/en

¹⁶ 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>

¹⁷ 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. doi.org/10.4060/CA3129EN

¹⁸ CL 168/REP, paragraph 38.

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,¹⁹ developed in response to the report on *The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*.²⁰

16. 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.²¹

17. 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)²² 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)

18. 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.

19. The FAO Strategic Framework 2022–31,²³ Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2022–25 and Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) 2022–23²⁴ have firmly embedded biodiversity. Biodiversity is explicitly visible in the Programme Priority Areas (PPAs).²⁵ *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”²⁶ 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.

20. 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 Strategy²⁷ and were actively involved in the preparation 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 region²⁸ 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.²⁹ The plan will support the development and meeting

¹⁹ CGRFA-18/21/Report, *Appendix D*.

²⁰ 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>

²¹ www.fao.org/3/cb7798en/cb7798en.pdf

²² www.thegef.org/what-we-do

²³ C 2021/7.

²⁴ C 2021/3.

²⁵ C 2021/7, paragraph 72.

²⁶ CL 168/3, *Annex I*.

²⁷ COAG/2020/16; COFI/2021/9.1; COFO/2020/5/Rev.2; COAG/2022/13; COFI/2022/8; COFO/2022/6.2.

²⁸ NERC/22/INF/15.

²⁹ APRC/22/REP, paragraph 30 i.

of regional and national goals and the meeting of monitoring and reporting obligations under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF).³⁰

21. 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 14.³¹

22. 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.³²

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

23. 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.

24. 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.

25. A Global Dialogue on the Role of Food and Agriculture in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (Global Dialogue)³³ 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.³⁴

26. 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 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)

27. 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.

28. 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

³⁰ 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

³¹ 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. doi.org/10.4060/CA5256EN

³² www.fao.org/3/cb5687en/cb5687en.pdf

³³ 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. www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/CB7030EN

³⁴ 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. www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb6844en

them. FAO has established an Interdepartmental Working Group on Biodiversity that includes members across the Organization³⁵ 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.

29. The FAO Framework for Environmental and Social Management,³⁶ 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.

30. 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

31. 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.³⁷ 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”.

32. FAO participated in the GBF process as an observer to the CBD. As requested by the 166th Session of the Council,³⁸ the Strategy and the Action Plan were submitted to the Parties to the CBD for their consideration.³⁹ 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,⁴⁰ as was Council Resolution 1/168 and the Framework for Action on Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture.⁴¹ FAO has made several other submissions to the GBF process and its monitoring framework.⁴² Additionally, through the participation of two FAO instruments⁴³ in the Biodiversity Liaison Group, FAO has continued to promote biodiversity mainstreaming in the context of the GBF.⁴⁴

³⁵ 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.

³⁶ FAO. 2022. *Framework for Environmental and Social Management*. Rome.doi.org/10.4060/cb9870en

³⁷ CBD/COP/DEC/15/4.

³⁸ CL 166/9, paragraph 17 h.

³⁹ www.cbd.int/api/v2013/documents/EAE6CB90-C4DD-DE4A-BAFE-A538B2D545DC/attachments/212314/FAO3.pdf

⁴⁰ 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. www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb6844en

⁴¹ CBD/WG2020/3/INF/12; CBD/SBSTTA/24/INF/32.

⁴² 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 and www.cbd.int/doc/c/8c23/393f/b0e59c8da9eb4aefce374bfe/fao-information-selected-target10-terms-en.pdf.

⁴³ These are the International Plant Protection Convention and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

⁴⁴ www.cbd.int/blg/

33. 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.⁴⁵

34. 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.⁴⁶

35. 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*⁴⁷ 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.⁴⁸

36. 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.

37. A draft Action Plan 2024–27 has been submitted to the Committees on Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, and to the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA), at their last sessions.⁴⁹

38. 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 2022–2031⁵⁰ and the Science and Innovation Strategy,⁵¹ 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).

⁴⁵ 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).

⁴⁶ CBD/COP/DEC/15/28.

⁴⁷ CEB/2021/1/Add.1.

⁴⁸ unemg.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/EMG-Biodiversity-WEB.pdf

⁴⁹ ⁴⁹ [C 2023/22](#), [NFI/R1391](#), [COFO/2022/REP](#) and [CGRFA-19/23/Report](#).

⁵⁰ FAO. 2022. *FAO Strategy on Climate Change 2022–2031*. Rome. www.fao.org/3/cc2274en/cc2274en.pdf

⁵¹ FAO. 2022. *FAO Science and Innovation Strategy*. Rome. 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 ⁵²	Tentative delivery dates	References to decisions ⁵³	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	doi.org/10.4060/cb8338en doi.org/10.4060/cb9905en 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	www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-15/cop-15-dec-28-en.pdf

⁵² Deliverables agreed in project documents are marked with *.

⁵³ 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	Rotterdam Convention Webinars Library
			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	www.ippc.int/en www.fao.org/plant-treaty/en
		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	www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-and-implementation/call-for-topics-standards-and-implementation/
			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	www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/
		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	doi.org/10.4060/cc1345en

		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 ⁵⁴ (e.g. Joint Risk Assessment) and the consideration of results in regulative frameworks	Ongoing	COFO/2020/REP (para 17.c)	On track	extranet.who.int/sph/jra www.fao.org/ethiopia/news/%20detail-events/ru/c/1396120/ www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/CB8748EN doi.org/10.4060/cb7140en doi.org/10.4060/cb7141en www.fao.org/3/cb8932en/cb8932en.pdf www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb1520en/ www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb3368en www.fao.org/3/cc4720en/cc4720en.pdf
		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	swm-programme.info/web/guest/legal-hub
		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	www.fao.org/fishery/en/topic/166235 www.fao.org/fishery/statistics-query/en/home

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

information in decision-making	gender-disaggregated data, as appropriate.						www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/CA7131EN/
		Global remote sensing survey of forests report published	2021	COFO/2016/REP (para 17.a)	Completed	doi.org/10.4060/cb9970en	
		Data on microbial diversity continuously captured and monitored as disease information via EMPRES-i	Ongoing	Agreed during membership consultations	On track	empres-i.apps.fao.org	
		Biannual global fisheries and aquaculture status report (SOFIA) developed prior to COFI 35	2022	C 2021/23 (para 9)	Completed	doi.org/10.4060/cc0461en	
		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	fgla.fao.org	
		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	www.fao.org/3/cb9082en/cb9082en.pdf www.fao.org/3/cb9765fr/cb9765fr.pdf www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc0031en www.fao.org/3/cc2623fr/cc2623fr.pdf		

							www.wildmeat.org/ www.wildmeat.org/toolkit/indicators
		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	www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/information-exchange/nro/
		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 ⁵⁵	Dissemination of FAOSTAT land cover change statistics for all countries	2021	Resolution A/res/71/313	Completed	www.fao.org/3/cb8133en/cb8133en.pdf
			Updated SDG websites	Ongoing	Resolution A/res/71/313	Completed	fao.org/sustainable_development_goals_help_desk
			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	www.fao.org/3/cc1403en/cc1403en.pdf unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal

		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	www.fao.org/dad-is/bees-data-sheet/en/
		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	www.fao.org/hih-geospatial-platform/en
		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 ⁵⁶	2021	Agreed during membership consultations	Completed	Rotterdam Convention Webinars Library

⁵⁵ 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.

⁵⁶ 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 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

		carried out under the Rotterdam Convention					
		Support ecosystem accounting on a voluntary basis ⁵⁷	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	doi.org/10.4060/cc3716en doi.org/10.4060/cc0021en doi.org/10.4060/cc0023en
			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	www.fao.org/3/cc3706en/cc3706en.pdf www.fao.org/3/nl673en/nl673en.pdf www.fao.org/dad-is/data/en/ www.fao.org/wiews/en/
			Monitoring reports on the status of national implementation of Global Plans of Action for plant and animal genetic resources provided to the 18 th Regular Session of the CGRFA	2021		Completed	www.fao.org/3/ng621en/ng621en.pdf www.fao.org/3/ng681en/ng681en.pdf
			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	doi.org/10.4060/cb7876en doi.org/10.4060/cc0717en www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/areas-of-work/capacity-development/en/
			Monitoring report on the status of national implementation of the Global Plan of Action on forest genetic resources presented to the 19 th Regular Session on the CGRFA	2023	CGRFA-17/19/Report (para 78)	On track	www.fao.org/3/cc4380en/cc4380en.pdf

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.

⁵⁷ 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	www.fao.org/fishery/aquagris/home
			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	www.fao.org/soils-portal/soilex/en/
			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	www.fao.org/3/cb2945en/cb2945en.pdf www.fao.org/3/cb2945fr/cb2945fr.pdf www.fao.org/3/cb2945pt/cb2945pt.pdf www.fao.org/legal-services/news/news-detail/en/c/1412921/ www.fao.org/3/cb6750en/cb6750en.pdf elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=753h www.fao.org/legal-services/news/news-detail/en/c/1412930/h www.fao.org/legal-services/news/news-detail/en/c/1412926/h www.fao.org/3/cb8234en/cb8234en.pdf www.fao.org/legal-services/news/news-detail/en/c/1412924/ www.fao.org/legal-services/news/news-detail/en/c/1419124/ www.fao.org/legal-services/news/news-detail/en/c/1457369/ www.fao.org/3/cb1906en/cb1906en.pdf
			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	abc-map.org www.swm-programme.info/en/legal-hub
			Following COFI request, promoted discussion among COFI members on draft voluntary	2023	C 2021/23 (para 14.h)	Completed	doi.org/10.4060/cc5602t

			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	doi.org/10.4060/cc3307en
		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	www.fao.org/geographical-indications/projects/supporting-gis/en www.anp.ne/article/4-produits-nigeriens-dont-klichi-niger-et-tchoukou-niger-labellises profonanpe.org.pe/proyectos/gestion-sostenible-de-la-agrobiodiversidad-y-recuperacion-de-ecosistemas-vulnerables-en-la-region-andina-sipam
			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	swm-programme.info/web/guest/legal-hub
			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	www.fao.org/gef/GEF8/en www.fao.org/fsnforum/consultation/food-system-integrated-program-transformation	
			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		
			Countries assisted in the promotion of the cultivation of species collected from the wild and encourage breeding toward domestication of new crops, as appropriate	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	Survey of national ABS measures aimed to accommodate the distinctive features of GRFA completed and follow-up recommendations considered by the CGRFA	2023		CGRFA-17/19/Report (para 19.ii)	Completed	www.fao.org/3/cb6525en/cb6525en.pdf www.fao.org/3/nh331en/nh331en.pdf
			Crop wild relatives considered under the International Treaty	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	www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/GSP/SM/SSM_Protocol_EN_006.pdf
			Tool and User Guide to monitor implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries	2022	Agreed during membership consultations	Completed	www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/CB8268EN www.fao.org/3/cb2229es/cb2229es.pdf
			Environmental flows tools and indicators for supporting freshwater biodiversity	2022	Agreed during membership consultations	On track	www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/CA3097EN eflows.iwmi.org data.apps.fao.org/aquamaps/
			Regional workshops on management of ALDFG and solid pollution especially plastic litter	2022	C 2021/23 (para 16)	On track	www.fao.org/responsible-fishing/news-events/news/news-details/en/c/1605716/ www.fao.org/responsible-fishing/news-events/news/news-details/en/c/1621969/
		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	www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/CA3546T/ doi.org/10.4060/cc4084en doi.org/10.4060/cc4251en doi.org/10.4060/cc2884en doi.org/10.4060/cc2889en
			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	www.fao.org/partnerships/leap/applications/en
			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	www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/GSP/ten_th_PA/GSPPA_X_2022_5.pdf www.youtube.com/watch?v=MILrme8hYQQ
			Database on national laboratories that perform fertilizer quality assessments	2021	Agreed during membership consultations	Completed	www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/red-internacional-de-analisis-de-fertilizantes-infa/es www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/infa/second-meeting-of-the-international-network-on-fertilizers-analysis-infa/en

			Guidelines and tools to monitor sustainable hunting management based on field testing in SWM Programme pilot countries	2023		On track	www.wildmeat.org/toolkit/indicators/
		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	doi.org/10.4060/cc4049en
		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	www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/phytosanitary-capacity-evaluation
	National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategies developed, which will help protect the biodiversity of plants, improve plant health and enhance food security		ongoing	On track		www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/	
	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		www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/guides-and-training-materials	
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	www.reufis.org/download/webinar-contingency-plans-and-early-warning-systems-how-can-they-help-protect-forests
			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	unfao.sharepoint.com/:b:/s/NFO/ETANNN3wWpJBhwEDyJzf9VoBgLyktF_A-onJ6vrfdpjS7Q?e=j7tXOx www.apfism.net
			Regional study on the Early Warning Early Action (EWEA) systems for the forest invasive (insect pests, invasive plants, pathogens) species outbreak prevention and	2021	NEFRC/2017/REP	Completed	www.fao.org/forestry/51295/en/ unfao.sharepoint.com/:w:/s/NFO/EbS3RWko

			mitigation in the region elaborated and disseminated				CxdKodtMq26MswMBVlwzoqBOAmGGR Aa_HZjfTw?e=rfVyyd
			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	www.ippc.int/en/ephyto
			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	www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development
			Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluations result in the development of National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategies which will include a component on how to address risks related to IAS that are harmful to plants.	Ongoing		On track	www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development

	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	doi.org/10.4060/cc2752en
		Countries supported in implementing the FAO Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) 2021-2025	Ongoing	C 2021/21 (para 23-27)	On track	doi.org/10.4060/cb5545en www.fao.org/antimicrobial-resistance/resources/tools/fao-pmp-amr/es/ doi.org/10.4060/cb6918en
		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	www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc2289en
		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	www.fao.org/3/cb1503en/cb1503en.pdf
		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
	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	www.cbd.int/doc/c/0358/0ae6/3a765da7c65613ea811f2816/cop-15-inf-24-en.pdf
		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	elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=933
	Support the sustainable utilization of fisheries resources, including through an ecosystem approach to fisheries management	Technical Guidelines to Prevent and Reduce Bycatch of Marine Mammals in Fisheries adopted	2021	C 2021/23 (para 17.g)	Completed	doi.org/10.4060/cb2887en www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/10857 www.fao.org/responsible-fishing/bycatch-and-discards/rebyc-programme/en/
		Species guide on mesopelagic fishes of the Atlantic Ocean published	2021	C 2021/23 (Para 9.c)	Completed	www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb0365en www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb8584en

		Best practices in bycatch reduction in tropical shrimp-trawl fisheries adopted	2021	Agreed during membership consultations	Completed	www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/CB6635EN
		Two fishing gear modifications to reduce ghost fishing adopted by at least two developing countries	2021		On track	www.imo.org/en/OurWork/PartnershipsProjects/Pages/GloLitter-Partnerships-Project.aspx www.fao.org/newsroom/detail/Global-initiative-tackles-marine-litter-to-clean-up-the-world-s-oceans/en
		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	doi.org/10.4060/ca9348en
	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:	2023	Agreed during membership consultations	On track	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Support provided to the mainstreaming and institutionalization of biodiversity in national agricultural extension programmes • Training programmes to enable agricultural producers to adopt ecosystem-based practices and promote shift towards sustainable production 						
Third Phase of the UN-REDD Programme launched and implemented in Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America regions		2021				
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	Practical orientations on multiple use forest management planning	2022	COFO/2020/REP (para 10b.iv)	On track		
	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	www.fao.org/ipc/en/	

	capacities, priorities and contexts; and that agriculture and forestry can synergistically support sustainable development	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	www.fao.org/3/cb8759en/cb8759en.pdf www.fao.org/3/cb8760en/cb8760en.pdf www.fao.org/3/cb8761en/cb8761en.pdf www.fao.org/3/cc1152en/cc1152en.pdf www.fao.org/3/cc1155en/cc1155en.pdf www.fao.org/3/cc1156en/cc1156en.pdf www.fao.org/3/cc4287en/cc4287en.pdf
	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	www.fao.org/3/cc2229en/cc2229en.pdf
		Issue paper: what do we mean by community-based sustainable wildlife-management (SWM Programme)	2021	Agreed during membership consultations	Completed	www.fao.org/3/cb6486en/cb6486en.pdf www.fao.org/3/cb6486fr/cb6486fr.pdf
		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	www.fao.org/3/cb9082en/cb9082en.pdf www.fao.org/3/cb9765fr/cb9765fr.pdf www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc0031en www.fao.org/3/cc2623fr/cc2623fr.pdf www.wildmeat.org

Outcome 2: Biodiversity mainstreamed across FAO's policies, programmes and activities							
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	www.fao.org/3/nk728en/nk728en.pdf www.fao.org/3/nj925en/nj925en.pdf doi.org/10.4060/cc3652en www.fao.org/3/nh331en/nh331en.pdf www.fao.org/3/ni214en/ni214en.pdf www.fao.org/3/ni607en/ni607en.pdf
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	www.fao.org/3/cb5687en/cb5687en.pdf
			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	
Outcome 3: Role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security and nutrition globally recognized							
Improve access to data and information on the role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security and nutrition	2	Provide updates on the status and trends for the biodiversity-related indicators for which FAO is custodian or partner ⁵⁸	Annual FAO digital SDG Progress Report	2023	Resolution A/res/71/313	On track	www.fao.org/3/cc1403en/online/cc1403en.html
		Prepare FAO reports with sections on links between	<i>State of the Forests 2022</i> launched prior to the Committee on Forestry (COFO)	2022	Agreed during membership consultations	Completed	doi.org/10.4060/cb9360en

⁵⁸ 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.

		biodiversity, and food security and nutrition	State of Fisheries and Aquaculture launched prior to COFI 35	2022	C 2021/23 (Para 9.c)	Completed	www.fao.org/publications/sofia/en
			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	doi.org/10.4060/cb7654en
			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 th 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	www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb6005en
			Symposium on <i>in situ</i> conservation and on-farm management of plant genetic resources	2021	CGRFA/17/19/Report (para 63)	Completed	doi.org/10.4060/cc3716en
			Global Symposium on Salt Affected Soils	2021	GSPPA-VIII/20/Report, 6.5	Completed	www.fao.org/events/global-symposium-on-salt-affected-soils/en
			Global Symposium on Soil Fertility	2022	Agreed during membership consultations	Completed	www.fao.org/events/detail/symposium-soils-for-nutrition/en
			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	www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/CB7030 www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb6844en

		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	www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/resources/highlights/detail/en/c/1608617/
		World Forestry Congress	2022	COFO/2020/REP (para 48)	Completed	www.fao.org/event/world-forestry-congress/en
		FAO/ Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific (NACA) Global Conference on Aquaculture	2021		Completed	www.aquaculture2020.org
	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	www.un.org/en/conferences/ocean2022
		World Food Systems Summit	2021		Completed	www.un.org/en/food-systems-summit www.unfoodsystemshub.org
		Nutrition for Growth Summit	2021		Completed	nutritionforgrowth.org/events/
		World Poultry Congress	2021		Completed	wpcparis2022.com
		World Congress on Genetics Applied to Livestock Production	2022	Agreed during membership consultations	Completed	wcgalp.com
		European Federation of Animal Science (EAAP)	2023		On track	meetings.eaap.org
		World Conservation Congress of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	2021		Completed	sdg.iisd.org/news/world-conservation-congress-mobilizes-attention-ahead-of-climate-biodiversity-cops
		Our Ocean	2021		Completed	www.ouroceanpanama2023.gob.pa
		European Development Days	2021		Completed	eudevdays.eu/sites/default/files/edd21_proceedings_final-v2.pdf www.youtube.com/watch?v=N8XxqcgFU7k
		World Fisheries Congress	2021		Completed	www.dropbox.com/s/iv0w46no4zsbeyp/Characterizing Extinction

							Concern_KimFRIEDMAN_WFC2021.mp4?dl=0 h
			International Coral Reef Symposium	2021		Completed	www.icrs2022.de
			Ecosystem Services Partnership Conferences	2021-2023		On track	www.espconference.org/africa2021 www.espconference.org/mena2021 www.espconference.org/europe22 www.espconference.org/latinamerica2023
		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"> 15th and 16th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 	2023		Completed	www.cbd.int/meetings/COP-15 The 16 th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD is expected to take place in 2024.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14th and 15th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands 	2023		Completed	www.ramsar.org/event/14th-meeting-of-the-conference-of-the-contracting-parties The 15 th 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	Sustainable Wildlife Management Policy Support and Governance Gateway
			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	www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb7960en
			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	www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb6591en https://ferm.fao.org

			Community of practice network of practitioners created through the Agroecology Knowledge Hub	2021	C 2019/REP (para 15)	Completed	www.fao.org/agroecology/home/en
			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		Completed	www.fao.org/agroecology/tools-tape/en
			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	www.fao.org/family-farming/detail/en/c/1415613
			Recarbonizing global soils: A technical manual of good management practices	2021	GSPPA-VIII/20/Report, 6.1	Completed	www.fao.org/documents/card/fr/c/cb66595en
			FAO Position paper on Ecosystem Restoration for Food and Agriculture Production Sectors	2021	Agreed during membership consultations	Completed	www.fao.org/3/nd425en/nd425en.pdf
			Guidelines for Good Beekeeping Practices for Sustainable Apiculture	2021		Completed	www.fao.org/family-farming/detail/en/c/1442505
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 recognition of the role of biodiversity for food security and nutrition	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	s3.amazonaws.com/cbdddocumentspublic-imagebucket-15w2zyxk3prl8/afda445b0ffb5a4e7e6e330d21ff0bcf.enb.iisd.org/sites/default/files/2021-09/cpw_forum_3_summary.pdf
			Annual plenary assemblies of the Global Soil Partnership (GSP)	2021-2023	Global Soil Partnership Constituency	On track	www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/about/plenary-assembly/en www.fao.org/3/cb7375en/cb7375en.pdf www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/about/plenary-assembly/en/

		Annual working sessions of the Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils (ITPS)	2021-2023	Global Soil Partnership Constituency	On track	www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/itps/en/
		Report on agricultural sectors' experiences on wetlands produced in collaboration with the RAMSAR Convention published	2023	Agreed during membership consultations	On track	www.fao.org/3/cb8247en/cb8247en.pdf
		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	www.cbd.int/doc/c/ecac/b4df/16699be5d100b9e784745176/sbi-03-inf-38-en.pdf www.cbd.int/doc/c/f6ee/2fcd/c5d2bd0941c83dafb03fa346/sbi-03-iinf38nf-39-en.pdf
	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	www.ipbes.net/resource-file/102578 www.ipbes.net/resource-file/103414

		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	www.who.int/news/item/01-12-2021-tripartite-and-uneep-support-ohlep-s-definition-of-one-health www.fao.org/newsroom/detail/un-environment-programme-joins-alliance-to-implement-one-health-approach/en www.fao.org/3/cb9403en/cb9403en.pdf
			Work with OIE and CITES on wildlife wet-markets	2023		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	Agreed during membership consultations	Completed	www.fao.org/in-action/epic/ex-act-tool/suite-of-tools/b-intact/en/
			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	www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/areas-of-work/recarbonization-of-global-soils/en www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb2642en www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb8913en www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/resources/highlights/detail/es/c/1308261 www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/resources/highlights/detail/en/c/1638520/ www.fao.org/costarica/noticias/detail-events/en/c/1638478/
		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	www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb6526en
			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	www.globalreporting.org/standards/standards-development/sector-standard-for-agriculture-aquaculture-and-fishing/ www.globalreporting.org/standards/standards-development/topic-standard-project-for-biodiversity/

		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 security and nutrition within these	<p>Annual campaigns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Pulses Day (1 February) • World Wetlands Day (2 February) • World Wildlife Day (3 March) • International Day of Forests (21 March) • World Water Day (22 March) • World Bee Day (20 May) • International Day for Biological Diversity (22 May) • World Environment Day (5 June) • Desertification and Drought Day (17 June) • International Day for Mangrove Ecosystems (26 July) • International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste (29 September) • World Soil Day (5 December) • International Mountain Day (11 December) • International Day of Plant Health (TBD)⁵⁹ 	2021-2023	Relevant UNGA Resolutions on official observances	On track	www.fao.org/world-pulses-day/en/ https://sdg.iisd.org/commentary/guest-articles/partnerships-key-to-meeting-wildlife-conservation-targets/ sdg.iisd.org/commentary/guest-articles/preventing-human-wildlife-conflict-is-critical-for-people-and-the-planet/ www.wildlifeday.org/en/message/joint-statement www.wildlifeday.org/en/message/qu-dongyu www.fao.org/international-day-of-forests/en/ www.fao.org/world-water-day/en/ www.fao.org/world-bee-day/en/ www.fao.org/platform-food-loss-waste/flw-events/international-day-food-loss-and-waste/en www.fao.org/world-soil-day/en/ www.fao.org/international-mountain-day/en sdg.iisd.org/commentary/guest-articles/stakeholder-engagement-is-crucial-for-successful-species-recovery 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	www.decadeonrestoration.org/strategy https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/31813/ERDStrat.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

⁵⁹ Subject to the approval of FAO Conference and UN General Assembly.

			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	cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/nutritionlibrary/departmental-news/mid-term-review---un-decade-of-action-on-nutrition-documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/093/77/P/DF/N2009377
			International Year of Fruits and Vegetables	2021	Relevant UNGA Resolution	Completed	www.fao.org/fruits-vegetables-2021/resources/en
			International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture	2022		Completed	www.fao.org/artisanal-fisheries-aquaculture-2022/home/en/doi.org/10.4060/cc5034en
Outcome 4: Coordination and delivery of FAO's work on biodiversity strengthened							
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	
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	doi.org/10.4060/cb9870en
			Biodiversity marker implemented in project design and approval	2023		On track	

		Create a biodiversity marker (following the example of the gender marker) for projects	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	www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/faoweb/2021/Indigenous/FINAL_PSUI-FAO_Indigenous_Peoples_Unit_Annual_Report_2021_1_.pdf doi.org/10.4060/cb9870en
		Develop new procurement guidelines that take into consideration biodiversity concerns	Review of the status of biodiversity in FAO procurement	2021		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	Agreed during membership consultations	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.