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COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES

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BIODIVERSITY MAINSTREAMING ACROSS FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

Executive Summary

Fish are a major component of global biodiversity, with 70 percent of the biomass of animals on earth living in aquatic systems. There is a growing interest and concern for marine and freshwater life. For the first time in its history, the Global Risks Perception Survey (World Economic Forum Global Risks Report 2020) identifies environmental concerns as dominating the top long-term risks to economic stability and social cohesion. Mainstreaming of biodiversity across use sectors offers the greatest opportunity for ensuring productive and resilient ocean and freshwater systems able to support the well-being and livelihoods of communities around the world.

This document: provides an overview of work carried out by FAO on mainstreaming of biodiversity considerations in fisheries and aquaculture; includes information on the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors, as approved in 2019 by the Council; and contains the draft action plan for the implementation of the Strategy (Appendix 1).

Suggested Action by the Committee

The Committee is invited to:

- take note of and provide guidance with regard to FAO's activities on mainstreaming biodiversity across fisheries and aquaculture at species and ecosystem level and with regard to relevant institutions and conventions;
- note the progress made in the implementation of the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors;
- review relevant actions, shaded in the Annex of the Appendix 1, and recommend that its comments and inputs be taken into consideration in the finalization of the Action Plan; and
- take note of relevant processes in other fora, including, in particular, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and their potential implications for fisheries and aquaculture and encourage Committee Members to follow and engage, as appropriate, in these processes.

Documents can be consulted at www.fao.org

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The FAO Conference, at its 40th session, welcomed FAO's initiative to act as Biodiversity Mainstreaming Platform; and requested FAO to facilitate, in collaboration with its partners - such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and other international organizations - the integration in a structured and coherent manner of actions for the conservation, sustainable use, management and restoration of biological diversity across agricultural sectors at national, regional and international levels.
2. The Committee on Fisheries, at its 33rd session in July 2018, commended the work of FAO on biodiversity mainstreaming and requested FAO to prepare and operationalize a fisheries and aquaculture biodiversity plan as part of its Biodiversity Strategy and contribution to the CBD Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework, building on its Biodiversity Mainstreaming Platform.¹
3. As mandated by the 41st Session of the FAO Conference, the Council, at its 163rd Session in December 2019, adopted the FAO Strategy on Biodiversity Mainstreaming across Agricultural Sectors.² The Strategy requires FAO to "develop an action plan, including a timetable, to operationalize the Strategy, for consideration by the FAO Technical Committees and approval by the Council."³
4. At the next UN Biodiversity Conference to be held in Kunming, China now scheduled for 2021, the CBD is expected to adopt a new global biodiversity framework. Various topics relevant to FAO's work outlined in this document are part of the draft framework that is currently being discussed⁴.

II. BACKGROUND

5. Biodiversity⁵ for fisheries and aquaculture is indispensable for food security, nutrition, and the supply of many ecosystem services that support sustainable development. As such, it is an integral part of FAO's vision - a world free from hunger and malnutrition, where food and agriculture contribute to improving the living standards of all, especially the poorest, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner⁶. Biodiversity underpins fishers' and fish farmers' livelihoods and ability to produce food. It increases communities' resilience to shocks and stresses, helps production systems adapt to emerging challenges like COVID-19, and helps to ensure long-term system resilience in the face of change in the environment⁷. Biodiversity 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.⁸
6. 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,

¹ FIAP/R1249

² CL 163/11 Rev1, appendix.

³ CL 163/11 Rev.1, section IV

⁴ www.cbd.int/post2020/.

⁵ 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).

⁶ Reviewed Strategic Framework C2017/7 Rev.1 (www.fao.org/3/a-ms431reve.pdf).

⁷ 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>).

⁸ Transforming Food and Agriculture to Achieve the SDGs (www.fao.org/3/CA1647EN/ca1647en.pdf).

management and restoration of biodiversity ensuring food security and nutrition for present and future generations and supporting livelihoods⁹ ".

7. FAO's biodiversity mainstreaming work helps Members implement actions that support the interconnected web of living animals and plants and sustain ecosystem function and related services¹⁰. It supports Members in achieving priorities, goals and targets which lie at the nexus of the agriculture sectors (including fisheries and forestry) and biodiversity.

III. FAO ACTIVITIES ON BIODIVERSITY MAINSTREAMING ACROSS FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

8. FAO's biodiversity mainstreaming activities in the field of fisheries and aquaculture include a broad range of actions spanning across the value chain. These can be characterized as belonging to one of 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 in the fisheries sector. The third includes actions aimed at supporting Members effectively engage with international institutions and agreements on issues relevant to mainstreaming biodiversity.

A. Species

9. Fishes that are commercially exploited (and farmed types) are a significant subset of aquatic biodiversity. FAO provides information on the status of these species which is used to report on Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 14.4 and 2.5.) and biodiversity objectives (Aichi Target 6)¹¹. FAO recently established an e-learning course to assist countries report on SDG goals for fisheries (SDG 14.4 and Indicator 14.4.1)¹².

10. 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. To clarify current understanding of the conservation, sustainable use and development of AqGR, FAO published, in 2019, the first report on *The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*, with information on nearly 700 farmed species, including wild relatives and farmed types, based on information from 92 country reports and submissions from international organizations¹³.

11. The Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture requested FAO to prepare a draft Global Plan of Action for AqGR (GPA) (COFI/2020/3). The GPA is being prepared by FAO in consultation with Member Nations and COFI and its relevant subsidiary bodies, prior to negotiation by the regular Intergovernmental Working Group on Aquatic Genetic Resources.

12. 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).

⁹ CL 163/11 Rev.1.

¹⁰ See definition of ecosystem services in ISBN 1-56973-597-2.

¹¹ www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/content/documents/2018.friedman_et_al.mainstreaming_biodiversity_concerns_in_fisheries_0.pdf; <https://www.cbd.int/doc/notifications/2019/cbd-ts87-peer-review-en.pdf>.

¹² <https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=502>

¹³ 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.

13. FAO also documents new species¹⁴ and delivers training courses on taxonomy and marine species identification, including production of species identification materials¹⁵. 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.
14. 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 this work include FAO's cooperation with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) on better understanding their Red List of Threatened Species assessments (COFI/2020/SBD.18), and inputs for ongoing processes under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)¹⁶.
15. 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 Fish Trade Sub-committee¹⁸, FAO needs to consider how to balance resource deployment across IPOA frameworks that are in place and potential new requirements under consideration in CITES (e.g. ornamental species, especially aquarium fisheries; echinoderms, especially sea cucumber fisheries).
16. FAO's activities on gear interactions with non-target species includes work to Prevent and Reduce Bycatch of Marine Mammal in Capture Fisheries. Also, in 2019, FAO published a third assessment of global marine fisheries discards¹¹. FAO's activities focused on responding to the challenges gear interactions with non-target species are included in FAO's Fishing Operations Workplan explained in detail in COFI/2020/Inf.15.4; and provide opportunities for Members to collaborate with FAO in this arena.
17. Invasive alien species (IAS) present a series of challenges to biodiversity in an ever more connected world that is experiencing broad scale shifts in ocean temperature. To document these issues FAO hosts the DIAS¹⁹ database which catalogues introductions and transfers of species.
18. 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 generally²⁰.

¹⁴ Since 2010 FAO has added 36 species (29 fishes, 6 molluscs and 1 crustacean) new to science based on specimens collected on EAF Nansen surveys (11 described during the last 2 years).

¹⁵ www.fao.org/fishery/fishfinder/about/en; <http://www.fao.org/3/ca7180en/CA7180EN.pdf>; In 2019, the FAO EAF-Nansen Programme supported regional fish and invertebrate taxonomy training for the Bay of Bengal in Myanmar and for West Africa in Senegal. A national taxonomy training was organized in Bangladesh.

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ www.fao.org/ipoa-sharks/en/.

¹⁸ 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>.

¹⁹ www.fao.org/fishery/dias/en

²⁰ 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>).

B. Ecosystems

19. Ecosystem consideration has long been a focus of the global community. The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) negotiated between 1973 and 1982 has instructions on “protection of the marine environment”²¹, 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 its partner countries to generate knowledge for, developing and implementing EAF, as well as the EAA (e.g. EAF-Nansen Programme and a suite of Mediterranean projects)

20. Area-based conservation approaches are one of the management tools used to help maintain ecosystem functions. A new and recently defined class of area-based conservation instruments, “other effective area-based conservation measures” (hereafter, referred to as OECMs) came into the global policy lexicon through the Convention on Biological Diversity’s (CBD) Aichi Target 11 (COFI/2020/Inf.15.3). To provide Members with background information on OECMs, FAO convened an expert meeting to consider the key concept, guiding principles and common characteristics of this instrument²² (COFI/2020/SBD.19). Since then, FAO has contributed to and intends to develop a number of workshops aimed at helping Members meet global area-based targets through the establishment and implementation of OECMs, by offering guidance on identifying, assessing and reporting OECMs in a fisheries context, especially given the role they will have in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework .

21. 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 position on ecosystem restoration is outlined in COFI/2020/Inf.15.2. FAO is working to help ensure proper aquatic (freshwater, coastal and marine) focus and representation of fisheries and aquaculture sector needs in the Decade.

22. In addition to interacting with non-target and/or vulnerable species in the water column, fishing gear can damage fragile benthic habitats potentially undermining ecosystem function. The FAO Deep-Sea Fisheries Guidelines²³ provide guidance to FAO’s work on deep-sea resources and ecosystems and have resulted in published guidance and tools²⁴, including FAO’s vulnerable marine ecosystems (VME) database²⁵ and other specific guidance developed through the ABNJ Deep Seas project²⁶.

23. In 2019, FAO co-hosted a symposium on responsible fishing technology for healthy ecosystems and a clean environment where recycling of fishing gears, options to reduce impacts in trawl fisheries, fuel efficiency gains through use of lighter gears, and many other innovations were discussed²⁷. A range of products and chemicals (e.g. litter, including lost and discarded fishing gear, plastics, persistent organic pollutants, heavy metals and harmful algae) and processes (e.g. changing

²¹ Article 194 of UNCLOS, States are obliged to individually and jointly take all 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.”

²² www.fao.org/3/ca7194en/ca7194en.pdf

²³ FAO International guidelines for the management of Deep-sea Fisheries in the high seas www.fao.org/fishery/topic/166308/en

²⁴ www.fao.org/in-action/vulnerable-marine-ecosystems/background/vme-tools/en/

²⁵ www.fao.org/in-action/vulnerable-marine-ecosystems/en/

²⁶ www.fao.org/in-action/commonoceans/projects/deep-seas-biodiversity/en/

²⁷ www.fao.org/3/ca5742en/CA5742EN.pdf

climate, microbial resistance) are also negatively impacting ecosystems. Many of these points are reflected in more detail in COFI/2020/9 and COFI/2020/Inf.15.

C. Institutions and Agreements

24. The CBD provides a central framework for efforts to conserve biodiversity at the international level. At the next CBD Conference of the Parties, the global community is 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 with the aim of ensuring strengthened participation and recognition of use sectors efforts in mainstreaming of biodiversity across fisheries and aquaculture²⁸.

25. The willingness of fishery and aquaculture sectors to engage in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework will ultimately depend on the extent to which the new framework will be perceived as a joint agenda. To assist in this regard, FAO co-organized with the CBD Secretariat a multi-stakeholder dialogue on biodiversity mainstreaming across the agricultural sectors in 2018²⁹. Additionally, FAO hosted the second meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework in 2020, where inputs into the Zero Draft³⁰ of the evolving framework were considered in broad-ranging discussion.

26. FAO's inputs into CBD processes are visible in many of CBD's outputs, including in their upcoming 5th Global Biodiversity Outlook Report³¹, which describes a summary overview of FAO's Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries Questionnaire responses³² against component measures on fisheries (i.e. Aichi Target 6) from within CBD's 2011–2020 Strategic Plan.

27. CITES is a multilateral treaty that places binding trade controls on plants and animals that are listed in its Appendices. FAO and CITES cooperate under a 2006 MoU³³ that facilitates general information exchange on subjects of common interest and areas of concern. Members are alerted to shifting trends in the process by which aquatic species are proposed for listing amendments³⁴ and how CITES listing decisions are being made.

28. The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS) also lists species of biodiversity conservation concern. To date, FAO does not have a recognized role within CMS or MoU shark advisory frameworks when aquatic species are being listed, and thus only provides written advice in relation to listing considerations (e.g. for the CMS Conference of Parties held in 2019).

29. The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands³⁵ is targeted at supporting biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in coastal wetlands around the world. FAO shares some of the same objectives and has contributed to the Ramsar technical reporting³⁶, although presently ongoing project collaboration with Ramsar is minimal. Opportunities for more active cooperation in the 2020–2021 biennial are increasing, especially in relation to future work in support of the UN Decade on Ecosystem

²⁸ CL 164/INF/4 (<http://www.fao.org/3/nc444en/nc444en.pdf>) and CL164/INF/4 WA3 (<http://www.fao.org/3/nd212en/nd212en.pdf>)

²⁹ www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/CA1603EN

³⁰ www.cbd.int/doc/c/9a1b/c778/8e3ea4d851b7770b59d5a524/wg2020-02-1-02-en.pdf

³¹ www.cbd.int/gbo/

³² www.fao.org/3/CA0465EN/ca0465en.pdf

³³ cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/disc/sec/FAO-CITES-e.pdf

³⁴ This includes cooperation between FAO and IUCN on the IUCN Red List and the definition of risk of extinction to commercial species (COFI/2020/SBD.18). Also see scientific paper on CITES proposals and listing process (<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/faf.12411>).

³⁵ www.ramsar.org. Ramsar treaty broadly defines wetlands as: "... areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres." (Ramsar Convention, 1971, Article 1.1).

³⁶ An example of technical reporting that FAO contributed to can be found here www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/library/rtr7-disease.pdf

Restoration 2021–2030 to help ensure an active focus on aquatic ecosystems (freshwater, coastal and marine) and fisheries and aquaculture interests.

30. Marine areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ) represent 64% of the total surface area of the oceans and around half of the planet's surface area. Pursuant to UNGA resolution 69/292 of 19 June 2015, negotiations are under way for a new international legally binding instrument (ILBI) under UNCLOS for the conservation and sustainable use of Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ). FAO engagement in this process is described in COFI/2020/8.

31. The UN General Assembly mandates decadal focus initiatives to contribute to achieving targets set within 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)³⁷, coordinated by Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO, and the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021–2030³⁸ led by FAO and UNEP, are two examples. FAO's, 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.

32. FAO and IUCN work together under a 2018 MoU. Working with IUCN Members, FAO has assisted in the formulation of a motion (Congress motion 14: *Aquatic biodiversity conservation of shallow marine and freshwater systems*) to be considered at IUCN's upcoming Congress³⁹. If adopted, this motion would stimulate greater levels of IUCN programme investment in improving coordination of biodiversity management approaches within and across freshwater, wetland, coastal and ocean sectors.

33. Dialogue between Regional Fisheries Bodies and Regional Seas Organizations on areas of common interest can be an important vehicle for biodiversity mainstreaming. FAO recognizes this opportunity and supports this dialogue via the Sustainable Ocean Initiative and a number of other Large Marine Ecosystem projects/initiatives (e.g. CCLME, BOBLME, CLME) (COFI/2020/8; COFI/2020/Inf.14).

³⁷ <https://en.unesco.org/ocean-decade>.

³⁸ www.decadeonrestoration.org/.

³⁹ www.iucncongress2020.org/; motion on shallow water systems link here: www.iucncongress2020.org/motion/014

Appendix I**DRAFT 2021-23 ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FAO STRATEGY ON MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY ACROSS AGRICULTURAL SECTORS****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)⁴⁰. For each of the four outcomes of the Strategy, the Action Plan specifies concrete key 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.

II. FAO Core Functions and Strategy Core Action Areas

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

- 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.
- Assemble, analyse, monitor and improve access to data and information, in areas related to FAO's mandate.
- Facilitate, promote and support policy dialogue at global, regional and country levels;
- Advise and support capacity development at country and regional level to prepare, implement, monitor and evaluate evidence-based policies, investments and programmes.
- Advise and support activities that assemble, disseminate and improve the uptake of knowledge, technologies and good practices in the areas of FAO's mandate.
- Facilitate partnerships for food security and nutrition, agriculture and rural development, between governments, development partners, civil society and the private sector.
- Advocate and communicate at national, regional and global levels, in areas of FAO's mandate⁴¹.

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

III. Key actions on Biodiversity

4. 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,

⁴⁰ CL 163/11 Rev.1.

⁴¹ C 2019/3, paragraph 13.

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.

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 development and implementation of normative and standard setting instruments related to biodiversity
2	Support countries collect, analyze and use biodiversity-related information in decision-making
3	Facilitate policy dialogue on biodiversity mainstreaming
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 partnership to support the implementation of national biodiversity action
Outcome 2	Biodiversity mainstreamed across FAO's policies, programmes and activities
3	Facilitate policy dialogue on biodiversity mainstreaming
5	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
2	Improve access to data and information on 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 and the private sector
7	Raise awareness of the role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security and nutrition at relevant fora
Outcome 4	Coordination and delivery of FAO's work on biodiversity strengthened
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

6. The Action Plan also provides for monitoring the implementation of the Strategy, which will be aligned with the reporting cycle of the Strategic Framework and the monitoring framework for the Programmes of Work and Budget (PWB) 2020–2021 and 2022–2023 of the Organization⁴².

7. Existing targets and indicators established in accordance with the reviewed Strategic Framework and MTP 2018–2021 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

⁴² CL 163/3-WA3 and WA4.

and the Action Plan are thus aligned to the FAO Strategic Framework and the PWB 2020–2021⁴³ and will be fully integrated in the new Strategic Framework, MTP and PWBs.

V. Review and updating

8. Actions of the Action Plan are to be implemented between 2021 and 2023.
9. In the further development of the Action Plan, new developments and agreements, including those reached under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture⁴⁴, as well as experiences with the implementation of the Strategy and its 2021–2023 Action Plan, will be taken into consideration. The Council will be invited to consider updates and amendments to the Strategy and the draft 2024–2025 Action Plan at the end of 2023.

⁴³ C 2019/3.

⁴⁴ CL 163/11 Rev.1.

Annex 1**Core action areas, FAO core functions, key actions, deliverables and tentative delivery dates of the 2020-23 Action Plan (highlights are of high relevance to NFI)**

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	Tentative delivery dates
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 identify actions to be taken by FAO in support of country implementation	2023
		Support the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA) in developing and reaching agreement on a Global Plan of Action for Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and a policy response to the report on The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture, and support countries in the implementation of agreed global plans of action on animal, plant and forest genetic resources	New Global Action Plan and policy response adopted, technical support for implementation and monitoring provided	2023
		Support countries in the reduction of adverse impacts of hazardous pesticides on biodiversity	Workshop curriculum of Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade expanded by at least one session on alternatives to hazardous pesticides and one session on impact of pesticides on biodiversity and ecosystem services	2021
			Global Action Plan on eliminating risks of highly hazardous pesticides adopted	2021
		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

		Support countries and regional mechanisms in the Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) Process	Report to Committee on Fisheries (COFI) 34 and COFI 35 main elements of the negotiation that pertain to the fisheries sector drafted	2023
		Support countries to strengthen legal frameworks that enable sustainable wildlife management (SWM) for food security and poverty alleviation in line with the application of 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 international conventions and instruments in SWM Programme pilot countries (minimum 14 countries)	2023
			Cross-countries analytic report providing recommendations to the CBD on normative frameworks and standards to be developed/strengthened to enable sustainable wildlife management	2023
Support countries 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	FISHSTAT regularly updated	ongoing
			Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020 Report published	2020
			Biannual global forest status report (SOFO) developed prior to Committee on Forestry (COFO) 26	2022
			Global remote sensing survey of forests report published	2021
			Biannual global fisheries and aquaculture status report (SOFIA) developed prior to COFI 35	2022
			Mobile tool to support the collection of relevant catch and trade data for fish launched	2023
			Global ALDFG (abandoned, lost and discarded fishing gear) database to address ALDFG and associated ghost fishing launched and data collection started	2023
			UN-REDD Annual Report update on environmental Safeguard's Information Systems (SIS)	2023

			Data and associated knowledge products of the SWM Programme on wild meat supply chains and consumption	2023
	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 ⁴⁵		Dissemination of FAOSTAT land cover change statistics for all countries	2021
			Updated SDG websites	ongoing
			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
			Monitoring system for the diversity of managed honeybees for food and agriculture established in the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS)	2021
	Development of a monitoring system for the diversity of domesticated honeybees			
	Consider biodiversity in the geospatial and bio-physical data dimensions, as well as in the analytical and modelling component that will pay specific attention to trade-offs among SDGs		Biodiversity integrated in planning documents for Hand-in-Hand initiative	2023
	Estimation of biodiversity-related indicators in the 'Progress Towards Sustainable Agriculture (PROSA)', using national statistics of crop and livestock production		Time series of Gini coefficients of crop and livestock production, indicating degree of reliance to multiple species	2020
	Include 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	2021
	Support natural capital accounting		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

⁴⁵ 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

		Support countries in gathering data on their plant, animal, forest and aquatic genetic resources and in documenting efforts made to conserve and sustainably use and develop these genetic resources, including to enable the monitoring of SDG indicators 2.5 and 15.6 and including gender disaggregated data	Practical Guides to the Genebank Standards for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture endorsed	2021
			Genetic resources databases regularly updated (DAD-IS and World Information and Early Warning System on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture [WIEWS])	ongoing
			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
			New global information systems on forest genetic resources developed	2023
			Global information systems for farmed types of aquatic genetic resources developed and used for country reporting	2023
			Global Information System on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (GLIS) under Article 17 of the ITPGRFA updated, in sync with WIEWS	2023
Facilitate policy dialogue on biodiversity mainstreaming	3	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 governing bodies of FAO regularly informed of developments in the implementation of the programme of work	ongoing
Support capacity development in biodiversity mainstreaming	4	Support countries to develop coherent policy and legal frameworks that integrate biodiversity across sectors	Legal frameworks on fertilizers included in SoiLEX	2021
			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
			Country reports to Committee on Agriculture (COAG) on policies modified to take into account International Code of Conduct for the Sustainable Use and Management of Fertilizers	2023

			Capacity of countries developed to identify potential other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) in agricultural sectors, including fisheries and forestry	2021-2022
		Support countries in adopting strategies and legal frameworks to protect and value local biodiversity for nutrition and markets	Legal framework to protect and value local biodiversity for nutrition and markets implemented in at least four countries (Senegal, Niger, Mozambique, Peru)	2021
			For SWM Programme pilot countries (minimum 14 countries): Compilation of relevant legislation and national legal profiles analysing strengths, gaps and weaknesses related to normative frameworks enabling sustainable wildlife management (incl. consumptive and non-consumptive use of wildlife, animal production and health, food safety) available online	2023
		Support Members in mobilizing resources for biodiversity mainstreaming and investments in sustainable agriculture approaches that better contribute to biodiversity, including 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
			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
		Assist Members in integrating a biodiversity perspective, including related gender strategies, in relevant planning instruments, including FAO Country Programming Frameworks and regional initiatives, national plans for agricultural sectors, and national plans for food security and nutrition	Upon country request, support the development of Livestock Master Plans that optimize the contribution of the livestock sector to economic growth, poverty reduction, gender equality, food security and nutrition, while reducing environmental footprint and improving biodiversity	2023

		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 Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	2023
		Support countries in building capacity for monitoring of sustainable biodiversity management including ecosystem approaches	Tool to monitor the implementation of Sustainable Soil Management	2021
			Tool and User Guide to monitor implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries	2021-2022
			Environmental flows tools and indicators for supporting freshwater biodiversity	2021-2022
			Regional workshops on management of ALDFG and solid pollution especially plastic litter	2021-2022
			Two Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance (LEAP) Partnership guidelines for assessment published Biodiversity and the livestock sector - Guidelines for quantitative assessment Measuring and modelling soil carbon stocks and stock changes in livestock production systems	2021
			Execution of the implementation plan of the International Code of Conduct for the Sustainable Use and Management of Fertilizers	2022
			Database on national laboratories that perform fertilizer quality assessments	2021
			Guidelines and tools to monitor sustainable hunting management based on field testing in SWM Programme pilot countries	2023
		Support countries in the operationalization of the 10 Elements of Agroecology framework to facilitate transitions to biodiversity-friendly agriculture and sustainable food systems	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

Improve the sharing and uptake of knowledge, technologies and good practices by countries to mainstream biodiversity	5	Support countries in building capacity on invasive species prevention, management and elimination	Regional workshop on development of contingency plans for invasive species outbreaks in forests in Europe and Central Asia	2020
		Support the sustainable use and management of fertilizers	Report on soil management for nutrition sensitive agriculture	2023
		Support and strengthen the management of pollinators	Support the national and regional implementation of the International Pollinators Initiative 2.0	2023
		Support the implementation of the ecosystem approach to fisheries management	Tools and E-learning course to support the implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) launched	2023
			Technical Guidelines to Prevent and Reduce Bycatch of Marine Mammals in Fisheries adopted	2021
			Species guide on mesopelagic fishes of the Atlantic Ocean published	2021
			Best practices in bycatch reduction in tropical shrimp-trawl fisheries adopted	2021
			Two fishing gear modifications to reduce ghost fishing adopted by at least two developing countries	2021
			An expert workshop on lessons learned and good practices for EAF compatible fisheries management conducted and report synthesizing the outcomes produced	2022
			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: 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 shift towards sustainable production	
			Third Phase of the UN-REDD Programme launched and implemented in African, Asia-Pacific and Latin America regions	2021
		Support the implementation of sustainable forest management practices and improve the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife in forest, savannah and wetland and freshwater ecosystems	Support the implementation of sustainable forest management practices in at least 30 countries	2023
			Best practices for the diagnostic of wildlife management framework	2021
			Analysis of the roles of women and men, in wild meat supply chains based on SWM Programme study cases	2023
			Data baseline across eight SWM countries to feed global, regional and national databases	2021
			Report on agricultural sectors' experiences on wetlands produced in collaboration with the RAMSAR Convention published	2023
			Report on biodiversity in planted forests as means to support sustainable forest management	2022
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/Commissions and other statutory bodies	Meeting reports of Technical Committees, Regional Conferences/Commissions and other statutory bodies of FAO published	2023
			Biodiversity established as a cross-cutting theme in the next FAO Strategic Framework, Medium Term Plan (MTP) and Programme of Work and Budget (PWB)	2021
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	Task Force established	2020
			Initiative launched at Food Systems Summit	2021

		and to be led by UNEP and FAO, in collaboration with UNEP, DESA and other relevant entities		
Outcome 3: Role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security and nutrition globally recognized				
Improve access to data and information on 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 ⁴⁶	Annual FAO digital SDG Progress Report	2023
		Prepare FAO reports with sections on links between biodiversity and food security	State of the Forests 2022 launched prior to COFO	2022
			State of Fisheries and Aquaculture launched prior to COFI 35	2022
			State of Knowledge of Soil Biodiversity – Status, Challenges and Potentialities launched	2020
			The State of the World's Land and Water Resources for Food and Agriculture launched	2021
			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 19th Session of the CGRFA	2023
Report on global assessment of biodiversity and the livestock sector based on the Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model (GLEAM)	2021			
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	Global Symposium on soil biodiversity	2021
			Symposium on in situ conservation and on-farm management of plant genetic resources	2021
			Global symposium on salt affected soils	2021
			Global Symposium on soil fertility	2022
			Multi-stakeholder Dialogue on the role of food and agriculture in the Global Biodiversity Framework	2020

⁴⁶ 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.

			Regional and global information events on the International Code of Conduct for the Sustainable Use and Management of Fertilizers	2023
			World Forestry Congress	2021
			FAO/ Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific (NACA) Global Conference on Aquaculture	2021
		Represent FAO and the agriculture sectors at biodiversity related events	Provide leadership and support to the planning and/or implementation of the following events:	
			Ocean Conference	2021
			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 (EAA)	2023
			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
			World Forestry Congress	2021
		Represent FAO at sessions of relevant biodiversity conventions with a view to position FAO as the key forum for biodiversity for food and agriculture and ensure that the needs of the agriculture sectors are included in other agreements	Contribute to the planning and implementation of the following events:	
			Heads of State Biodiversity Summit at United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)	2020
			15th and 16th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	2023

			14 th and 15 th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands	2023
Assemble, disseminate and improve the uptake of knowledge, technologies and best practices that demonstrate the links between biodiversity and food security	5	Share best practices and develop tools that demonstrate the links between the sustainable use of biodiversity and food security and support the transition to biodiversity-friendly agriculture and sustainable food systems	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
			Guide “Evaluate sustainability of geographical indications” including biodiversity conservation and promotion published	2021
			Book published on Sustainable Food Procurement with several chapters related to supporting the use of biodiversity	2021
			Guidelines, best practices and a monitoring framework for ecosystem restoration made available on website of United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration	2023
			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 for more sustainable food systems	2021
			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	2020
			Recarbonizing global soils: A technical manual of good management practices	2020
			FAO Position paper on Ecosystem Restoration for Food and Agriculture Production Sectors	2021

			Guidelines for Good Beekeeping Practices for Sustainable Apiculture	2021
Facilitate partnerships that support biodiversity mainstreaming between governments, development partners, civil society and the private sector	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	Joint initiative of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to halt deforestation	2020
			Wildlife Forum organized by Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW)	2021
			Mountain Partnership Policy brief on mountain biodiversity	2020
			Annual plenary assemblies of the Global Soil Partnership (GSP)	2020-2023
			Annual working sessions of the Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils (ITPS)	2020-2023
		Include biodiversity considerations in climate investment and mitigation of and adaptation to climate change	Biodiversity Integrated Assessment and Computation Tool (B-INTACT) is applied across all regions and for a variety of projects and programmes in subsectors including agriculture, livestock and forestry	2021
			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	2020-2021
		Improve corporate sustainability reporting standards and available corporate indicators/measurement matrix to ensure more transparency and accountability on private sector's impact on biodiversity	Develop, test and promote a set of indicators/measurement matrix to assist companies involved in the food and agriculture sector to measure their impact on biodiversity, and/or to help national governments collect corporate practices related to biodiversity	2021
			Collaborate with corporate reporting organizations such as Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), Sustainability Accounting Standards Board	2021

			(SASB) to better mainstream biodiversity in their standards, in particular sector standards related to food and agriculture	
Raise awareness of the role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security and nutrition at relevant fora	7	Raise awareness on the potential of geographical indications (GIs) to preserve biodiversity and contribute to nutrition and healthy diets	Forum on geographical indication sustainability, organized with the Organization for an International Geographical Indications Network (OriGIN)	2020
			International conference on GIs co-organized with CIRAD	2021
		Engage in and co-lead the UN Decades on Nutrition; Ocean Science; Family Farming; Water; and Ecosystem Restoration and advocate for biodiversity mainstreaming and the role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security and nutrition within these	Annual campaigns: World Pulses Day (1 February) World Wetlands Day (2 February) World Wildlife Day (3 March) International Day of Forests (21 March) World Water Day (22 March) World Bee Day (20 May) International Day for Biological Diversity (22 May) World Environment Day (5 June) Desertification and Drought Day (17 June) International Day for Mangrove Ecosystems (26 July) International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste (29 September) World Soil Day (5 December) International Mountain Day (11 December)	2020-2023
			Strategy for UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration developed (2021-2030) and implemented	2021
			Strategy for UN Decade on Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030) – Decade Implementation Plan	2023
			Mid-term review of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition	2020-2021
			International Year of Plant Health	2020

			International Year of Fruits and Vegetables	2021
Outcome 4: Coordination and delivery of FAO's work on biodiversity strengthened				
Enhance the capacity of FAO in biodiversity related matters	4	Develop biodiversity technical network for knowledge exchange	Technical network on biodiversity established	2021
		Set up FAO-wide working group on biodiversity, including, as appropriate, thematic sub-working groups	Terms of reference for working group established	2020
			Nomination of biodiversity focal points by technical divisions Regional Offices completed	2020
			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	Revised FAO environmental and social safeguards in force	2021
		Create a biodiversity marker, (following the example of the gender marker) for projects	Biodiversity marker implemented in project design and approval	2021
		Include biodiversity related issues in project risk management and FPIC (Free, Prior and Informed Consent)	Biodiversity included in project risk management tools	2021
		Develop new procurement guidelines that take into consideration biodiversity concerns	Review of the status of biodiversity in FAO procurement	2021
Strengthen collaboration with relevant organizations	6	Establish biodiversity as a key area of collaboration with relevant international organizations	Biodiversity reflected in new and updated cooperation agreements	2021

* FAO core functions⁴⁷

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

⁴⁷ C 2019/3, paragraph 21

Annex 2

FAO Strategic Framework Indicators

Table 1. FAO PWB 2020-21 Strategic Framework Outcome Indicators⁴⁸ used to monitor changes in the country level or global enabling environment and capacities to achieve the Goals of the Biodiversity Strategy⁴⁹.

FAO Strategic Framework Outcome	FAO Strategic Framework Outcome Indicator
OUTCOME 2.1: Countries adopted practices to increase productivity sustainably while addressing climate change and environmental degradation in agriculture, forestry and fisheries	2.1.A: Number of countries where producers adopted practices to increase agricultural productivity in a sustainable manner; Ref to SDG 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)
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	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
OUTCOME 2.3: Countries improved implementation of policies and international instruments for sustainable agriculture, fisheries and forestry	2.3.A: 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
	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)
OUTCOME 2.4: Countries made decisions based on evidence for sustainable	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

⁴⁸ CL 163/3-WA3 (www.fao.org/3/nb417en/nb417en.pdf).

⁴⁹ These indicators will be updated with the relevant indicators of the PWB 2022-23.

agriculture, fisheries and forestry while addressing climate change and environmental degradation	
Objective 6 ensures and measures the delivery of FAO's technical quality, knowledge and services; the quality and integrity of statistics produced by FAO; and the provision of quality services to the Strategic Programmes for work on gender, governance, nutrition and climate change. Although there is not yet a cross-cutting theme on biodiversity, many of the Objective 6 contributions to SP2 ⁵⁰ refer to biodiversity by using terms such as land use, land use change, crop, livestock, fisheries, forestry, diversification of food production, nutrition sensitive agriculture, conservation and management of natural resources, natural resources depletion etc. However, it is not possible to define targets and indicators specifically related to biodiversity.	
6.1: Quality and integrity of the technical and normative work of the Organization	
6.2: Quality and use of FAO Statistics to support evidence-based decision making is improved	
6.3: Quality services and coherent approaches to work on gender equality and women's empowerment that result in strengthened country capacity to formulate, implement and monitor policies and programmes that provide equal opportunities for men and women	
6.4: Quality services for more inclusive and effective governance norms, mechanisms and institutions at global, regional and national level and in the Strategic Objective programmes	
6.5: Quality and coherence of FAO's work on nutrition ensured through mainstreaming of nutrition across the Strategic Objectives and strengthening FAO's contribution in the international nutrition architecture	
6.6: Quality and coherence of FAO's work on climate change ensured in line with the climate change strategy through mainstreaming across the Strategic Objectives and strengthening FAO's contribution to the national, regional and international climate change architecture	

Table 2. FAO PWB 2020-21 Strategic Framework Outputs, output indicators and targets⁵¹ used to monitor FAO's direct contributions to the implementation of the Biodiversity Strategy⁵².

FAO Strategic Framework Output	FAO Strategic Framework Output Indicator	End 2020 Target	End 2021 Target (Cumulative)
2.1.1 Innovative practices and technologies piloted, tested or scaled up by producers, to sustainably increase productivity, address climate change and environmental degradation	A) Number of initiatives where innovative practices and technologies are piloted, validated and adapted to sustainably increase productivity and production, while addressing climate change and/or environmental degradation	32	105
	B) Number of initiatives where innovative practices or the use of technologies are scaled up to sustainably increase productivity and production, while addressing climate change and/or environmental degradation.	16	43

⁵⁰ As listed in C 2019/3, pages 64-71.

⁵¹ CL 163/3-WA4 (www.fao.org/3/nb419en/nb419en.pdf).

⁵² These indicators will be updated with the relevant indicators of the PWB 2022-23.

2.1.2 Capacities of institutions are strengthened to promote the adoption of more integrated and cross-sectoral practices that sustainably increase productivity and production, address climate change and environmental degradation	Number of institutions or organizations that received organizational or technical capacity development support to promote the adoption of more integrated and cross-sectoral practices.	45	170
2.2.1 Policies, strategies and investment programmes formulated, in support to sustainable agriculture, forestry and fishery, and address climate change and environmental degradation	Number of policies, strategies or investment projects/programmes formulated with substantial support from FAO aiming at making agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and more sustainable, and addressing climate change and environmental degradation.	30	81
2.2.2 Government and stakeholders' capacities improved to facilitate cross-sectorial policy dialogue to develop more integrated strategies and programmes for sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries, address climate change and environmental degradation	Number of institutions or organizations that received capacity development support to facilitate cross-sectorial policy dialogue, , to develop more integrated strategies and programmes for sustainable food and agriculture	18	42
2.3.2 Capacities of institutions strengthened to implement policies and international instruments that foster sustainable production and address climate change and environmental degradation	Number of governmental and other relevant institutions whose capacities were strengthened to implement policies, strategies or governance mechanisms that foster sustainable agricultural production and address climate change and environmental degradation.	12	43
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	Number of countries (or regional/global institutions or processes) in which support was provided to enhance synergies amongst strengthening of tenure rights, social	2	20

protection, gender, food security and nutrition, agriculture and natural resources management, including climate change	protection, gender, food security and nutrition, agriculture and natural resources management, including climate change.		
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