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COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Twenty-seventh Session

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Implementation of the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors

Executive Summary

The Council, at its 163rd Session in December 2019, adopted the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors. According to the Strategy, FAO will develop an action plan, including a timetable, to operationalize the Strategy, for consideration by the FAO Technical Committees and approval by the Council.

This document provides background information on FAO's work on mainstreaming biodiversity across agricultural sectors, summarizes the status of implementation of the Strategy and contains the draft Action Plan for the Implementation of the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors, as revised in the light of guidance provided by the Council at its 164th Session in July 2020. The draft Action Plan, which spans the period 2021 to 2023 proposes key actions to operationalize the Strategy, specific deliverables, targets and indicators to monitor the implementation of the Strategy. The Committee is invited to review and revise, as appropriate, the draft Action Plan, for consideration by the Council.

Suggested actions by the Committee

The Committee is invited to:

- Take note of the progress made in the implementation of the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors.
- Review the draft 2021-23 Action Plan for the Implementation of the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors as set out in *Appendix I* to this document.
- Recommend that its comments and inputs be taken into consideration in the finalization of the Action Plan.

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

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. As mandated by the 41st Session of the FAO Conference (June 2019),¹ the FAO Council, at its 163rd Session in December 2019, adopted the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors (Strategy).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

2. The Programme Committee, at its 128th Session in June 2020, reviewed a first draft of the Action Plan⁴ and provided detailed comments.⁵ The Council, at its 164th Session in July 2020, appreciated the progress made in the implementation of the Strategy, highlighted the need for the draft Action Plan to be reviewed by the relevant Technical Committees and recommended that the implementation period of the Action Plan be extended to three years.⁶

3. This document provides some background to FAO’s work on mainstreaming biodiversity across agricultural sectors, summarizes the status of implementation of the Strategy and provides in *Appendix I* the draft Action Plan 2021-23 for the Implementation of the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors (draft Action Plan), as revised in the light of comments received. The Committee is invited to review and revise, as appropriate, the draft Action Plan for consideration by the Council.

II. BACKGROUND

4. According to the Strategy, the Action Plan is to address “mainstreaming biodiversity both between and within the agricultural sectors in a coherent and coordinated manner”. Through the Strategy, FAO committed to engage with all relevant units to develop and implement the Action Plan and continue to strengthen dialogue and collaboration with relevant sectors, including the environment, health, economic, education and finance sectors.

5. The draft Action Plan specifies actions to be taken to implement the activities foreseen in the Strategy. It takes into account ongoing work by FAO and its partners with a view to increasing synergies and avoiding duplication of work. The draft Action Plan complements and is fully in line with other strategies and policies, including the FAO Strategy on Climate Change, the Strategy and Vision for FAO’s Work in Nutrition, the FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples and the FAO Policy on Gender Equality.

III. STATUS OF FAO’S WORK ON MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY ACROSS AGRICULTURAL SECTORS

6. Since December 2018, when the 160th Session of the Council, endorsed “the development by FAO of a strategy on biodiversity mainstreaming across agricultural sectors,”⁷ FAO continued implementing various activities aiming at integrating biodiversity-related concerns into agricultural policies, programmes and activities⁸. Selected key activities are outlined below and organized according to the four outcomes of the Strategy.

¹ C 2019/REP, paragraph 48 b)

² CL 163/REP, paragraph 10 g)

³ CL 163/11 Rev.1, section IV

⁴ PC 128/9

⁵ CL 164/6 Rev.1, paragraph 14

⁶ CL 164/REP, paragraph 18 l).

⁷ CL 160/REP, paragraph 6 o).

⁸ A detailed report is available as CBD/SBSTTA/24/INF/14

A. Support provided to Members to enhance their capacity to mainstream biodiversity (Outcome 1)

- FAO, acting as biodiversity mainstreaming platform, convened regional dialogues on biodiversity mainstreaming in Asia, Africa and the Near East, which, *inter alia*, provided inputs to the development of the Strategy.⁹
- In the first two years of the seventh four-year investment cycle of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), FAO has supported more than 35 countries in accessing nearly USD 100 million from the GEF in priority areas such as agrobiodiversity conservation, and mainstreaming biological diversity conservation objectives and practices into agriculture sectors, including fisheries and forestry. FAO also specializes in helping countries address biodiversity conservation challenges through integrated systems-level programming, such as the Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program (IP) and the Drylands Sustainable Landscapes (DSL) IP under GEF-7. In these integrated systems-based approaches, FAO plays a leading role in helping countries improve their food systems and local livelihoods, while also restoring landscapes and conserving biological diversity.
- FAO, together with the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), published the ‘System of Environmental-Economic Accounting for Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries’ (SEEA AFF) in March 2020.¹⁰ The SEEA AFF contributes to the overall SEEA accounting platform, which is endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission as the reference tool for bringing together economy and environment statistics, in support of natural capital accounting, ecosystems services evaluation, biodiversity assessment and SDG monitoring and reporting.
- FAO launched the report on *The State of the World’s Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture*,¹¹ the first global assessment of biodiversity for food and agriculture prepared under the guidance of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.
- The Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance (LEAP) Partnership, a multi-stakeholder initiative hosted by FAO, published several relevant documents:
 - *Biodiversity and the livestock sector - Guidelines for quantitative assessment*,¹² which introduce a harmonized international approach for assessing the impacts of livestock on wildlife, as part of the environmental assessments. The guidelines can also be used to assess pressures and state of biodiversity at varying scales and time so that biodiversity can be mainstreamed. To facilitate applications, a data collection sheet has been developed and can be tailored to different agro-ecological zones and contexts. In order to inform policy makers on sustainable production and sustainable consumption and prevent shift of burdens from biodiversity to e.g. climate change, the FAO LEAP guidelines on biodiversity are to be used in conjunction with other FAO LEAP technical recommendations also aligned with the life cycle assessment framework as standardized in ISO 14044:2006¹³.
 - In order to enhance soil biodiversity, building soil organic matter is one of the key techniques, which facilitate both soil carbon storage and eco-system restoration. *Measuring and modelling soil carbon stocks and stock changes in livestock production systems: Guidelines for assessment*¹⁴ provide a harmonized method to measure, model and assess soil carbon stocks at varying scales. In addition, the guidelines provide

⁹ <http://www.fao.org/biodiversity/mainstreaming-platform/en/>

¹⁰ <http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ca7735en>

¹¹ <http://www.fao.org/state-of-biodiversity-for-food-agriculture/en/>

¹² Biodiversity and the livestock sector - Guidelines for quantitative assessment, <http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ca9295en>.

¹³ <http://www.fao.org/partnerships/leap/resources/guidelines/en/>

¹⁴ Measuring and modelling soil carbon stocks and stock changes in livestock production systems: Guidelines for assessment, <http://www.fao.org/3/CA2934EN/ca2934en.pdf>

- guidance on how to incorporate the impacts of deforestation and other direct land use change in assessments of greenhouse gas emissions from livestock production.
- To reduce the water footprint of feed and livestock production, *Water use in livestock production systems and supply chains – Guidelines for assessment*¹⁵ were developed. These technical guidelines allow to quantify the impact of feed and livestock production on water stress for biodiversity in aquatic ecosystems, and to improve the water footprint of feed and livestock production, as well as to also inform about sustainable sourcing of livestock products.
 - *Nutrient flows and associated environmental impacts in livestock supply chains: Guidelines for assessment*¹⁶ support assessments of nutrient efficiency and associated environmental impacts such as global warming, ozone pollution, eutrophication and acidification. Building a pilot application of FAO LEAP guidelines on nutrients through the Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model (GLEAM), a call for global action to tackle nitrogen pollution and hence cut down biodiversity loss was published in 2020¹⁷.
 - FAO works closely with the World Health Organization (WHO), and the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) to jointly pursue the "One Health" approach that seeks to comprehensively address the disease threats at the animal-human-environment interface. Furthermore, FAO develops technical guidelines and training material, such as the updated training course "One Health at the wildlife-livestock-human-ecosystem interface: An introductory One Health short course". FAO is a core member of the Interagency Liaison Group on Biodiversity and Health.¹⁸ FAO also carries out interventions and studies on climate change and animal health, addressing challenges in animal diseases including zoonotic diseases transmission in changing climate and environment conditions, and reducing the effects of the changing climate on hunger and poverty.
 - FAO continues to support countries in implementing the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources¹⁹ by providing technical and policy support and monitoring the status of animal genetic resources, including through the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System, which contains data for the calculation of SDG indicators 2.5.1b and 2.5.2. The system has been extended to include data on honeybees' genetic diversity.
 - Pastoral systems are livestock-based livelihood and food systems, interacting with natural environments highly variable in seasonality and biodiversity. Pastoralism creates connectivity between ecosystems and is a major contributor to *in situ* conservation of biodiversity. FAO's work on pastoralism is included in the technical support provided to Members and regional economic communities on sustainable development of the livestock sector. FAO established the Pastoralist Knowledge Hub,²⁰ which systematizes available information, knowledge, tools, assessments and research results. By filling the data gap, the Hub aims to better inform about evidence-based decisions affecting pastoral communities, while building a strong partnership among stakeholders.
 - FAO finalized a compendium of pollination-enhancing practices *Towards sustainable crop pollination services: Measures at field, farm, and landscape scales*²¹, which was released virtually on World Bee Day 2020.

¹⁵ Water use in livestock production systems and supply chains – Guidelines for assessment, <http://www.fao.org/3/ca5685en/ca5685en.pdf>

¹⁶ Nutrient flows and associated environmental impacts in livestock supply chains: Guidelines for assessment, <http://www.fao.org/3/CA1328EN/ca1328en.pdf>

¹⁷ <https://www.nature.com/articles/s43016-020-0113-y>

¹⁸ See CBD/SBSTTA/24/INF 14.

¹⁹ <http://www.fao.org/3/a1404e/a1404e00.htm>

²⁰ <http://www.fao.org/pastoralist-knowledge-hub/en/>

²¹ <http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ca8965en>

- The Council adopted *The Ten Elements of Agroecology*²². By identifying important properties of Agroecological systems and approaches, as well as key considerations in developing an enabling environment for Agroecology, the Ten Elements serve as a voluntary guide for policy makers, practitioners and stakeholders in planning, managing and evaluating agroecological transitions. According to the first Element, “increasing biodiversity contributes to a range of production, socio-economic, nutrition and environmental benefits.” To answer COAG’s request to work on methods and metrics to assess the impact of Agroecology, FAO developed the “Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation” (TAPE)²³, in which agrobiodiversity feature prominently. TAPE can be used to assess all types of production systems and how they perform on all dimensions of sustainability.
- The FAO Conference adopted *The International Code of Conduct for the Sustainable Use and Management of Fertilizers*²⁴, a set of voluntary principles, practices and expected roles by various stakeholders for the judicious use of fertilizers.
- FAO has developed the Biodiversity Integrated Assessment and Computation Tool (B-INTACT)²⁵ which seeks to provide a biodiversity assessment of project-level activities in the agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU) sector using the EX-ACT model.²⁶ The tool aims to quantify the biodiversity impact of various investments at project and policy-level, provide decision-makers with a set of policy indicators to help informed decision making, extend the scope of environmental assessments to capture biodiversity concerns which are not accounted for in conventional carbon pricing, and support countries in accessing funds from international financial institutions and mechanisms to finance projects, programmes and policies.

B. Biodiversity mainstreamed across FAO’s policies, programmes and activities (Outcome 2)

- FAO reported to the Council on the forthcoming United Nations Biodiversity Conference, the outcome of the 7th Session of the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.²⁷
- Following the adoption of the Strategy, a decision was taken that Regional Conferences and relevant Technical Committees (Committee on Fisheries (COFI), Committee on Forestry (COFO) and Committee on Agriculture (COAG)) would consider biodiversity mainstreaming at their forthcoming sessions.

C. Role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security and nutrition globally recognized (Outcome 3)

- Through a range of activities and submissions, FAO contributed to the preparation of the draft Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework currently being negotiated under the aegis of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The Strategy, *The Ten Elements of Agroecology* and *The International Code of Conduct for the Sustainable Use and Management of Fertilizers* were submitted for distribution to the Contracting Parties of the CBD.

²² <http://www.fao.org/3/ca7173en/ca7173en.pdf>

²³ www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ca7407en

²⁴ <http://www.fao.org/3/ca5253en/ca5253en.pdf>

²⁵ <http://www.fao.org/3/ca8762en/CA8762EN.pdf>

²⁶ <https://doi.org/10.4060/ca8762en> and http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ex_act/EX-ACT_biodiversity/EX-ACT_Biodiversity_v.1.3_User.xlsx

²⁷ CL 162/INF/3; CL/164/INF/4; CL/164/INF/4 WA 3.

- FAO's biodiversity websites and policy portal on biodiversity have been revamped and consolidated.²⁸
- Two books were published with FAO's contribution as a follow up to the Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition Project, one on School Gardens and one on the overall project (Routledge editor).

D. Coordination and delivery of FAO's work on biodiversity strengthened (Outcome 4)

- Technical divisions at headquarters and regional offices were requested to nominate focal points for biodiversity mainstreaming.

IV. DEVELOPMENT OF THE ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FAO STRATEGY ON MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY ACROSS AGRICULTURAL SECTORS

7. The draft Action Plan, as contained in *Appendix 1* to this document, aims to strengthen ongoing work by FAO and its partners on mainstreaming biodiversity across agricultural sectors, with a view to increasing synergies and avoiding duplication of work. The draft Action Plan is structured around the four outcomes of the Strategy and outlines specific actions that will contribute to achieving the Strategy outcomes. While actions related to outcomes 1 and 3 of the Strategy address FAO's technical support and capacity-building roles and the role of biodiversity for food security in the global policy landscape, actions related to outcomes 2 and 4 aim to facilitate the implementation of the other two outcomes by enabling and positioning FAO and integrating a biodiversity perspective into its policies, programmes and activities. The actions are aligned with the seven core functions of FAO and clustered under "core action areas". The draft Action Plan further provides for monitoring its implementation and proposes indicators for this purpose. The actions listed are not exhaustive and additional activities may be developed depending on new funding streams, as well as evolving enabling conditions.

8. As requested by the Council, the draft Action Plan spans three, rather than two years, as originally envisaged. However, while most key actions foreseen for 2021 are reflected in the Programme of Work and Budget 2020-21, several key actions proposed for the next biennium (2022-23) are still tentative pending the finalization of the Programme of Work and Budget 2022-23.

A. Key actions on biodiversity

9. Each key action in the draft Action Plan concretizes and/or further specifies one or several activities identified in the Strategy under the different outcomes. The selection of key actions is indicative of ongoing and planned biodiversity-related work by FAO and its partners. All key actions listed are expected to generate at least one final or intermediate deliverable.

10. As mentioned above, key actions are clustered around core action areas and aligned with the core functions of FAO which are:

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;

²⁸ <http://www.fao.org/policy-support/policy-themes/biodiversity-genetic-resources-and-ecosystem-services/en/>

6. facilitate partnerships for food security and nutrition, agriculture and rural development, between governments, development partners, civil society and the private sector; and
7. advocate and communicate at national, regional and global levels, in areas of FAO's mandate.²⁹

B. Monitoring and reporting

11. The draft Action Plan is fully aligned with FAO's Strategic Framework and The Director-General's Medium Term Plan 2018-21 (reviewed) and Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) 2020-21.³⁰ Similarly, monitoring the implementation of the Strategy will follow the reporting cycle of the Strategic Framework and the PWB monitoring framework.³¹ Indicators used for the Strategic Framework of FAO that are relevant to the outcomes of the Strategy are used to measure progress against these targets. These indicators have been approved by the FAO Conference and are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

12. FAO's programmatic framework for results³² uses two different though complementary types of indicators to measure FAO's direct and indirect contributions at different levels. Output indicators measure the tangible delivery of FAO's interventions (in terms of processes, products and services) at the national, regional and global level. Outcome indicators measure changes in the country level or global enabling environment and capacities to achieve a specific objective. FAO influences, but does not fully control outcome level results. Relevant indicators at output and outcome levels are used to monitor the implementation of the Strategy (*Appendix I Annex 2*).

C. Review and update

13. The Strategy states that "it will be updated periodically to reflect evaluation outcomes and in response to new global agreements, including those arising from the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Commission [on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture]."
14. A first review of the Strategy will be presented to the Technical Committees in 2022. An updated Strategy, as necessary, as well as a new Action Plan should be prepared in the course of 2022 and submitted to the Council in 2023, for its consideration.

²⁹ C 2019/3, paragraph 13.

³⁰ C 2019/3

³¹ CL 163/3-WA3 and WA4

³² FAO. 2019. The Director-General's Medium Term Plan 2018-21 (reviewed) and Programme of Work and Budget 2020-21. Rome. <http://www.fao.org/3/my734en/my734en.pdf>

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).³³ 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:
- i. 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.
 - ii. Assemble, analyse, monitor and improve access to data and information, in areas related to FAO's mandate.
 - iii. Facilitate, promote and support policy dialogue at global, regional and country levels.
 - iv. Advise and support capacity development at country and regional level to prepare, implement, monitor and evaluate evidence-based policies, investments and programmes.
 - v. Advise and support activities that assemble, disseminate and improve the uptake of knowledge, technologies and good practices in the areas of FAO's mandate.
 - vi. Facilitate partnerships for food security and nutrition, agriculture and rural development, between governments, development partners, civil society and the private sector.
 - vii. Advocate and communicate at national, regional and global levels, in areas of FAO's mandate.³⁴
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, 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.

³³ CL 163/11 Rev.1.

³⁴ C 2019/3, paragraph 13.

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, analyse 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) 2020-21 and 2022-23 of the Organization.³⁵

7. 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 to the FAO Strategic Framework and the PWB 2020-21³⁶ and will be fully integrated in the new Strategic Framework, MTP and PWBs.

³⁵ CL 163/3-WA3 and WA4

³⁶ C 2019/3

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 Agriculture³⁷, as well as experiences with the implementation of the Strategy and its 2021-23 Action Plan, will be taken into consideration. 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.

³⁷ 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	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 identifying 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 <i>The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i> , 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 & 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	Assessment of and support to improve national legal framework compliance to wildlife related international	2023

		Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Decision on sustainable wildlife management (CBD/COP/DEC/14/7)	conventions and instruments in SWM Programme pilot countries (minimum 14 countries)	
			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
			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 or 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 ³⁸	Dissemination of FAOSTAT land cover change statistics for all countries	2021
			Updated SDG websites	ongoing

³⁸ 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

			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
		Development of a monitoring system for the diversity of domesticated honeybees	Monitoring system for the diversity of managed honeybees for food and agriculture established in the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS)	2021
		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 <i>Hand-in-Hand</i> 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	2021
		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
		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 CGRFA	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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	2021
		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:	2023
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support provided for integration of measures for the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity for food and agriculture into national policy frameworks, strategies and action plans • Support provided to the mainstreaming and institutionalization of biodiversity in national agricultural extension programmes • Training programmes to enable agricultural producers to adopt ecosystem-based practices and 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 highlighted in the next FAO Strategic Framework, Medium Term Plan (MTP) and Programme of Work and Budget.	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 and to be led by UNEP and FAO, in collaboration with UNDP, DESA and other relevant entities	Initiative launched at Food Systems Summit	2021
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 ³⁹	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
			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 19 th 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

³⁹ 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.

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 <i>in situ</i> 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	2021
			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 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 and implementation of the following events:	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15th and 16th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 	2023
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14th and 15th 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 chapter 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	2021
			Recarbonizing global soils: A technical manual of good management practices	2021
			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	2021
			Wildlife Forum organized by Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW)	2021
			Annual plenary assemblies of the Global Soil Partnership (GSP)	2021-2023
			Annual working sessions of the Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils (ITPS)	2021-2023
		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	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 (SASB) to better mainstream biodiversity in their standards, in particular sector standards related to food and agriculture	2021
Raise awareness of the role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security	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)	2021
			International conference on GIs co-organized with CIRAD	2021
			Annual campaigns:	2021-2023

and nutrition at relevant fora		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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Pulses Day (1 February) • World Wetlands Day (2 February) • World Wildlife Day (3 March) • International Day of Forests (21 March) • World Water Day (22 March) • World Bee Day (20 May) • 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) 	
			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	2021
			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	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 FUNCTIONS⁴⁰**

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

⁴⁰ C 2019/3, paragraph 21

Annex 2: FAO Strategic Framework Indicators

Table 1. FAO PWB 2020-21 Strategic Framework Outcome Indicators⁴¹ used to monitor changes in the country level or global enabling environment and capacities to achieve the Goals of the Biodiversity Strategy⁴²

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 agriculture, fisheries and forestry while addressing climate change and environmental degradation	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
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.	

⁴¹ CL 163/3-WA3 (<http://www.fao.org/3/nb417en/nb417en.pdf>)

⁴² These indicators will be updated with the relevant indicators of the PWB 2022-23.

Although there is not yet a cross-cutting theme on biodiversity, many of the Objective 6 contributions to SP2 ⁴³ 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 targets⁴⁴ used to monitor FAO's direct contributions to the implementation of the Biodiversity Strategy⁴⁵

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
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	30	81

⁴³ As listed in C 2019/3, pages 64-71

⁴⁴ CL 163/3-WA4 (<http://www.fao.org/3/nb419en/nb419en.pdf>)

⁴⁵ These indicators will be updated with the relevant indicators of the PWB 2022-23.

	climate change and environmental degradation.		
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 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