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Our Ref.: Your Ref.:   SCBD/SSSF/JL/SS/MCa/91359

**CBD Notification** [**2023-121**](https://www.cbd.int/notifications/2023-121) **- Submission of views on best practices for sustainable wildlife management and information on areas that require complementary guidance**

**General remarks**

Wildlife plays a pivotal role in enhancing essential ecosystem services for forests, food, livelihoods, and agriculture. This influence is reflected in key areas of the [FAO Strategic Framework 2022-31](https://www.fao.org/strategic-framework/en) and its Priority Programme Areas (PPAs), encompassing Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Better Environment (BE3), One Health in Better Production (BP3), and Nutrition for the most vulnerable in Better Nutrition (BN2). Additionally, wildlife contributes significantly to achieving SDG1 (No Poverty), SDG2 (Zero Hunger), and SDG15 (Life on Land).

FAO places great emphasis on normative and field activities related to sustainable wildlife management. This emphasis is particularly critical given the mounting global pressures on wildlife resources and their habitats arising from factors such as population growth, urbanization, agricultural intensification, and changing lifestyles.

Since 2013, the FAO Forestry Division (NFO) has served as the secretariat for the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW) and actively participated in a range of CPW initiatives as a proactive member. Since 2017, NFO, together with partners, has been implementing the [Sustainable Wildlife Management (SWM) Programme](https://www.swm-programme.info/), which has been working with African, Caribbean and Pacific countries to reduce unsustainable wildlife hunting, conserve wildlife, and strengthen people's livelihoods and food security.

In addition, the [FAO Biodiversity Knowledge Hub](https://www.fao.org/biodiversity/knowledge-hub/en) was launched on 19 December 2023, together with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Hub now serves as an online platform that gathers existing knowledge and resources on biodiversity in the agriculture sectors to enhance countries' knowledge and capacity to implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals and achieve food security for all. Through the Resources module, users can search, filter and access a broad range of FAO resources (data, indicators, learning materials and activities, guidelines, policy advice and tools, etc.) on biodiversity in the agrifood sectors according to their specific needs.

The submission of views on best practices for sustainable wildlife management and information on areas that might require complementary guidance is organized in the table below. The table is categorized according to the type of agricultural/food-related sector, such as forestry (and logging), terrestrial animal hunting, species management, gathering practices, etc., as well as the title of the available resource, a description of the knowledge and other gaps addressed by the resource, and the official link to the document.

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| **Name of the document/resource** | **Agricultural/food-related sector** | **Species**  | **Geographical focus** | **Knowledge and other gaps addressed**  | **Link to the document/ resource** |
| Voluntary Guidelines: Making forest concessions in the tropics work to achieve the 2030 Agenda | Logging | Various | Tropical regions | promotion of SFM in concessions of public natural production forests in tropical regions | <https://www.fao.org/3/I9487EN/i9487en.pdf> |
| Guidelines for Improving the Administration of Sustainable Hunting in sub-Saharan Africa | Terrestrial animal harvesting | Various | Sub-Saharan Africa | These guidelines provide both operational and technical guidance on approaches in countries practising regulated hunting. When and where well-managed, this hunting industry brings considerable conservation benefits and socio-economic profits. However, like any sector, the hunting sector is in need of improvement in respect to nature conservation, rural socio-economy and cultural livelihoods and lifestyles. By raising the level of professionalism in its administration, it is expected that the performance and quality of services of the whole sector will improve. Good administration is obviously crucial for promoting best practices and discouraging the others. | <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/67cf0f66-5523-45b2-aee9-0df1a4205335/>  |
| Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security | Logging, gathering, fishing | Various | Global | guidance for improving the policy, legal and organizational frameworks that regulate tenure rights; for enhancing the transparency and administration of tenure systems | <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i2801e.pdf>  |
| Responsible management of planted forests: Voluntary guidelines | Others (planted forests) | Various | Global | n/a | <https://www.fao.org/3/j9256e/j9256e00.pdf> |
| Guide to implementation of phytosanitary standards in forestry | Forestry | Various | Global | n/a | <https://www.fao.org/3/i2080e/I2080E.pdf> |
| Sustainable Forest Management Toolbox  | Forestry | Various | Global | a large number of tools, case studies and other resources, organised in modules | https://www.fao.org/sustainable-forest-management/toolbox/en/ |
| Tenure security for better forestry - Applying the Voluntary guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure | Forestry | Various | Global | this course is designed to help learners understand and apply key principles for strengthening tenure | <https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=643> |
| Putting the voluntary guidelines on tenure into practice: a learning guide for civil society organizations | Forestry | Various | Global | n/a | <https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=349>  |
| Assessing the governance of tenure for improving forests and livelihoods: A tool to support the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure | Forestry | Various | Global | n/a | <https://www.fao.org/3/ca5039en/CA5039EN.pdf>  |
| Mainstreaming biodiversity in forestry | Forestry | Various | Global | This study takes stock of existing concepts and tools for integrating biodiversity in forest management and recommends actions to advance biodiversity mainstreaming in the forest sector | <http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc2229en> |
| Guidelines for institutionalizing and implementing community-based forest management in sub-Saharan Africa | Forestry | Various | Sub-Saharan Africa | This publication provides information about institutional, policy and legislative measures that need to be put in place for the sustainable engagement of local communities in forest management and development | <http://www.fao.org/docrep/016/i2786e/i2786e.pdf> |
| Community-based tree and forest product enterprises: market analysis and development - Manual | Forestry | Various | Global | MA&D manual provides information and tools to decide whether to apply the MA&D approach to their enterprise development projects | [http://www.fao.org/docrep/014/i2394e/i2394e00.pdf](https://www.fao.org/docrep/014/i2394e/i2394e00.pdf) |
| Guidelines on sustainable forest management in drylands of Ethiopia | Forestry | Various | Ethiopia | This document’s goal is to fill the information gap, which can allow decision-makers to better understand the true value of dry forests at the national level and take appropriate action | <http://www.fao.org/3/ca3699en/ca3699en.pdf> |
| Guidelines on sustainable forest management in drylands of sub-Saharan Africa | Forestry | Various | Sub-Saharan Africa | The guidelines' objective is to improve forest planning and management in the drylands of the region, so as to contribute to the well-being of local populations  | [http://www.fao.org/docrep/012/i1628e/i1628e00.pdf](https://www.fao.org/docrep/012/i1628e/i1628e00.pdf) |
| Edible insects - Future prospects for food and feed security | Gathering | Various | Global | This report documents all aspects of the insect food and feed value chain, with the aim of enabling a comprehensive assessment of the contribution of insects to food and feed security | <http://www.fao.org/docrep/018/i3253e/i3253e00.htm> |
| Guide to the classical biological control of insect pests in planted and natural forests | Gathering, forestry | Various | Global | This publication provides guidelines, explains the “why” and “how” of classical biological control in forestry, and addresses the potential risks associated with such programmes | [http://www.fao.org/3/ca3677en/ca3677en.pdf](https://www.fao.org/3/ca3677en/ca3677en.pdf) |
| Bushmeat Sourcebook by Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management | Terrestrial animal harvesting | Various | Global | This e-sourcebook synthesizes available global scientific knowledge on bushmeat issues relating to conservation, local livelihoods, human health, governance, climate change, extractives industries and sustainable management | <https://www.fao.org/forestry/wildlife-partnership/99545/en/> |
| Human-wildlife conflict: Elephants. Technical manual | Others (human-wildlife conflict) | Various | Global | This technical manual aimed to inform to policy makers, conservation authorities, among other related stakeholders, about human-elephant wildlife conflict and the main strategies to protect humans from elephants, mitigate the conflict and prevent human-elephant conflict | <http://www.fao.org/docrep/pdf/010/ai576e/ai576e00.pdf> |
| Human-wildlife conflict: Elephants. Farmers manual | Others (human-wildlife conflict) | Various | Global | This manual is part of a training package resulted from the project “Ensuring farmers’ livelihoods and food security around Kakum Conservation Area” | [http://www.fao.org/docrep/pdf/010/ai574e/ai574e00.pdf](https://www.fao.org/docrep/pdf/010/ai574e/ai574e00.pdf) |
| Sustainable management of logged tropical forests in the Caribbean to ensure long-term productivity | Logging | Various | Caribbean | n/a | <https://www.fao.org/3/cb5484en/cb5484en.pdf>  |
| FAO-ILO COVID-19 and logging:Prevention and control checklist | Logging | Various | Global | n/a | <https://www.fao.org/3/cb2551en/CB2551EN.pdf>  |
| A guide to forest–water management | Forestry | Various | Global | This guide provides guidance and recommendations on how to manage forests for their water ecosystem services, and offers insights into the business and economic cases for managing forests for water ecosystem services | <https://www.fao.org/3/cb6473en/cb6473en.pdf> |
| Classification of forest products2022 | Forestry | Various | Global | This publication provides a framework for international comparison and promotes the harmonization of various types of statistics related to forest products | <https://www.fao.org/3/cb8216en/cb8216en.pdf> |
| Enabling micro, small and medium-sized enterprises to participate in legal timber production and trade | Logging | Various | Global | The paper seeks to provide examples of how to support forest sector MSMEs cost-effectively and at scale to integrate them into domestic and international legal timber value chains | <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc3107en> |
| The number of forest- and tree-proximate people – A new methodology and global estimates | Forestry | Various | Global | This study combined tree cover and human population density data to map the spatial relationship between forests, trees and people on a global scale providing estimates of the number of forest-proximate people and tree-proximate people for 2019.  | <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc2544en> |
| FAO-EU FLEGT Programme: Results, impacts and lessons learned from designing and implementing timber legality verification systems | Logging | Various | Global | n/a | <https://www.fao.org/3/cc2268en/cc2268en.pdf> |
| Global forest sector outlook 2050: Assessing future demand and sources of timber for a sustainable economy | Forestry | Various | Global | The publication assesses the market outlook for demand for primary processed wood products, demand and supply of industrial roundwood, wood energy, and forest employment and investments | <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc2265en>  |
| Timber traceability – A management tool for governments: case studies from Latin America | Logging | Various | Latin America | This report aims to document lessons and best practices in the planning of government-led timber traceability systems in Latin America  | <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb8909en> |
| Wildcheck – Assessing the risks and opportunities of trade in wild plant ingredients | Gathering | Various | Global | This report aims to address these challenges by making information on a selection of ‘flagship’ wild plant ingredients, the Wild Dozen, readily available and easy to understand | <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb9267en>  |
| Non-wood forest products for people, nature and the green economy. Recommendations for policy priorities in Europe | Gathering | Various | Europe | A white paper based on lessons learned from around the Mediterranean | <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb5799en> |
| Trees, tree genetic diversity and the livelihoods of rural communities in the tropics | Forestry | Various | Tropical regions | This study focuses on non-timber products harvested from trees in natural and managed forests and woodlands, the various products and services obtained from trees planted or retained in agroforestry systems, and the commercial products of tree commodity crops | <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb2488en> |
| The pollination services of forests: A review of forest and landscape interventions to enhance their cross-sectoral benefits | Forestry | Various | Global | This working paper collates 36 case studies, and makes recommendation on measures for maintaining pollinator diversity and abundance in forests and landscapes | <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ca9433en>  |
| Human-Wildlife Conflict & Coexistence: Case Studies | Others (human-wildlife conflict) | Various | Global | FAO and the IUCN SSC Human-Wildlife Conflict & Coexistence Specialist Group collection of case studies with the aim of covering the process projects have taken to understand, plan and address various aspects of a human-wildlife conflict situation | <https://www.fao.org/forestry/wildlife/100886/en/> |
| A guide to multiple-use forest management planning for small and medium forest enterprises | Forestry | Various | Global | This publication discusses the concept, evolution, and requirements of forest management planning, focusing on multiple-use forest management and small and medium forest enterprises (SMFEs) | <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc6780en> |
| What do we mean by community-based sustainable wildlife management? | Terrestrial/aquatic animal harvesting (SWM Programme) | Various | Tropical regions | It outlines a community-based approach supporting the stewardship and sustainable use of wildlife by Indigenous Peoples and rural communities while at the same time conserving biodiversity | <http://www.fao.org/3/cb6486en/cb6486en.pdf> |
| Human-Wildlife Conflict role-playing game user guide | Other (Human-Wildlife Conflict)SWM Programme | Various | Southern Africa | The SWM Programme in Zimbabwe created Role Playing Games especially for use in Farmer Field Schools. This RPG serves as an instrumental data-collection tool for Resource Monitors, focusing on the various contexts and scenarios related to HWC | <https://www.fao.org/3/cc8952en/cc8952en.pdf> |
| Training booklet on improved family poultry farming. Methods of improving the breeding of local chickens. | Other (Livestock – poultry farming) SWM Programme | Livestock – poultry farming | Madagascar | This manual was produced to guide communities in developing their poultry farming activity. From building the chicken coop, to herd management, to food and health aspects, this manual presents good practices for healthy and productive poultry farming | <https://www.fao.org/3/cc1678fr/cc1678fr.pdf> |
| Human-Wildlife Conflict, Elephant/Hyena/Lion/Hippopotamus/Baboon/Crocodile (factsheets) | Other (Human-Wildlife Conflict)SWM Programme | Various | Southern Africa | These factsheets describe the animal’s behaviour, the places of conflict, mitigation tools, approaches, and strategies to use to prevent HWC | <https://www.fao.org/3/cc8835en/cc8835en.pdf> <https://www.fao.org/3/cc8805en/cc8805en.pdf> <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc8804en> <https://www.fao.org/3/cc8803en/cc8803en.pdf> <https://www.fao.org/3/cc8802en/cc8802en.pdf> <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc8801en>  |
| Les pratiques de chasse en Ituri | Terrestrial animal harvestingSWM programme | Various | Democratic Republic of the Congo | The information included in this factsheet comes from a literature review and from the following studies carried out under the SWM Programme in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). | <http://www.fao.org/3/cc7122fr/cc7122fr.pdf> |
| Le modèle de gestion durable de la faune sauvage développé en Ituri | Terrestrial animal harvestingSWM programme | Various | Democratic Republic of the Congo | This factsheet showcases how by implementing two hunting management methods: inside and outside the OWR (Local Community Forest Concessions as Sustainable Management Units) | <http://www.fao.org/documents/card/fr/c/cc7074fr> |
| La production animale en Ituri | Terrestrial animal harvestingSWM programme | Various | Democratic Republic of the Congo | The SWM Programme seeks to improve access to veterinary equipment and care, increase production and access to finance | <http://www.fao.org/3/cc7123fr/cc7123fr.pdf> |
| A guide to wildlife-friendly tourism by the members of Visit Rupununi | Other (wildlife conservation) SWM programme | Various | Guyana | This manual gives examples of ways in which tourism operations can work to reduce their negative impacts on wildlife and be a force for positive change | <https://www.fao.org/3/cb9154en/cb9154en.pdf> |
| Diagnostic tool for reviewing domestication of international instruments relevant to wildlife | Other (Institutional and legal frameworks)SWM Programme | Various | Global  | This methodology helps to review the extent to which the national legal framework implements and enforces the most relevant international and regional binding instruments | [http://www.fao.org/3/cb3983en/cb3983en.pdf and https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/17S1mZW1rPW5jWECHr9\_5-Ha6g3UZ9xB9/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=113833432917903518788&rtpof=true&sd=true](http://www.fao.org/3/cb3983en/cb3983en.pdf%20and%20https%3A/docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/17S1mZW1rPW5jWECHr9_5-Ha6g3UZ9xB9/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=113833432917903518788&rtpof=true&sd=true)  |
| Guide pratique de la pisciculture et de la rizipisciculture | Fishing (SWM Programme) | Various | Madagascar | This training manual targets the communities the SWM Programme is working with in Madagascar. The SWM Programme in Madagascar supports the development of small-scale fish and poultry farming to reduce the communities' dependence on endangered wildlife species | <https://www.fao.org/3/cc2133fr/cc2133fr.pdf>  |
| Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication | Fishing | Small-scale fisheries both in marine and inland waters | Global  | The Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) represent the first ever international instrument dedicated to small-scale fisheries. They represent a global consensus on principles and guidance for small-scale fisheries governance and development. They were developed for small-scale fisheries in close collaboration with representatives of small-scale fisheries organizations in a participatory process between 2011-13, involving over 4000 stakeholders. The final text of the SSF Guidelines was negotiated by FAO Members and endorsed by COFI in 2014. They are directed at all those involved in the sector and intend to guide and encourage governments, fishing communities and other stakeholders to work together and ensure secure and sustainable small-scale fisheries for the benefit of small-scale fishers, fish workers and their communities as well as for society at large. | <https://www.fao.org/3/i4356en/i4356en.pdf> |
| Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security | Logging, gathering, fishing | Various | Global | guidance for improving the policy, legal and organizational frameworks that regulate tenure rights; for enhancing the transparency and administration of tenure systems | <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i2801e.pdf>  |
| Sustainable land management in practice – Guidelines and best practices for Sub-Saharan Africa | Others (land management) | Various | Sub-Saharan Africa | The document presents 13 major groups of SLM technologies and approaches in a user-friendly manner, exemplified by 47 case studies from all over the region. | http://www.fao.org/docrep/014/i1861e/i1861e00.pdf |
| Sustaining communities livestock and wildlife: a guide to participatory land-use planning | Other (land management) | Various | Global | This guide is designed to help communities and policy-makers informed choices regarding land use, business ventures, and public policy in pastoral areas, particularly the Maasai Steppe and other semi-arid parts of East Africa | [http://www.fao.org/3/i0821e/i0821e00.htm](https://www.fao.org/3/i0821e/i0821e00.htm)l |
| Voluntary Guidelines for Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Policies, Programmes and National and Regional Plans of Action on Nutrition | Others (biodiversity and nutrition) | Various | Global | These guidelines supports countries in the development of nutrition-sensitive agriculture practices that consider the nutrient composition of biodiversity for food and agriculture to address malnutrition in all its forms | <https://www.fao.org/3/i5248e/i5248e.pdf> |
| Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Integration of Genetic Diversity into National Climate Change Adaptation Planning | Others (genetic diversity) | Various | Global | Guidelines promote the use of genetic resources for food and agriculture in climate change adaptation and support their integration into national climate change adaptation planning  | <https://www.fao.org/3/i4940e/i4940e.pdf> |
| Toolbox for Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture | Gathering  | Various | Global | Guidance on policies, strategies and activities that can promote and enhance the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA | <https://www.fao.org/plant-treaty/tools/toolbox-for-sustainable-use/overview/en/> |
| Fisheries and Resources Monitoring System (FIRMS) | Fishing | Various | Global | FIRMS provides access to a wide range of high-quality information on the global monitoring and management of fishery marine resources | <http://firms.fao.org/firms/en> |
| Transition towards an ecosystem approach to fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea | Fishing | Various | Mediterranean sea | The publication documents nine case studies that attempted to put into practice some of the key principles and tools of the approach  | <https://www.fao.org/3/cb8268en/cb8268en.pdf> |
| A handbook for identifying, evaluating and reporting other effective area-based conservation measures in marine fisheries | Fishing | Various | Global | This handbook aims to promote practical guidance on issues related to Fisheries OECMs, describes key characteristics of Fisheries OECMs and outlines a basic process for identifying, evaluating and reporting OECMs in marine fisheries | <https://www.fao.org/3/cc3307en/cc3307en.pdf> |
| Advances and best practices in bycatch reduction in tropical shrimp-trawl fisheries | Fishing | Shrimp-trawl fisheries | Tropical regions | This technical report describes efforts to mitigate bycatch through gear modifications and adaptations in the tropical shrimp-trawl fisheries of over 30 countries.  | https://doi.org/10.4060/cb6635en |
| Good beekeeping practices for sustainable apiculture | Gathering  | Bees | Global  | these guidelines aim to provide useful information and suggestions for a sustainable management of diverse bees species around the world, which can then be applied to project development and implementation | <https://www.fao.org/3/cb5353en/cb5353en.pdf> |
| Implementing the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) through national fisheries legal frameworks: a study and a guide | Fishing | Various | Global  | This sourcebook provides clarifications on the relationship of CITES with the fisheries sector and provides guidance on how national fisheries legal frameworks can optimize the implementation of CITES | https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1906en |
| Step-wise guide for the implementation of international legal and policy instruments related to deep-sea fisheries and biodiversity conservation in the areas beyond national jurisdiction | Fishing | Various | Global  | This step-wise guide focuses on the incorporation and transposition of international rules, standards, and recommended practices and procedures into national policy and law. It addresses the key measures for making international obligations effective at the national level and suggests possible options for integrating those measures into the national legal framework. | https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ca5628en/ |
| FAO Voluntary Guidelines for the Marking of Fishing Gear  | Fishing | Various | Global  | The Voluntary Guidelines on the Marking of Fishing Gear are a tool to contribute to sustainable fisheries, to improve the state of the marine environment, and to enhance safety at sea by combatting, minimizing and eliminating abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear (ALDFG) and facilitating the identification and recovery of such gear. The Guidelines assist fisheries management and can be used as a tool in the identification of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing activities. | https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ca3546t |
| Voluntary Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Crop Wild Relatives and Wild Food Plants | Gathering  | Various | Global  | These Guidelines are aimed as reference material for national governments conservation and sustainable use preparing a National Plan for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Crop Wild Relatives and Wild Food Plants | <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/8f366de9-08a8-42ad-aae1-4f8f6822420e/> |
| A How-To guide on legislating for an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries | Fishing | Various | Global  | The basis of this How-to Guide is the identification of key minimum components for legislating for EAF  | https://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/9b01e7a2-8b5e-46c4-a344-2d8fd832ce24/ |
| Technical Guidelines for responsible fisheries and aquaculture development – 3. Genetic resource management | Fishing | Various | Global  | At its Eleventh Regular Session in 2007, the Commission recognized the importance and vulnerability of aquatic genetic resources, their roles in an ecosystem approach to food and agriculture, and their contributions to meeting the challenges presented by climate change. The Commission also confirmed the need to develop technical guidelines for the conservation and sustainable use of aquatic genetic resources in relation to the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. Together with FAO's Regular Programme, the World Fisheries Trust and technical experts, the Commission supported the preparation of the guidelines Aquaculture development – 3. Genetic resource management by FAO's Fisheries and Aquaculture Department. The guidelines were developed to support FAO's Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. They provide a set of instruments that support the improvement of genetic resources management in aquaculture and are addressed to decision-makers as well as to senior resource officers, consumers and others interested in responsible fisheries and aquaculture. | <https://www.fao.org/3/i0283e/i0283e00.htm> |
| A policy and legal diagnostic tool for sustainable small-scale fisheries | Fishing | Various | Global  | This diagnostic tool advances the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) through policy and legal frameworks. It is a key tool for use by any actor, including small- scale fishers, who is interested in contributing to the SSF Guidelines operationalization at the national level. By using this tool, users are able to recognize the national policy and legal instruments that are relevant to small-scale fisheries in a country, consistent with the SSF Guidelines. Users are also able to: assess policy coherence for SSF; assess the alignment of national fisheries policy and legal instruments with the SSF Guidelines; identify gaps and strengths in these instruments; and further propose recommendations for improving the existing national policy and legal framework according with the SSF Guidelines. | <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb8234en> |
| Framework for Action on Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture  | Other (Institutional and legal frameworks) | Various | Global  | The Framework for Action on Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture was endorsed by the FAO Council in 2021. It contains more than 50 individual actions grouped into three strategic priority areas: characterization, assessment and monitoring; management (sustainable use and conservation); and institutional frameworks. It was developed in response to the country-driven report on The State of the World’s Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture. It is voluntary and non-binding. The Framework aims to provide a framework for the management of BFA as a whole and to promote coordinated action across all the sectors of food and agriculture – and more widely – to improve the sustainable use and conservation of BFA at genetic, species and ecosystem levels. | <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb8338en> |
| 2021-23 Action plan for the implementation of the FAO strategy on mainstreaming biodiversity across agricultural sectors | Other (Institutional and legal frameworks) | Various | Global  | The action plan for the implementation of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations strategy on mainstreaming biodiversity across agricultural sectors was approved at the 166th FAO Council in 2021 in view of preparations for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.This action plan is based on and serves the purpose of operationalizing the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors (Strategy) and is intended to strengthen the work of FAO and its partners, in consultation with Members, to mainstream biodiversity across agricultural sectors. | <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb5515en> |
| FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors | Other (Institutional and legal frameworks) | Various | Global  | The FAO strategy on mainstreaming biodiversity was approved at the FAO Conference in 2019, in view of preparations for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.The Strategy aims to mainstream biodiversity across agricultural sectors at national, regional and international levels in a structured and coherent manner, taking into account national priorities, needs, regulations and policies and country programming frameworks. The expected result of the application of the Strategy would be to reduce the negative impacts of agricultural practices on biodiversity, to promote sustainable agricultural practices and to conserve, enhance, preserve and restore biodiversity as a whole. | <https://doi.org/10.4060/ca7722en> |
| How the world's food security depends on biodiversity | Other (Institutional and legal frameworks) | Various | Global  | As the world population continues to rise, new ways are needed to sustainably increase agricultural production, improve supply chains, reduce food losses and waste, and ensure access to nutritious food for all at all times.This brochure includes the contribution of genetic resources for food and agriculture to food security and to the achievement of relevant sustainable development goals. | <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb0416en> |
| The Karaawaimin Taawa – Insights from a biocultural assessment led by the Wapichan people in Guyana | Other (Institutional and legal frameworks) | Various | Latin America and the Caribbean | The Karaawaimin Taawa book is a biocultural assessment resulted from the fruitful collaboration between community experts and scientists from the South Rupununi, and the SWM Programme in Guyana and around the world. It draws attention to the region’s biodiversity and its cultural ties to the Wapichan people.  | <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc5251en> |
| Genomic characterization of animal genetic resources: Practical guide | Other (livestock) | Various | Global | Scientists and other livestock stakeholders in countries with highly developed economies have been among the main beneficiaries of this revolution. However, the greatly decreased costs of genomic applications have also created opportunities in countries with developing and transitional economies. In many instances, the lack of awareness of these opportunities and in the technical capacity for the full application of genomic tools may represent a greater obstacle to their utilization than the expenses involved.The development of these guidelines and the subsequent application of the information contained herein may help to bridge this gap, bringing new opportunities to light and transferring knowledge that can be used to increase the genetic characterization of AnGR and subsequently improve the sustainable use and conservation of livestock genetic diversity. | <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc3079en> |
| Asia-Pacific roadmap for primary forest conservation | Forestry | Various | Asia and the Pacific | The purpose of the roadmap is to delineate and inform the process by which decision makers and actors can evaluate the status, diversity and trends of primary forests in the region, identify priority areas for primary forest conservation, assess the threats they face, and explore possible ways to address them. This report suggests a practical process in four steps, through which the recommendations can be articulated at different scales (from regional to local) and adapted to the specific context, priorities and needs of various forest types, countries and categories of actors. | <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc0789en> |
| One Health Joint Plan of Action 2022-2026 | Other (health) | Various | Global | The One Health Joint Plan of Action (OH JPA) is intended to guide the four organizations of the Quadripartite to work together on One Health with the aim of supporting their Members to build One Health capacities. It provides a framework for action and proposes a set of activities that the four organizations can offer together to enable countries to advance and scale up One Health in managing human, animal, plant and environment health threats. The framework uses a One Health approach to strengthen collaboration, communication, advocacy, and coordination equally across all sectors responsible for addressing health concerns at the human-animal-plant-environment interface. | <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc2289en> |
| Action plan for mainstreaming biodiversity across agricultural sectors in Eastern Europe and Central Asia 2022–2023 | Other (Institutional and legal frameworks) | Various | Europe and Central Asia | In line with its programming and operationalization mandate to address regional priorities, the FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia (REU) via the Regional Initiative n°3 on Managing natural resources sustainably and preserving biodiversity in a changing climate, developed the Regional Action plan for biodiversity mainstreaming across agricultural sectors in 17 programming countries of Europe and Central Asia. During 2022–2023, it aims at addressing the priority regional challenges. | <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc1159en> |
| FAO and the marine biological diversity beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ) process. Information package for BBNJ delegates | FishingOther (marine) | Various | Global  | FAO is actively engaged in areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ) through projects and initiatives for which it provides assistance to Member Nations and relevant international organizations. This document presents information on the work of FAO that is relevant to the BBNJ process, including ongoing processes and initiatives, and lessons learned, which may be informative and useful for BBNJ Delegates and others. This information may also be a useful indication of areas where FAO may assist Member Nations in the implementation of the future international legally binding instrument (ILBI). | <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc1345en> |
| Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Development of Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (GPA) | Other (aquaculture) | Various | Global  | This Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Development of Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (GPA) was developed by FAO at the request of the members of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in response to the needs and challenges identified in the first global assessment of the status of Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (AqGR). It was developed following broad consultation with the regions and, following endorsement by the Commission, was formally adopted by FAO members at the 168th session of the FAO Council.The GPA is voluntary and non-binding and aims to promote effective management of AqGR ensuring that it makes a significant contribution to food security and sustainable development and to the alleviation of poverty and is targeted at all stakeholders in aquaculture, with a focus on resource managers and policy makers. The GPA has two parts, the first part introduces and sets the context for the importance of AqGR to sustainable aquaculture and future food security. The second part identifies strategic priorities and recommends actions under four priority areas: i) characterization, inventory and monitoring; ii) conservation and sustainable use; iii) development of AqGR for aquaculture; and iv) policies, institutions, capacity building and cooperation. | <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb9905en> |
| AquaGRIS – a global information system for aquatic genetic resources | Other (aquaculture) | Various | Global  | In response to calls from the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the COFI Sub-Committee on Aquaculture, the Government of Germany is supporting an FAO project on the development of a global information system on farmed types of AqGR known as AquaGRIS. A prototype of AquaGRIS was released in March 2022. The prototype has a Registry database which collates data from several sources including a purpose designed questionnaire, and makes summaries of this data available through a user interface. This user interface enables generation of a number of reports. A second phase of this project commenced in October 2021 to develop the prototype into a fully operational information system which will include the capacity to generate various indicators of the status of AqGR. | <https://www.fao.org/fishery/aquagris/home> |
| How natural management resource sectors can contribute to reducing emerging infectious diseases: the example of forest ecosystems – Policy brief | Other (health) | Various | Global  | This policy brief is a result of a collaboration between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and EcoHealth Alliance. The aim of the brief is to suggest ways, using the example of forest ecosystems, in which natural resource management sector can play a more active role in reducing risk and/or mitigating the impact of emerging infectious diseases (EIDs). This would reflect and facilitate a more holistic and upstream One Health approach as defined by the One Health High-Level Expert Panel, an advisory and scientific body to the Quadripartite Alliance for One Health (FAO-WOAH-WHO-UNEP).  | <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc2752en> |
| Science, practice, and policy expert dialogue on food systems and resilience: Key priorities for aligning global ecosystem restoration, biodiversity, climate resilience and sustainable food policies with local level action | Other (Institutional and legal frameworks) | Various | Africa | The policy brief is a reflection upon key take home messages from the constellation of thinking and events in 2021 through a lens of science, practice, and policy with concrete examples from countries participating the Resilient Food Systems Programme. These include; the UN Food Systems Summit; updated evidence and deeper commitments to addressing climate change through the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC Climate Change 2021) and the 26th Conference of Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change; and opportunities to intensify efforts on biodiversity and restoring land health included in the Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UN CBD). | <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc0485en> |
| Practical guide for the application of the Genebank Standards for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture: Conservation in field genebanks | Other | Various | Global  | The action steps of the genebank workflow are presented in a sequential manner and provide guidance on the complex steps and decisions required when operating a field genebank. The accompanying summary charts for the respective action steps underscore the intended use of this practical guide as a handbook for routine genebank operations for the conservation of plants in the field. While this practical guide is particularly useful for genebank technicians for their day-to-day activities, it may also be used as a basis for the development of standard operating procedures and quality management systems. Genebank managers will also find it useful for conducting training exercises. | <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc0023en> |
| Practical guide for the application of the Genebank Standards for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture: Conservation of orthodox seeds in seed genebanks | Other | Various | Global  | The action steps of the genebank workflow are presented in a sequential manner and provide guidance on the complex steps and decisions required when operating a seed genebank. The accompanying summary charts for the respective action steps underscore the intended use of this practical guide as a handbook for routine genebank operations for the conservation of orthodox seeds. While this practical guide is particularly useful for genebank technicians for their day-to-day activities, it may also be used as a basis for the development of standard operating procedures and quality management systems. Genebank managers will also find it useful for conducting training exercises. | <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc0021en> |
| Practical guide for the application of the Genebank Standards for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture: Conservation via in vitro culture | Other | Various | Global  | The action steps of the genebank workflow are presented in a sequential manner and provide guidance on the complex steps and decisions required when operating an in vitro genebank. The accompanying summary charts for the respective action steps underscore the intended use of this practical guide as a handbook for routine genebank operations for the conservation of plantlets by means of in vitro culture. While this practical guide is particularly useful for genebank technicians for their day-to-day activities, it may also be used as a basis for the development of standard operating procedures and quality management systems. Genebank managers will also find it useful for conducting training exercises. | <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc0025en> |
| A diagnostic tool for implementing an ecosystem approach to fisheries through policy and legal frameworks | FisheriesOther (Institutional and legal frameworks) | Various | Global  | This diagnostic tool builds on the previous work of FAO by translating the 17 EAF components identified in the How-to Guide on legislating for an EAF into an EAF Legal Checklist for legal practitioners, policymakers and fisheries managers to use in conducting a preliminary assessment of selected policy and legal instruments and determining whether they are congruent with an EAF. The outcomes of the assessment may result in decisions to amend existing national policies and/or legislation, or develop new policy and legal instruments that are aligned with the 17 EAF components, to ensure the full implementation of an EAF towards improving, in a holistic way, the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources, biodiversity and ecosystems. | <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb2945en>  |
| Promoting legality within the private forest sector: obstacles and incentives to formalization | Forestry | Various | Global  | Informal forest sector micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) are often equated with being “illegal” when their mode of production, source of raw materials, or even their legal existence does not conform with their country’s regulatory requirements. This characterization fails to recognize the complex circumstances many MSMEs faces, especially in countries where the requirements for legality compliance and achieving formal status are not clear. This situation raises a question frequently faced by practitioners who work with forest sector MSMEs – should MSMEs be encouraged to formalize to avoid being labeled as ‘illegal’? Acknowledging that MSMEs have valid reasons to either pursue or avoid formalization, this brief does not judge this question but instead argues that it is more important to ensure that MSMEs receive concrete benefits when deciding to become formalized. | <https://www.fao.org/policy-support/tools-and-publications/resources-details/en/c/1459964/>  |
| Sustainable Wildlife Management (SWM) Programme Technical brief - What do we mean by community-based sustainable wildlife management? | Terrestrial/aquatic animal harvesting SWM Programme | Various | Global  | In order to achieve robust community-based sustainable wildlife management, six key components are needed. These focus on understanding the environments and the resources they contain, community rights, governance, management, and reducing rural dependency on unsustainable natural resource use. These components represent the minimum prerequisites for sustainable wildlife management actions. If one of these is missing, sustainable use is unlikely to be achieved.  | <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb6486en/>  |
| Sustainable Wildlife Management (SWM) Programme - A brighter future for people and wildlife. The Mucheni Community Conservancy profile | Terrestrial/aquatic animal harvestingSwm programme | Various | Africa | The Kavango Zambezi (KAZA) Transfrontier Conservation area is home to a great diversity of ecosystems and landscapes. Each year, the area experiences large-scale migrations of megafauna. Whilst rural communities in the Mucheni (Zimbabwe) and Simalaha (Zambia) Community Conservancies have distinct cultures and local governments, they depend on hunting and fishing for both food and income. Community conservancies are legally-recognised, geographically-defined areas that have been formed by communities that have united to manage and benefit from wildlife and other natural ressources.However, communities’ livelihoods are threatened by erratic rainfall, poor soils, and human–wildlife conflicts. The SWM Project in KaZa is promoting a sustainable use of natural resources, including wildlife and fisheries, by the Community conservancies. It is also developing alternative sources of proteins, such as livestock husbandry and aquaculture. The project is being implemented by CIRAD in coordination with the governments of both Zambia and Zimbabwe. | <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb6257en>  |
| Aspirational principles and criteria for a sustainable bioeconomy | Other | Various | Global  | Aware that the implementation of bioeconomy involves potential synergies and trade-offs with regards to sustainability, the International Sustainable Bioeconomy Working Group proposes to mainstream a set of Aspirational Principles and Criteria for a Sustainable Bioeconomy across all economic sectors. The Principles and Criteria cover the different dimensions of sustainability and provide a reference list of issues that should be addressed to develop bioeconomy in a sustainable and circular way at international, national and local levels. | <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb3706en/>  |
| One Health legislation: Contributing to pandemic prevention through law | Other (health) | Various | Global  | Legislation is a powerful means by which countries and regional organizations translate the One Health objectives into concrete, sustainable and enforceable rights, obligations and responsibilities, paving the way for inter-sectoral collaboration. Legislation forms the backbone of appropriate frameworks aimed at preventing the introduction and spread of pests and diseases. It can contain the key regulatory controls within a sector, establish linkages among the various areas relevant for One Health and facilitate a coordinated implementation by different authorities, all of which are important to achieving the goals of One Health. | <https://doi.org/10.4060/ca9729en>  |
| Transición hacia un enfoque ecosistémico de la pesca: Lecciones aprendidas de pesquerías de América del Sur | Fishing | Various | Latin America and the Caribbean | La FAO ha promovido el enfoque ecosistémico de la pesca (EEP) como una aproximación holística dirigida a mejorar la situación crítica de la pesca a nivel mundial. A pesar de la amplia aceptación del EEP, se desconoce el grado en que la adopción de dicho marco condujo, en la práctica, a cambios reales en los sistemas de gestión. Esta publicación analiza siete pesquerías de América del Sur que intentaron desarrollar sistemas de manejo de acuerdo con principios básicos de un EEP. | <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb2229es>  |
| White paper: Build back better in a post-COVID-19 world – Reducing future wildlife-borne spillover of disease to humans: Sustainable Wildlife Management (SWM) Programme | Other (Human-Wildlife Conflict)SWM Programme | Various | Global  | Human-wildlife-livestock interactions are increasing as human populations expand, and urbanization and economic activities (such as wildlife trade, husbandry, agriculture, fishing, infrastructure development, mining and logging) encroach into wildlife habitats. This greater proximity enhances the probability of disease spillover from wildlife to humans, or wildlife to livestock to humans.This policy brief provides decision-makers with a set of actionable recommendations that can be implemented to prevent future epidemics caused by the spillover of diseases from wildlife and wild meat. | <https://www.fao.org/policy-support/tools-and-publications/resources-details/en/c/1329850/>  |
| Taking a Multisectoral, One Health Approach: A Tripartite Guide to Addressing Zoonotic Diseases in Countries | Other (health) | Various | Global  | The Guide provides member countries with practical guidance on One Health approaches to build national mechanisms for multisectoral coordination, communication, and collaboration to address zoonotic disease threats at the animal-human-environment interface. The 2019 TZG supports building by countries of the resilience and capacity to address emerging and endemic zoonotic diseases such as avian influenza, rabies, Ebola, and Rift Valley fever, as well as food-borne diseases and antimicrobial resistance, and to minimize their impacts on health, livelihoods, and economies. | <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ca2942en/>  |
| Microbiome: The missing link? Science and innovation for health, climate and sustainable food systems | Other (health) | Various | Global  | Demand will continue to rise as the world population grows to ten billion before eventually shrinking again. However, by taking a bio-economy approach, we can alter the nature of this demand and the processes through which the food system and bioeconomy meet that demand. This approach could accommodate the necessary increases in agricultural production, without continuing to degrade our natural resource base. In fact, bioscience is uncovering the pathways and common drivers behind the triple challenge of obesity and NCDs, climate change, and biodiversity loss. In the process, microbiology and the inter-disciplinary study of the microbiome have rediscovered microorganisms as a vast and untapped natural resource with great potential to shift the balance of the ‘nature – food systems – people’ equation back into the healthy zone. | <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ca6767en/>  |
| Voluntary Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Farmers' Varieties/Landraces | Other (Institutional and legal frameworks) | Various | Global  | These guidelines, intended as reference materials for preparing a National Plan for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Farmers’ Varieties/Landraces, will contribute to addressing the continuing loss of diversity (reduction in the number of different varieties grown and/or loss of heterogeneity). The guidelines are therefore a useful tool for development practitioners, researchers, students and policymakers who work on the conservation and sustainable use of these valuable resources. | <https://doi.org/10.4060/CA5601EN> |
| Handbook on theAgricultural Integrated Survey (AGRIS) | Other (Institutional and legal frameworks) | Various | Global  | The AGRIS handbook presents the rationale of the system, focusing on the new needs and challenges in surveying farms in the 21st century. In this handbook, the link with SDGs is acknowledged, as the proposed AGRIS Generic Questionnaires will generate basic data for monitoring directly four SDG indicators and provide essential information for another 15 SDG indicators. | <https://www.fao.org/in-action/agrisurvey/resources/resource-detail/en/c/1198081/> |
| A review and analysis of international legal and policy instruments related to deep-sea fisheries and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ | FishingOther (marine) | Various | Global  | The purpose of this document is to identify the range of instruments that are relevant to deep-sea fishing and its impacts on marine biological diversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction, with a view to providing advice to states on what steps may be necessary to implement these instruments at the national level.  | <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/e39b7135-4839-453e-a2ae-962f88eff720>  |
| Guidelines for Development of Integrated Multipurpose Animal Recording Systems | Other (Institutional and legal frameworks) | Various | Global  | National animal recording systems offer the opportunity to support several objectives, including performance and pedigree recording, health and disease monitoring, traceability, prevention of stock theft and animal genetic resource management. These guidelines provide advice on the planning, development and implementation of comprehensive systems that can address all of these goals, as well as to maximize the chances that these systems will be sustained. The guidelines were endorsed by the Commission at its Fifteenth Regular Session in 2015. | <https://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/42165eb1-d81c-4769-b2d3-27a6c5be5e1d/> |
| Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Development of Forest Genetic Resources  | Forestry | Various | Global  | This Global Plan of Action identifies 27 strategic priorities grouped into 4 areas: 1) improving the availability of, and access to, information on FGR; 2) conservation of FGR (in situ and ex situ); 3) sustainable use, development and management of FGR; 4) policies, institutions and capacity-building. Implementation of the Global Plan of Action will strengthen the sustainability of the management of FGR while contributing towards the Millennium Development Goals, the post-2015 agenda and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.  | <https://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/b7f4bcd7-0696-4f5a-aa3d-e1e19acfa735/> |
| In vivo conservation of animal genetic resources | Other (Institutional and legal frameworks) | Various | Global  | These guidelines provide advice on how to plan and implement an in vivo conservation programme (conservation based on the maintenance of live animals): from the development of a national conservation strategy to the implementation of breeding programmes in small populations and a range of methods that can be used to promote the self-sustainability of at-risk breeds. They were endorsed by the Commission at its Fourteenth Regular Session in 2013. | <https://www.fao.org/3/i3327e/i3327e00.htm> |
| Genebank Standards for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture | Other (Institutional and legal frameworks) | Various | Global  | These voluntary Standards set the benchmark for current scientific and technical best practices, and support the key international policy instruments for the conservation and use of plant genetic resources. | <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/7b79ee93-0f3c-5f58-9adc-5d4ef063f9c7/> |
| Phenotypic characterization of animal genetic resources | Other (Institutional and legal frameworks) | Various | Global  | These guidelines offer advice on how to conduct a well-targeted and cost-effective phenotypic characterization study that contributes to improving animal genetic resources management in the context of country-level implementation of the Global Plan of Action. They were endorsed by the Commission at its Thirteenth Regular Session in 2011. | <https://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/0fe9d7e8-8dcf-5c94-a051-9977a5853671/> |
| Developing the institutional framework for the management of animal genetic resources | Other (Institutional and legal frameworks) | Various | Global  | A sound institutional framework provides a basis for effective management of animal genetic resources both nationally and internationally. These guidelines present an overview of the components of the global network for the management of animal genetic resources and provide advice on how these components can be strengthened at national and regional levels. They were endorsed by the Commission at its Thirteenth Regular Session in 2011. | <https://www.fao.org/3/ba0054e/ba0054e00.htm> |
| Molecular genetic characterization of animal genetic resources | Other (Institutional and legal frameworks) | Various | Global  | These guidelines provide a short overview of developments in the field of molecular characterization, along with practical advice for researchers who wish to undertake a molecular characterization study. They emphasize the importance of obtaining high-quality and representative biological samples that yield standardized data that can be integrated into analyses on an international scale. They were endorsed by the Commission at its Thirteenth Regular Session in 2011. | <https://www.fao.org/3/i2413e/i2413e00.htm> |
| Surveying and monitoring of animal genetic resources | Other (Institutional and legal frameworks) | Various | Global  | Knowledge of animal genetic resources is fundamental to their sustainable use, development and conservation. These guidelines provide advice on how to draw up a strategy for meeting national requirements for data and information on animal genetic resources. They also offer practical advice on how to plan and implement animal genetic resources surveys. They were endorsed by the Commission at its Thirteenth Regular Session in 2011. | <https://www.fao.org/3/ba0055e/ba0055e00.htm> |
| Second Global Plan of Action for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture | Other (Institutional and legal frameworks) | Various | Global  | The Second Global Plan of Action is a rolling action plan. It is based on the findings of The Second Report on the State of the World’s Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and inputs from a series of regional consultations and from experts. It updates the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, adopted in 1996. | <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ebd9e9d6-0236-5e77-9c99-897f0fb62ecd/> |
| Breeding Strategies for Sustainable Management of Animal Genetic Resources | Other (Institutional and legal frameworks) | Various | Global  | Genetic improvement is an essential component of animal genetic resources management and can make important contributions to food security and rural development. These guidelines, which were endorsed by the Commission at its Twelfth Regular Session in 2009, are intended to help countries develop effective and sustainable genetic improvement programmes, taking into account their livestock development objectives and the characteristics of their production systems. | <https://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/845cb805-f4bf-5bc4-a9c8-16f9fcfb425d/> |
| Preparation of national strategies and action plans for animal genetic resources | Other (Institutional and legal frameworks) | Various | Global  | Preparing and implementing national strategies and action plans helps countries translate the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources into comprehensive and effective national approaches to the sustainable use, development and conservation of livestock biodiversity. These guidelines, which were endorsed by the Commission at its Twelfth Regular Session in 2009, set out a practical approach to the development of a national strategy and action plan, describing how to get the planning process started, implemented and completed – culminating in government endorsement of the plan. | <https://www.fao.org/3/i0770e/i0770e00.htm> |
| Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources | Other (Institutional and legal frameworks) | Various | Global  | The Global Plan of Action aims to provide a framework that supports and increases the effectiveness of national, regional and global efforts to sustainably use, develop and conserve animal genetic resources, to facilitate the mobilization of resources, including adequate financial resources, and to promote a pragmatic, systematic and efficient approach that harmoniously addresses the development of institutions, human resources and cooperative frameworks in animal genetic resources management. | <https://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/dafd2e54-21d2-51cc-a79d-457fb447a11b/> |
| Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries | Fisheries | Various | Global  | The purpose of 1995 FAO Code of Conduct is to set international standards of behaviour for responsible practices with a view to ensuring the effective conservation, management and development of living aquatic resources, with due respect for the ecosystem and biodiversity. These standards may be implemented, as appropriate, at the national, subregional and regional levels and in promoting more responsible behaviour in the fisheries sector. It is anticipated that these standards and norms will lead to the achievement of long-term sustainable outcomes. | <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/e6cf549d-589a-5281-ac13-766603db9c03>  |
| Benchmarking species diversification in global aquaculture | Aquaculture | Various | Global  | Policy and planning on species diversification require a holistic, sector-wide perspective to assess the overall prospect of individually promising species that may not be entirely successful when competing for limited resources and markets. The historical experiences of species diversification in global aquaculture can provide guidance for the assessment. This paper develops a benchmarking system to examine species diversification patterns in around 200 countries for three decades to generate information and insights in support of evidence-based policy and planning in aquaculture development. The system uses “effective number of species” (ENS) as a diversity measure that is essentially equivalent to, yet more intuitive than, the widely used Shannon Index. A statistical model is established to estimate a benchmark ENS for each country and construct a benchmarking species diversification index (BSDI) to compare a country’s species diversification with global experiences. Key results are presented and discussed in the main text; and more comprehensive results are documented in Appendix II. The benchmarking system can be used in foresight analyses to help design or refine future production targets (including species composition) in policy and planning for aquaculture development; an example is provided in Appendix I to help practitioners better understand and utilize the system. | <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb8335en> |
| Maximizing nutrition sensitivity in GEF programming and financing | Other (Institutional and legal frameworks) | Various | Global  | The flyer synthesizes the findings of a stocktaking exercise of FAO - Global Environment Facility (GEF) projects to identify potential entry points for maximizing nutrition sensitivity in GEF investments and programming. | <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc2427en>  |
| Legislating for sustainable small-scale fisheries | Fisheries | Various | Global  | This is a tool for States to strengthen their fisheries legislation in order to establish conditions for inclusive and sustainable small-scale fisheries development, taking into account the interrelatedness of social, economic and environmental sustainability, while focusing on marginalised groups. | <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb0885en>  |
| Innovations in cryoconservation of animal genetic resourcesPractical guide | Other (Institutional and legal frameworks) | Various | Global  | These guidelines on Innovations in cryoconservation of animal genetic resources complement and update the previous edition of guidelines on Cryoconservation of animal genetic resources, published in 2012. They describe the key processes of operating a programme for cryoconservation of animal genetic resources, starting with developing a gene banking strategy. Subsequent sections address quality management of gene banks, the choice of material to be stored, financial aspects of gene banking, development and use of collections, collection and storage of genetic material, sanitary issues in gene banking, data management, legal issues, and capacity building and outreach. Appendices provide detailed protocols for collection and cryopreservation of various tissues for common livestock species | <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc3078en> |
| The contributions of livestock species and breeds to ecosystem services | Other (livestock) | Various | Global  | Human beings benefit in countless ways from ecosystems. Ecosystems provide food, clean water, shelter and raw materials for our basic needs. Their internal processes regulate our environment and sustain future production. While landscapes – the visible manifestations of ecosystems – inspire our cultures and provide a home for wildlife and people alike, building blocks such as genes and chemical compounds provide us with tools for innovation and science. Together, these benefits are known as ecosystem services. Directly or indirectly, they underpin every aspect of our societies.  | <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/25208ece-20f2-44d8-a63e-7d7c84950a9d/> |
| An ecosystem approach to promote the integration and coexistence of fisheries within irrigation systems | Fisheries | Various | Asia and the Pacific | This technical document has been developed in recognition of the increasingly diverse demands for water from irrigation systems and the need to introduce more holistic land uses into conventional irrigation management. Despite historical precedents and efforts in the twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, the potential for the integration of fish production (capture fisheries and aquaculture) and irrigation systems has yet to be fully realized. Capturing these underutilized opportunities for the integration of fisheries and aquaculture could significantly increase local economies, food security, household incomes and livelihood diversity within irrigated agriculture systems.  | <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/CA2675EN>  |
| Rapid Woodfuel Assessment - 2017 Baseline for Bidi Bidi Refugee Settlement, Uganda | Logging,Forestry | Various | Africa | FAO and UNHCR initiated a joint rapid woodfuel assessment in March 2017 to determine the supply and demand of woodfuel resources in the area. The assessment The objectives of the rapid woodfuel assessment reported here were to: 1). assess the woodfuel demand (fuelwood and charcoal) for cooking and heating and challenges related to the collection and use of woodfuel by the refugee population in the Bidibidi settlement; 2). identify the cooking technologies and practices in use in the area of interest and the associated opportunities and challenges; 3). assess the potential woodfuel supply in the area of interest and the state of and changes in aboveground biomass stock, growth and land use/land cover; and 4). make recommendations for planning interventions to improve energy access, promote sustainable forest management and contribute to building resilience in the affected population in the Bidibidi settlement.  | <https://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/525ba72a-b9eb-44a2-9326-f559be6ae2f9/>  |
| Rapid Assessment of Natural Resource Degradation in Refugee Impacted Areas in Northern Uganda | Forestry | Various | Africa | The aim of the assessment was to determine the environmental impacts of the refugee influx, with a focus on forest resources, and propose appropriate intervention options to mitigate pressure on the environment and support energy access to the refugee and host communities. | <https://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/CA7656EN>  |
| Implementing the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) through national fisheries legal frameworks | Fisheries,Other (Institutional and legal frameworks) | Various | Global  | This sourcebook and the research process involved in its development highlighted the opportunity to implement CITES through national fisheries legal frameworks. The sourcebook is a useful contribution to fisheries management as it seeks to provide support in: (i) raising awareness of CITES; (ii) enhancing comprehension of the CITES regime and its relationship with the fisheries sector; and (iii) where a deliberate decision is made by a country to implement CITES through its national fisheries legal frameworks, providing guidance on what to do and how to do it. | <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc8051en>  |
| Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework. A handbook in support of the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication | Fisheries  | Various | Global  | In 2014, the first internationally negotiated instrument dealing specifically with artisanal and small-scale fisheries known as the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) was endorsed. To support and promote the implementation of this important instrument, systematic monitoring is needed in accordance with the provisions in paragraph 13.4, calling for “participatory assessment methodologies that allow a better understanding and documentation of the true contribution of small-scale fisheries to sustainable resource management for food security and poverty eradication”. This handbook aims to support such monitoring and contains a Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework for the SSF Guidelines implementation (MEL4SSF). It provides a clear and accessible guide and a step-by-step process, using the theory of change methodology.  | <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc8688en>  |
| International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture | Other (Institutional and legal frameworks) | Various | Global  | The objectives of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture are the conservation and sustainable use of all plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of their use, in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity, for sustainable agriculture and food security.  | <https://www.fao.org/plant-treaty/overview/texts-treaty/en/> |
| A guide to implementing the One Health Joint Plan of Action at national level | Other (health) | Various | Global  | This Guide provides practical guidance on how countries can adopt and adapt the OH JPA to strengthen and support national One Health action.Building on the OH Joint Plan of Action theory of change, this Guide describes three pathways and five key steps to implement the OH JPA at national level:• Pathway 1 – Governance, policy, legislation, financing and advocacy• Pathway 2 – Organizational and institutional development, implementation and sectoral integration• Pathway 3 – Data, evidence, information systems and knowledge exchange. | <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc7916en>  |