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COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES

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MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY IN FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

Executive Summary

The Council, at its 163rd Session, adopted the *FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors* (Strategy). This document provides an overview of policy and practices in mainstreaming biodiversity considerations in fisheries and aquaculture, within the larger context of FAO's Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors. As environmental concerns are progressively being recognized as a risk to economic stability and social cohesion, and as aquatic systems become more significant food providers, their biodiversity considerations are progressively also gathering increasing global interest.

Ensuring biodiverse and resilient aquatic systems in support of the well-being and livelihoods of communities around the world is essential for fisheries and aquaculture, and aligned with the 2050 vision of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD): living in harmony with nature. Ensuring there is a well-crafted, orderly plan for people and nature across sectoral and conservation initiatives will help shape biodiversity mainstreaming for decades to come.

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.

Annex 1 of this document provides an overview of progress in the implementation of the Strategy and the Action Plan and Annex 2 presents a draft Action Plan for the period 2024 to 2027.

Suggested action by the Committee

The Committee is invited to:

- welcome progress made on the implementation of the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors, reviewing progress of relevant actions of the

Action Plan (Annex 1);

- review and provide guidance, as appropriate, on FAO's activities on mainstreaming biodiversity across fisheries and aquaculture at the level of species (plus genes), ecosystems and with regard to relevant institutions and conventions, including on the 2024-27 Action Plan for the Implementation of the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors (Annex 2);
- take note of relevant processes in other fora, including in particular, the CBD Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework , and potential implications of this framework for future management and trade in fisheries and aquaculture;
- encourage Members to follow and engage, as appropriate, in relevant multilateral environmental agreements processes to ensure the voices of fisheries and aquaculture are incorporated.

Queries on the substantive content of this document may be addressed to:

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. Biodiversity¹ for fisheries and aquaculture is indispensable for food security, nutrition, and the supply of many ecosystem services that support sustainable development.² Biodiversity increases a social-ecological systems' resilience to shocks and stresses, helps production systems adapt to emerging challenges like the COVID-19 pandemic while underpinning fishers' and fish farmers' livelihoods and ability to produce food.³
2. Biodiversity underpins and is relevant, both directly and indirectly, to the achievement of several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and FAO's guidance to countries on addressing the SDGs in an integrated way includes "Mainstream biodiversity and protect ecosystem functions" as one of twenty principles.⁴
3. For FAO, mainstreaming biodiversity across the agricultural sectors contributes to "a world where agriculture and food systems reduce their negative impacts on, and make the best use of the potential of biological diversity and ecosystems, and contribute to the conservation, sustainable use, management and restoration of biodiversity ensuring food security and nutrition for present and future generations and supporting livelihoods⁵".

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, with a special focus on elements of the plan with a high relevance to fisheries and aquaculture. The actions and deliverables listed in the Action Plan are not exhaustive of FAO's work related to mainstreaming biodiversity in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors.
7. An analysis of delivery reveals that thirty-four percent of deliverables had been completed as of July 2022; fifty-eight percent were on track for delivery as planned; and 7.5 percent had been delayed because of the COVID-19 pandemic, and have been rescheduled by service providers. The status of the implementation of deliverables by outcome is summarized against the four outcomes of the Plan in table 1.

¹ Biodiversity for food and agriculture is defined as the variety and variability of animals, plants and micro-organisms at the genetic, species and ecosystem levels that sustain the ecosystem structures, functions and processes in and around production systems, and that provide food and non-food agricultural products. (www.fao.org/3/CA3129EN/CA3129EN.pdf).

² Reviewed Strategic Framework C2017/7 Rev.1 (www.fao.org/3/a-ms431reve.pdf).

³ New research shows a positive relationship of ecosystem function: biomass and productivity, with coral reef fish diversity, when experiencing extreme heatwave or nutrient subsidy disruptions (<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41559-020-1203-9>).

⁴ Transforming Food and Agriculture to Achieve the SDGs (www.fao.org/3/CA1647EN/ca1647en.pdf).

⁵ CL 163/11 Rev.1.

Table 1. Status of implementation of deliverables of particular relevance to fisheries and aquaculture as of July 2022, by outcome.

	Number of deliverables completed	Number of deliverables on track	Number of deliverables delayed	Total
Outcome 1	6	24	3	33
Outcome 2	0	2	0	2
Outcome 3	15	17	3	35
Outcome 4	6	3	0	9
Total	27	46	6	

8. Completed activities cover a variety of topics. Annex 1 provides the status of all deliverables.

III. FAO ACTIVITIES ON MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY ACROSS FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

9. The FAO activities on mainstreaming biodiversity across the Fisheries and Aquaculture sector include a broad range of actions that span the value chain of fisheries and aquaculture social-environmental systems. Following the practice of COFI 34, biodiversity mainstreaming is characterized under three thematic areas: (i) species (including intra-specific diversity); (ii) ecosystems; (iii) institutions and agreements. The first two include actions to support Members in the formulation of policy and governance frameworks, delivery of practices (implementation) and knowledge management (including communication) that promote the mainstreaming of biodiversity across use sectors. The third includes actions aimed at supporting Members to effectively engage with international institutions and agreements on issues relevant to mainstreaming biodiversity.

A. Species

10. Fishes that are commercially exploited (and farmed types) are a significant subset of aquatic biodiversity. FAO fishery assessments on the status of wild fish stocks are used to report on Sustainable Development Goals' targets (SDG 14.4 and 2.5.) and are also an indication of performance against global biodiversity objectives.⁶ FAO recently established an e-learning course to assist countries report on SDG goals' targets for fisheries (SDG 14.4 and Indicator 14.4.1).⁷

11. Aquatic Genetic Resources (AqGR) provide the basic material for the production of food from both capture fisheries and aquaculture (see SDG 2.5). The diversity of AqGR influences the adaptability and resilience of species to changing environments and represents the future potential for development of species for aquaculture. FAO published *The State of the World's Aquatic*

⁶ Paper on biodiversity mainstreaming in fisheries: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308597X17305444>; Paper on fisheries consideration in CBD decadal frameworks: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/notifications/2019/cbd-ts87-peer-review-en.pdf>.

⁷ <https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=502>.

Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture that clarifies current understanding of the conservation, sustainable use and development of these resources, with information on nearly 700 farmed species, including wild relatives and farmed types.⁸

12. The Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture requested FAO to prepare a Global Plan of Action (GPA) for AqGR (COFI/2020/3). The GPA was prepared by FAO in consultation with Members and COFI and its relevant subsidiary bodies, and adopted by Members at the 168th Session of the FAO Council in December 2021.⁹

13. To address the relative lack of available information on AqGR, FAO is developing a Registry of farmed types of AqGR used in aquaculture (and their wild relatives). This Registry will form the core of a global information system on AqGR fundamental to the implementation of a Global Plan of Action for Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and to the understanding of the role AqGR play in meeting the SDGs and other targets of biodiversity related international agreements (e.g. the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework).

14. The GPA for AqGR is a framework for the promotion of enhanced and effective conservation, sustainable use and development of these important resources. In support of envisaging upcoming change to fisheries and aquaculture in the next decade, FAO completed a review of expert knowledge on the ‘Implications of current and predicted future genetic technologies for fisheries and aquaculture’ (COFI/2022/SBD.11 on Genetic Technologies in fisheries and aquaculture).

15. FAO also documents new species¹⁰ and delivers training courses on taxonomy and marine species identification, including production of species identification materials¹¹. This work helps improve the quality of data that supports assessment and management of fisheries species, as well as enhance our ability to document depleted, threatened or endangered species otherwise impacted by fishing.

16. FAO helps define and quantify risk to aquatic species (risk of overexploitation, extirpation and extinction), and assesses the status of aquatic species against assessment criteria used within international agreements. Examples of ongoing work include FAO’s assessment advice to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)¹², work that characterizes extinction risk of fishes.¹³

17. As part of the International Plan of Action (IPOA) for Conservation and Management of Sharks (IPOA-SHARKS¹⁷), and the IPOA-SEABIRDS, FAO assists Members with preparation, implementation and communication of national and regional action plans to mitigate/limit their capture in fisheries operations. As reported in the COFI Sub-Committee on Fish Trade

⁸ 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. This report is based on information from 92 country reports and submissions from international organizations

⁹ <https://www.fao.org/aquatic-genetic-resources/activities/global-plan/en/>.

¹⁰ Since 2010 FAO has added 70 species (44 fishes, 16 molluscs, 6 crustaceans, 2 cnidarians, 1 sea cucumber and 1 bryozoan) new to science based on specimens collected on EAF Nansen surveys (12 described during the last 2 years)..

¹¹ www.fao.org/fishery/fishfinder/about/en; <http://www.fao.org/3/ca7180en/CA7180EN.pdf>; In 2022, the FAO’s FishFinder programme will upgrade understanding of subsistence and commercial fish of the Nile, in work centered on South Sudan.

¹² FAO Expert Advisory Panel for the assessment of proposal to amend CITES appendices. www.fao.org/fishery/cites-fisheries/ExpertAdvisoryPanel/en. Also see COFI FT CITES Paper www.fao.org/3/n387en/nb387en.pdf and Decisions of 2019 COFI Fish Trade www.fao.org/3/ca8665t/CA8665T.pdf.

¹³ Letter of Agreement with Kent University, UK to ‘Review of Extinction Risk and Conservation Triage in Fish and other Animals’ (also see www.fao.org/ipoa-sharks/en/).

(COFI FT)¹⁴, FAO needs to consider how to balance resource deployment across IPOA frameworks that are in place and potential new requirements for species under consideration in CITES (e.g. ornamental species, especially aquarium fisheries; echinoderms, especially sea cucumber fisheries).

18. FAO's activities on gear interactions with target and non-target species includes work in addressing marine plastic litter from fisheries — developing a comprehensive global strategy to tackle issues relating to ALDFG and to support implementation of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for the Marking of Fishing Gear (VGMFG), that provide a model for fisheries bodies to follow.

19. FAO's current biosecurity work is largely focused on human and farmed animal health and does not include study of associated species impacts in the wild, and related implications for biodiversity more generally. An expanded portfolio of work could include the human and animal disease burden from exotic, endemic and emerging diseases that can be linked to movement of species, changing climate, antibiotic/antimicrobial-resistant (AMR) infections and shifts in aquaculture and trade practices, which are also known to impact biodiversity more generally.¹⁵

B. Ecosystems

20. Ecosystem considerations have long been a focus of the global community. The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) has instructions on “protection of the marine environment”¹⁶, including the protection of habitats. FAO's ecosystem approach to Fisheries (EAF) and Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture (EAA) promotes sustainable development, equity, and resilience of interlinked social-ecological systems, broadening FAO Member Nations' attention beyond management of target species. FAO supports Members generate knowledge for implementing EAF, as well as the EAA (e.g. EAF-Nansen Programme and a suite of FAO Mediterranean-focuses fisheries projects).

21. Multilateral environmental agreements have traditionally prioritized area-based protection to maintain or recover ecosystem function. Beyond the designation of ‘Marine Protected Areas’, the CBD defined a novel area-based instrument, termed “other effective area-based conservation measures” (COFI/2020/INF/15.3, hereafter referred to as OECMs) that offers leadership opportunities to productive sectors in defining and managing areas that recover and sustain biodiversity, irrespective of their objective.

22. Increasing the spatial coverage of area-based protection of aquatic systems is expected to be a focus of the CBD Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. In the mix of instruments available to fisheries and aquaculture, the use of OECMs is likely to be a preferred mechanism for sectoral delivery against any growth in spatial conservation targets. Members are receiving support from FAO in identification and implementation of this instrument (see COFI/2022/INF/12)¹⁷.

23. The United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021–2030 (the Decade) positions restoration as a major solution towards meeting a wide range of global development goals and national priorities pertaining to all terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. The Decade, led by FAO and UNEP, builds on existing commitments such as the Paris Agreement and the Bonn Challenge and is intended to be implemented in collaboration with Rio Conventions and other partners. FAO's

¹⁴ COFI FT CITES related Working Paper: www.fao.org/3/nb387en/nb387en.pdf, COFI FT Decisions www.fao.org/3/ca8665t/CA8665T.pdf and scientific paper on species consideration <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/faf.12411>.

¹⁵ For example, the rate of disease in wild salmon from piscine orthoreovirus (PRV) is related to their exposure to salmon farms (<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0188793>).

¹⁶ In Article 194 of UNCLOS, measures consistent with the UNCLOS to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment, including “those necessary to protect and preserve rare or fragile ecosystems as well as the habitat of depleted, threatened or endangered species and other forms of marine life” are required.

¹⁷ FAO published information on the guiding principles and common characteristics of this instrument (COFI/2020/SBD.19) and is leading and participating in OECM related meetings across 2022 and 2023.

position on ecosystem restoration is outlined in COFI/2020/INF/15.2¹⁸, and FAO is advocating for aquatic systems (freshwater, coastal and marine) and work of the fisheries and aquaculture sector to be given greater visibility and recognition in the work of the Decade.

24. Beyond FAO's work on marine plastic litter, work on the consequences of pollution (e.g. anthropogenic noise and the impact of chemical pollution of marine and inland waterbodies, i.e. nutrient, pesticides and drug related pollution) remains relatively un-emphasized and underfunded. However, assessment of the impacts of anthropogenic noise in fisheries and aquaculture is due for completion in early 2023.

C. Institutions and Agreements

25. The CBD provides a global framework for efforts to conserve biodiversity at the international level. At the next CBD Conference of the Parties to be held in Montreal, Canada in December 2022, Parties are expected to settle on new biodiversity goals and targets under what is currently termed the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. FAO is working closely with Members and the CBD community to strengthen recognition for, and participation of use sectors in mainstreaming of biodiversity¹⁹.

26. FAO attends meetings of the CBD Open-Ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Framework, the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA), Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI) and related meetings of importance to the establishment and implementation of the Post-2020 Framework, including on the design of indicators for measurement of its progress. These meetings often also include issues related to the safe handling, transport and use of living modified organisms and the sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources in a fair and equitable way.

27. Fishery and aquaculture sectors engagement in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework will ultimately be dependent on the new framework incorporating an agenda that recognizes, and is inclusive of the efforts of biodiversity users. In this regard, consideration of the framing of the narrative of 'people's relationship with the rest of nature', prioritizing of ecosystem function and resilience, a recognition of the diversity of top-down and bottom-up governance processes, embracing new technologies and better linkages for business are all key foci for action. Leveraging broad support of UN agencies' and their established assessment and reporting initiatives (e.g. SDGs and 2030 Agenda) will facilitate joined-up conservation delivery²⁰.

28. In establishing the Post -2020 Framework, FAO is asking for the hierarchy and logic of the framework's goals and targets to be inclusive and easy to communicate across all sectors. Incorporating a full range of aquatic systems (marine, coastal, and inland), and sectoral approaches to mainstreaming of biodiversity (including ecosystem approaches) would link the CBD narrative to sectoral audiences and the 2030 Agenda. For comprehensive participation, the narrative of the Post 2020 framework must extend beyond protection of 'natural' areas and 'nature -based solutions' which in their formulation decreases the scope and opportunity for fisheries and aquaculture actors and actions to be welcomed and recognized.

29. Over the next decade, Members reporting on progress against Post -2020 Framework goals and targets can be facilitated by data streams collected by FAO and made more visible by CBD (e.g. in the CBD Global Biodiversity Outlook Reports²¹), if global fisheries and aquaculture approaches to mainstreaming biodiversity (including in the use of Ecosystem Approaches) and related summary statistics (e.g. SDG 14 related reporting; FAO's Code of Conduct for Responsible

¹⁸ <https://www.fao.org/3/nd261en/nd261en.pdf>

¹⁹ CL 164/INF/4 (<http://www.fao.org/3/nc444en/nc444en.pdf>) and NFI has a current project with the University of Stirling in Scotland, examining the focus of work on aquatic systems across CBD related documentation.

²⁰ <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41893-021-00717-3>.

²¹ www.cbd.int/gbo/.

Fisheries Questionnaire responses²²) will be incorporated. This requires the wording of the Post 2020 Framework and its implementation plan to align with internationally negotiated fisheries and aquaculture agreements, biodiversity mainstreaming and their established data reporting practices.

30. The multilateral treaty CITES places binding trade controls on plants and animals that are listed in its Appendices. FAO and CITES cooperate under a 2006 MoU²³ that facilitates knowledge exchange on species proposed for listing, prior to CITES Parties voting on amendments to CITES Appendices.²⁴ Concern over the process by which CITES proposals and listing process proceeds,²⁵ and the appropriateness of metrics considered in advocating for CITES listing decisions, including IUCN Red List and Convention on Migratory species measures, is an ongoing focus of FAO's work and this is well reflected in COFI FT Paper (COFI:FT/XVIII/2022/7²⁶).

31. Negotiations continue in the Intergovernmental Conference on an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ negotiations, General Assembly resolution 72/249).

32. The UN General Assembly mandates decadal focus initiatives in order to contribute to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Many of these have items related to mainstreaming biodiversity. The UN Decade on Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021–2030)²⁷, coordinated by Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO, and the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021–2030²⁸ led by FAO and UNEP, are two examples. FAO is assisting or co-leading in the preparatory process for each as well as its representation of fisheries and aquaculture in these fora, will facilitate to ensure that the financial mechanism for the achievement of these decadal agendas is well linked to relevant sectoral needs (see COFI/2020/8²⁹).

IV. FAO STRATEGY ON MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY ACROSS AGRICULTURAL SECTORS AND THE DRAFT ACTION PLAN FOR ITS IMPLEMENTATION

33. The 2013 FAO Conference at its 40th Session welcomed FAO's initiative to act as a Biodiversity Mainstreaming Platform,³⁰ requesting FAO in collaboration with its partners, to integrate in a structured and coherent manner actions for the conservation, sustainable use, management and restoration of biological diversity across agricultural sectors. This resulted in FAO's Strategy on Biodiversity Mainstreaming across Agricultural Sectors³¹.

34. Progress on the implementation of the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors and its 2021-23 Action Plan is described in the document presented at the 28th Session of the FAO Committee on Agriculture. An overview of progress as of July 2022 on the implementation of the 2021-2023 Action Plan is presented in Annex 1, while new actions being formulated for the 2024-2027 Action Plan are presented in Annex 2, both for review and guidance by the Committee.

²² www.fao.org/3/CA0465EN/ca0465en.pdf

²³ cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/disc/sec/FAO-CITES-e.pdf.

²⁴ <https://cites.org/eng/meetings/cop>.

²⁵ <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/faf.12411>;
<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fevo.2021.631556/full>.

²⁶ <https://www.fao.org/3/cb9409en/cb9409en.pdf>.

²⁷ <https://en.unesco.org/ocean-decade>

²⁸ www.decadeonrestoration.org/.

²⁹ <https://www.fao.org/3/ne735en/ne735en.pdf>.

³⁰ FIAP/R1249

³¹ CL 163/11 Rev1, appendix.

Annex 1: Status of implementation as of July 2022 of the 2021-23 Action Plan for the Implementation of the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors (actions of particular relevance to fisheries and aquaculture shaded in light grey).

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 ³²	Tentative delivery dates	References to decisions ³³	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	
		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	www.fao.org/3/nh331en/nh331en.pdf
		Support countries in the implementation of agreed global plans of action on animal, plant and forest genetic resources	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	www.fao.org/3/ng598en/ng598en.pdf www.fao.org/3/ng831en/ng831en.pdf www.fao.org/3/ng677en/ng677en.pdf
		Support countries to enhance awareness of and strengthen legal frameworks that enable and sustain production systems that support and benefit from associated biodiversity	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	
		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	2021	Across Agricultural Sectors	Completed	Rotterdam Convention Webinars Library

³² Deliverables agreed in project documents are marked with *

³³ For some country projects, no Governing or Statutory Body decisions are noted.

			pesticides on biodiversity and ecosystem services				
			Global Action Plan on eliminating risks of highly hazardous pesticides considered	2021	ICCM4 resolutions	Delayed	ICCM5 postponed (until further notice)
		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	

		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 ³⁴ (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 www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb7140en www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb7141en www.fao.org/3/cb8932en/cb8932en.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	https://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,	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,	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	

³⁴ The FAO-OIE-WHO Collaboration: a tripartite concept note (2010)

		national commitments to Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT), and international timber trade requirements					
Support countries to collect, analyse and use biodiversity-related information in decision-making	2	Collect, analyse and disseminate data and information to monitor status of biodiversity at all levels, including gender-disaggregated data, as appropriate.	FISHSTAT regularly updated	Ongoing	Agreed during membership consultations	Completed	www.fao.org/fishery/en/topic/166235 www.fao.org/fishery/statistics-query/en/home www.fao.org/fishery/static/FishStatJ/FishStatJ_4.01.5-Manual.pdf
			Global remote sensing survey of forests report published	2021	COFO/2016/REP (para 17.a)	On track	www.fao.org/3/cb7449en/cb7449en.pdf
			Data on microbial diversity continuously captured and monitored as disease information via EMPRES-i	Ongoing	Agreed during membership consultations	On track	https://empres-i.apps.fao.org
			Biannual global fisheries and aquaculture status report (SOFIA) developed prior to COFI 35	2022	C 2021/23 (para 9)	On track	
			Mobile tool to support the collection of relevant catch and trade data for fish launched	2023	Agreed during membership consultations	On track	
			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	
			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		Tools and methodologies for reporting on primary and native forests and addressing existing data gaps made available	2022	COFO/2020/REP (para 13.d)

	evidence of the contribution of forests to the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity	Data and associated knowledge products of the SWM Programme on wild meat supply chains and consumption	2023	Agreed during membership consultations	On track	
	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	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	On track	www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/en	
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		

		biodiversity-related SDG indicators ³⁵					
		Development of a monitoring system for the diversity of domesticated honeybees	Monitoring system for the diversity of managed honeybees 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/nees-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 <i>Hand-in-Hand</i> Initiative	2023	CL 166/9 (para 12)	On track	
		Specific data requests related to biodiversity in the data collection related to pesticides carried out under the Rotterdam Convention	All parties carrying out projects on severely hazardous pesticide formulations (SHPF) fill data related to the impact on the environment into the SHPF questionnaire ³⁶	2021	Agreed during membership consultations	Completed	Rotterdam Convention Webinars Library
		Support ecosystem accounting on a voluntary basis ³⁷	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	Delayed	
		Provide training and capacity building for countries in collecting, assessing	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	www.fao.org/3/ng975en/ng975en.pdf

³⁵ 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

³⁶ 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 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, pollinator poisoning having a clear adverse impact on biodiversity could be collected and be submitted to the Secretariat by the DNA of that country.

³⁷ The United Nations Statistical Commission adopted SEEA Ecosystem Accounting at its 52nd session in March 2021

		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 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	
			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	
			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	
			Global information system for farmed types of aquatic genetic resources developed and used for country reporting	2023	CGRFA-17/19/Report	On track	
			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	https://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	
			Following COFI request, promoted discussion among COFI members on draft voluntary guidelines for the regulation, monitoring and control of transshipment	2023	C 2021/23 (para 14.h)	On track	
			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	
	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 https://profonanpe.org.pe/proyectos/gestion-sostenible-de-la-agrobiodiversidad-y-recuperacion-de-ecosistemas-vulnerables-en-la-region-andina-sipam Activities delayed in Peru due to COVID-19 measures and the reorganization of the project activities
			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,	2023	AFWC/2020/REP	On track	

			animal production and health, food safety) available online				
			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	
			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		On track	
			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 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		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;

		regional initiatives, national plans for agricultural sectors, and national plans for food security and nutrition					
	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)	On track		
		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		
	Support countries in building capacity for monitoring of sustainable biodiversity management including ecosystem approaches	Tool to monitor the implementation of Sustainable Soil Management	2021	GSPPA-VIII/20/Report, 8.2	Completed	www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/GSP/SSM/SSM_Protocol_EN_006.pdf	
		Tool and User Guide to monitor implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries	2022	Agreed during membership consultations	On track	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		
		Regional workshops on management of ALDFG and solid pollution especially plastic litter	2022	C 2021/23 (para 16)	On track		
		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		
		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)	On track	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)	On track	
			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	
		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	
		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/ippc-capacity-building-strategy
			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	ongoing		On track	www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/guides-and-training-materials

			other training materials such as infographics, videos and e-learning.				
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	https://unfao.sharepoint.com/:b:/s/NFO/ETANN3wvpJBhwEDyjf9VoBgLyktF_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 mitigation in the region elaborated and disseminated	2021	NEFRC/2017/REP	Completed	https://www.fao.org/forestry/51295/en/ https://unfao.sharepoint.com/:w:/s/NFO/EbS3RWkoCxdKodtMq26MswMBV1wzoqBOAmGGRaA_HZjfTw?e=rfVyvd
			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, 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	Ongoing	PPC National Phytosanitary Capacity	On track	www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/ippc-capacity-building-strategy

			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).		Development Strategy (2010, revised 2012)		
			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/ippc-capacity-building-strategy
		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)	Delayed	
			Countries supported in implementing FAO AMR Action Plan	Ongoing	C 2021/21 (para 23-27)	On track	
			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	
			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	On track	
		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	
		Support the sustainable utilization of fisheries resources, including through an ecosystem	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	

	approach to fisheries management	Technical Guidelines to Prevent and Reduce Bycatch of Marine Mammals in Fisheries adopted	2021	C 2021/23 (para 17.g)	Delayed	
		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		Delayed	
		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	https://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: <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 	2023	Agreed during membership consultations	On track	
		Third Phase of the UN-REDD Programme launched and implemented in African, Asia-Pacific and Latin America regions	2021	COFO/25/REP (para 10.b ii)	Completed	mptf.undp.org/document/download/27077 www.unredd.net/documents/foundation-documents-88/2021-2025-un-redd-foundation-documents/17492-un-redd-draft-2022-2025-plan-and-2022-workplan-and-budget.html
		Continue to demonstrate that solutions that	Practical orientations on multiple use forest management planning	2022	COFO/2020/REP (para 10b.iv)	On track

	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	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.ipc2020.it/
		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
	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)	On track	
		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	

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	
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 ³⁸ Prepare FAO reports with sections on links between biodiversity, and food security and nutrition	Annual FAO digital SDG Progress Report	2023	Resolution A/res/71/313	On track	
			State of the Forests 2022 launched prior to the Committee on Forestry (COFO)	2022	Agreed during membership consultations	On track	
			State of Fisheries and Aquaculture launched prior to COFI 35	2022	C 2021/23 (Para 9.c)	On track	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	

³⁸ 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.

			The State of the World's Land and Water Resources for Food and Agriculture launched	2021		Completed	www.fao.org/documents/card/fr/c/cb7654en
			Reports on the status of preparation of The Third Report on The State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and The Second Report on The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources presented to the 19 th Session of the CGRFA	2023	CGRFA/17/19/Report	On track	
			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	
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	www.fao.org/cgrfa/resources/news/detail-events/fr/c/1377835
			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	On track	
			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/biodiversity/global-dialogue-biodiversity-food-agriculture/en 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	
			World Forestry Congress	2022	COFO/2020/REP (para 48)	On track	https://wfc2021korea.org/index.html
			FAO/ Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific (NACA) Global Conference on Aquaculture	2021	Agreed during membership consultations	Completed	www.aquaculture2020.org
			Provide leadership and support to the planning and/or				

			implementation of the following events:			
			Ocean Conference	2021	Delayed	
			World Food Systems Summit	2021	Completed	https://foodsystems.community/food-systems-summit-compendium
			Nutrition for Growth Summit	2021	Completed	https://nutritionforgrowth.org/events/Tokyo-Compact-on-Global-Nutrition-for-Growth.pdf
			World Poultry Congress	2021	Delayed	https://wpcparis2022.com
			World Congress on Genetics Applied to Livestock Production	2022	On track	https://wcgalp.com
			European Federation of Animal Science (EAAP)	2023	On track	
		Represent FAO and the agriculture sectors at biodiversity-related events	World Conservation Congress of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	2021	Completed	http://sdg.iisd.org/news/world-conservation-congress-mobilizes-attention-ahead-of-climate-biodiversity-cops
			Our Ocean	2021	Delayed	
			European Development Days	2021	Completed	https://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
			International Coral Reef Symposium	2021	Delayed	
			Ecosystem Services Partnership Conferences	2021-2023	On track	www.espconference.org/africa2021 www.espconference.org/mena2021 www.espconference.org/europe22
		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	On track	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14th and 15th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands 	2023	On track	

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	
			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	
			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 Mountain farming systems – seeds for the future. 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/cb6595en
			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	https://s3.amazonaws.com/cbddocumentspublic-imagebucket-15w2zyk3prl8/afda445b0ffb5a4e7e6e330d21ff0bcf https://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
			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/resources/events/detail/en/c/1473029
			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-inf-39-en.pdf	
		Contribute to the work of other organizations on phytosanitary measures	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	
		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-unep-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		Agreed during membership consultations	Completed	
			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		GSPPA-VIII/20/Report, 6.1	Delayed	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
		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	2021	CL 165/Rep (para 12)	Completed	www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb6526en

			their impact on biodiversity, and/or to help national governments collect corporate practices related to biodiversity				
			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.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb6526en
		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 agro-silvopastoral 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,	Annual campaigns: <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) 	2021-2023	Relevant UNGA Resolutions on official observances	On track	www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb8618en www.fao.org/land-water/events/world-water-day-celebrations/world-water-day-2021/en www.fao.org/land-water/events/9th-world-water-forum/en www.fao.org/new-york/events/detail/en/c/1476665 www.fao.org/agroecology/database/detail/ar/c/1395794 www.fao.org/platform-food-loss-waste/news/detail/en/c/1415582

		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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)³⁹ 				www.fao.org/3/cb8634en/cb8634en.pdf www.fao.org/international-mountain-day/theme/2021/en www.hwctf.org/case-studies www.fao.org/forestry/news/99727/en https://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
			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	https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/nutritionlibrary/departmental-news/mid-term-review---un-decade-of-action-on-nutrition https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/093/77/PDF/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	
Outcome 4: Coordination and delivery of FAO's work on biodiversity strengthened							
Enhance the capacity of FAO	4	Develop an FAO-wide internal working group on biodiversity,	FAO wide working group established	2021		Completed	

³⁹ Subject to the approval of FAO Conference and UN General Assembly.

in biodiversity-related matters		including, as appropriate, thematic sub-working groups, for knowledge exchange on biodiversity matters	Up-to-date roster of FAO Biodiversity Focal Points available on-line	2021	Agreed during membership consultations	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		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	www.fao.org/environmental-social-standards/en
		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	https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/faoweb/2021/Indigenous/FINAL_PSUI-FAO_Indigenous_Peoples_Unit_Annual_Report_2021_1.pdf
		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	

Annex 2: Draft Action Plan 2024-27 for the Implementation of the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors

I. Introduction

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.⁴⁰ 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*.⁴¹

The Action Plan reflects experiences gained with the implementation of the 2021-23 Action Plan, which will expire at the end of 2023.⁴² It takes into account the Framework for Action on Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture,⁴³ endorsed by the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (Commission)⁴⁴ and by the Council in 2021.⁴⁵ It will be aligned with the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, once adopted by the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to be held in December 2022.

II. Strategy outcomes

This Action Plan is based on, and aims to operationalize, the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors (Strategy).⁴⁶ 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

The key actions contained in the Action Plan for each outcome of the Strategy are clustered according to the seven core functions of FAO:⁴⁷

- 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.

⁴⁰ FAO. 2021. Strategic Framework 2022-31. Rome, FAO. (available at <https://www.fao.org/3/cb7099en/cb7099en.pdf>).

⁴¹ CL 168/3 Annex 1.

⁴² 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>

⁴³ CGRFA-18/21/Report, Appendix C.

⁴⁴ CGRFA-18/21/Report, paragraph 51.

⁴⁵ CL 168/REP, paragraph 38.

⁴⁶ FAO. 2020. *FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors*. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/ca7722en>

⁴⁷ FAO. 2021. *Strategic Framework 2022-31*. Rome. 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.

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

FAO core functions	Strategy core action areas
Outcome 1	Support provided to Members, at their request, to enhance their capacity to mainstream biodiversity
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
Outcome 2	Biodiversity mainstreamed across FAO's policies, programmes and activities
3	Facilitate policy dialogue on biodiversity mainstreaming
6	Improve the uptake of knowledge, technologies and good practices by FAO and partners
Outcome 3	Role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security and nutrition globally recognized
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 for a
Outcome 4	Coordination and delivery of FAO's work on biodiversity strengthened
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

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).

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.

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 the respective countries. 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

The implementation of the Action Plan is monitored through the SDG indicators, which in line with the Organization's updated results framework 2022-25⁴⁸ are used to measure impact under the *four betters* and outcomes under the programme priority areas.

VI. Review and updating

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

In the preparation of the next 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.

⁴⁸ C 2021/3.

Table 2: Core action areas, FAO core functions, key actions, deliverables and tentative delivery dates of the 2024-27 Action Plan (actions of particular relevance to fisheries and aquaculture shaded in light grey).

FAO core function	Core action areas	Key actions	Deliverables 2024-2027	Tentative delivery dates	References to decisions	PPA	SDG
OUTCOME 1: Support provided to Members, at their request, to enhance their capacity to mainstream biodiversity							
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 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	<p>1. Parties to RC submit at least 25 Final Regulatory Actions to ban or severely restrict pesticides</p> <p>2. RC Conference of Parties considers 5 pesticides for listing in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention</p> <p>3. RC Secretariat assists 5 countries in monitoring environmental impact of pesticides of concern</p>	2025 2025 2027	UNEP/FAO/R C/COP.10/28; Decision RC-10/3; Interim programme of work and budgets of the Rotterdam Convention for 2022	BE3	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
		Support ecosystem accounting on a voluntary basis[6]	At least two countries implement projects on the implementation of 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 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	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 (CGRFA) in developing and implementing global plans of action	Countries supported in the implementation of agreed global plans of action on animal, plant, aquatic and forest genetic resources and Framework on Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture	ongoing	CGRFA/17/19/Report; COFO/2018/REP (para 14.d.ii)	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 (ITPGRFA), 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) recommendations.	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[3] (e.g. Joint Risk Assessment) and the consideration of results in regulative frameworks	ongoing	COFO/2020/R EP (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 5 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 5 countries in the Africa region (SWM Programme)	2027	CBD/COP/DE C/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 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 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 International 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 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 International 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. 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 10 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 which 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 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	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 which will include a component on how to address risks related to 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,1, 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 AMR Action Plan	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 Program of Work of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	ongoing	CGRFA-18/21/Report, para 83	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 in Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific 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 FFS trainings 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	7 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/DE C/14/7	BE3, BP1	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6 2.3, 2.4, 6.4, 15.2
OUTCOME 2: Biodiversity mainstreamed across FAO's policies, programmes and activities							
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 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	Implementation of the Workplan 2021-2024 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

		Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) and other relevant entities					
OUTCOME 3: Role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security and nutrition globally recognized							
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[7]	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 and 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, ITPGRFA)	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, invasive alien species 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 Tripartite (FAO, World Health Organization (WHO) and World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)), 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 food 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
7	Raise awareness on	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

	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 sub-working 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 actors and 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