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**Web Annex 1:**  
**COP 15 and COP 26 briefs on agriculture and food**

1. The Convention on Biological Diversity's Strategic Plan 2011-2020, and its 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets expired in 2020. The fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 15) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which was supposed to convene in 2020, was expected to be launching a new Post-2020 global biodiversity framework (P2020 GBF), including a new set of goals and targets to curb biodiversity loss. The rapid proliferation of the COVID-19 pandemic slowed progress in efforts to develop the GBF.
2. The CBD COP 15 will finally be held in two parts. The first part (Part I) took place online from 11 to 15 October 2021, and the second part (Part II) is to be held in person in Kunming, China, from 25 April to 8 May 2022. The main outcomes of Part I included the adoption of the Kunming Declaration, calling for urgent and integrated action to reflect biodiversity considerations in all sectors of the global economy, and new commitments of financial support to implement the P2020 GBF. The Kunming Declaration is ensuring political momentum in support of the ongoing negotiations to develop an effective Post-2020 GBF that will be adopted at Part II.
3. While the Post-2020 GBF is expected to be agreed in Part II of CBD COP 15, ongoing discussions are taking place between CBD Parties and a range of stakeholders in the context of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) to advance preparations of the development of the Post-2020 GBF.<sup>1</sup> FAO continues to be actively engaged in the OEWG. The discussions of the third meeting of the OEWG held from 23 August – 3 September 2021 revolved around the updated zero draft of the P2020 GBF.<sup>2</sup>
4. FAO co-organized with the Secretariat of the CBD a Global Dialogue on the Role of Food and Agriculture in the Post-2020 GBF on 6-7 July 2021. The Joint Report of the Co-Chairs presenting the outcomes of the Dialogue was made available for consideration by the third meeting of the OEWG.<sup>3</sup>
5. The third meeting of the OEWG approved a draft meeting report and several contact group reports.<sup>4</sup> Delegates agreed that these reports would form a basis for discussions at the resumed session of the Working Group, which is expected to reconvene as an in-person meeting in January 2022, in Geneva, Switzerland.
6. The first draft of the P2020 GBF<sup>5</sup> includes 21 action-oriented targets. Several targets are at the core of FAO's mandate, including, for example: target 7 on reducing pollution from agriculture and other sources; targets 9 and 10 on sustainable fisheries, agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry. Other targets are also of special interest to FAO, including on ecosystem restoration (target 2), protected areas (target 3), genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species (target 4), and redirecting or eliminating incentives that are harmful to biodiversity (target 18).
7. FAO contributed to the development of the UN Common Approach to Biodiversity<sup>6</sup> approved by the UN High-level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) at its 41st session and endorsed by the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination on 4 May 2021. Through this document, the UN System commits to mainstream biodiversity in its programming and catalyse collective action to address the drivers of biodiversity loss and restore biodiversity in view of achieving the 2050 vision of "living in harmony with nature".

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020>

<sup>2</sup> CBD/WG2020/3/3; CBD/WG2020/3/3/ADD1 ; CBD/WG2020/3/3/ADD2

<sup>3</sup> Joint Report of the Co-Chairs of the Global Dialogue on the Role of Food and Agriculture in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, CBD OEWG 3, <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/0723/09c0/0bc015189d2e877afcc1595/global-dialogue-cochair-report-en.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020/wg2020-03/documents>

<sup>5</sup> CBD/WG2020/3/5

<sup>6</sup> <https://unsceb.org/un-common-approach-biodiversity>

8. The 52nd Session of the Subsidiary Bodies (SB 52)<sup>7</sup> and the 26th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 26)<sup>8</sup>, initially scheduled for 2020, were organized in 2021.

9. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Conferences have been re-scheduled. Some exchanges to advance delayed work took place in the virtual format during the June Momentum for Climate Change (1-10 June 2020), the UN Climate Change Dialogues (23 November – 4 December 2020), during SB 52 (31 May and 17 June 2021) and during the pre-session prior to COP 26. Discussions during these sessions were informal. The progress achieved in the informal consultations was captured in informal documents, while the decisions were expected to be adopted at the next formal in person meeting, namely COP 26 that took place in Glasgow, Scotland, UK, between 31 October and 12 November 2021.

10. FAO as an observer was following informal discussions, particularly on the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture, Article 6 on carbon market mechanisms, transparency, the Global Goal on Adaptation, the Doha Work Programme (youth engagement in climate discussions) and the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform.

11. Particularly relevant to agrifood systems is the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture and its roadmap (Decisions: 4/CP.23; FCCC/SBI/2018/9 and FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4). At COP 26, Governments analysed the outcomes of the last three workshops of the Koronivia road map and agreed through a joint Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBSTA-SBI) Koronivia conclusion<sup>9</sup> to continue working on agriculture targeting the adoption of a COP 27 Decision for establishing a financing mechanism to support action on the ground. FAO is specifically mentioned in the Conclusion text and is expected to contribute to discussions on the design of the possible mechanism for its implementation beyond COP 27.

12. FAO will continue to support countries to advance the discussions under the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture throughout 2022, by enabling knowledge exchange through workshops, webinars and a diverse set of information materials, including analyses of submissions, workshop summaries, briefs and multimedia material. In addition, FAO has been hosting Koronivia Expert Dialogues (the 6th Koronivia Expert Dialogue will take place in April/May 2022) to advance informal discussions under UNFCCC and to help potentially reach a decision in COP 27.

13. Furthermore, countries agreed to set rules to strengthen the integrity of carbon markets (Article 6 of the Paris Agreement)<sup>10</sup> and create a new global carbon offsetting mechanism, which prevents double counting for carbon credits. In relation to the Enhanced Transparency Framework, countries agreed on guidance for operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidance<sup>11</sup>. FAO will propose a detailed analysis of the rules and their implications for the ongoing support to countries' nationally determined contributions (NDC) implementation, Long Term Low Carbon Strategy formulation, Biennial Update Reports related to agriculture and land use sectors and aligning them with the new requirements.

14. Countries also established and launched a comprehensive two-year Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation<sup>12</sup>. FAO will engage with the Chairs of the SBI and SBSTA, Adaptation Committee, and incoming COP 27 Presidency of Egypt to continue advocacy work on better integration of agriculture and land use considerations within the two-year Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme.

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<sup>7</sup> <https://unfccc.int/event/may-june-2021-climate-change-conference-sessions-of-the-subsidiary-bodies>

<sup>8</sup> <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/conferences/glasgow-climate-change-conference>

<sup>9</sup> [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sb2021\\_L01\\_adv.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sb2021_L01_adv.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Art.6.2%20draft\\_decision.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Art.6.2%20draft_decision.pdf)

[https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Art.6.4%20draft\\_decision.v4.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Art.6.4%20draft_decision.v4.pdf)

[https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Art.%206.8%20decision\\_5.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Art.%206.8%20decision_5.pdf)

<sup>11</sup> [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2021\\_L21\\_adv.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2021_L21_adv.pdf)

<sup>12</sup> [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma3\\_auv\\_4ac\\_Global\\_Goal.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma3_auv_4ac_Global_Goal.pdf)

15. Doha Work Programme was replaced with the ten-year Glasgow Work Programme on Action for Climate Empowerment<sup>13</sup> and refers to six elements for action for climate empowerment – education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information and international cooperation on climate change. Countries also adopted a three-year work plan (2022-2024) for the Facilitative Working Group to implement the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform<sup>14</sup>, which highlights the inclusive participation and human rights-based approaches. FAO has been supporting the implementation of both work programmes since their establishment and will continue to support countries and UNFCCC on better integration of agrifood systems, agricultural sectors and food security dimensions.

16. Countries explicitly recognized the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems including the ocean when taking action to address climate change in the preamble of the Glasgow Climate Pact<sup>15</sup>. An annual Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue will be held in 2022 and a summary report will be made available for COP 27.

17. Lastly, groups of countries made several pledges at COP 26 with an aim to reduce methane emissions and reverse deforestation. These included The Global Methane Pledge (GMP)<sup>16</sup>, the US-China Joint Glasgow Declaration<sup>17</sup>, and the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use<sup>18</sup>. FAO will engage with countries and partner organizations to support countries, upon their request, in implementing these pledges.

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<sup>13</sup> [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sbi2021\\_L.18E.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sbi2021_L.18E.pdf)

<sup>14</sup> <https://unfccc.int/documents/307767>

<sup>15</sup> [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cop26\\_auv\\_2f\\_cover\\_decision.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cop26_auv_2f_cover_decision.pdf)

<sup>16</sup> <https://www.globalmethanepledge.org/>

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.state.gov/u-s-china-joint-glasgow-declaration-on-enhancing-climate-action-in-the-2020s/>

<sup>18</sup> <https://ukcop26.org/glasgow-leaders-declaration-on-forests-and-land-use/>