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# COUNCIL

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### Revised 2021-23 Action Plan for the Implementation of the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors

1. At its 130th Session, the Programme Committee “reviewed the draft Action Plan and requested its Chair to organize a Members-led, open, transparent and inclusive informal consultation with a view to reaching consensus on the draft action plan, and requested a revised version of the Action Plan to be submitted to the 166th Session of the Council for its consideration”<sup>1</sup>.
2. Following the feedback received during the consultation, this document presents the latest version of the action plan for the consideration of the Council.

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<sup>1</sup> [CL 166/9](#) para 17 g)

## **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).<sup>2</sup> For each of the four outcomes of the Strategy, the Action Plan specifies concrete key FAO actions, deliverables and delivery dates. The outcomes of the Strategy are:

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

### **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.<sup>3</sup>

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

### **III. Key actions on Biodiversity**

4. This Action Plan is intended to strengthen the work of FAO and its partners, in consultation with Members, to mainstream biodiversity across agricultural sectors. It is not and does not constitute a basis for policy convergence processes. The actions and outcomes included in the Action Plan should not be understood as instruments endorsed by Members who do not request their implementation in their national jurisdictions. Each key action in the Action Plan concretizes and/or further specifies one or several activities identified in the Strategy under the different outcomes (Annex 1).

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<sup>2</sup> [CL 163/11 Rev.1.](#)

<sup>3</sup> [C 2019/3](#), paragraph 13.

5. Key actions are clustered into core action areas that are aligned with one of the seven FAO core functions. The core action areas include sets of key actions to be taken to implement the activities foreseen in the Strategy with the objective of mainstreaming biodiversity into the agriculture sectors, taking into account ongoing work by FAO and its partners. The key actions listed are not exhaustive of FAO's planned work. For each key action, the Action Plan specifies deliverables and delivery dates.

6. The Key Actions included in the Action Plan, in particular those related to Outcome 1 – (Provision of support to Members, upon request, to enhance their capacity to integrate biodiversity) will be implemented only in countries that so require and in accordance with the priorities identified by them. Information on the status of biodiversity within a country's jurisdiction will be obtained primarily from national agencies in that country and will be submitted to that country for consideration prior to dissemination so that, if necessary, data can be corrected.

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

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

#### **IV. Monitoring**

7. The Action Plan also provides for monitoring the implementation of the Strategy, which is currently aligned with the reporting cycle of the reviewed Strategic Framework and Medium Term

Plan (MTP) 2018-21 and the monitoring framework for the Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) 2020-21.<sup>4</sup>

8. Existing targets and indicators established in accordance with the reviewed Strategic Framework and MTP 2018-21 that are relevant to the outcomes of the Strategy are used to measure progress in the implementation of the Strategy (Annex 2). The indicators used have been approved by the FAO Conference and are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Strategy and the Action Plan are thus aligned with the FAO Strategic Framework and the PWB 2020-21<sup>5</sup> and will be fully integrated in the Strategic Framework 2022-31, MTP 2022-25 and PWBs.

## **V. Review and updating**

9. The Action Plan is to be implemented between 2021 and 2023.

10. In the further development of the Action Plan, new developments and agreements, including those reached under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA)<sup>6</sup> and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, as well as experiences with the implementation of the Strategy and its 2021-23 Action Plan, will be taken into consideration. The 19<sup>th</sup> Session of the CGRFA will be involved in the review and updating of this Action Plan. The Council will be invited to consider updates and amendments to the Strategy and the draft 2024-25 Action Plan at the end of 2023.

11. On the occasion of the review of the FAO Strategy, the CGRFA and International Treaty should be explicitly mentioned in the section on effective governance of the Strategy.

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<sup>4</sup> [CL 163/3-WA3](#) and [WA4](#)

<sup>5</sup> [C 2019/3](#)

<sup>6</sup> [CL 163/11 Rev.1](#)

**Annex 1: Core action areas, FAO core functions, key actions, deliverables and tentative delivery dates of the 2021-23 Action Plan**

<b>Outcome 1: Support provided to Members, at their request, to enhance their capacity to mainstream biodiversity</b>					
<b>Core action areas</b>	<b>FAO core function*</b>	<b>Key actions</b>	<b>Deliverables<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>Tentative delivery dates</b>	<b>References to decisions<sup>8</sup></b>
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	C 2021/21 (para 73); COFO/2020/REP (para 10.a, 17.d); ITPGRFA Res.11/2019 (para 3); CGRFA/17/19/Report (para 45)
		Support Members of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA) in developing and implementing global plans of action	A policy response to the report on <i>The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i> and a Global Plan of Action for Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture adopted, technical support for implementation and monitoring provided	2023	CGRFA/17/19/Report (para 44-47)
			Countries supported in the implementation of agreed global plans of action on animal, plant and forest genetic resources	ongoing	CGRFA/17/19/Report; COFO/2018/REP (para 14.d.ii)
			Countries supported to enhance awareness of and strengthen legal frameworks that enable and sustain production systems that support and benefit from associated biodiversity	2023	Agreed during Members consultation on the Action Plan and in line with FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity

<sup>7</sup> deliverables agreed in project documents are marked with \*

<sup>8</sup> for some country projects, no Governing or Statutory Body decisions are noted.

		Support countries in the reduction of adverse impacts of misuse 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	across Agricultural Sectors
			Global Action Plan on eliminating risks of highly hazardous pesticides considered	2021	at ICCM5
		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	Instrument's websites
		Countries engage in the development, adoption and implementation of International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) and Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) recommendations.	The IPPC Strategic Framework (2020-2030), adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary measures has several development agenda items that will be implemented over the next 10 years including the management of E-commerce (traded IAS), Strengthening Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems and Assessment and Management of Climate Change Impacts on Plant Health	ongoing	International Plant Protection Convention text (1997), Article X; CPM 2018/28
			Countries participate in the standard-setting process to ensure adopted standards help protect the biodiversity of plants, improve plant health and enhance food security.	ongoing	
		Support countries and regional mechanisms in the Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) Process	Reported to Committee on Fisheries (COFI) 35 main elements of the negotiation that pertain to the fisheries sector	2023	C 2021/23 (para 15.e)

		Support countries in conducting and updating risk assessments for emerging infectious diseases, including consideration of risk/protective factors or drivers related to biodiversity	Countries supported in risk assessment of emerging infectious diseases at the wildlife-livestock-human interface using FAO and Tripartite tools <sup>9</sup> (e.g. Joint Risk Assessment) and the consideration of results in regulative frameworks	ongoing	COFO/2020/REP (para 17.c)
		Support countries to strengthen legal frameworks that enable sustainable wildlife management (SWM) for food security and poverty alleviation, and avoid illegal activities taking into account, as appropriate, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Decision on sustainable wildlife management (CBD/COP/DEC/14/7)	Assessment of and support to improve national legal framework compliance to wildlife-related to national legal frameworks and international conventions and instruments in SWM Programme pilot countries (minimum 14 countries*)	2023	CBD/COP/DEC/14/7; COFO/2020/REP (para 10b.iii); AFWC/2020/REP
			Cross-countries analytic report providing recommendations to the CBD on normative frameworks and standards to be developed/strengthened to enable sustainable wildlife management, to be circulated for approval by the Parties	2023	CBD/COP/DEC/14/7
		Support to countries to strengthen legal frameworks that enable sustainable forest management and timber production for poverty alleviation, taking into account, as appropriate, the objectives of the CITES Convention, national commitments to Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT), and international timber trade requirements	Support provided to strengthen implementation of national legal frameworks and related instruments for timber production in line with national commitments for legal timber production and trade (minimum 15 countries*)	2023	COFO/24/REP (para 22.b)

<sup>9</sup> The FAO-OIE-WHO Collaboration: [a tripartite concept note \(2010\)](#)

Support countries to 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, as appropriate.	FISHSTAT regularly updated	ongoing	Agreed during membership consultations
			Global remote sensing survey of forests report published	2021	COFO/2016/REP (para 17.a)
			Data on microbial diversity continuously captured and monitored as disease information via EMPRES-i	ongoing	Agreed during membership consultations
			Biannual global fisheries and aquaculture status report (SOFIA) developed prior to COFI 35	2022	C 2021/23 (para 9)
			Mobile tool to support the collection of relevant catch and trade data for fish launched	2023	Agreed during membership consultations
			Supported and built capacity in collection data, modelling and monitoring rangeland status especially in the arid zone countries	2023	C 2021/21 (para 102); CL 165/Rep (para 19.a)
			Global abandoned, lost or discarded fishing gear (ALDFG) database to address ALDFG and associated ghost fishing launched and data collection started	2023	C 2021/23 (Para 16.f,g)
			FAO Technical Guidelines on Methodologies and Indicators for the Estimation of the Magnitude and Impact of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing published	2023	C 2021/23 (para 14.j)
			UN-REDD Annual Report update on environmental Safeguard's Information Systems (SIS)	2023	COFO/25/REP (para 10. b ii)
		Support Members with tools and methodologies for generating better evidence of the contribution of forests to the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity	Tools and methodologies for reporting on primary and native forests and addressing existing data gaps made available	2022	COFO/2020/REP (para 13.d)
			Data and associated knowledge products of the SWM Programme on wild meat supply chains and consumption	2023	Agreed during membership consultations
		Assist countries to meet their national reporting obligations specified in the IPPC.	Information published on the IPPC website on national reporting on adherence to the IPPC national obligations, including providing information on plant pests and outbreaks, to facilitate information exchange and early response to emerging phytosanitary issues	ongoing	International Plant Protection Convention text (1997), article XIII



		Support countries in capacity development on data collection for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to enable the monitoring of SDG indicators, in particular of biodiversity-related SDG indicators <sup>10</sup>	Dissemination of FAOSTAT land cover change statistics for all countries	2021	Resolution A/res/71/313
			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	
		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	CGRFA-17/19/Report (para 92)
		Strengthen national capacities for improved data integration, analysis and visualization related to biodiversity	Biodiversity integrated into geospatial and bio-physical data dimensions and planning documents for the <i>Hand-in-Hand</i> Initiative	2023	CL 166/9 (para 12)
		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 <sup>11</sup>	2021	Agreed during membership consultations
		Support ecosystem accounting on a voluntary basis <sup>12</sup>	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	E/CN.3/2021/L.3, cl 165; Decision 8

<sup>10</sup> Sustainable Development Goals 2.4.1, 2.5.1, 2.5.2, 12.3.1, 14.4.1, 14.6.1, 14.7.1, 14.b.1, 14.c.1, 15.1.1, 15.2.1, 15.3.1, 15.4.2, 15.6.1

<sup>11</sup> Severely Hazardous Pesticide Formulations (SHPFs) are chemicals formulated for pesticidal use that are known to produce severe health or environmental effects observable within a short period of time after single or multiple exposure, under conditions of use. Under [Article 6](#) of the Rotterdam Convention, any Party that is a developing country or country with an economy in transition that is experiencing problems caused by an SHPF, either due to human health or environmental problems in its territory may make a proposal to the Secretariat for the inclusion of the formulation in Annex III. In addition to the required information specified in Part 1 of Annex IV of the Convention, additional information such as soil and water contamination, bird and mammal poisoning, pollinator poisoning having a clear adverse impact on biodiversity could be collected and be submitted to the Secretariat by the DNA of that country.

<sup>12</sup> [The United Nations Statistical Commission adopted SEEA Ecosystem Accounting at its 52nd session in March 2021](#)

		Provide training and capacity building for countries in collecting, assessing and reporting data on their plant, animal, forest and aquatic genetic resources and in documenting efforts made to conserve and sustainably use and develop these genetic resources, including to enable the monitoring of SDG indicators 2.5 and 15.6 and including gender-disaggregated data	Practical Guides to the Genebank Standards for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture developed under the CGRFA	2021	CGRFA-17/19/Report (para 65)
			Genetic resources databases regularly updated (DAD-IS) and World Information and Early Warning System on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (WIEWS), in coordination with other relevant databases	ongoing	CGRFA-17/19/Report
			Monitoring reports on the status of national implementation of Global Plans of Action for plant and animal genetic resources provided to the 18 <sup>th</sup> Regular Session of the CGRFA	2021	
			New global information systems on forest genetic resources developed	2023	CGRFA-17/19/Report (para 79)
			Countries supported in building capacity and support methods of collection of data and monitoring the associated biodiversity on microbial level including bacteria and fungi	2023	Agreed during membership consultations
			Monitoring report on the status of national implementation of the Global Plan of Action on forest genetic resources presented to the 19 <sup>th</sup> Regular Session on the CGRFA	2023	CGRFA-17/19/Report (para 78)
			Global information system for farmed types of aquatic genetic resources developed and used for country reporting	2023	CGRFA-17/19/Report
			Global Information System on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (GLIS) under Article 17 of the ITPGRFA updated, in sync with WIEWS and other relevant databases	2023	ITPGRFA Resolution 4/2019 and Resolution 11/2019 (para. 3); CGRFA-17/19/Report (para 66)
Support capacity development in biodiversity mainstreaming	4	Support countries to develop capacities for developing coherent policy and legal frameworks that integrate biodiversity within and across sectors	Legal frameworks on fertilizers included in SoiLEX	2021	FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management
			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	Agreed during membership consultations

			Support Members in the development and implementation of national plans of action to combat IUU fishing	ongoing	C 2021/23 (para 11.j)
			Assisted countries in building capacity in evaluation of ecosystem services including production systems and associated biodiversity	2023	Agreed during membership consultations
			Following COFI request, promoted discussion among COFI members on draft voluntary guidelines for the regulation, monitoring and control of transshipment	2023	C 2021/23 (para 14.h)
			Supported Members, upon request, in adapting their policies to take into account the International Code of Conduct for the Sustainable Use and management of Fertilizers	2023	C 2019/REP (para 49.b)
		Capacity of countries developed to identify potential other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) in agricultural sectors, including fisheries and forestry	Following COFI request, produced and disseminated practical guidelines to support Members in the identification and implementation of other effective area-based conservation measures	2023	C 2021/23 (para 17.d,e)
		Support countries in developing capacity for adopting strategies and legal frameworks to protect and value local biodiversity	Legal framework to protect and value local biodiversity implemented in at least four countries* (Mozambique, Niger, Peru and Senegal)	2021	Agreed during membership consultations
			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	AFWC/2020/REP
			For FLEGT Programme countries (minimum 15*): review legal frameworks related to timber production and trade to identify strengths, gaps and weaknesses related to normative frameworks enabling sustainable forest management	2023	COFO/24/REP (para 22.b)
		Support Members in developing capacity for mobilizing resources for biodiversity	Upon country request, include biodiversity mainstreaming in Technical Cooperation	2023	

		mainstreaming and investments in sustainable agriculture approaches that better contribute to sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity, including efforts to secure funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF)	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		Agreed during membership consultations
			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 to develop capacities for integrating a biodiversity perspective, including related gender strategies, indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) and Traditional knowledge, in relevant planning instruments, including FAO Country Programming Frameworks and regional initiatives, national plans for agricultural sectors, and national plans for food security and nutrition	Upon country request, support the development of Livestock Master Plans that optimize the contribution of the livestock sector to economic growth, poverty reduction, gender equality, food security and nutrition, while managing the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, adaptation to climate change and the conservation of biodiversity	2023	
			Countries assisted in the promotion of the cultivation of species collected from the wild and encourage breeding toward domestication of new crops, as appropriate	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	CGRFA-17/19/Report (para 19.ii)
			Crop wild relatives considered under the International Treaty	2023	ITPGRFA Resolution 11/2019 (paras. 9-15); Resolution 4/2019 (para. 6); Resolution 2/2019 (para. 5); Resolution 7/2019 (para. 5-6)

		Support countries in building capacity for monitoring of sustainable biodiversity management including ecosystem approaches	Tool to monitor the implementation of Sustainable Soil Management	2021	GSPPA-VIII/20/Report, 8.2
			Tool and User Guide to monitor implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries	2022	Agreed during membership consultations
			Environmental flows tools and indicators for supporting freshwater biodiversity	2022	
			Regional workshops on management of ALDFG and solid pollution especially plastic litter	2022	C 2021/23 (para 16)
			Provision of capacity development at regional and national levels on the Voluntary Guidelines on the Marking of Fishing Gear	2023	C 2021/23 (para 16 g)
			Technical reports showcasing examples of the application of the FAO Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance (LEAP) guidelines on biodiversity assessments; and Technical Report reviewing biodiversity management indicators in Brazil	2021	C 2021/21 (para 13-14)
			Execution of the implementation plan of the International Code of Conduct for the Sustainable Use and Management of Fertilizers	2022	C 2019/REP (para 49.b)
			Database on national laboratories that perform fertilizer quality assessments	2021	Agreed during membership consultations
			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 and other sustainable innovative approaches to facilitate the mainstreaming of biodiversity across agricultural sectors	Practical Guide on the operationalization of the 10 Elements of Agroecology published and two regional workshops held in Africa to support implementation of the Practical Guide	2022	CL 163/REP (para 10.h, 15.c); C 2019/21 Rev.1 (para 13); C 2019/REP (Resolution 7/2019 and para 15)
		Support countries in building their phytosanitary systems which protect both cultivated and wild flora	Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluations conducted which help identify strengths and challenges in national phytosanitary systems	ongoing	<u>IPPC National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategy (2010, revised 2012)</u>
			National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategies developed which will help protect the biodiversity of plants, improve plant health and enhance food security	ongoing	

			Training materials are produced that support the implementation of the IPPC, ISPMs and CPM recommendations which help build more robust national phytosanitary systems and training is delivered via annual regional workshops, e-learning and through the use of other training materials such as infographics, videos and e-learning.	ongoing	
Improve the sharing and uptake of knowledge, technologies and good practices by countries to mainstream biodiversity	5	Support countries in building capacity for good practices with regard to invasive species monitoring, prevention, management and eradication	Regional workshop on development of contingency plans for forest invasive species outbreaks in forests in Europe and Central Asia	2021	EFC/2019/14 Rev.1 (para 4-5)
			Regional assessment on impact of climate change on forest Invasive species for Asia Pacific region through the regional Forest Invasive species Network	2021	APFC/2019/REP (para 20)
			Regional study on the Early Warning Early Action (EWEA) systems for the forest invasive (insect pests, invasive plants, pathogens) species outbreak prevention and mitigation in the region elaborated and disseminated	2021	NEFRC/2017/REP
			Review of Guide to implementation of phytosanitary standards in forestry	2022	Agreed during membership consultations
			Work with CITES on trade in invasive species	ongoing	C 2021/23 (para 11.a,l, 15.d,f); FAO-CITES MOU 2006
			Support countries to implement digital exchange of phytosanitary certificates (the IPPC ePhyto Solution) and container cleaning and contaminating pests recommendations promulgated by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures	ongoing	ISPM 12; CPM R-06 (2017)
			Assist countries to have mechanisms in place to control the spread of environmental contaminating pests on non-plant trade pathways	2023	Agreed during membership consultations
			Countries supported in the reduction of the adverse impacts of hazardous effect of alien invasive species, especially in fragile habitats	2023	

			Countries become aware of how to use the IPPC, ISPMs and CPM Recommendations to engage with their National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPO) to access national phytosanitary systems that can be used to protect their plant life from IAS (e.g. risk analysis, surveillance systems, eradication procedures, border controls etc).	ongoing	PPC National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategy (2010, revised 2012)
			Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluations result in the development of National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategies which will include a component on how to address risks related to IAS that are harmful to plants.	ongoing	
		Support countries in building capacity on mainstreaming biodiversity under the One Health approach	FAO-Ecosystem Health Alliance study on drivers of zoonotic disease emergence from wildlife	2021	COFO/2020/REP (para 17.c, 22.c)
			Countries supported in implementing FAO AMR Action Plan	ongoing	C 2021/21 (para 23-27)
			Countries trained, where relevant, to include wildlife surveillance and other biodiversity aspects into One Health platforms and efforts	2023	COFO/2020/REP (para 17.c); C 2021/21 (para 74)
			Strengthen the promotion of sustainable management of wildlife, including the One Health approach to better prevent zoonotic disease risk (SWM Programme)	2022	COFO/2020/REP (para 17.c)
		Support the sustainable use and management of fertilizers	Report on soil management for sustainable agriculture that promotes nutrition	2023	FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management
		Support and strengthen the sharing and uptake of knowledge, technologies and good practices on management of pollinators	Support the national and regional implementation of the relevant elements of the International Pollinators Initiative 2.0 and the relevant Program of Work of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	2023	CBD/COP/DEC/14/6; CGRFA/17/19/Report (Appendix E)
		Support the sustainable utilization of fisheries resources, including through an ecosystem approach to fisheries management	Tools and E-learning course to support the implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) launched	2023	C 2021/23 (Para 9.g)
			Technical Guidelines to Prevent and Reduce Bycatch of Marine Mammals in Fisheries adopted	2021	C 2021/23 (para 17.g)

			Species guide on mesopelagic fishes of the Atlantic Ocean published	2021	C 2021/23 (Para 9.c)
			Best practices in bycatch reduction in tropical shrimp-trawl fisheries adopted	2021	Agreed during membership consultations
			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	C 2021/23 (Para 9.g)
		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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support provided for integration of measures for the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity for food and agriculture into national policy frameworks, strategies and action plans</li> <li>• Support provided to the mainstreaming and institutionalization of biodiversity in national agricultural extension programmes</li> <li>• Training programmes to enable agricultural producers to adopt ecosystem-based practices and promote shift towards sustainable production</li> </ul>	2023	Agreed during membership consultations
			Third Phase of the UN-REDD Programme launched and implemented in African, Asia-Pacific and Latin America regions	2021	COFO/25/REP (para 10.b ii)
		Continue to demonstrate that solutions that balance conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity, such as sustainable forest management, restoration and agroforestry, are possible, through sharing best practices, in line with national capacities, priorities and contexts; and that agriculture and forestry can synergistically support sustainable development	Practical orientations on multiple use forest management planning	2022	COFO/2020/REP (para 10b.iv)
			Innovations in the management of fast-growing trees: new practices in forest restoration and reforestation for peoples' livelihoods and the environment	2021	COFO/2020/REP (para 10b.iv; 38.e)
			Issue brief on agroforestry as a possible solution for more sustainable food systems	2022	COFO/2020/REP (para 10b.x; 17 e)
			Compilation of case studies on human-wildlife conflict management	2022	COFO/2020/REP (para 10b.iv); AFWC/2020/REP



		Support the implementation of sustainable forest management practices and improve the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife	Support the implementation of sustainable forest management practices in at least 30 countries	2023	COFO/2020/REP (para 33.b)
			Support improved national forest governance mechanisms in line with commitments to legal timber production and trade (min. 15 countries*)	2023	COFO/2020/REP (para 33.b)
			FAO-Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) Review on mainstreaming biodiversity in the forest sector	2022	COFO/2020/REP (para 17.b)
			Issue paper: what do we mean by community-based sustainable wildlife-management (SWM Programme)	2021	Agreed during membership consultations
			Best practices for the diagnostic of wildlife management framework	2021	COFO/2020/REP (para 10b.iii); AFWC/2020/REP
			Analysis of the roles of women and men, in wild meat supply chains based, on SWM Programme study cases	2023	COFO/2020/REP (para 10b.v); AFWC/2020/REP
			Data baseline across eight* SWM countries to feed global, regional and national databases	2021	COFO/2020/REP (para 10b.iii); AFWC/2020/REP
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, as well as in FAO statutory bodies	Meeting reports of Technical Committees, Regional Conferences, as well as in statutory bodies of FAO published	2023	Agreed during membership consultations

Improve the uptake of knowledge, technologies and good practices by FAO and partners	5	Establish a cross-divisional initiative to address the agricultural drivers of deforestation, land degradation, wetland losses and associated loss of biodiversity, as response to “Turning the tide on deforestation”, a UN system-wide effort requested by the Secretary-General and to be led by FAO and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) in collaboration with the UN Development Programme (UNDP), UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) and other relevant entities	An action plan in support of halting deforestation prepared by the Collaborative Partnership on Forests	2021	COFO/2020/REP (para 10 b.ii, 22.j. 23.e)
			A cross-divisional initiative established which promotes actions to transform food systems, as appropriate and dependent on national context, priorities and capacity to concurrently feed the planet and halt the loss of biodiversity and degradation of ecosystems	2022	COFO/2020/REP (para 10 b.x)
Outcome 3: Role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security and nutrition globally recognized					
Improve access to data and information on the 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 <sup>13</sup>	Annual FAO digital SDG Progress Report	2023	Resolution A/res/71/313
		Prepare FAO reports with sections on links between biodiversity, and food security and nutrition	State of the Forests 2022 launched prior to the Committee on Forestry (COFO)	2022	Agreed during membership consultations

<sup>13</sup> SDG 2.4.1, 2.5.1, 2.5.2, 12.3.1, 14.4.1, 14.6.1, 14.7.1, 14.b.1, 14.c.1, 15.1.1, 15.2.1, 15.3.1, 15.4.2, 15.6.1.

			State of Fisheries and Aquaculture launched prior to COFI 35	2022	C 2021/23 (Para 9.c)
			Supported the promotion of information relevant to the nutritional value of wild edible species to strengthen their contribution to food security	2023	Agreed during membership consultations
			The State of the World's Land and Water Resources for Food and Agriculture launched	2021	
			Reports on the status of preparation of 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 <sup>th</sup> Session of the CGRFA	2023	CGRFA/17/19/Report
			Report on global assessment of biodiversity and the livestock sector based on the Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model (GLEAM)	2021	C 2021/21 (para 13-14)
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 and its ecosystem services for food security, nutrition and health	Global Symposium on Soil Biodiversity	2021	GSPPA-VIII/20/Report, 6.4
			Symposium on <i>in situ</i> conservation and on-farm management of plant genetic resources	2021	CGRFA/17/19/Report (para 63)
			Global Symposium on Salt Affected Soils	2021	GSPPA-VIII/20/Report, 6.5
			Global Symposium on Soil Fertility	2022	Agreed during membership consultations
			Multi-stakeholder Dialogue on the role of food and agriculture in the Global Biodiversity Framework	2021	CL 166/9 (para 17.h); C 2021/21 (para 73)
			Regional and global information events on the International Code of Conduct for the Sustainable Use and Management of Fertilizers	2023	Agreed during membership consultations
			World Forestry Congress	2022	COFO/2020/REP (para 48)
			FAO/ Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific (NACA) Global Conference on Aquaculture	2021	Agreed during membership consultations
		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 (EAAP)	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	
		Represent FAO at sessions of relevant biodiversity conventions with a view to positioning FAO as the key forum for biodiversity for food and agriculture and ensuring that the needs of the agriculture sectors are included in other agreements	Contribute to the planning of the following events, and to the implementation of their outcomes, as appropriate		
			• 15 <sup>th</sup> and 16 <sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	2023	
			• 14 <sup>th</sup> and 15 <sup>th</sup> 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	5	Share good practices and develop tools that demonstrate the links between the sustainable use of biodiversity and food security and nutrition and support the transition to achieve biodiversity-friendly agriculture and sustainable food systems, as appropriate	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	COFO/2020/REP (para 10b.iv); AFWC/2020/REP
			In support of SDG target 12.7, book published on public food procurement, with several chapters related to supporting the use of local food diversity	2021	Agreed during membership consultations
			Guidelines, best practices and a monitoring framework for ecosystem restoration made available on the website of United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration	2023	COFO/2020/REP (para 29.e); C 2021/23 (Para 19.i)

and food security			Community of practice network of practitioners created through the Agroecology Knowledge Hub	2021	C 2019/REP (para 15)
			The Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation (TAPE) is tested in all regions and a global database is developed to improve evidence on the multi-dimensional performance of agroecology, as one of the sustainable innovative approaches available to achieve sustainable food systems	2021	
			Publication on Mountain farming systems – seeds for the future. A compilation of best agroecological farming practices in mountain areas and their contribution to sustainable mountain development	2021	Agreed during membership consultations
			Recarbonizing global soils: A technical manual of good management practices	2021	GSPPA-VIII/20/Report, 6.1
			FAO Position paper on Ecosystem Restoration for Food and Agriculture Production Sectors	2021	Agreed during membership consultations
			Guidelines for Good Beekeeping Practices for Sustainable Apiculture	2021	
Facilitate partnerships that support biodiversity mainstreaming between governments, development partners, civil society, the private sector and indigenous peoples and local communities	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 and nutrition	Joint initiative of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to halt deforestation	2021	COFO/2020/REP (para 22.j)
			Wildlife Forum organized by Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW)	2021	AFWC/2020/REP
			Annual plenary assemblies of the Global Soil Partnership (GSP)	2021-2023	Global Soil Partnership Constituency
			Annual working sessions of the Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils (ITPS)	2021-2023	
			Report on agricultural sectors' experiences on wetlands produced in collaboration with the RAMSAR Convention published	2023	Agreed during membership consultations
			Following COFI request, strengthened support to marine and inland RFMOs and RFABs, and other regional initiatives in mainstreaming biodiversity in the conservation and sustainable use of aquatic resources	ongoing	C 2021/23 (para 17.i)

		Contribute to the Biodiversity Liaison Group of the Convention on Biological Diversity (IPPC, ITPGRFA )	ongoing	CBD/COP/Decision V/5
	Contribute to the work of other organizations on phytosanitary measures	Continue to work with the World Customs Organization related to e-commerce, invasive alien species and Authorized Economic Operators	ongoing	CPM 2018/28 IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030
		Continue to work with the International Maritime Organization related to pests moving on sea containers	ongoing	
		Continue to work with the Universal Postal Union (UPU) related to e-Commerce -invasive alien species	ongoing	
		Continue to work with the World Trade Organization (WTO) related to Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement	ongoing	
	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 FAO Governing Bodies and statutory bodies regularly informed of developments in the implementation of the programme of work	ongoing	Decision IPBES-2/8: Collaborative partnership arrangement
	Contribute to the One Health Tripartite (FAO, World Health Organization (WHO) and World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)), and other One Health platforms	Continue to strengthen One Health governance by cooperation with UNEP and others, in relation to environment and biodiversity, to develop the appropriate panels and policies, under the guidance of FAO Members	2021	C 2021/21 (para 25, 28; 74); COFO/2020/REP (para 17.c)
		Work with OIE and CITES on wildlife wet-markets	2023	Agreed during membership consultations
	Consider synergies between climate initiatives in agriculture and the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, taking into account national circumstances	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	GSPPA-VIII/20/Report, 6.1
	Strengthen support to sustainable and innovative business practices and support	Develop, test and promote a set of indicators/measurement matrix, working with	2021	CL 165/Rep (para 12)

		countries in accounting for their ecosystem services	private sector partners, to assist companies involved in the food and agriculture sector to measure their impact on biodiversity, and/or to help national governments collect corporate practices related to biodiversity		
			Collaborate with private sector corporate reporting organizations such as Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) to better mainstream biodiversity in their standards, in particular sector standards related to food and agriculture	2021	
		Support countries to avoid the negative impacts of agriculture and food systems on biodiversity by promoting sustainable practices	Countries supported to eliminate practices, and public policies that are harmful to biodiversity with due observance of multilaterally agreed biodiversity targets, in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts and enhance conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, depending on national context and priorities and in line with WTO rules and other relevant international obligations	2023	Agreed during membership consultations
Raise awareness of the role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security and nutrition at relevant fora	7	Raise awareness on the drivers of forest biodiversity loss and how to address these	Technical paper on the role of sustainable livestock management to reduce deforestation and the degradation of agro-silvopastoral systems in dryland regions	2022	COFO/2020/REP (para 22-23); C 2021/21 (para 13-14)
		Engage in and co-lead the UN Decades on Nutrition, Ocean Science, Family Farming, Water, and Ecosystem Restoration, support the commemoration of the international/world days on Pulses, Wetlands, Wildlife, Forests, Water, Bee, Biological Diversity, Environment, Desertification and Drought, Mangrove Ecosystems, Awareness on Food Loss and Waste, Soil, Mountain and Plant Health, and advocate for biodiversity mainstreaming and the role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security and nutrition within these	Annual campaigns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Pulses Day (1 February)</li> <li>• World Wetlands Day (2 February)</li> <li>• World Wildlife Day (3 March)</li> <li>• International Day of Forests (21 March)</li> <li>• World Water Day (22 March)</li> <li>• World Bee Day (20 May)</li> <li>• International Day for Biological Diversity (22 May)</li> <li>• World Environment Day (5 June)</li> <li>• Desertification and Drought Day (17 June)</li> <li>• International Day for Mangrove Ecosystems (26 July)</li> <li>• International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste (29 September)</li> </ul>	2021-2023	Relevant UNGA Resolutions on official observances

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Soil Day (5 December)</li> <li>• International Mountain Day (11 December)</li> <li>• International Day of Plant Health (TBD) <sup>14</sup></li> </ul>		
			Strategy for UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration developed (2021-2030), launched and implemented	2021	UNGA A/RES/73/284; C 2021/23 (Para 19.i)
			Strategy for UN Decade on Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030) – Decade Implementation Plan	2023	C 2021/23 (para 17.h)
			Mid-term review of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition	2021	Agreed during membership consultations
			International Year of Fruits and Vegetables	2021	Relevant UNGA Resolution
			International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture	2022	

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<sup>14</sup> Subject to the approval of FAO Conference and UN General Assembly.



Outcome 4: Coordination and delivery of FAO's work on biodiversity strengthened					
Enhance the capacity of FAO in biodiversity-related matters	4	Develop an FAO-wide internal working group on biodiversity, including, as appropriate, thematic sub-working groups, for knowledge exchange on biodiversity matters	FAO wide working group established	2021	Agreed during membership consultations
			Up-to-date roster of FAO Biodiversity Focal Points available on-line	2021	
			Capacity built to coordinate biodiversity within FAO and provide consistent support to common areas of work	ongoing	
			Working Group on Dryland Forests and Agrosilvopastoral Systems	ongoing	COFO/2020/REP (para 39)
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	Agreed during membership consultations
		Create a biodiversity marker (following the example of the gender marker) for projects	Biodiversity marker implemented in project design and approval	2023	
			Biodiversity marker included in FAO Country annual reports	2021	
		Include biodiversity-related issues in project risk management and FPIC (Free, Prior and Informed Consent)	Biodiversity included in project risk management tools	2021	
Strengthen collaboration with relevant organizations	6	Develop new procurement guidelines that take into consideration biodiversity concerns	Review of the status of biodiversity in FAO procurement	2021	
		Establish biodiversity as a key area of collaboration with relevant international organizations, civil society and private sector actors and indigenous peoples and local communities	Biodiversity reflected in new and updated cooperation agreements (e.g. Memorandum of Understanding)	2021	

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**\* FAO CORE FUNCTIONS<sup>15</sup>**

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

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<sup>15</sup> [C 2019/3](#), paragraph 21

## Annex 2: FAO Strategic Framework Indicators

**Table 1.** FAO Strategic Framework Outcome Indicators<sup>16</sup> used to monitor changes in the country level or global enabling environment and capacities to achieve the Goals of the Biodiversity Strategy

FAO Strategic Framework Outcome	FAO Strategic Framework Outcome Indicator
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 SDGF 2.4.1.
	2.1.B: Percentage of countries with high-degree of implementation of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
	2.1.C: Number of countries reporting progress towards sustainable forest management (SDG 15.2.1)
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. Although there is not yet a cross-cutting theme on biodiversity, many of the Objective 6 contributions to SP2 <sup>17</sup> 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	

<sup>16</sup> [CL 163/3-WA3](#)

<sup>17</sup> As listed in [C 2019/3](#), pages 64-71

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 Strategic Framework Outputs, output indicators and targets<sup>18</sup> used to monitor FAO's direct contributions to the implementation of the Biodiversity Strategy

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 climate change and environmental degradation.	30	81

<sup>18</sup> [CL 163/3-WA4](#)

2.2.2 Government and stakeholders' capacities improved to facilitate cross-sectoral 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-sectoral 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