



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

# 2021-23 ACTION PLAN

FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE

**FAO STRATEGY  
ON MAINSTREAMING  
BIODIVERSITY ACROSS  
AGRICULTURAL  
SECTORS**



# **2021-23 ACTION PLAN** FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE

## **FAO STRATEGY ON MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY ACROSS AGRICULTURAL SECTORS**

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## CONTENTS

I. Strategy outcomes	1
II. FAO core Functions and Strategy core action areas	2
III. Key actions on biodiversity	4
IV. Monitoring	6
V. Review and updating	6
Annex 1: Core action areas, FAO core functions, key actions, deliverables and tentative delivery dates of the 2021-23 Action Plan	7
Annex 2: FAO strategic framework indicators	29



## I. STRATEGY OUTCOMES

1. This Action Plan is based on and serves the purpose of operationalizing the *FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors* (Strategy).<sup>1</sup> For each of the four outcomes of the Strategy, the Action Plan specifies concrete key Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (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.**

.....  
<sup>1</sup> CL 163/11 Rev.1.







### III. KEY ACTIONS ON BIODIVERSITY

4. 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).
5. Key actions are clustered into core action areas that are 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 with the objective of mainstreaming biodiversity into the agriculture sectors, 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.
6. 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 that so require and in accordance with the priorities identified by them. Information on the status of biodiversity within a country's jurisdiction will be obtained primarily from national agencies in that country and will be submitted to that country for consideration prior to dissemination so that, if necessary, data can be corrected.

**Table 1: FAO Core Functions and Strategy Core Action Areas**

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

## IV. MONITORING

7. The Action Plan also provides for monitoring the implementation of the Strategy, which is currently aligned with the reporting cycle of the reviewed Strategic Framework and Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2018-21 and the monitoring framework for the Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) 2020-21.<sup>3</sup>
8. Existing targets and indicators established in accordance with the reviewed Strategic Framework and MTP 2018-21 that are relevant to the outcomes of the Strategy are used to measure progress in the implementation of the Strategy (Annex 2). The indicators used have been approved by the FAO Conference and are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Strategy and the Action Plan are thus aligned with the FAO Strategic Framework and the PWB 2020-21<sup>4</sup> and will be fully integrated in the Strategic Framework 2022-31, MTP 2022-25 and PWBs.

## V. REVIEW AND UPDATING

9. The Action Plan is to be implemented between 2021 and 2023.
10. In the further development of the Action Plan, new developments and agreements, including those reached under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA)<sup>5</sup> and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (International Treaty), as well as experiences with the implementation of the Strategy and its 2021-23 Action Plan, will be taken into consideration. The 19th Session of the CGRFA will be involved in the review and updating of this Action Plan. The Council will be invited to consider updates and amendments to the Strategy and the draft 2024-25 Action Plan at the end of 2023.
11. On the occasion of the review of the FAO Strategy, the CGRFA and International Treaty should be explicitly mentioned in the section on effective governance of the Strategy.

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<sup>3</sup> CL 163/3-WA3 and WA4

<sup>4</sup> C 2019/3

<sup>5</sup> CL 163/11 Rev.1

**ANNEX 1:  
CORE ACTION AREAS, FAO CORE FUNCTIONS, KEY ACTIONS, DELIVERABLES AND TENTATIVE DELIVERY DATES  
OF THE 2021-23 ACTION PLAN**

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

Core action areas	FAO core function*	Key actions	Deliverables <sup>6</sup>	Tentative delivery dates	References to decisions <sup>7</sup>
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	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)
	1	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  Countries supported in the implementation of agreed global plans of action on animal, plant and forest genetic resources  Countries supported to enhance awareness of and strengthen legal frameworks that enable and sustain production systems that support and benefit from associated biodiversity	2023  ongoing  2023	CGRFA/17/19/Report; COFO/2018/REP (para 14.d.ii)  Agreed during Members' consultation on the Action Plan and in line with FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity



<sup>6</sup> deliverables agreed in project documents are marked with \*

<sup>7</sup> for some country projects, no Governing or Statutory Body decisions are noted.

<p><b>Support countries in the development and implementation of normative and standard-setting instruments related to biodiversity</b></p>	<p><b>1</b></p>	<p>Support countries in the reduction of adverse impacts of misuse of hazardous pesticides on biodiversity</p>	<p>Workshop curriculum of Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade expanded by at least one session on alternatives to hazardous pesticides and one session on impact of pesticides on biodiversity and ecosystem services</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>across Agricultural Sectors</p>
		<p>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)</p>	<p>Global Action Plan on eliminating risks of highly hazardous pesticides considered</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>at ICCM5</p>
		<p>Countries engage in the development, adoption and implementation of International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) and Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) recommendations.</p>	<p>National/regional consultations to promote ratification and implementation conducted</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>Instrument's websites</p>
		<p>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</p>	<p>Countries participate in the standard-setting process to ensure adopted standards help protect the biodiversity of plants, improve plant health and enhance food security</p>	<p>ongoing</p>	<p>International Plant Protection Convention text (1997), Article X; CPM 2018/28</p>

<p><b>Support countries in the development and implementation of normative and standard-setting instruments related to biodiversity</b></p>	<p><b>1</b></p>	<p>Support countries and regional mechanisms in the Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) Process</p>	<p>Reported to Committee on Fisheries (COFI) 35 main elements of the negotiation that pertain to the fisheries sector</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>C 2021/23 (para 15.e)</p>
		<p>Support countries in conducting and updating risk assessments for emerging infectious diseases, including consideration of risk/protective factors or drivers related to biodiversity</p>	<p>Countries supported in risk assessment of emerging infectious diseases at the wildlife-livestock-human interface using FAO and Tripartite tools<sup>8</sup> (e.g. Joint Risk Assessment) and the consideration of results in regulative frameworks</p>	<p>ongoing</p>	<p>COFO/2020/REP (para 17.c)</p>
		<p>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)</p>	<p>Assessment of and support to improve national legal framework compliance to wildlife-related national legal frameworks and international conventions and instruments in SWM Programme pilot countries (minimum 14 countries*)</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>CBD/COP/DEC/14/7; COFO/2020/REP (para 10b.iii); AFWC/2020/REP</p>
		<p>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</p>	<p>Cross-country 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</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>CBD/COP/DEC/14/7</p>
		<p>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*)</p>	<p>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*)</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>COFO/24/REP (para 22.b)</p>



<sup>8</sup> The FAO-OIE-WHO Collaboration: a tripartite concept note (2010)

<p><b>Support countries to collect, analyse and use biodiversity-related information in decision-making</b></p>	<p><b>2</b></p>	<p>Collect, analyse and disseminate data and information to monitor status of biodiversity at all levels, including gender-disaggregated data, as appropriate</p>	<p>FISHSTAT regularly updated</p>	<p>ongoing</p>	<p>Agreed during membership consultations</p>
		<p>Global remote sensing survey of forests report published</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>COFO/2016/REP (para 17.a)</p>	
		<p>Data on microbial diversity continuously captured and monitored as disease information via EMPRES- i</p>	<p>ongoing</p>	<p>Agreed during membership consultations</p>	
		<p>Biannual global fisheries and aquaculture status report (SOFIA) developed prior to COFI 35</p>	<p>2022</p>	<p>C 2021/23 (para 9)</p>	
		<p>Mobile tool to support the collection of relevant catch and trade data for fish launched</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>Agreed during membership consultations</p>	
		<p>Supported and built capacity in collecting data, modelling and monitoring rangeland status especially in the arid zone countries</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>C 2021/21 (para 102); CL 165/Rep (para 19.a)</p>	
		<p>Global abandoned, lost or discarded fishing gear (ALDFG) database to address ALDFG and associated ghost fishing launched and data collection started</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>C 2021/23 (Para 16.f.g)</p>	
		<p>FAO Technical Guidelines on Methodologies and Indicators for the Estimation of the Magnitude and Impact of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing published</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>C 2021/23 (para 14.j)</p>	
		<p>UN-REDD Annual Report update on environmental Safeguard's Information Systems (SIS)</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>COFO/25/REP (para 10. b ii)</p>	
		<p>Tools and methodologies for reporting on primary and native forests and addressing existing data gaps made available</p>	<p>2022</p>	<p>COFO/2020/REP (para 13.d)</p>	
		<p>Data and associated knowledge products of the SWM Programme on wild meat supply chains and consumption</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>Agreed during membership consultations</p>	
		<p>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 phyto-sanitary issues</p>	<p>ongoing</p>	<p>International Plant Protection Convention text (1997), article XIII</p>	



<p><b>Support countries to collect, analyse and use biodiversity-related information in decision-making</b></p>	<p>2</p>	<p>Support countries in capacity development on data collection for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to enable the monitoring of SDG indicators, in particular of biodiversity-related SDG indicators<sup>9</sup></p>	<p>Dissemination of FAOSTAT land cover change statistics for all countries</p> <p>Updated SDG websites</p> <p>Data collection and analysis for SDG 2.4.1, with a report indicating country response rates and detail of response to biodiversity sub-indicator</p>	<p>2021</p> <p>ongoing</p> <p>2023</p>	<p>Resolution A/res/71/313</p>
		<p>Development of a monitoring system for the diversity of domesticated honeybees</p>	<p>Monitoring system for the diversity of managed honeybees for food and agriculture established in the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS)</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>CGRFA-17/19/Report (para 92)</p>
		<p>Strengthen national capacities for improved data integration, analysis and visualization related to biodiversity</p>	<p>Biodiversity integrated into geospatial and bio-physical data dimensions and planning documents for the <i>Hand-in-Hand</i> Initiative</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>CL 166/9 (para 12)</p>
		<p>Specific data requests related to biodiversity in the data collection related to pesticides carried out under the Rotterdam Convention</p>	<p>All parties carrying out projects on severely hazardous pesticide formulations (SHPF) fill data related to the impact on the environment into the SHPF questionnaire<sup>10</sup></p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>Agreed during membership consultations</p>

9

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

<sup>10</sup> Severely Hazardous Pesticide Formulations (SHPFs) are chemicals formulated for pesticidal use that are known to produce severe health or environmental effects observable within a short period of time after single or multiple exposure, under conditions of use. Under Article 6 of the Rotterdam Convention, any Party that is a 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.

<p><b>Support countries to collect, analyse and use biodiversity-related information in decision-making</b></p>	<p><b>2</b></p>	<p>Support ecosystem accounting on a voluntary basis<sup>11</sup></p>	<p>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)</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>E/CN.3/2021/L.3, cl 165; Decision 8</p>
		<p>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</p>	<p>Practical Guides to the Genebank Standards for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture developed under the CGRFA</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>CGRFA-17/19/Report (para 65)</p>
		<p>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</p>	<p>Monitoring reports on the status of national implementation of Global Plans of Action for plant and animal genetic resources provided to the 18th Regular Session of the CGRFA</p>	<p>ongoing</p>	<p>CGRFA-17/19/Report</p>
				<p>2021</p>	<p>CGRFA-17/19/Report (para 79)</p>
		<p>New global information systems on forest genetic resources developed</p>	<p>Countries supported in building capacity and support methods of collection of data and monitoring the associated biodiversity on microbial level including bacteria and fungi</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>Agreed during membership consultations</p>
				<p>2023</p>	<p>CGRFA-17/19/Report (para 78)</p>
				<p>2023</p>	<p>CGRFA-17/19/Report</p>
				<p>2023</p>	<p>ITPGRFA Resolution 4/2019 and Resolution 11/2019 (para. 3); CGRFA-17/19/Report (para 66)</p>



<sup>11</sup> The United Nations Statistical Commission adopted SEEA Ecosystem Accounting at its 52nd session in March 2021

<p><b>Support capacity development in biodiversity mainstreaming</b></p>	<p><b>4</b></p>	<p>Support countries to develop capacities for developing coherent policy and legal frameworks that integrate biodiversity within and across sectors</p>	<p>Legal frameworks on fertilizers included in SoilEX</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management</p>
		<p>Support countries in building capacity in evaluation of ecosystem services including production systems and associated biodiversity</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>Agreed during membership consultations</p>
		<p>Following COFI request, promoted discussion among COFI members on draft voluntary guidelines for the regulation, monitoring and control of transshipment</p>	<p>Support Members in the development and implementation of national plans of action to combat IUU fishing</p>	<p>ongoing</p>	<p>C 2021/23 (para 11.j)</p>
		<p>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</p>	<p>Assisted countries in building capacity in evaluation of ecosystem services including production systems and associated biodiversity</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>Agreed during membership consultations</p>
		<p>Following COFI request, produced and disseminated practical guidelines to support Members in the identification and implementation of other effective area-based conservation measures</p>	<p>Following COFI request, promoted discussion among COFI members on draft voluntary guidelines for the regulation, monitoring and control of transshipment</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>C 2021/23 (para 14.h)</p>
		<p>Legal framework to protect and value local biodiversity implemented in at least four countries* (Mozambique, Niger, Peru and Senegal)</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>C 2019/REP (para 49.b)</p>
		<p>For SWM Programme pilot countries (minimum 14 countries*): Compilation of relevant legislation and national legal profiles analysing strengths, gaps and weaknesses related to normative frameworks enabling sustainable wildlife management (incl. consumptive and non-consumptive use of wildlife, animal production and health, food safety) available online</p>	<p>Following COFI request, produced and disseminated practical guidelines to support Members in the identification and implementation of other effective area-based conservation measures</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>C 2021/23 (para 17.d.e)</p>
		<p>Support countries in developing capacity for adopting strategies and legal frameworks to protect and value local biodiversity</p>	<p>Legal framework to protect and value local biodiversity implemented in at least four countries* (Mozambique, Niger, Peru and Senegal)</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>Agreed during membership consultations</p>
		<p>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</p>	<p>Legal framework to protect and value local biodiversity implemented in at least four countries* (Mozambique, Niger, Peru and Senegal)</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>AFWC/2020/REP</p>
		<p>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</p>	<p>Legal framework to protect and value local biodiversity implemented in at least four countries* (Mozambique, Niger, Peru and Senegal)</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>COFO/24/REP (para 22.b)</p>

<p><b>Support capacity development in biodiversity mainstreaming</b></p>	<p><b>4</b></p>	<p>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)</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>Agreed during membership consultations</p>
		<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>2023</p>	
		<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>2023</p>	
			<p>Countries assisted in the promotion of the cultivation of species collected from the wild and encourage breeding toward domestication of new crops, as appropriate</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>ITPGRFA Resolution 11/2019 (para 9-15); Resolution 4/2019 (para 6); GPA-PGR</p>
			<p>Survey of national ABS measures aimed to accommodate the distinctive features of GRFA completed and follow-up recommendations considered by the CGRFA</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>CGRFA-17/19/Report (para 19.ii)</p>
			<p>Crop wild relatives considered under the International Treaty</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>ITPGRFA Resolution 11/2019 (paras. 9-15); Resolution 4/2019 (para. 6); Resolution 2/2019 (para. 5); Resolution 7/2019 (para. 5-6)</p>

<p><b>Support capacity development in biodiversity mainstreaming</b></p>	<p><b>4</b></p>	<p>Support countries in building capacity for monitoring of sustainable biodiversity management including ecosystem approaches</p>	<p>Tool to monitor the implementation of Sustainable Soil Management</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>GSPPA-VIII/20/Report, 8.2</p>
			<p>Tool and User Guide to monitor implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries</p>	<p>2022</p>	<p>Agreed during membership consultations</p>
			<p>Environmental flows tools and indicators for supporting freshwater biodiversity</p>	<p>2022</p>	<p>C 2021/23 (para 16)</p>
			<p>Regional workshops on management of ALDFG and solid pollution especially plastic litter</p>	<p>2022</p>	<p>C 2021/23 (para 16 g)</p>
			<p>Provision of capacity development at regional and national levels on the Voluntary Guidelines on the Marking of Fishing Gear</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>C 2021/23 (para 16 g)</p>
			<p>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</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>C 2021/21 (para 13-14)</p>
			<p>Execution of the implementation plan of the International Code of Conduct for the Sustainable Use and Management of Fertilizers</p>	<p>2022</p>	<p>C 2019/REP (para 49.b)</p>
			<p>Database on national laboratories that perform fertilizer quality assessments</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>Agreed during membership consultations</p>
			<p>Guidelines and tools to monitor sustainable hunting management based on field testing in SWM Programme pilot countries</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>Agreed during membership consultations</p>

<b>Support capacity development in biodiversity mainstreaming</b>	<b>4</b>	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	Support countries in building their phytosanitary systems which protect both cultivated and wild flora	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)
			Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluations conducted which help identify strengths and challenges in national phytosanitary systems	ongoing		
			National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategies developed which will help protect the biodiversity of plants, improve plant health and enhance food security	ongoing		IPPC National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategy (2010, revised 2012)
			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		

<p><b>Improve the sharing and uptake of knowledge, technologies and good practices by countries to mainstream biodiversity</b></p>	<p><b>5</b></p>	<p>Support countries in building capacity for good practices with regard to invasive species monitoring, prevention, management and eradication</p>	<p>Regional workshop on development of contingency plans for forest invasive species outbreaks in forests in Europe and Central Asia</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>EFC/2019/14 Rev.1 (para 4-5)</p>
			<p>Regional assessment on impact of climate change on forest Invasive species for Asia Pacific region through the regional Forest Invasive species Network</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>APFC/2019/REP (para 20)</p>
			<p>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</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>NEFRC/2017/REP</p>
			<p>Review of Guide to implementation of phytosanitary standards in forestry</p>	<p>2022</p>	<p>Agreed during membership consultations</p>
			<p>Work with CITES on trade in invasive species</p>	<p>ongoing</p>	<p>C 2021/23 (para 11.a.i, 15.d.f); FAO-CITES MOU 2006</p>
			<p>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</p>	<p>ongoing</p>	<p>ISPM 12; CPM R-06 (2017)</p>
			<p>Assist countries to have mechanisms in place to control the spread of environmental contaminating pests on non-plant trade pathways</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>Agreed during membership consultations</p>
			<p>Countries supported in the reduction of the adverse impacts of hazardous effect of alien invasive species, especially in fragile habitats</p>	<p>2023</p>	
			<p>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.)</p>	<p>ongoing</p>	<p>PPC National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategy (2010, revised 2012)</p>
			<p>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.</p>	<p>ongoing</p>	

<p><b>Improve the sharing and uptake of knowledge, technologies and good practices by countries to mainstream biodiversity</b></p>	<p><b>5</b></p>	<p>Support countries in building capacity on mainstreaming biodiversity under the One Health approach</p>	<p>FAO-Ecosystem Health Alliance study on drivers of zoonotic disease emergence from wildlife</p> <p>Countries supported in implementing FAO AMR Action Plan</p> <p>Countries trained, where relevant, to include wildlife surveillance and other biodiversity aspects into One Health platforms and efforts</p>	<p>2021 ongoing</p> <p>2023</p>	<p>COFO/2020/REP (para 17.c, 22.c)</p> <p>C 2021/21 (para 23-27)</p> <p>COFO/2020/REP (para 17.c); C 2021/21 (para 74)</p>	
		<p>Support the sustainable use and management of fertilizers</p>	<p>Strengthen the promotion of sustainable management of wildlife, including the One Health approach to better prevent zoonotic disease risk (SWM Programme)</p> <p>Report on soil management for sustainable agriculture that promotes nutrition</p>	<p>2022</p> <p>2023</p>	<p>COFO/2020/REP (para 17.c)</p> <p>FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management</p>	
		<p>Support and strengthen the sharing and uptake of knowledge, technologies and good practices on management of pollinators</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>CBD/COP/DEC/14/6 - CGRFA/17/19/ Report (Appendix E)</p>	
		<p>Support the sustainable utilization of fisheries resources, including through an ecosystem approach to fisheries management</p>	<p>Tools and E-learning course to support the implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) launched</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>C 2021/23 (Para 9.g)</p>	
			<p>Technical Guidelines to Prevent and Reduce Bycatch of Marine Mammals in Fisheries adopted</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>C 2021/23 (para 17.g)</p>	
			<p>Species guide on mesopelagic fishes of the Atlantic Ocean published</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>C 2021/23 (Para 9.c)</p>	
		<p>Support the sustainable utilization of fisheries resources, including through an ecosystem approach to fisheries management</p>	<p>Best practices in bycatch reduction in tropical shrimp-trawl fisheries adopted</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>Agreed during membership consultations</p>	
			<p>Two fishing gear modifications to reduce ghost fishing adopted by at least two developing countries</p>	<p>2021</p>		
				<p>An expert workshop on lessons learned and good practices for EAF compatible fisheries management conducted and report synthesizing the outcomes produced</p>	<p>2022</p>	<p>C 2021/23 (Para 9.g)</p>



<p><b>Improve the sharing and uptake of knowledge, technologies and good practices by countries to mainstream biodiversity</b></p>	<p>5</p>	<p>Build capacity related to Multilateral Environment Agreements in Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific countries</p> <p>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</p> <p>Support the implementation of sustainable forest management practices and improve the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife</p>	<p>Third Phase of the EU-ACP MEAs Programme implemented in African, Caribbean and Pacific countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support provided to the mainstreaming and institutionalization of biodiversity in national agricultural extension programmes</li> <li>• Support provided for integration of measures for the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity for food and agriculture into national policy frameworks, strategies and action plans</li> <li>• Training programmes to enable agricultural producers to adopt ecosystem-based practices and promote shift towards sustainable production</li> </ul> <p>Third Phase of the UN-REDD Programme launched and implemented in Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America regions</p> <p>Practical orientations on multiple use forest management planning</p> <p>Innovations in the management of fast-growing trees: new practices in forest restoration and reforestation for peoples' livelihoods and the environment</p> <p>Issue brief on agroforestry as a possible solution for more sustainable food systems</p> <p>Compilation of case studies on human-wildlife conflict management</p> <p>Support the implementation of sustainable forest management practices in at least 30 countries</p> <p>Support improved national forest governance mechanisms in line with commitments to legal timber production and trade (min. 15 countries*)</p> <p>FAO-Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) Review on mainstreaming biodiversity in the forest sector</p> <p>Issue paper: what do we mean by community-based sustainable wildlife-management (SWM Programme)</p> <p>Best practices for the diagnostic of wildlife management framework</p> <p>Analysis of the roles of women and men, in wild meat supply chains based on SWM Programme study cases</p> <p>Data baseline across eight* SWM countries to feed global, regional and national databases</p>	<p>2023</p> <p>2021</p> <p>2022</p> <p>2021</p> <p>2022</p> <p>2022</p> <p>2023</p> <p>2023</p> <p>2022</p> <p>2021</p> <p>2021</p> <p>2023</p> <p>2021</p>	<p>Agreed during membership consultations</p> <p>COFO/25/REP (para 10.b.ii)</p> <p>COFO/2020/REP (para 10b.iv)</p> <p>COFO/2020/REP (para 10b.iv); 38.e)</p> <p>COFO/2020/REP (para 10b.x; 17.e)</p> <p>COFO/2020/REP (para 10b.iv); AFWC/2020/REP</p> <p>COFO/2020/REP (para 33.b)</p> <p>COFO/2020/REP (para 33.b)</p> <p>COFO/2020/REP (para 17.b)</p> <p>Agreed during membership consultations</p> <p>COFO/2020/REP (para 10b.iii); AFWC/2020/REP</p> <p>COFO/2020/REP (para 10b.v); AFWC/2020/REP</p> <p>COFO/2020/REP (para 10b.iii); AFWC/2020/REP</p>
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## Outcome 2: Biodiversity mainstreamed across FAO's policies, programmes and activities

Core action areas	FAO core function*	Key actions	Deliverables	Tentative delivery dates	References to decisions
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 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	Meeting reports of Technical Committees, Regional Conferences, as well as in statutory bodies of FAO published	2023	Agreed during membership consultations
Improve the uptake of knowledge, technologies and good practices by FAO and partners	5		An action plan in support of halting deforestation prepared by the Collaborative Partnership on Forests  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	2021  2022	COFO/2020/REP (para 10 b.ii, 22.j, 23.e)  COFO/2020/REP (para 10 b.x)

### Outcome 3: Role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security and nutrition globally recognized

Core action areas	FAO core function*	Key actions	Deliverables	Tentative delivery dates	References to decisions
<b>Improve access to data and information on the role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security and nutrition</b>	2	Provide updates on the status and trends for the biodiversity-related indicators for which FAO is custodian or partner. <sup>12</sup>	Annual FAO digital SDG Progress Report	2023	Resolution A/res/71/313
		Prepare FAO reports with sections on links between biodiversity, and food security and nutrition	State of the Forests 2022 launched prior to the Committee on Forestry (COFO)	2022	Agreed during membership consultations
			State of Fisheries and Aquaculture launched prior to COFI 35	2022	C 2021/23 (Para 9.c)
			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
			The State of the World's Land and Water Resources for Food and Agriculture launched	2021	
			Reports on the status of preparation of <i>The Third Report on The State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</i> and <i>The Second Report on The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources</i> presented to the 19th Session of the CGRFA	2023	CGRFA/17/19/Report
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)			

<sup>12</sup> SDG 2.4.1, 2.5.1, 2.5.2, 12.3.1, 14.4.1, 14.6.1, 14.7.1, 14.b.1, 14.c.1, 15.1.1, 15.2.1, 15.3.1, 15.4.2, 15.6.1.

<p><b>Facilitate, promote and support biodiversity-related policy dialogue at global, regional and country level</b></p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Convene global expert meetings, side events and high-level events related to biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security, nutrition and health</p>	Global Symposium on Soil Biodiversity	2021	GSPPA-VIII/20/Report, 6.4
			Symposium on <i>in situ</i> conservation and on-farm management of plant genetic resources	2021	CGRFA/17/19/Report (para 63)
			Global Symposium on Salt Affected Soils	2021	GSPPA-VIII/20/Report, 6.5
			Global Symposium on Soil Fertility	2022	Agreed during membership consultations
			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 75)
			Regional and global information events on the International Code of Conduct for the Sustainable Use and Management of Fertilizers	2023	Agreed during membership consultations
			World Forestry Congress	2022	COFO/2020/REP (para 48)
			FAO/ Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific (NACA) Global Conference on Aquaculture	2021	Agreed during membership consultations
			Provide leadership and support to the planning and/or implementation of the following events:		
			Ocean Conference	2021	
			World Food Systems Summit	2021	
			Nutrition for Growth Summit	2021	
			World Poultry Congress	2021	
			World Congress on Genetics Applied to Livestock Production	2022	
			European Federation of Animal Science (EAAP)	2023	
<p>Represent FAO and the agriculture sectors at biodiversity-related events</p>	World Conservation Congress of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	2021			
	Our Ocean	2021			
	European Development Days	2021			
	World Fisheries Congress	2021			
	International Coral Reef Symposium	2021			
	Ecosystem Services Partnership Conferences	2021-2023			

<b>Facilitate, promote and support biodiversity-related policy dialogue at global, regional and country level</b>	<b>3</b>	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	2023	
				2023	COFO/2020/REP (para 10b.iv); AFWC/2020/REP
<b>Assemble, disseminate and improve the uptake of knowledge, technologies and best practices that demonstrate the links between biodiversity and food security</b>	<b>5</b>	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	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
			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)
			Community of practice network of practitioners created through the Agroecology Knowledge Hub	2021	
			The Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation (TAPE) is tested in all regions and a global database is developed to improve evidence on the multi-dimensional performance of agroecology, as one of the sustainable innovative approaches available to achieve sustainable food systems	2021	C 2019/REP (para 15)
			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
Recarbonizing global soils: A technical manual of good management practices	2021	GSPPA-VIII/20/Report, 6.1			
FAO Position paper on Ecosystem Restoration for Food and Agriculture Production Sectors	2021	Agreed during membership consultations			
Guidelines for Good Beekeeping Practices for Sustainable Apiculture	2021	Agreed during membership consultations			

<p><b>Facilitate partnerships that support biodiversity mainstreaming between governments, development partners, civil society, the private sector and indigenous peoples and local communities</b></p>	<p><b>6</b></p>	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.i)
		Contribute to the work of other organizations on phytosanitary measures	Wildlife Forum organized by Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW)	2021	AFWC/2020/REP
		Contribute to the work of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)	Annual plenary assemblies of the Global Soil Partnership (GSP)	2021-2023	Global Soil Partnership Constituency
			Contribute to the One Health Tripartite (FAO, World Health Organization (WHO) and World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)), and other One Health platforms	Annual working sessions of the Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils (ITPS)	2021-2023
		Contribute to the work of other organizations on phytosanitary measures	Report on agricultural sectors' experiences on wetlands produced in collaboration with the RAMSAR Convention published	2023	Agreed during membership consultations
			Contribute to the work of other organizations on phytosanitary measures	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
		Contribute to the work of other organizations on phytosanitary measures		Contribute to the Biodiversity Liaison Group of the Convention on Biological Diversity (IPPC, ITPGRFA)	ongoing
			Contribute to the work of other organizations on phytosanitary measures	Continue to work with the World Customs Organization related to e-commerce, invasive alien species and Authorized Economic Operators	ongoing
		Contribute to the work of other organizations on phytosanitary measures		Continue to work with the International Maritime Organization related to pests moving on sea containers	ongoing
			Contribute to the work of other organizations on phytosanitary measures	Continue to work with the Universal Postal Union (UPU) related to e-Commerce -invasive alien species	ongoing
		Contribute to the work of other organizations on phytosanitary measures		Continue to work with the World Trade Organization (WTO) related to Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement	ongoing
			Contribute to the work of other organizations on phytosanitary measures	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
		Contribute to the work of other organizations on phytosanitary measures		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
Work with OIE and CITES on wildlife wet-markets	Work with OIE and CITES on wildlife wet-markets		2023	Agreed during membership consultations	

<p><b>Facilitate partnerships that support biodiversity mainstreaming between governments, development partners, civil society, the private sector and indigenous peoples and local communities</b></p>	<p>6</p>	<p>Consider synergies between climate initiatives in agriculture and the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, taking into account national circumstances</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>Agreed during membership consultations</p>
		<p>Strengthen support to sustainable and innovative business practices and support countries in accounting for their ecosystem services</p>	<p>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</p> <p>Develop, test and promote a set of indicators/measurement matrix, working with private sector partners, to assist companies involved in the food and agriculture sector to measure their impact on biodiversity, and/or to help national governments collect corporate practices related to biodiversity</p> <p>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</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>CL 165/Rep (para 12)</p>
<p><b>Raise awareness of the role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security and nutrition at relevant fora</b></p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Support countries to avoid the negative impacts of agriculture and food systems on biodiversity by promoting sustainable practices</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>Agreed during membership consultations</p>
		<p>Raise awareness on the drivers of forest biodiversity loss and how to address these</p>	<p>Technical paper on the role of sustainable livestock management to reduce deforestation and the degradation of agro-silvopastoral systems in dryland regions</p>	<p>2022</p>	<p>COFO/2020/REP (para 22-23); C 2021/21 (para 13-14);</p>

<p><b>Raise awareness of the role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security and nutrition at relevant fora</b></p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Engage in and co-lead the UN Decades on Nutrition, Ocean Science, Family Farming, Water, and Ecosystem Restoration, support the commemoration of the international/world days on Pulses, Wetlands, Wildlife, Forests, Water, Bee, Biological Diversity, Environment, Desertification and Drought, Mangrove Ecosystems, Awareness on Food Loss and Waste, Soil, Mountain and Plant Health, and advocate for biodiversity mainstreaming and the role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security and nutrition within these</p>	<p>Annual campaigns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Pulses Day (1 February)</li> <li>• World Wetlands Day (2 February)</li> <li>• World Wildlife Day (3 March)</li> <li>• International Day of Forests (21 March)</li> <li>• World Water Day (22 March)</li> <li>• World Bee Day (20 May)</li> <li>• International Day for Biological Diversity (22 May)</li> <li>• World Environment Day (5 June)</li> <li>• Desertification and Drought Day (17 June)</li> <li>• International Day for Mangrove Ecosystems (26 July)</li> <li>• International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste (29 September)</li> <li>• World Soil Day (5 December)</li> <li>• International Mountain Day (11 December)</li> <li>• International Day of Plant Health (TBD)<sup>13</sup></li> </ul> <p>Strategy for UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration developed (2021–2030), launched and implemented</p> <p>Strategy for UN Decade on Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021–2030) – Decade Implementation Plan</p> <p>Mid-term review of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition</p> <p>International Year of Fruits and Vegetables</p> <p>International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture</p>	<p>2021–2023</p>	<p>Relevant UNGA Resolutions on official observances</p> <p>UNGA A/RES/73/284; C 2021/23 (Para 19.i)</p> <p>C 2021/23 (para 17.h)</p> <p>Agreed during membership consultations</p> <p>Relevant UNGA Resolution</p>
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<sup>13</sup> Subject to the approval of FAO Conference and UN General Assembly.



## Outcome 4: Coordination and delivery of FAO's work on biodiversity strengthened

Core action areas	FAO core function*	Key actions	Deliverables	Tentative delivery dates	References to decisions
Enhance the capacity of FAO in biodiversity-related matters	4	Develop an FAO-wide internal working group on biodiversity, including, as appropriate, thematic sub-working groups, for knowledge exchange on biodiversity matters	FAO-wide working group established	2021	Agreed during membership consultations
			Up-to-date roster of FAO Biodiversity Focal Points available on-line	2021	
			Capacity built to coordinate biodiversity within FAO and provide consistent support to common areas of work	ongoing	
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	Working Group on Dryland Forests and Agrosilvopastoral Systems	ongoing	COFO/2020/REP (para 39)
		Create a biodiversity marker (following the example of the gender marker) for projects	Revised FAO environmental and social safeguards in force	2021	
		Include biodiversity-related issues in project risk management and FPIC (Free, Prior and Informed Consent)	Biodiversity marker implemented in project design and approval	2023	
Strengthen collaboration with relevant organizations	6	Develop new procurement guidelines that take into consideration biodiversity concerns	Biodiversity marker included in FAO Country annual reports	2021	Agreed during membership consultations
		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 included in project risk management tools	2021	
			Review of the status of biodiversity in FAO procurement	2021	
			Biodiversity reflected in new and updated cooperation agreements (e.g. Memorandum of Understanding)	2021	

**\* FAO core functions<sup>14</sup>**

1	Facilitate and support countries in the development and implementation of normative and standard-setting instruments, such as international agreements, codes of conduct, technical standards and others
2	Assemble, analyse, monitor and improve access to data and information, in areas related to FAO’s mandate
3	Facilitate, promote and support policy dialogue at global, regional and country levels
4	Advise and support capacity development at country and regional level to prepare, implement, monitor and evaluate evidence-based policies, investments and programmes
5	Advise and support activities that assemble, disseminate and improve the uptake of knowledge, technologies and good practices in the areas of FAO’s mandate
6	Facilitate partnerships for food security and nutrition, agriculture and rural development, between governments, development partners, civil society and the private sector
7	Advocate and communicate at national, regional and global levels, in areas of FAO’s mandate

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<sup>14</sup> C 2019/3, paragraph 21

## ANNEX 2: FAO STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK INDICATORS

**Table A1. FAO Strategic Framework Outcome Indicators<sup>15</sup> used to monitor changes in the country level or global enabling environment and capacities to achieve the Goals of the Biodiversity Strategy**

FAO Strategic Framework Outcome	FAO Strategic Framework Outcome Indicator
<b>OUTCOME 2.1: Countries adopted practices to increase productivity sustainably while addressing climate change and environmental degradation in agriculture, forestry and fisheries</b>	2.1.A: Number of countries where producers adopted practices to increase agricultural productivity in a sustainable manner Ref to SDGF 2.4.1.
	2.1.B: Percentage of countries with high-degree of implementation of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
	2.1.C: Number of countries reporting progress towards sustainable forest management (SDG 15.2.1)
<b>OUTCOME 2.2: Countries developed or improved policies and governance mechanisms to address sustainable production, climate change and environmental degradation in agriculture, fisheries and forestry</b>	2.2.A: Number of countries which have policies and associated investment programmes that foster sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries and that explicitly address productivity and income, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and environmental conservation and foster cross-sectoral coordination
	2.2.B: Number of countries that have issued national reports covering SO2 relevant SDG indicators on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, addressing sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries
<b>OUTCOME 2.3: Countries improved implementation of policies and international instruments for sustainable agriculture, fisheries and forestry</b>	2.3.A: Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other) (SDG 13.2.1)
	2.3.B: Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other) (SDG 13.2.1)
	2.3.C: Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (SDG 14.6.1), the VGGT, FPIC
	2.3.D: Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems (SDG 15.A.1)
<b>OUTCOME 2.4: Countries made decisions based on evidence for sustainable agriculture, fisheries and forestry while addressing climate change and environmental degradation</b>	2.4.A: Number of countries with high availability, quality and use of sex-disaggregated data and information for decision-making processes pertaining to agriculture, forestry and fisheries

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<sup>15</sup> CL 163/3-WA3





2.4.1 Strategic knowledge products developed addressing regional or global issues that integrate information on sustainable production, climate change and environmental degradation	Number of new or substantially updated strategic knowledge products related to sustainable production, climate change and environmental degradation that were developed in an inclusive manner and are published to make them available to countries	30	120
2.4.2 Capacities of institutions are strengthened to collect, analyse and report data for decision-making on sustainable production, climate change and environmental degradation, including relevant SDGs	Number of institutions that received capacity development support from FAO to collect, analyse and report sex-disaggregated data for decision making that foster sustainable production, address climate change and environmental degradation, including relevant SDGs	40	105
3.3.2 Policy support, knowledge generation capacity development, and advocacy provided to enhance synergies amongst recognition of tenure rights, social protection, gender, food security and nutrition, agriculture and natural resources management, including climate change	Number of countries (or regional/ global institutions or processes) in which support was provided to enhance synergies amongst strengthening of tenure rights, social protection, gender, food security and nutrition, agriculture and natural resources management, including climate change	2	20
4.3.1 Value chain actors equipped with technical and managerial capacities to develop inclusive, efficient and sustainable agricultural and food value chains	Number of countries provided with FAO support to strengthen technical and managerial capacities of value chain actors, including countries in which support was provided to strengthen the capacities of value chain actors to develop local community and gender-sensitive value chains and enable them to benefit equally	26	61



**2021-23 ACTION PLAN**  
FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE

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ON MAINSTREAMING  
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AGRICULTURAL  
SECTORS**