

FAO's Engagement in COP15



2020 UN BIODIVERSITY CONFERENCE

COP 15 - CP/MOP 10 - NP/MOP 4

Ecological Civilization-Building a Shared Future for All Life on Earth

KUNMING – MONTREAL

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22 November 2022

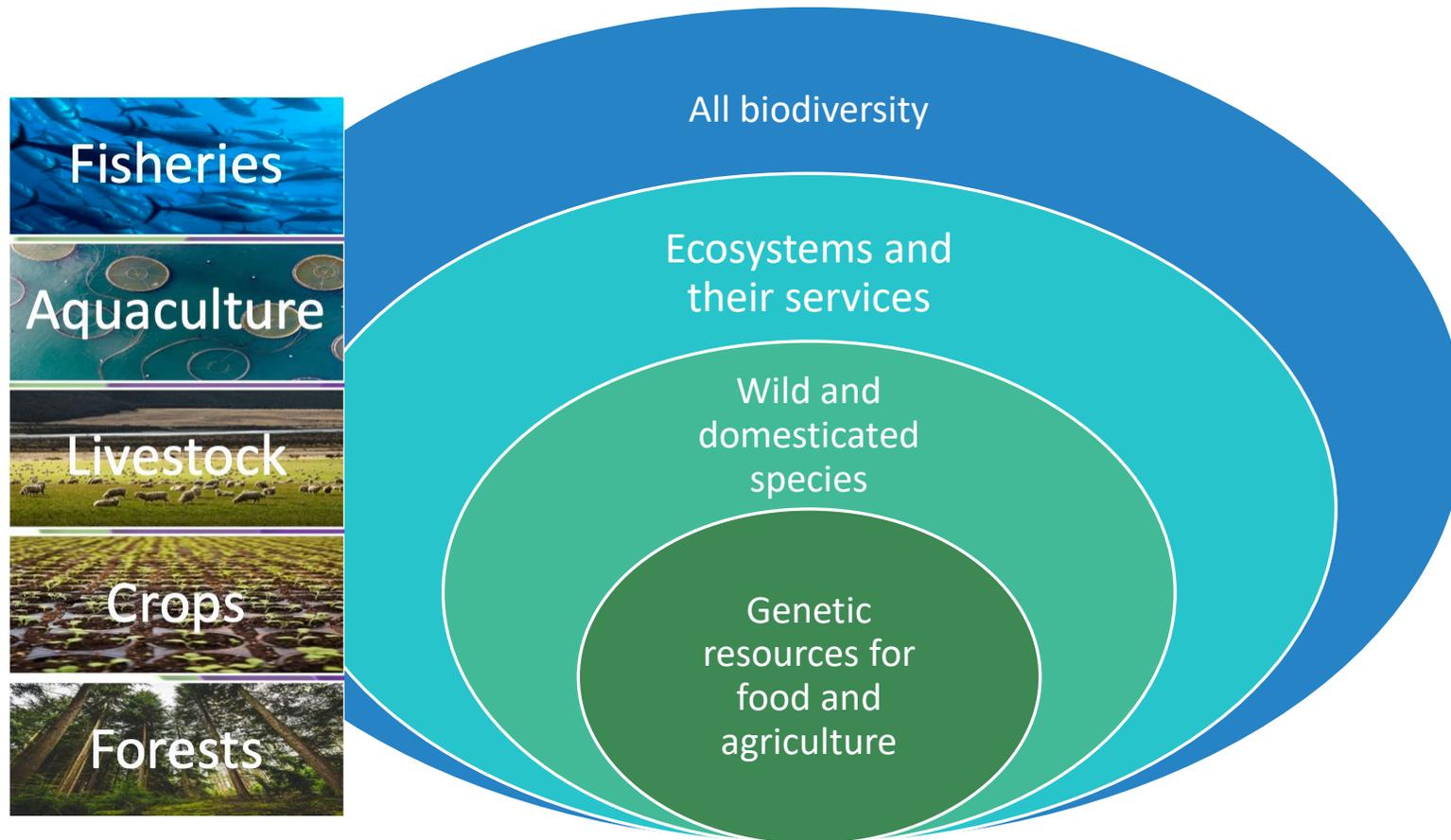


Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Structure of the presentation

1. Biodiversity for food and agriculture
2. FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors
3. The UN Biodiversity Conference (COP15)
4. Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework
5. The Way forward for FAO

Biodiversity for food and agriculture

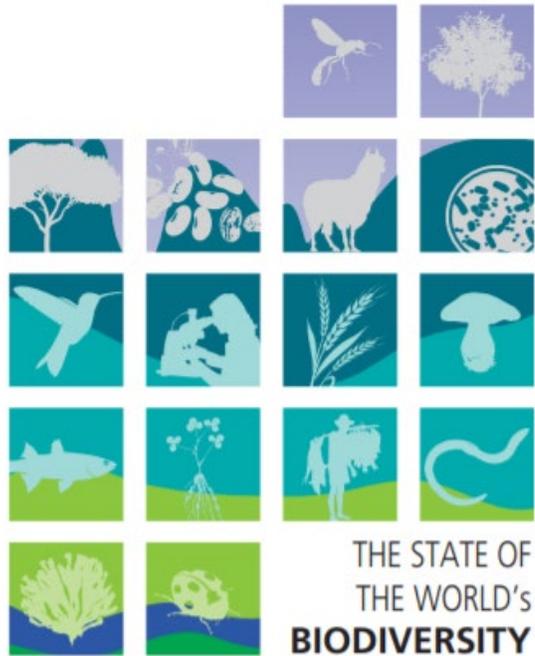


FAO's work on Biodiversity

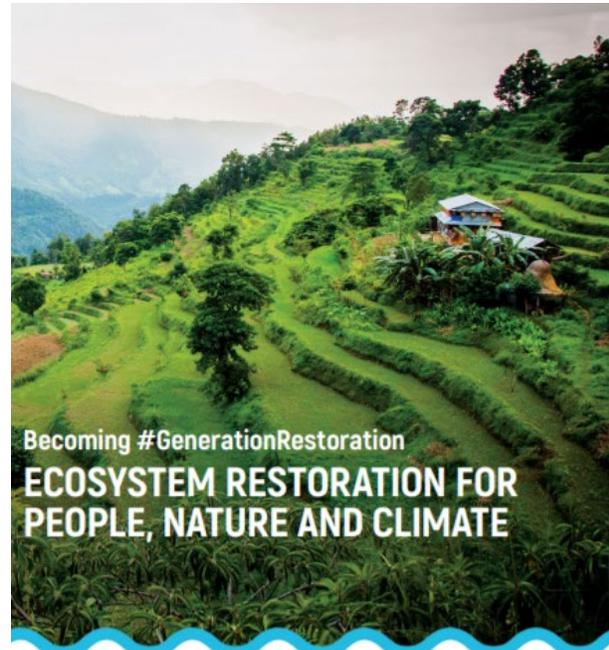


Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

COMMISSION ON
GENETIC RESOURCES
FOR FOOD AND
AGRICULTURE



THE STATE OF
THE WORLD'S
BIODIVERSITY
FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE



- More than **800 FAO projects**, investing more than 2 billion USD, have biodiversity as the principal objective or as a significant objective

Examples:

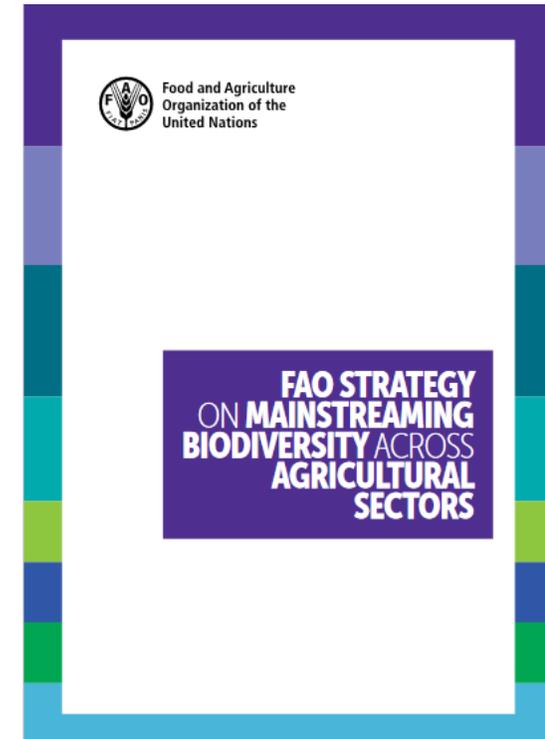
- The State of the world's Biodiversity for food and agriculture (2019)
- The international Code of Conduct for the sustainable use and management of fertilizers (2019)
- Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
- Coordination of the UN Decade on Ecosystems restoration

FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors

Scope: The Strategy applies to FAO's relevant work on crop and livestock production, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture ("agricultural sectors") that are sustained by, or may have impact on, biodiversity, ecosystem and other services biodiversity provides.

Aim:

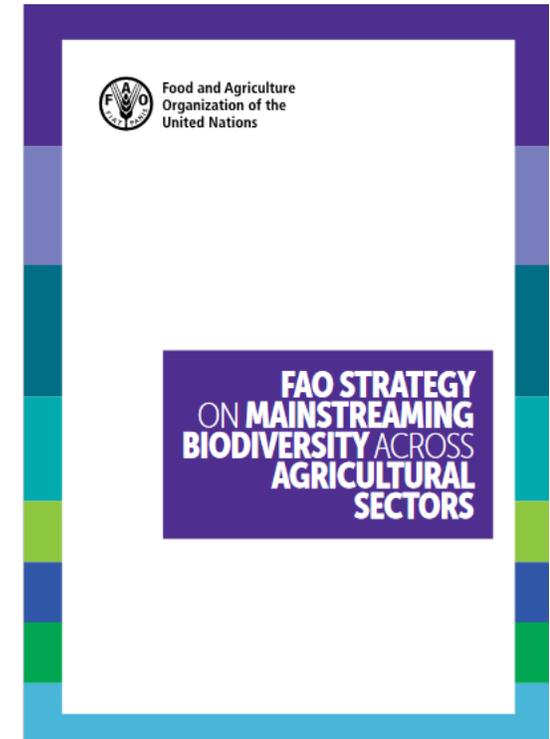
- The Strategy aims to mainstream biodiversity across agricultural sectors at national, regional and international levels in a structured and coherent manner, taking into account national priorities, needs, regulations and policies and country programming frameworks.
- The expected result of the application of the Strategy would be to reduce the negative impacts of agricultural practices on biodiversity, to promote sustainable agricultural practices and to conserve, enhance, preserve and restore biodiversity as a whole.



FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors

Outcomes:

- 1 Support provided to Members, at their request, to enhance their capacity to mainstream biodiversity
- 2 Biodiversity mainstreamed across FAO's policies, programmes and activities
- 3 Role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security and nutrition globally recognized
- 4 Coordination and delivery of FAO's work on biodiversity strengthened

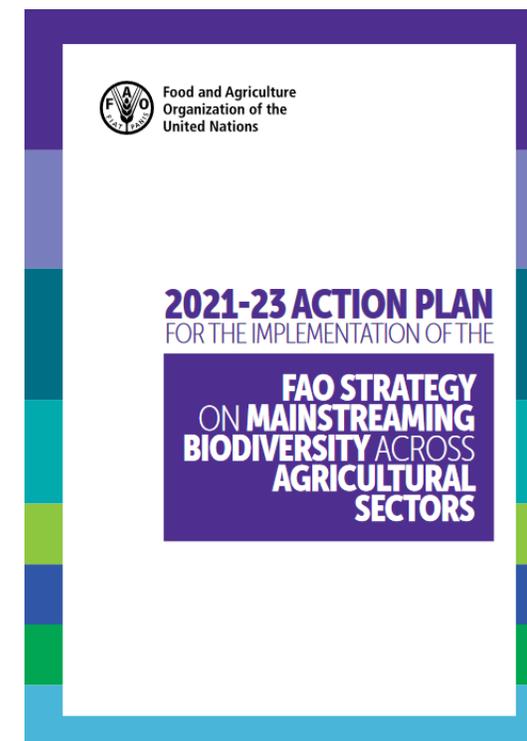


2021-23 Action Plan

For each of the four outcomes of the Strategy, the Action Plan specifies concrete key FAO actions, deliverables and delivery dates.

Status of implementation of Action Plan deliverables (as of April 2022):

	Number of deliverables completed	Number of deliverables on track	Number of deliverables delayed	Total
Outcome 1	23	75	7	105
Outcome 2	1	2	0	3
Outcome 3	27	30	7	64
Outcome 4	6	4	0	10
Total	57	111	14	182



Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

The Convention has three Objectives:



Convention on
Biological Diversity

- ensuring the **conservation** of biodiversity;
- promoting the **sustainable use** of biodiversity; and
- ensuring the **fair and equitable sharing of benefits** from the use of genetic resources.

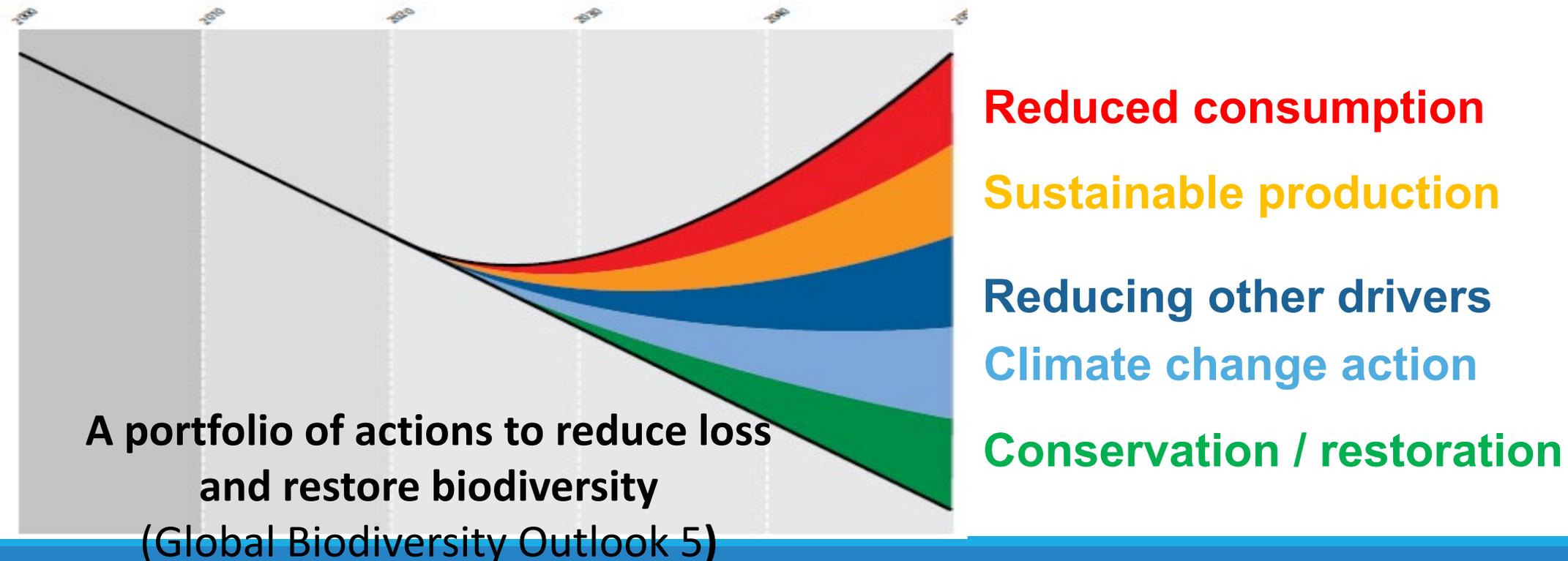
Fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD (**COP15**)

**COP15 represents biodiversity's
"Paris moment"**

From Aichi Biodiversity Targets to the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity framework

The Post-2020 Global Biodiversity will replace the 20 Aichi Targets 2011-2020.

Despite some progress, **none of the Targets were fully achieved.**



The Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

Four long-term goals for 2050 and 22 action-oriented targets for 2030 grouped into three clusters:

- Targets 1–8: reducing threats to biodiversity.
- Targets 9–13: meeting people’s needs through sustainable use of biodiversity.
- Targets 14–22: tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming.

Several Targets are at the core of FAO’s mandate:

2 ecosystem restoration & ecological integrity
3 protected areas (30*30) & OECMs
4 maintain & conserve genetic diversity of species
5 harvest & trade of wild species
6 invasive alien species
7 pollution & nutrients

9 use of wild species – benefits to people
10 use of domesticated species in productive systems
13 Access and benefit sharing of genetic resources
16 citizen & consumer production & consumption
18 repurpose incentives

Target 10 – productive systems

Ensure that [all] areas under **agriculture, aquaculture, [fisheries], forestry** [and other productive uses] are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to [the long-term] [efficiency, productivity] and resilience of these systems, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining [its ecosystem services] [nature's contribution to people, including ecosystem services].

Additional text for reference

[Ensure that [all] areas [under] [suitable for] [productive systems for food and agriculture] [agriculture], aquaculture, fisheries, forestry [and other productive uses]] [productive activities and extraction] are managed sustainably [and transform food systems] [and legally taking into account biodiversity concerns], in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, [in particular agro-biodiversity] [by applying agro-ecological principles and relevant biodiversity-friendly practices], [inter alia by protecting pollinators, local seed systems and soil biodiversity and by ensuring that at least 25 per cent of agricultural land is managed under agro-ecological or other biodiversity-friendly practices] [and develop sector-specific action plans for sustainable use based on agro-ecology and ecosystem approaches and environmental principles and in close cooperation with custodians of biodiversity, in particular smallholder farmers, indigenous food systems and women]; contributing to the long-term [efficiency, [productivity]] and resilience of these systems, [substantially increasing sustainable intensification through innovation, including by scaling up beneficial biotechnology applications for agricultural productivity and stimulating the development of climate-resilient crops, eliminating and phasing out trade-distorting agricultural subsidies, supporting the establishment of seed banks in developing countries] conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining [its ecosystem services], especially in the places most important for providing nature's contribution to people, including ecosystem services that support these productive uses.]

Contentious issues:

- Whether to cover all areas or a percentage with progressive improvement
- Whether to include a reference to increasing productivity and/or specific approaches (e.g. sustainable/ecological intensification, agroecology)

Target 7 – reduce pollution

Reduce [emissions and deposits of] pollution from all sources[] [and pollution risks] [including light and noise] [including mercury and other heavy metals] to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions [and human health], [considering cumulative effects,]

[including by [[implementing existing international instruments dealing with pollution and] promoting best practices and the establishment and improvement of appropriate frameworks to manage] [effectively addressing nutrients imbalance,] [[significantly] reducing [excess] nutrients lost to the environment [by at least half] and through more efficient nutrient cycling and use,]

and reducing the [negative or harmful impact on biodiversity] overall [use of and risks from] [use and] risks [chemical pesticides] from chemicals and pesticides [by at least half] [lost to the environment], [in particular [highly hazardous] pesticides,] [identified as harmful by each country, taking into account their own risk assessment and/or relevant lists developed by international organizations] [with unmanaged risks,] [harmful to biodiversity] [by at least two thirds], [taking into account food security and livelihoods]

Alt significantly reducing harmful chemicals lost to the environment and sustainably reducing overall pesticide use [by at least two thirds] and identifying and phasing out the most harmful pesticides

Alt reducing risks associated with pesticides and other toxic chemicals by at least [--] and minimizing all other waste, including plastic waste

Alt reducing risks associated with pesticides and other toxic chemicals depending upon the national biodiversity targets in the updated national biodiversity action plans as per the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and based on the resources

and [preventing[, reducing and eliminating] plastic pollution] [eliminating the discharge of plastic [and electronic] waste.]

Alt.1 Reducing chemical use and toxicity that are harmful to biodiversity, in particular of synthetic pesticides, phasing out highly hazardous pesticides by 2030.

Alt.2 Identifying and significantly reducing chemicals, particularly those highly hazardous to biodiversity, and ending, reducing and eliminating plastic pollution.

Contentious issues:

- Whether to focus on pesticides, HHPs, or chemicals more generally
- Numerical targets for nutrient loss and pesticides, with some arguing that pesticide “use” is an insufficient metric, as it may open the door to using more potent pesticides in smaller quantities
- Whether to focus on effects or inputs
- Need to consider “Risk assessment” and consider cumulative and interactive effects
- Reference to food security and livelihoods

Target 2 – ecosystem restoration

Ensure that [at least] [20] [30] [per cent]/ [at least 1] billion ha [globally] of [degraded] [terrestrial,] [inland waters,] [freshwater], [coastal] and [marine]] [areas] [ecosystems] are under [active] [effective] [ecological] restoration [and rehabilitation] [measures] [, taking into account their natural state as a baseline [reference]], [with a focus on [restoring] [nationally identified] [[priority [areas] [ecosystems]] such as [threatened ecosystems] and [areas of particular importance for biodiversity]]] in order to enhance [biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services] [[ecological] integrity, connectivity and functioning] and [biocultural ecosystems managed by indigenous peoples and local communities] [, increase areas of natural and semi-natural ecosystems and to support climate change adaptation and mitigation], [with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities] [*] [and through adequate means of implementation] [*].

[* subject to b(bis) and other relevant targets]

Contentious issues:

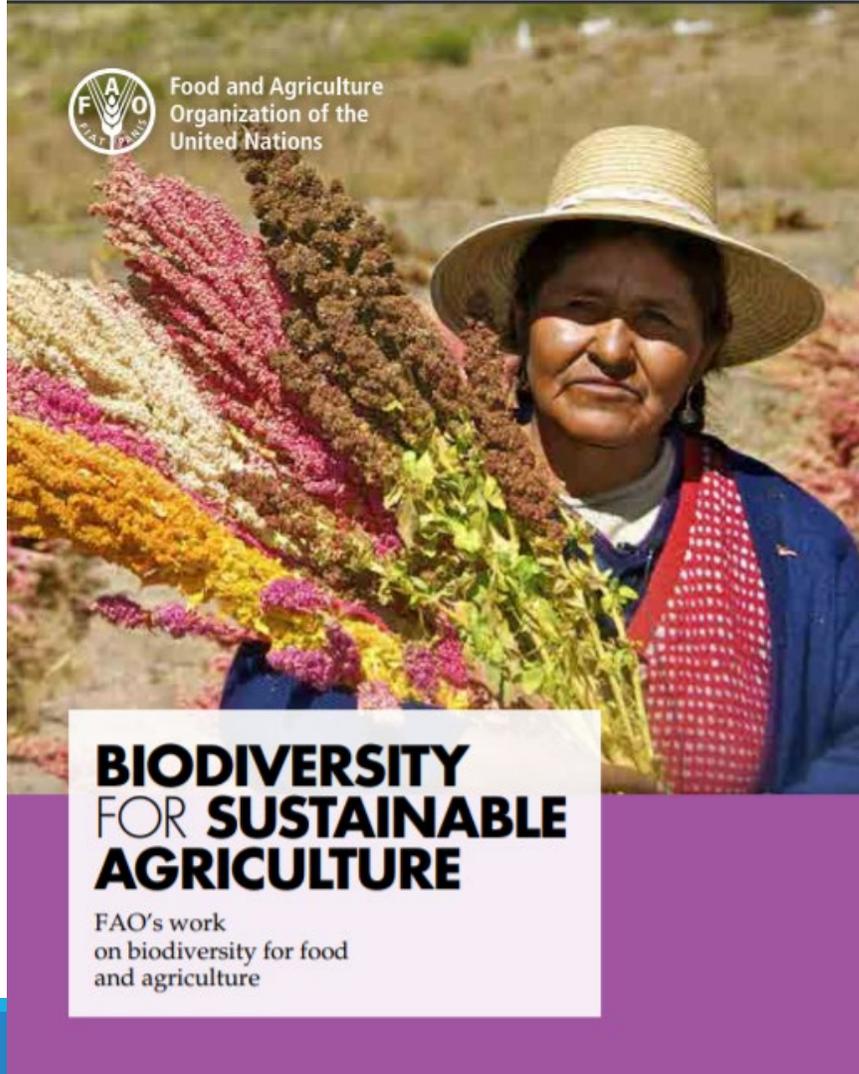
- **Choice of metrics:** percentage of restoration (20/30%) vs absolute value of hectares (1 billion ha)
- **Goals:** restore into natural or semi-natural ecosystems – what about productive systems?
- **Clarity:** complexity of the text proposal



UNITED NATIONS DECADE ON
**ECOSYSTEM
RESTORATION**
2021-2030

Way forward

FAO's contribution to the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework



- The post 2020 GBF cannot succeed without the active participation of the agri-food sectors
- Implementing existing tools and developing innovative and distinctive solutions for agrifood systems will be critical to achieving the Post-2020 GBF
- FAO will assist countries, at their request, to implement the [post-2020 GBF](#) as many of the targets will be directly related to agrifood systems.

Thank you

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