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Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
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Продовольственная и
сельскохозяйственная организация
Объединенных Наций

Organización de las
Naciones Unidas para la
Alimentación y la Agricultura

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COMMISSION ON GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

GROUP OF NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS FOR BIODIVERSITY FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Second Part of the Second Meeting

25–27 May 2021

ADDITIONAL SUBMISSIONS BY COMMISSION MEMBERS AND OBSERVERS ON THE DOCUMENT *BIODIVERSITY FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE – REVISED DRAFT NEEDS AND POSSIBLE ACTIONS*

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Documents can be consulted at www.fao.org

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At the request of the Co-Chairs of the Second Meeting of the Group of National Focal Points for Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture, the Secretariat of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (Commission), on 15 April 2021, invited Members of the Commission to provide, by 30 April 2021, written inputs on the document *Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture – Revised Draft Needs and Possible Actions*, as contained in *Appendix I* to the Report of the first part of the Second Meeting of National Focal Points for Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture,¹ as a way to facilitate the review of the document during the second part of the Second Meeting.
2. Members were invited to “provide inputs, in particular those reflecting regional views, in the form of concrete text proposals on those parts of the text (pages 14–23)² that had not been reviewed by the Group of National Focal Points during the first part of the Second Meeting.”
3. Eight countries provided inputs. Inputs on those parts of the text that had not been reviewed by the Group of National Focal Points during the first part of the second meeting are presented below in the languages in which they were received. Submissions provided in the form of comments or edits integrated into the text of PDF or Word files are presented in table format. Proposed additions are indicated in bold and proposed deletions in strikethrough font.
4. Inputs provided on the draft as it stood prior to the first part of the Second Meeting can be found in the document CGRFA/NFP-BFA-2/21/Inf.3.

II. SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS

A. BELGIUM

Paragraph/Section	Proposed changes	Comments
Entire document	Text deletion: [possible]	
[Strategic] Priority 2.2, Rationale		what is understood as conservation should be described here in this rationale. It should clearly state it includes protection and restoration.
[Strategic] Priority 2.2, Rationale	Text addition in 2 nd paragraph, 3 rd sentence: With respect to conservation activities and strategies <i>per se</i> , priority should be given to expanding the use of <i>in situ</i> conservation via biodiversity-friendly management practices as well as restoration measures in crop and livestock production, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, including, where relevant, traditional	

¹ [CGRFA/NFP-BFA-2.2/21/2](#).

² Page numbers refer to English version. This corresponds to pages 18–31 in the French version and pages 16–28 in the Spanish version.

	management practices associated with local or indigenous communities.	
[Strategic] Priority 2.2, Rationale	Text addition in 2 nd paragraph, 5 th sentence: This may involve, for example, maintaining and restoring areas of natural or semi-natural habitat within and around production systems, including systems that are intensively managed, and where necessary restoring or reconnecting damaged or fragmented habitats.	
Strategic priority area 3, Introduction	Text deletion and additions in 5 th paragraph, 3 rd sentence: Economic analysis, including economic valuation, can help to make the hidden benefits and costs of biodiversity and hidden costs of biodiversity loss more visible and hence increase awareness of the need for conservation and sustainable use and drive more effective conservation and sustainable use policies.	
Strategic priority area 3, Introduction	Text addition in 6 th paragraph, between 2 nd and 3 rd sentences: Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity still exist and need to be eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to avoid negative impacts.	
[Possible] Action 3.1.1	Text addition: Promote the implementation, at all levels, of the sectoral global plans of action to raise awareness of the roles and values of the respective genetic resources and ecosystems and build capacity to strengthen research, education and training for their sustainable use and conservation, as appropriate.	
[Strategic] Priority 3.2, Rationale	Text addition in 2 nd paragraph, 1 st sentence: The importance of valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services is widely recognized as well as the need	With references to “valuation” in same sentence: valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services is of no use

	for its mainstreaming into all relevant policies.	without its mainstreaming into all relevant policies. The importance of mainstreaming should be highlighted in this rationale.
[Possible] Action 3.2.2	Text addition: In implementing activities related to strengthening institutions and policy frameworks for the management of BFA, including in the implementation of the sectoral global plans of action, ensure, to the extent possible, that interactions between the sectors of food and agriculture and other relevant sectors (energy, textile, tourism) are taken into account and that synergies are promoted and duplication of efforts minimized.	With references to “food and agriculture”: why only limit to sectors of food ? Food and agriculture have interactions with other sectors : energy, textile, tourism...
[Possible] Action 3.2.4		With reference to “are adequately mainstreamed into relevant frameworks”: This is so important that it should be more emphasized in the introduction
[Possible] Action 3.2.6	Text addition: In reviewing and, as relevant, updating legislative, administrative and policy frameworks for the management of BFA, ensure that they are aligned, to the extent feasible, with the SDG Framework and vice versa and promote the contributions of BFA and its management to efforts to meet the SDGs.	
[Possible] Action 3.2.12	Text addition: Promote and incentivize global markets/value chains that favour sustainable products and – consistent with relevant international agreements – local and regional markets and value chains – including where possible short value chains and diverse retail infrastructures that strengthen the linkages between producers and consumers – for products from production systems that	With reference to “local and regional markets and value chains”: why only "local and regional". Shorter value chains should be promoted but globalization remains a fact and global markets/value chains that favour sustainable products should be promoted as well. This is mutually supportive

	favour the conservation and sustainable use of BFA.	with action 3.2.16 (promote responsible sourcing)
[Possible] Action 3.2.12	Text addition after last sentence: Unsustainable products should be discentivized as well.	
[Possible] Action 3.2.13	Text addition and deletion: Document and map existing incentive schemes and other economic instruments that are harmful to BFA and eliminate these incentives harmful to biodiversity.	
Annex 1, Table 1		Best to order the table alphabetically

B. BRAZIL³

Paragraph/Section	Proposed changes	Comments
[Possible] Action 2.1.6		This actions seems to belong on priority area 1.1. It might be merged to action 1.1.4
[Possible] Action 2.2.3	Text addition: Identify priority species, ecosystems and ecosystem services for conservation and restoration at national level and establish targets or goals relative to these priorities. Improve, where appropriate, landscape structure to provide habitats for associated biodiversity and wild food species.	[Comment on 2.2.7] This is too specific to be a stand alone action, we suggest to merge it to action 2.2.3 (adding the same text at the end of action 2.2.3).
[Possible] Action 2.2.4	Text deletion: Strengthen conservation programmes, in particular <i>in situ</i> or on-farm conservation, which may be more effective for many types of associated biodiversity and wild foods , and seek to optimize complementarity between <i>in situ</i> and <i>ex situ</i> conservation approaches, where appropriate.	DELETE THIS PART, it is unnecessary and conveys a restrictive judgement on the usefulness and application of <i>in situ</i> and on farm conservation.
[Possible] Action 2.2.5	Text deletion:	This action duplicates the action 2.1.4 and should be deleted

³ Comments refer to the version contained in Appendix I of document CGRFA/NFP-BFA-2/21/2.

	Promote the conservation and restoration of BFA through the use of biodiversity friendly management practices in crop and livestock production, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, including, where relevant, through a combination of and innovative technologies and traditional management practices.	
[Possible] Action 2.2.7	Text deletion: Improve, where appropriate, landscape structure to provide habitats for associated biodiversity and wild food species.	This is too specific to be a stand alone action, we suggest to merge it to action 2.2.3 (adding the same text at the end of action 2.2.3).
[Possible] Action 2.2.9	Text addition: In planning and implementing nature protection activities, take into account, as relevant, the roles of components of BFA in supplying ecosystem services to food and agricultural systems and more generally, in accordance with national circumstances and priorities.	ADD TO THE END: ", in accordance with national circumstances and priorities".
[Possible] Action 2.2.11	Text deletion: Develop, promote and support community and cross-cultural partnerships involving scientists and indigenous peoples and local communities that are holders of traditional knowledge to facilitate the sustainable use and in situ and on-farm conservation of BFA.	DELETE THIS ACTION. It is very similar to 2.2.10 and we believe the former seems to be more general and concise.
[Possible] Action 3.1.3	Text deletion: Raise awareness, at all levels, of the importance of BFA, including in particular associated biodiversity and wild foods, of the ecosystem services it provides and of the need for its sustainable use, conservation and restoration, including by supporting regional and international awareness-raising campaigns, with a view to strengthening support from governments, institutions and other relevant stakeholders.	DELETE "in particular".
[Possible] Action 3.1.5	Text replacement: Improve the transfer of the outputs of research on BFA, in particular on	We support the idea, but would like to suggest an alternative language, as follows:

	<p>associated biodiversity, wild foods and ecosystem services, to producers and policy-makers. Improve collaboration on BFA, including on associated biodiversity, wild foods and ecosystem services, between research communities and producers and policy-makers, with a view to support innovation.</p>	<p>“3.1.5 Improve collaboration on BFA, including on associated biodiversity, wild foods and ecosystem services, between research communities and producers and policy-makers, with a view to support innovation”.</p>
<p>[Possible] Action 3.1.7</p>	<p>.</p>	<p>This action could be merged with the previous one, maybe by simply adding to the end of the former ", including by promoting interdisciplinary skills"</p>
<p>[Possible] Action 3.1.10</p>	<p>Text replacement: Promote, through various means (e.g. increasing recognition, including through adequate remuneration, providing adequate infrastructure, such as laboratories, and logistical support), education and research in the field of BFA. Promote, in accordance with national circumstances and capacities, education and research in the field of BFA.</p>	<p>We prefer to keep the language more general and not cherry picking examples. Alternative: “3.1.10 Promote, in accordance with national circumstances and capacities, education and research in the field of BFA”</p>
<p>[Possible] Actions 3.2.3, 3.2.4, 3.2.5</p>	<p>Text replacement: 3.2.3 Inventory and review existing legislative, administrative and policy frameworks on the use, conservation and restoration of and access to and sharing of benefits arising from the use of BFA, their implementation and the extent of their (negative or positive) impacts on the sustainable use of BFA. Where gaps, weaknesses or inefficiencies are identified, address them by developing new measures or strengthening or harmonizing existing measures, as appropriate. 3.2.4 In reviewing and, as relevant, updating legislative, administrative and policy frameworks for the management of BFA, ensure that all components of BFA are adequately mainstreamed into relevant frameworks (e.g. those for biodiversity in general, those for the various sectors of food and agriculture, those for other sectors that may have an impact on BFA and those for research and education) and</p>	<p>We believe actions 3.2.3, 3.2.4 and 3.2.5 are very similar and could be merged into a more concise and general action, that would read as follows: ““In reviewing and, as relevant, updating legislative, administrative and policy frameworks for the management of BFA, consider options for mainstreaming BFA into relevant frameworks, including measures to address drivers of change, and for supporting cross-sectoral efforts, in accordance with national circumstances, capabilities and priorities.”</p>

	<p>that cross-sectoral considerations (e.g. interactions, synergies and trade-offs in the management of BFA across the crop, livestock, forest, fisheries and aquaculture sectors) are adequately addressed, for example through the establishment of cross-sectoral (interministerial) and multistakeholder working groups, as appropriate and taking into account existing efforts.</p> <p>3.2.5 In reviewing and, as relevant, updating legislative, administrative and policy frameworks for the management of BFA, ensure that they include adequate measures to counter drivers of change that negatively affect BFA and associated ecosystem services.</p> <p>In reviewing and, as relevant, updating legislative, administrative and policy frameworks for the management of BFA, consider options for mainstreaming BFA into relevant frameworks, including measures to address drivers of change, and for supporting cross-sectoral efforts, in accordance with national circumstances, capabilities and priorities.</p>	
<p>[Possible] Action 3.2.12</p>	<p>Text deletion: Promote and incentivize – consistent with relevant international agreements – local and regional markets and value chains – including where possible short value chains and diverse retail infrastructures that strengthen the linkages between producers and consumers – for products from production systems that favour the conservation and sustainable use of BFA.</p>	<p>Delete, since local and regional markets and short supply chains are not necessarily more sustainable or favourable to biodiversity when compared to global markets and long supply chains. The sustainability will depend on the production system and transport, among other factors. Incentives to short supply chains often hide subsidies that hamper the access to markets by more efficient and sustainable producers, including those from developing countries.</p>
<p>[Possible] Action 3.2.12</p>	<p>Text deletion: Potential measures in this context may include, as relevant: adding value to relevant products, for example by establishing or strengthening labelling, certification and traceability schemes or promoting touristic and gastronomic activities involving local and/or</p>	<p>Delete, since those schemes do not necessarily guarantee the sustainability of production and often create barriers to the access of small and medium producers to markets, due to the high costs of compliance and monitoring.</p>

	traditional foods; raising awareness among consumers with regard to responsible and sustainable purchasing choices;	
[Possible] Action 3.2.12	Text deletion: where appropriate, promoting the consumption of local foods to improve nutrition and health; and improving cooperation among actors in the value chain.	Delete, for the same reason mentioned above (there is no direct link between locally sourced food and nutrition, sustainability or health).
[Possible] Action 3.2.13	Text deletion: Eliminate incentives harmful to biodiversity.	This item should be deleted, since there is no clear definition of “harmful incentives” and corresponding metrics. We recall that proposals for eliminating incentives harmful to biodiversity are under discussion within the CDB and the negotiations of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, and would should no prejudice the outcomes of ongoing negotiations. On a similar note, discussions on subsidies within FAO should not undermine the rights and obligations under other relevant international agreements, thus documents from FAO should refrain from using expressions that lack a multilaterally-agreed upon definition.
[Possible] Action 3.2.14	Text addition: Adapt policies and investment decisions in the various sectors of food and agriculture so that they better account for the negative impacts of ecosystem degradation and the co-benefits of investments in nature and in the production systems that employ good agriculture and livestock practices.	Add to the end: "and in the production systems that employ good agriculture and livestock practices. "
[Possible] Action 3.2.15	Text replacement: Apply the principles of the circular economy and develop resource-efficiency targets in the food system to support the sustainable use, conservation and restoration of BFA and to promote changes in consumption and production patterns. Promote sustainable consumption and production, including through circular economy and other	We suggesting changing the order of elements in this sentence as follows: "Promote sustainable consumption and production, including through circular economy and other approaches to resource use efficiency, in order to support the sustainable use, conservation and restoration of BFA." We believe the sentence reads more clearly like that and

	approaches to resource use efficiency, in order to support the sustainable use, conservation and restoration of BFA.	establishes a clear link between the general idea (SDG 12), the means to achieve it highlighted in this action (resource-use efficiency) and the goal of this document (support BFA).
[Possible] Action 3.2.16	Text replacement: Promote responsible and sustainable sourcing of raw materials and commodities in the food system, including by reconciling sourcing with the protection of ecosystems and biodiversity in source countries. Promote sustainable sourcing of materials in food system, including by reconciling sourcing with the protection of ecosystems and biodiversity, consistent with relevant international trade agreements.	This sentence contains some bias and should be rephrased in a more neutral way, so that it applies to all material used in food systems and does not discriminate against developing countries that rely on agricultural exports as a major source of incomes: "Promote sustainable sourcing of materials in food system, including by reconciling sourcing with the protection of ecosystems and biodiversity, consistent with relevant international trade agreements." The word "responsible" should be deleted because it is not clear what it means and the adjective "sustainable" is more clear and encompassing, since it considers the economic, social and environmental pillars. All materials in all the chains of the food systems should be sustainably sourced, and not only raw material and commodities (for instance, also fuels, packaging and materials used in retail should be sustainably sourced). The expression "in source countries" should be deleted because it wrongly associates sustainability issues to international trade.

C. COLOMBIA

Una vez revisado el documento de las páginas 14 a la 23, solo tendríamos un comentario, respecto al numeral 3.3.6, pues teniendo en cuenta que no hemos ratificado Nagoya ni TIRFAA, sería bueno dejar el precedente en el cual se manifieste o se incluya la posibilidad para los países que no hacen parte de los mismos, pero que si tienen regulación interna al acceso.

Texto original:

3.3.6 Promover el intercambio de los beneficios derivados de la utilización de los RGAA mediante instrumentos internacionales como el Sistema multilateral del Tratado Internacional sobre los Recursos Fitogenéticos para la Alimentación y la Agricultura y el Protocolo de Nagoya del CDB a la luz de la importancia de esos recursos financieros para la conservación y la utilización sostenible de los RGAA, especialmente en los países en desarrollo, y del carácter especial de los RGAA y sus rasgos distintivos. O los mecanismos internos de cada país

Recomendación:

3.3.6 Promover el intercambio de los beneficios derivados de la utilización de los RGAA mediante instrumentos internacionales como el Sistema multilateral del Tratado Internacional sobre los Recursos Fitogenéticos para la Alimentación y la Agricultura y el Protocolo de Nagoya del CDB, o los mecanismos internos regulatorios de cada país a la luz de la importancia de esos recursos financieros para la conservación y la utilización sostenible de los RGAA, especialmente en los países en desarrollo, y del carácter especial de los RGAA y sus rasgos distintivos. O los mecanismos internos de cada país.

D. JORDAN

Paragraph/Section	Proposed changes	Comments
[Possible] Action 2.1.7	Text additions following this [Possible] Action: Promote cultivation of Wild Edible Species and sustainable methods of collection from the wild to relief pressure on the the wild populations. Set measures to prevent the gene flow from cultivation of commercial varieties in particular the GMOs in the centers of origin of the cultivated species especially dispersal of pollen grains.	
[Possible] Action 2.2.7		I am not sure I understand what is meant with structure ?
[Possible] Action 2.2.12	Text addition following this [Possible] Action: Promote active conservation of BFA especially in the biosphere reserves enhancing restoration of traditional plantations and monitoring crop wild relatives as part of flora	
Strategic priority 3, Introduction	Text addition at end of 2 nd paragraph, last sentence	

	in addition to lack of collaboration and correspondence with local communities.	
Strategic priority 3, Introduction	Text addition at end of 6 th paragraph: Moreover, access and benefit sharing mechanisms should be implemented in a way to support the local communities custodianship and support sustainability of the different BFA components.	
Strategic priority 3.1, Rationale	Text addition in 3 rd paragraph: Research at national and international levels into all aspects of BFA identification and management needs to be strengthened, including through support for National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS) and the establishment or strengthening of research networks on associated biodiversit	
[Possible] Action 3.1.3	Text replacement: Raise awareness, at all levels, of the importance of BFA, including in particular associated biodiversity and wild foods, of and the ecosystem services it provides and of the need for its sustainable use, conservation and restoration, including by supporting regional and international awareness-raising campaigns, with a view to strengthening support from governments, institutions and other relevant stakeholders. Develop relevant capacity to support these efforts, as required.	
[Possible] Action 3.2.12	Text additions following this [Possible] Action: Promote elaboration and articulation of many general legal frameworks that is built on up to date needs and evaluation data to address conservation and sustainable utilization of BFA including Crop Wild Relatives and Wild edible Species Promote and support cultivation and domestication of new	

	<p>commodities from the wild and promote and support breeding toward consumers preferences and adding value and labeling the nutritional value and competitiveness ability.</p> <p>Promote implementation and putting into effect pre-existing relevant legal frameworks that are not implemented</p>	
[Possible] Action 3.2.14	<p>Text addition following this [Possible] Action:</p> <p>Adapt policies legal frameworks to combat alien invasive species</p>	
[Possible] Action 3.3.8	<p>Text addition following this [Possible] Action:</p> <p>Support inventories and developments of national legal frameworks relevant to conservation and sustainable utilization of BFA especially in the developing countries</p>	
Annex 1: Wild foods row	<p>Text addition at end of last sentence:</p> <p>For example, capture fisheries are probably the largest single example of the human use of wild foods, and many aquaculture facilities use wild-caught stocks for broodstock or larval grow-out there are many examples on crop wild relatives that are readily harvested from the wild as well.</p>	

E. MEXICO

TEXTO ORIGINAL	PROPUESTA DE TEXTO	JUSTIFICACIÓN
<p>[Posibles] medidas</p> <p>2.2.1 Promover la aplicación en todos los niveles de los planes sectoriales de acción mundial a fin de mejorar la conservación in situ, en las explotaciones y ex situ de los recursos genéticos respectivos, según corresponda.</p>		

<p>2.2.2 Al llevar a cabo actividades relacionadas con la conservación de la BAA, incluso en el marco de la aplicación de los planes sectoriales de acción mundial, velar por que, en la medida de lo posible, se tengan en cuenta las interacciones entre los sectores de la alimentación y la agricultura, porque se promuevan las sinergias y porque se reduzca al mínimo la duplicación de esfuerzos.</p>	<p>2.2.2 Al llevar a cabo actividades relacionadas con la conservación de la BAA, incluso en el marco de la aplicación de los planes sectoriales de acción mundial, velar por que, en la medida de lo posible, se tengan en cuenta las interacciones entre los sectores de la alimentación y la agricultura, porque se promuevan las sinergias y porque se reduzca al mínimo evite la duplicación de esfuerzos.</p>	
<p>ÁREA ESTRATÉGICA PRIORITARIA 3: MARCOS INSTITUCIONALES EN ARAS DE LA BIODIVERSIDAD PARA LA ALIMENTACIÓN Y LA AGRICULTURA</p> <p>Introducción</p> <p>Son esenciales marcos institucionales adecuados (incluidas políticas y leyes apropiadas, mecanismos eficaces para su aplicación y mecanismos eficaces para crear conciencia, recabar la participación de interesados y promover la cooperación y el intercambio de información) para la conservación y la utilización sostenible de la BAA y para el mantenimiento de su contribución al suministro de servicios ecosistémicos.</p> <p>* Los marcos institucionales para la gestión de la BAA a menudo son inadecuados, en particular por lo que se refiere a la biodiversidad asociada y los alimentos silvestres. Por ejemplo, a menudo no se incorpora en suficiente medida la BAA en las políticas sectoriales, tanto en el sector de la alimentación y la agricultura como en otros ámbitos. En los marcos de políticas generales relacionadas con la biodiversidad suele prestarse una atención limitada a los vínculos entre la biodiversidad y la alimentación y la agricultura. En los casos en que existen políticas y legislación pertinentes, su aplicación suele ser deficiente. Como se observaba en relación con el Área estratégica prioritaria 2, la falta de</p>		

<p>colaboración y coordinación entre interesados es una limitación generalizada a la mejora de la gestión de la BAA. Suele ser una deficiencia destacada la falta de vínculos adecuados entre ministerios, entre investigadores y encargados de formular las políticas, y entre estos y los interesados en los sistemas de producción y las comunidades.</p> <p>* Los productores, en particular los productores en pequeña escala e indígenas, incluidas las mujeres, suelen estar marginados y excluidos de los procesos de toma de decisiones que afectan a sus sistemas de producción. Sin embargo, muchas organizaciones de productores y muchas organizaciones comunitarias desempeñan papeles importantes prestando un apoyo práctico a la gestión sostenible de la BAA y promoviendo políticas o estrategias de comercialización que respaldan la función de los productores como guardianes de la BAA. Las políticas sociales y económicas deben estar destinadas a asegurar la equidad para las poblaciones rurales, en particular protegiendo los recursos colectivos de los que dependen muchos productores en pequeña escala y garantizándoles el acceso equitativo a estos, de forma que estas poblaciones puedan construir de forma sostenible su capacidad productiva.</p> <p>Una de las mayores dificultades para el desarrollo, la adopción y la aplicación de políticas y legislación eficaces para la utilización sostenible y la conservación de la BAA es la carencia de datos sobre las características de los ecosistemas y la limitada comprensión de las funciones y servicios ecosistémicos, y en concreto las funciones de la BAA en este contexto (véanse en el Área estratégica prioritaria 1 las medidas dirigidas a subsanar esas carencias). En consecuencia, debe fortalecerse la investigación en estos ámbitos.</p> <p>Gran parte de los servicios ecosistémicos reguladores, de apoyo y culturales prestados por la BAA no suelen ser objeto de transacciones</p>		
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<p>comerciales en los mercados, por lo que su valor a menudo no se consigna en las estadísticas económicas. Ello puede contribuir a que se pasen por alto en el marco de la formulación de políticas. El análisis económico, incluida la valoración económica, puede ayudar a dar mayor visibilidad a los beneficios y costos ocultos de la biodiversidad y de la pérdida de esta y, con ello, sensibilizar acerca de la necesidad de la conservación e impulsar políticas de conservación más eficaces. La planificación nacional debe velar por el suministro a largo plazo de bienes públicos ligados al mantenimiento de la BAA y el suministro de servicios ecosistémicos.</p> <p>Los incentivos y otros instrumentos económicos para la promoción de la utilización sostenible y la conservación de la BAA pueden adoptar varias formas y tener su origen en programas públicos, inversiones del sector privado o iniciativas de la sociedad civil. Con frecuencia siguen sin existir medidas de incentivo y, cuando sí existen, la falta de coordinación en su aplicación suele limitar su éxito. En muchos países es previsible que crezca el mercado de productos certificados con atributos que promueven la salud o productos que cumplen normas ambientales o sociales. Ello puede conllevar oportunidades de promover la producción favorable a la biodiversidad.</p> <p>En general, la gestión de la BAA debe integrarse debidamente en las políticas a corto y a largo plazo orientadas al desarrollo del sector de la alimentación y la agricultura y en los marcos más amplios de planificación intersectorial dirigida a la consecución de los ODS.</p> <p>Prioridad [estratégica] 3.1 Crear capacidad por medio de la sensibilización, la investigación, la educación y la capacitación.</p> <p>Justificación La sensibilización, la investigación, la educación y la capacitación a todos</p>	<p>por lo que su valor salvo excepciones, no se consigna en las estadísticas económicas</p>	
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<p>los niveles son objeto de un amplio reconocimiento como medios fundamentales para promover la gestión sostenible de la BAA. Como se observaba en relación con las Áreas estratégicas prioritarias 1 y 2, pese a su contribución esencial a la alimentación y la agricultura, debe mejorarse el conocimiento de los componentes de la BAA y los servicios ecosistémicos que suministran, así como la manera en que se ven afectados por los enfoques y prácticas de gestión y por otros factores de cambio.</p> <p>* En particular, en muchos países en desarrollo la falta de capacidad humana es, junto con la falta de recursos financieros, un obstáculo destacado a las actividades dirigidas a mejorar la gestión de la BAA. Muchos países tendrán que prestar especial atención al establecimiento y el desarrollo de instituciones de investigación, enseñanza y capacitación y a la creación de una base fuerte y variada de aptitudes, por ejemplo en el ámbito de la taxonomía y a través de la ciencia ciudadana¹⁹.</p> <p>* Debe fortalecerse la investigación a escala nacional e internacional de todos los aspectos de la gestión de la BAA, en particular prestando apoyo a Sistemas nacionales de investigaciones agronómicas (SNIA) y estableciendo o fortaleciendo redes de investigación sobre la biodiversidad asociada.</p> <p>[Posibles] medidas</p> <p>3.1.1 Fomentar la aplicación en todos los niveles de los planes sectoriales de acción mundial con el fin de aumentar el conocimiento de las funciones y los valores de los recursos genéticos respectivos y crear capacidad para reforzar la investigación, la educación y la capacitación para su utilización sostenible y conservación, según corresponda.</p> <p>3.1.2 Al llevar a cabo actividades de sensibilización, investigación, educación y capacitación en relación con la BAA y su gestión, incluso en</p>	<p>para promover la creación de capacidades para la gestión..</p>	
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	alguna forma se beneficia del uso de los BAA. Se elimina la , y la palabra de	
3.1.5 Mejorar la transferencia a los productores y a los encargados de formular políticas de los productos de la investigación sobre la BAA, en particular sobre la biodiversidad asociada, los alimentos silvestres y los servicios ecosistémicos.	3.1.5 Mejorar la transferencia de conocimientos a...	
3.1.11 Promover figuras organizativas entre los productores para promover la conservación y uso sustentable de los RGAA y BAA, como bancos comunitarios, grupos de mejoramiento participativo, custodios de la Biodiversidad, entre otros	Se sugiere incluir esta parte	
3.2.5 Al examinar y, cuando proceda, actualizar los marcos legislativos, administrativos y de políticas para la gestión de la BAA, velar por que contengan medidas adecuadas para hacer frente a los factores de cambio que afectan negativamente a la BAA y a los servicios ecosistémicos conexos. 3.2.6 Al examinar y, cuando proceda, actualizar los marcos legislativos, administrativos y de políticas para la gestión de la BAA, velar por que se ajusten en la medida de lo posible al marco de los ODS y promover la contribución de la BAA y su gestión a las actividades centradas en la consecución de los ODS.	Se propone fusionar 3.2.5 y 3.2.6	
3.2.13 Eliminar los incentivos que perjudiquen a la biodiversidad.	3.2.13 Eliminar los incentivos de los programas oficiales de fomento que perjudiquen o amenacen a la biodiversidad.	
3.2.18 Promover el uso, comercialización y valorización de los alimentos de recolecta	Se sugiere agregar esta fracción	
3.3.2 Mejorar la cooperación entre productores, investigadores, consumidores y encargados de formular políticas en el sector de la agricultura y en otros ámbitos a fin de facilitar la elaboración de políticas	3.3.2 Mejorar la comunicación para fomentar la cooperación entre productores...	

más pertinentes y eficaces en materia de BAA.		
3.3.4 Seguir desarrollando y reforzando la cooperación internacional para incorporar la BAA en los sectores agrícolas y más allá de dichos sectores. Difundir ejemplos de cooperación fructífera	Difundir casos exitosos de cooperación	
3.3.9 Propiciar que los gobiernos incluyan en sus programas de desarrollo, políticas y estrategias para apoyar a los productores que atienden áreas de Biodiversidad asociada a la alimentación y fomentar así su conservación.	Se sugiere agregar	

F. NORTH AMERICA

Paragraph/Section	Proposed changes	Comments
[Possible] Action 2.1.6	Text addition and deletion: Promote research, including interdisciplinary, transdisciplinary, cross-cultural and participatory and inclusive research, on BFA and its roles in food systems and on management practices and approaches that contribute or potentially contribute to the sustainable use, conservation and restoration of BFA.	
[Strategic] Priority 2.2, Rationale	Text addition in 1 st paragraph after 4 th sentence: Assessments of biodiversity are challenging.	
[Strategic] Priority 2.2, Rationale	Text addition in 1 st paragraph, last sentence: In many cases, it may prove more efficient to prioritize conservation methods and approaches targeting ecosystems rather than those targeting individual species.	
[Strategic] Priority 2.2, Rationale	Text addition at the end of the 1 st paragraph:	

	The complementarity between <i>in situ</i> and <i>ex situ</i> conservation needs to be enhanced.	
[Strategic] Priority 2.2, Rationale	Text addition in 2 nd paragraph, 4 th sentence: It is important in this context to improve landscape structure in managed agricultural landscapes so as to provide habitat for associated biodiversity species.	
[Possible] Action 2.2.2	Text replacement: In implementing activities related to the conservation of BFA, including in the implementation of the sectoral global plans of action, ensure, to the extent possible, that interactions between the sectors of food and agriculture are taken into account and that synergies are promoted and duplication of efforts minimized avoided.	
[Possible] Action 2.2.9	Text replacement and addition: In planning and implementing nature protection activities associated conservation efforts , take into account, as relevant, the roles of components of BFA in supplying a portion of ecosystem services to food and agricultural systems and more generally.	
[Possible] Action 2.2.12	Text deletion: Maintain, develop or expand designated areas, such as protected areas (including International Union for Conservation of Nature Categories 5 and 6) and other effective area-based conservation measures for BFA and related ecosystem services, as well as Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems and areas recognized for origin-linked products.	
Strategic priority area 3, Introduction	Text addition, new paragraph after 1 st paragraph:	

	To ensure science and evidence based decision making, planning and policies, efforts in research to better assess biodiversity need to be supported to better understand interactions within and among species diversity, genetic diversity and the environment.	
Strategic priority area 3, Introduction	Text replacement in 5 th paragraph, 2 nd sentence: This may contribute to their them being overlooked in policy-making.	
Strategic priority area 3, Introduction	Text addition in 5 th paragraph, last sentence: National planning needs to ensure the long-term supply of public goods associated with the maintenance of BFA and the supply of ecosystem services including those of agro-ecosystems.	Or could be “including those of managed ecosystems” to be broader.
Strategic priority area 3, Introduction	Text addition in 6 th paragraph, 3 rd sentence: In many countries, the market for certified products with health-promoting attributes or products that comply with environmental or social standards and consistent with international obligations and with national law , can be expected to increase.	
Strategic priority area 3, Introduction	Text addition in 7 th paragraph: Overall, the management of BFA needs to be properly integrated into short- and long-term policies for the development of the food and agriculture sector in collaboration with conservation and natural resource management sectors and into broader cross-sectoral planning frameworks for the achievement of the SDGs.	
[Possible] Action 3.1.2	Text replacement: In implementing activities related to awareness raising, research, education and training on BFA and its management, including in the	

	implementation of the sectoral global plans of action, ensure, to the extent possible, that interactions between the sectors of food and agriculture are taken into account and that synergies are promoted and duplication of efforts minimized avoided .	
[Strategic] Priority 3.2, Rationale	Text addition and deletion in 1 st paragraph, 4 th sentence: With regard to associated biodiversity and ecosystem services in particular, a lack of adequate coordination between the food and agriculture, natural resource management , and nature conservation sectors and limited understanding of these aspects of biodiversity and of their significance to food and agriculture among policy-makers are major constraints to the development of adequate laws and policies.	
[Strategic] Priority 3.2, Rationale	Text replacement in 3 rd paragraph, 4 th sentence: Challenges to the establishment of multiple-incentive programmes include the need for a suitable enabling environment to support the high level of coordination required between institutions and across scales (international, national and subnational), the need to engage with the private sector and promote responsible investment, and the need for cross-sectoral dialogue, i.e. e.g. among the environmental, food and agriculture and other sectors.	
[Possible] Action 3.1.2		With reference to “at all levels” Which levels are meant?
[Possible] Action 3.2.2.	Text replacement: In implementing activities related to strengthening institutions and policy frameworks for the management of BFA, including in the implementation of the sectoral	

	<p>global plans of action, ensure, to the extent possible, that interactions between the sectors of food and agriculture are taken into account and that synergies are promoted and duplication of efforts minimized avoided.</p>	
[Possible] Action 3.2.3	<p>Text addition and deletion:</p> <p>Inventory and review existing legislative, administrative and policy frameworks on the use, including access and benefit sharing measures, and conservation and restoration of —and access to and sharing of benefits arising from the use of— BFA, their implementation and the extent of their (negative or positive) impacts on the sustainable use of BFA.</p>	
[Possible] Action 3.2.4	<p>Addition of hyphens:</p> <p>In reviewing and, as relevant, updating legislative, administrative and policy frameworks for the management of BFA, ensure that all components of BFA are adequately mainstreamed into relevant frameworks (e.g. those for biodiversity in general, those for the various sectors of food and agriculture, those for other sectors that may have an impact on BFA and those for research and education) and that cross-sectoral considerations (e.g. interactions, synergies and trade-offs in the management of BFA across the crop, livestock, forest, fisheries and aquaculture sectors) are adequately addressed, for example through the establishment of cross-sectoral (inter-ministerial) and multi-stakeholder working groups, as appropriate and taking into account existing efforts</p>	
[Possible] Action 3.2.6	<p>Text replacement:</p> <p>In reviewing and, as relevant, updating legislative, administrative and policy frameworks for the</p>	

	management of BFA, ensure that they are aligned, to the extent feasible, with the SDG framework and promote the contributions of BFA and its management to efforts to meet the SDGs.	
[Possible] Action 3.2.11	Text deletion: Potential measures in this context may include, as relevant: improving the availability of extension services; improving the availability of microcredit, including for women, in rural areas; enabling appropriate access to natural resources and to the market; resolving land tenure issues; and ensuring the recognition of relevant cultural practices and values.	This seems very specific and prescriptive.
[Possible] Action 3.2.12	Text deletion: Potential measures in this context may include, as relevant: adding value to relevant products, for example by establishing or strengthening labelling, certification and traceability schemes or promoting touristic and gastronomic activities involving local and/or traditional foods; raising awareness among consumers with regard to responsible and sustainable purchasing choices; where appropriate, promoting the consumption of local foods to improve nutrition and health; and improving cooperation among actors in the value chain.	This seems very specific and prescriptive.
[Possible] Action 3.2.13	Text addition: Eliminate incentives harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions.	
[Possible] Action 3.2.14	Text addition and deletions: Adapt policies and investment decisions in the various sectors of food and agriculture so that they better account for leverage environmental co-benefits as well	With reference to the deletion of “and the co-benefits of investments in nature.”: This is too unclear. What are co-benefits? What does investing in nature mean?

	as account for the potential negative impacts of ecosystem degradation and the co-benefits of investments in nature.	
[Possible] Action 3.2.15	Text additions and deletion: Apply the principles of the circular economy concept and develop resource-efficiency targets in the food system to support the sustainable use, conservation and restoration of BFA and to promote according changes in consumption and production patterns.	With reference to ‘principles of the circular economy’: Is this well-defined? I don't think we consider there is a "principle of circular economy". I think we consider that circular economy is one of various approaches (or encompasses various approaches?) to address and improve efficiency, reuse, sustainability and other goals.
[Possible] Action 3.2.17	Text addition: Promote, as appropriate, the implementation of access and benefit sharing measures for GRFA as a means of improving the sustainable use of these resources, raising awareness of their roles and values and building capacity to strengthen research, education and training for their sustainable use and conservation, while recognizing the special nature and distinctive features of the various sectors of GRFA .	
[Strategic] Priority 3.3, Rationale	Text replacement in 2 nd paragraph: Cooperation within and between among countries is needed in order to develop national and regional networks.	
[Possible] Action 3.3.2	Text additions: Improve cooperation between producers, researchers, consumers and policy-makers within the sectors of agriculture, natural resource management , and more widely, in order to facilitate the development of more relevant and effective BFA-related policies and practices .	
[Possible] Action 3.3.6	Text additions and deletion:	our edits attempt to craft a more balanced statement that emphasizes

	<p>Promote facilitated access to genetic GRFA and the sharing of benefits arising from the use of GRFA through existing international instruments, such as the Multilateral System of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Nagoya Protocol to the CBD, considering the importance of such monetary and non-monetary benefits, including capacity building, increase in global public health, greater food security, scientific knowledge, and information sharing, financial resources to the conservation and sustainable use of GRFA, especially in developing countries, and the special nature of GRFA and its distinctive features.</p>	<p>monetary and non-monetary benefits.</p>
<p>Annex 1, Table 1, Aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture</p>	<p>Text addition and deletion: AqGR “include DNA, genes, chromosomes, tissues, gametes, embryos and other early life history stages, individuals, strains, and stocks and communities of organisms, of actual or potential value for food and agriculture.”</p>	<p>Shouldn’t this be more like the other definitions, (e.g., AqGR are genetic resources of aquatic origin, of potential value for food and agriculture). As it stands there is no mention of aquatic in the definition.</p> <p>These other members of “communities of organisms” belong into the associated biodiversity.</p>
<p>Annex 1, Table 1, Associated biodiversity</p>	<p>Text additions and deletion: Associated biodiversity comprises those species of importance to ecosystem function, for example, through pollination, control of plant, animal and aquatic pests and diseases, soil formation and health, water provision and quality. There is overlap with microorganism and invertebrate genetic resources for food and agriculture. It includes etc., including inter alia:</p>	

Annex 1, Table 1, Associated biodiversity	Text addition and deletion in a): a) Micro-organisms (including bacteria, viruses and protists) and fungi in and around production systems of importance to use and production such as mycorrhizal fungi, soil microbes, planktonic microbes, and rumen microbes, parasites, pests and diseases;	
Annex 1, Table 1, Ecosystem services	Text addition in 1 st sentence: Ecosystem services are “the benefits humans derive from ecosystems” including those from agro-ecosystems	

G. NORWAY

Norway has the following proposals for the draft document:

- 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 + 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 Merge these and have reference to sectoral GPAs *one* place in the document
- 3.2.11 and 3.2.16 should be merged (or alternatively, just delete one of them)
- 3.2.3 and 3.2.17 should be merged (or alternatively, just delete one of them)
- Delete 13.2.13. The topic of incentives is sufficiently covered by 3.2.10
- Reformulate 3.3.7: ~~Explore opportunities, and where possible establish fund-raising mechanisms and integrated investment plans,~~ *Increase support* for research, training and capacity development on – and assessment and monitoring, sustainable use and in situ and ex situ conservation of – BFA and ecosystem services

The concept “components of BFA” is used several times in the document, but not explained. However it is explained in the first version (CGRFA/NFP-BFA-1/18/Report) in the Annex.

Norway would suggest to re-include «Components of BFA» in the Annex where different concepts are explained:

Components of BFA: *BFA includes plant, animal and aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture, forest genetic resources, micro-organism and invertebrate genetic resources, associated biodiversity and wild foods.*

H. SWITZERLAND

Overview of Swiss comments on CGRFA_NFP-BFA2.2_21_2

2.1.6 & 2.1.7	Move to 3.1 with new wording for 2.1.7 Promote awareness raising and sharing of information on BFA <u>sustainable</u> management practices and approaches, including through the use of participatory techniques (for instance community-made videos, photo stories and infographics).
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2.1.X new	<i>Develop and implement effective strategies, plans and actions to conserve and manage soil biodiversity to ensure soil health and soil fertility</i>
[Strategic] Priority 2.2	Improve conservation and <u>restoration/regeneration</u> of biodiversity for food and agriculture
Rational	Need for an additional paragraph on restoration/regeneration
2.2.1 & 2.2.2	Delete
2.2.4	Delete “wild foods”
2.2.5	Move to 2.1 with new wording <i>Promote substitution of conventional inputs and practices through the use of biodiversity based -management practices in crop and livestock production, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, including, where relevant, through a combination of and innovative technologies and traditional management practices based on the use of associated biodiversity</i>
2.2.6	Move to 2.1
2.2.7	Move to 2.1 with new wording <i>Improve, where appropriate, landscape approach for the management of BFA and the provision of ecosystem services notably through mixed landscape [to provide habitats for associated biodiversity].</i>
2.2.9	In planning and implementing nature conservation activities, take into account, as relevant, the roles of components of BFA in supplying ecosystem services to food and agricultural systems and more generally.
2.2.10 & 2.2.11	Move to 3.3
2.2.12	Delete end of the sentence (GIAHS) and move it to 3.3.
3.1.1 and 3.1.2	Merge and make reference to Institutional framework in general to cover all SPA3 (delete then 3.2.1/3.2.2.)
3.1.6 & 3.1.8	Editorial changes
3.1.10	Delete
3.2.1 & 3.2.2	Delete
3.2.3	Editorial
3.2.11	Editorial and reference to youth
3.2.12	Editorial
3.2.13	New wording <i>Redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity, ensuring that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity</i>
3.2.15	Editorial
3.3 Rationale	Editorial change + one suggestion for a new PA

3.3 X & XX new	<p>Support the establishment and development of a Global soil Biodiversity Observatory and contribute to the implementation of the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity and its Plan of Action</p> <p>Contribute to the implementation of the International Initiative for the Conservation and sustainable use of pollinators and its Plan of Action</p>
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Specific comments:

Paragraph/Section	Proposed changes	Comments
[Possible] Action 2.2.5	<p>Move to after [Possible] Action 2.1.5</p> <p>Text additions and deletions:</p> <p>Promote substitution of conventional inputs and practices the conservation and restoration of BFA through the use of biodiversity based friendly management practices in crop and livestock production, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, including, where relevant, through a combination of and innovative technologies and traditional management practices based on the use of associated biodiversity.</p>	<p>Moved from 2,2</p> <p>The concept of “biodiversity friendly management practices” is not officially defined</p>
[Possible] Action 2.1.6	Move to after [Possible] Action 3.1.3	Moved to 3.1
[Possible] Action 2.1.7	Move to after [Possible] Action 3.1.3	
[Possible] Action 2.2.6	Move to after [Possible] Action 2.1.7	Moved from 2.2. – Could also be merged with 2.2.7
[Possible] Action 2.2.7	<p>Move to after [Possible] Action 2.1.7</p> <p>Text additions and deletions:</p> <p>Improve, where appropriate, landscape structure approach for the management of BFA and the provision of ecosystem services notably trough mixed landscape [to provide habitats for associated biodiversity and wild food species].</p>	Moved from 2.2
[Possible] Action 2.1.7	Text addition after [Possible] Action 2.1.7:	See Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management and CBD POW on

	2.1.xxx New Target on soil biodiversity management - health . Develop and implement effective strategies, plans and actions to conserve and manage soil biodiversity to ensure soil health and soil fertility	Agrobiodiversity as well as the outcome of the Global Symposium on soil biodiversity “Keep soil alive, protect biodiversity”
[Strategic] Priority 2.2	Text addition in title: Improve conservation and restoration regeneration of biodiversity for food and agriculture	
[Strategic] Priority 2.2, Rationale		After 2 nd paragraph: Need for an additional paragraph on restoration/regeneration
[Possible] Actions 2.2.1 and 2.2.2	Text deletions: Promote the implementation, at all levels, of the sectoral global plans of action to improve <i>in situ</i>, on farm and <i>ex situ</i> conservation of the respective genetic resources, as appropriate. In implementing activities related to the conservation of BFA, including in the implementation of the sectoral global plans of action, ensure, to the extent possible, that interactions between the sectors of food and agriculture are taken into account and that synergies are promoted and duplication of efforts minimized.	Since conservation is part of management those 2 are covered by the merge of 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 – No need to repeat it here.
[Possible] Action 2.2.4	Text addition and deletion: Strengthen conservation programmes, in particular <i>in situ</i> or on-farm conservation, [which may be more effective for many types of associated biodiversity and wild foods , and seek to optimize complementarity between <i>in situ</i> and <i>ex situ</i> conservation approaches, where appropriate.	
[Possible] Action 2.2.5	Move to after [Possible] Action 2.1.5	Moved to 2.1
[Possible] Action 2.2.6	Move to after [Possible] Action 2.1.7	Moved under 2.1 Management Mixed system this should come under managment

[Possible] Action 2.2.7	Move to after [Possible] Action 2.1.7	Moved under 2.1 Management
[Possible] Action 2.2.9	Text replacement: In planning and implementing nature protection conservation activities, take into account, as relevant, the roles of components of BFA in supplying ecosystem services to food and agricultural systems and more generally.	
[Possible] Actions 2.2.10 and 2.2.11	Move to after [Possible] Action 3.3.1	Both 2.2.10 and 2.2.11 Address management not not only conservation. Move to 3.3
[Possible] Action 2.2.12	Text deletion: Maintain, develop or expand designated areas, such as protected areas (including International Union for Conservation of Nature Categories 5 and 6) and other effective area-based conservation measures for BFA and related ecosystem services, as well as Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems and areas recognized for origin-linked products.	GIAHS and biodiversity based GIs go beyond only conservation of BFA it includes also management _ could be moved to 3.3. Referring to ‘areas recognized for origin-linked products’: How are those areas defined
[Possible] Actions 3.1.1 and 3.1.2		Merge the two and make reference to Institutional framework in general to cover all SPA3 (delete then 3.2.1/3.2.2.)
[Possible] Action 2.1.7 moved	Move to after [Possible] Action 3.1.3 Text replacement: Promote awareness raising and sharing of information on BFA- friendly-sustainable management practices and approaches, including through the use of participatory techniques (for instance community-made videos, photo stories and infographics).	Moved from 2.1
[Possible] Action 2.1.6	Move to after [Possible] Action 3.1.3	Moved from 2.1
[Possible] Action 3.1.6	Text replacement:	

	Strengthen the teaching of genetic resources BFA management, taxonomy, soil science, ecology, agroecology, systems biology, ethnology, sociology, health studies and other cross-sectoral subjects relevant to BFA in universities, schools and in professional and informal education targeting various stakeholders, including citizen scientists	
[Possible] Action 3.1.8	Text replacement: Promote opportunities for ongoing training and education for farmers, fisherfolk, livestock keepers and forest dwellers, including via farmer field schools, producer group extension programmes or community-based organizations, to strengthen the sustainable use and conservation management of BFA and the ecosystem services it supports.	
[Possible] Action 3.1.10	Text deletion: Promote, through various means (e.g. increasing recognition, including through adequate remuneration, providing adequate infrastructure, such as laboratories, and logistical support), education and research in the field of BFA.	Duplication of 3.1.8 and 3.1.9
[Possible] Actions 3.2.1 and 3.2.2	Text deletions: Promote the implementation, at all levels, of the sectoral global plans of action to strengthen institutions and policy frameworks for the respective genetic resources, as appropriate. In implementing activities related to strengthening institutions and policy frameworks for the management of BFA, including in the implementation of the sectoral global plans of action, ensure, to the extent possible, that interactions between the sectors of food and agriculture are taken into account	We suggest as previously mention to merge the 3.2.1 and 3.2.2. and to mention it only once under part 3

	and that synergies are promoted and duplication of efforts minimized.	
[Possible] Action 3.2.3	Text replacement: Inventory and review existing legislative, administrative and policy frameworks on the use, conservation and restoration management of – and access to and sharing of benefits arising from the use of – BFA, their implementation and the extent of their (negative or positive) impacts on the sustainable use of BFA.	
[Possible] Action 3.2.11	Text additions and deletions: Promote and incentivize – consistent with relevant international agreements – production systems that sustainably use and conserve manage BFA. Potential measures in this context may include, as relevant: improving the availability of extension services; improving the availability of microcredit, including for women and youth , in rural areas ; enabling appropriate access to natural resources and to the market; resolving land-tenure issues; and ensuring the recognition of relevant cultural practices and values.	
[Possible] Action 3.2.12	Text replacement: Promote and incentivize – consistent with relevant international agreements – local and regional markets and value chains – including where possible short value chains and diverse retail infrastructures that strengthen the linkages between producers and consumers – for products from production systems that favour the conservation and sustainable use management of BFA.	
[Possible] Action 3.2.13	Text replacement: Eliminate incentives harmful to biodiversity. Redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity, ensuring	

	that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.	
[Possible] Action 3.2.15	Text replacements: Apply the principles of the circular economy and develop resource-efficiency targets in the food system to support the sustainable use, conservation and restoration managment of BFA and to promote changes in sustainable consumption and production patterns.	
[Strategic] Priority 3.3, Rationale	Text deletion in 1 st paragraph, 3 rd sentence: The distributional ranges of associated biodiversity species often cross national boundaries.	
[Strategic] Priority 3.3, Rationale		With reference in 2 nd paragraph to “National Focal Points for BFA – established for the development of country reports on the state of BFA – could become key agents in the building of networks for the management of BFA.]” If this is a recommendation it should be turned into an Action !
[Strategic] Priority 3.3, Rationale	Text additions and deletion in 3 rd paragraph, 2 nd sentence: There are generally far fewer such efforts targeting associated biodiversity as well as ecosystem level and its their roles in providing ecosystem services to food and agriculture, although a number of initiatives at these levels contribute to the management of specific components of associated biodiversity, including through projects targeting pollinators, biological control agents or <i>ex situ</i> collections.	
[Possible] Action 2.2.10	Move to after [Possible] Action 3.3.1	Moved from 2.2

[Possible] Action 2.2.11	Move to after [Possible] Action 3.3.1	Moved from 2.2
[Possible] Action 3.3.9	Text additions: Support the funding strategies for the FAO Commission on genetic resources for food and agriculture 's sectoral global plans of action and the funding of the implementation of its Multi-year Programme of Work.”	
[Possible] Action 3.3.9	Text addition after [Possible] Action 3.3.9: Support the establishment and development of a Global soil Biodiversity Observatory and contribute to the implementation of the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity and its Plan of Action	Recommendation from the 2020 State of Knowledge on soil biodiversity and the 2021 Int. Symposium on soil biodiversity One pillar of the CBD's POW on agriculture see CBD SBSSTA 24 Review of the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity and updated plan of action (cbd.int)
[Possible] Action 3.3.9	Text addition after [Possible] Action 3.3.9: Contribute to the implementation of the International Initiative for the Conservation and sustainable use of pollinators and its Plan of Action	CBD Recommendation XIV/6 14/6. Conservation and sustainable use of pollinators (cbd.int)