UN environment programme

CBD

Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.
GENERAL

CBD/SBSTTA/24/INF/14
CBD/SBI/3/INF/6
26 June 2020

ENGLISH ONLY

SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE
Twenty-fourth meeting
Quebec City (to be confirmed), Canada, 2-7 November 2020
Items 6 and 7 of the provisional agenda*

SUBSIDIARY BODY ON IMPLEMENTATION
Third meeting
Quebec City (to be confirmed), Canada, 9-14 November 2020
Items 8 and 11 of the provisional agenda*

PROGRESS ON MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY ACROSS AGRICULTURAL SECTORS: REPORT BY THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Note by the Executive Secretary

1. The Executive Secretary is pleased to circulate herewith, for the information of participants in the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, a report by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations regarding progress on mainstreaming biodiversity across agricultural sectors.

2. The information is provided in the form and language in which it was received by the Secretariat.

* CBD/SBSTTA/24/1.
* CBD/SBI/3/1.

PROGRESS ON MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY ACROSS AGRICULTURAL SECTORS: REPORT BY THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Mainstreaming is a central approach for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and its associated Protocols, as it mobilizes producers, consumers, governments at all levels, the private sector, youth, non-governmental organizations, academia and society in general to support the urgent transformational change needed for achieving sustainability.

2. The Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting (COP14) had adopted a comprehensive decision on mainstreaming and the integration of biodiversity within and across sectors[1], whereas the COP15 will review and update the CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and consider for adoption the post-2020 global biodiversity framework currently under development.

3. This document provides an update to the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation of the CBD on the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on agriculture, forestry and fisheries after COP14[2]. It contributes to SBSTTA 24 deliberations on mainstreaming of biodiversity under agenda item 7 on biodiversity and agriculture and is also relevant to SBSTTA 24 agenda items 3 to 6, 9 and 10. The document contributes to the SBI 3 deliberations on agenda item 11 on cooperation and agenda item 8 on biodiversity mainstreaming. It is also relevant to other SBI 3 agenda items, including items 3 and 5. The annex lists selected recent reports, events, tools and guidance provided by FAO after COP14.

II. ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF COP 14 DECISIONS RELATED TO BIODIVERSITY AND BIODIVERSITY MAINSTREAMING WITHIN AND ACROSS AGRICULTURAL SECTORS

4. The term agricultural sectors as used by FAO covers crop and livestock agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture and thus cuts across several CBD Thematic Programmes and Cross-Cutting Issues.

Decision 14/3. Mainstreaming of biodiversity in the energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing sectors

5. This section focuses on FAO's activities related to the enabling of business and financial sectors to support biodiversity mainstreaming.[3] Other FAO activities on mainstreaming and the integration of biodiversity within and across sectors, including its Biodiversity Mainstreaming Platform, are reported on under decision 30 and other decisions in this document.

6. FAO, through its Investment Centre, supports countries to make sustainable agricultural investment decisions to achieve food security, improve rural livelihoods and safeguard biodiversity. FAO supports developing and countries in transition to design, implement and evaluate agricultural investment programmes, including a large number of environmental and natural resources management programmes. FAO also facilitates policy dialogue, undertakes sector analyses and value chain studies and advises governments on policy and legislation. FAO's team of around 95 agricultural investment specialists have carried out 900 investment operations in 116 countries, valued at nearly US$ 7.2 billion in 2018.[4] FAO

[1] See decision 14/3
[2] CBD/COP/14/INF/1.
[3] CBD/COP/DEC/14/3
[4] http://www.fao.org/3/ca5343en/CA5343EN.pdf

works in partnership with international financing institutions, national and international organizations, the private sector and producer organizations to provide investment support services.[5]

7. In the first two years of GEF-7 (mid-2018 to mid-2020), FAO has supported more than 35 countries in accessing nearly US$ 100 million from the GEF in priority areas such as agrobiodiversity conservation, and mainstreaming biological diversity conservation objectives and practices into agriculture sectors, including fisheries and forestry. FAO also specializes in helping countries address biodiversity conservation challenges through integrated systems-level programming, such as the Food Systems and Landscape Restoration Impact Program (IP) and the Drylands Sustainable Landscapes IP under GEF-7. In these integrated systems-based approaches, FAO plays a lead role helping countries improve their food systems and local livelihoods, while also restoring landscapes and conserving biological diversity.

8. FAO develops and improves food and agriculture datasets, metrics, indicators, baselines and other tools for biodiversity mainstreaming, with analytical application in various sectors, such as the business and financial sectors.

9. FAO, together with the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) published the 'System of Environmental-Economic Accounting for Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries' (SEEA AFF) in March 2020.[6] The SEEA AFF contributes to the overall SEEA accounting platform, which is endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission as the reference tool for bringing together economy and environment statistics, in support of natural capital accounting, ecosystems services evaluation, biodiversity assessment and SDG monitoring and reporting. The SEEA AFF is a multi-purpose system with many different potential analytical applications. Businesses and financial sectors can use the SEEA AFF as a source of business intelligence, as a reference for the collection and organization of data, and as a supply chain risk assessment tool.

10. FAO manages and continuously updates FAOSTAT, the FAO's statistical system providing free access to food and agriculture datasets for over 245 countries and territories starting from 1961 to date.[7] In 2020, FAO released new estimates of the percentage contribution of agriculture to total GHG emissions for carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4) and nitrous oxide (N_2O), and in carbon-dioxide equivalents (CO_2eq) between 1990 and 2017.[8] The FAO estimates are a significant component of newly published food systems emissions estimates.[9] In addition, FAO released updated statistics on organic soils, specifically country estimates of area drained and associated GHG emissions. The dataset quantifies the areal extent of degradation of critical ecosystems, such as boreal and tropical peatlands, due to their drainage for agriculture, over the period 1990-2019. The dataset also provides estimates of the related anthropogenic emissions of N_2O and CO_2, of relevance to the global nitrogen and carbon cycles.[10]

11. FAO is developing a supplement to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Guidance on core indicators for entity reporting on contribution towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) for businesses involved in agriculture production and food processing.[11] This supplement will include specific biodiversity-related indicators to be disclosed in the context of SDG indicator 12.6.1. SDG target 12.6 requires Members to encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.

[5] http://www.fao.org/investment-centre/en/
[6] http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ca7735en
[7] http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#home
[8] http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/environment/data/emission-shares/en/
[9] https://www.nature.com/articles/s43016-020-0031-z
[10] http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/environment/data/organic-soils
[11] https://unctad.org/en/pages/PublicationWebflyer.aspx?publicationid=2469

12. FAO is collaborating with the Global Reporting Initiative on the development of a new Agriculture and Fishing Sector Standard. Furthermore, FAO together with the World Benchmarking Alliance works on the establishment of a Food and Agriculture Benchmark targeting 300 companies to ensure, among others, that biodiversity-related indicators are sufficiently mainstreamed in company measurement tools.

13. FAO has developed the EX-Ante Carbon-balance Tool for Biodiversity (EX-ACT Biodiversity), which seeks to provide a biodiversity assessment of project-level activities in the agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU) sector using the EX-ACT model.[12] The tool aims to quantify the biodiversity impact of various investments at project and policy-level, provide decision-makers with a set of policy indicators to help informed decision making, extend the scope of environmental assessments to capture biodiversity concerns which are not accounted for in conventional carbon pricing, and support countries in accessing funds from international financial institutions and mechanisms to finance projects, programmes and policies.

Decision 14/4. Health and biodiversity

14. To effectively manage major health risks that affect people and animals (livestock and wildlife), it is necessary to pay particular attention to the human-animal-ecosystem interface, and place disease dynamics into the broader context of sustainable agriculture, socio-economic development, environmental protection and natural resource management. The impacts of COVID-19 pandemic reinforce the need for food and agriculture investments that focus on the prevention of future zoonotic disease outbreaks or pandemics, recognizing the interconnections among people, animals, plants and their shared environment - the One Health approach. Continued attention is necessary to strengthen the resilience of food systems to disease outbreaks but also to other shocks.[13] FAO is a core member of the InterAgencyLiaison Group on Biodiversity and Health.[14]

15. FAO, through the One Health Tripartite Partnership[15], works with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) to address health challenges at the human-animal-environment interface through multisectoral, multidisciplinary, and transnational collaboration at local, national, regional and global levels. Under the Tripartite Partnership, FAO builds capacities and provides technical assistance related to, amongst others, zoonotic diseases including those transmitted from livestock and wildlife, risk assessments, epidemiology and laboratory diagnostic capacity, biosafety and biosecurity, antimicrobial resistance (AMR), food safety, and associated emergency outbreak responses. FAO (co-)manages and continuously updates the EMPRES Global Animal Disease Information System (EMPRES-i)[16] and the joint FAO–OIE–WHO Global Early Warning System for health threats and emerging risks at the human–animal–ecosystems interface (GLEWS+).

16. Global and regional Tripartite and multisectoral collaboration mechanisms are in place to facilitate the implementation of One Health strategies and action plans. FAO participates in national One Health assessments through the Joint External Evaluation process. It supports the implementation of the Africa Sustainable Livestock 2050 Initiative[17], the Emerging Pandemic Threats programme and other programmes, projects and initiatives that require national One Health implementation among Ministries of Health, Agriculture-Veterinary Services, Forestry and Wildlife, and Trade.

[12] https://doi.org/10.4060/ca8762en and http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ex_act/EX-ACT_biodiversity/EX-ACT_Biodiversity_v.1.3_User.xlsx
[13] http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1272058/icode/
[14] See CBD/SBSTTA/24/9.
[15] https://www.who.int/zoonoses/MoU-Tripartite-May-2018.pdf
[16] http://empres-i.fao.org/
[17] http://www.fao.org/in-action/asl2050/en/

17. The Tripartite published "Taking a multisectoral, One Health approach: A Tripartite guide to addressing zoonotic diseases in countries" [18], to support countries to address health threats related to zoonoses, AMR and food safety. FAO complements the Guide with the development of tools, best practices in interagency cooperative action, data collection and reporting templates, and model standard operating procedures. Furthermore, FAO develops technical guidelines and training material, such as the updated training course "One Health at the wildlife-livestock-human-ecosystem interface: An introductory One Health short course".

18. FAO and the Convention on Migratory Species convene the Scientific Task Force on Avian Influenza and Wild Birds.[19] FAO also supports the Avian Influenza Working Group of the East Asian - Australasian Flyway Partnership[20] and the African Forestry and Wildlife Commission (AFWC) through promoting and strengthening One Health collaboration at the human-wildlife-livestock ecosystem interface. The 22nd Session of the AFWC requested FAO to continue building capacity and to facilitate cross-sectoral collaboration among various government sectors to effectively manage the human-wildlife-livestock-ecosystem interface, thus contributing to sustainable use of biodiversity.[21]

19. FAO, together with the One Health Tripartite Partnership and UNEP, is implementing the two-year (2019-2020) Work Plan on antimicrobial resistance (AMR).[22] The implementation of the Work Plan is funded through the Multi-Partner Trust Fund.[23] The Work Plan is aligned with and contributes to FAO activities in support of sustainable use of antimicrobials to help reduce AMR in agricultural systems, implemented under the FAO Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (2016-2020).[24] FAO ongoing activities include global, regional and national programmes on containment of AMR in food and agriculture sectors under the One Health approach.[25] FAO activities build on Resolution 4/2015 on AMR adopted by the FAO Conference at its 39th Session, which requests the Organization to support related regional, national and local efforts through capacity-building, technology transfer, and knowledge-sharing work, as well as deepen its partnership in this effort with the WHO and OIE.[26]

20. FAO has further developed its work on the role of the microbiome in human, animal and ecosystem health and the role of the gut microbiome, and diet-related factors in the rapidly emerging diet-related non-communicable diseases epidemic.[27] FAO's work includes an ongoing review of scientific literature and a study of how factors in agriculture and food systems impact the human microbiome and various ecosystems. This work is strengthening the science-policy nexus through analyzing the implications of research findings for policy and technical advice, partnership and cross-sectoral engagement with academia and stakeholders in the science, technology and innovation community, and alignment of microbiome innovations with existing normative instruments in agri-food systems at the national, regional and global levels.

21. FAO is currently preparing a concept note addressing the relationship between biodiversity for food and agriculture and human health for consideration by the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture at its 18th Regular Session.

22. FAO and WHO co-lead the implementation of the UN Nutrition Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025)[28], building on the mandate given by the UN General Assembly[29] and taking into account

[18] http://www.fao.org/3/ca2942en/ca2942en.pdf
[19] https://www.cms.int/en/workinggroup/scientific-task-force-avian-influenza-and-wild-birds
[20] https://www.eaaflyway.net/avian-influenza-working-group/
[21] FO: AFWC/2020/REP; FO:AFWC/2020/Inf.4
[22] PC 128/10
[23] http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/AMR00
[24] http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5996e.pdf
[25] http://www.fao.org/antimicrobial-resistance/projects/ongoing/project-2/en/
[26] C 2015/REP
[27] http://www.fao.org/3/ca6767en/CA6767EN.pdf
[28] http://www.fao.org/3/a-bs726e.pdf
[29] A/RES/70/259 and A/RES/72/306

WHA Resolution 69/8. The Vision and Strategy of FAO's Work in Nutrition is being updated to serve a world where all people are eating healthy diets from sustainable food systems, and aims to accelerate implementation of the outcomes of the FAO-WHO Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2)[30], achieve the global nutrition and diet-related non-communicable diseases targets by 2025 and contribute to the realization of the SDGs by 2030. FAO conducts research and releases evidence, data and guidelines on food-based nutrition including food composition, nutrition assessment and food-based indicators[31], and human requirements. Furthermore, FAO assists countries in developing capacities to evaluate and monitor food security and nutrition situations, analyse options, and implement agricultural and food systems policies and programmes that impact positively on nutrition, and provide tools, guidance and support for the scaling up of proper nutrition education and consumer awareness at national and local levels. Recent activities include the FAO-WHO joint publication on Sustainable Healthy Diets[32] and a guideline on nutrient reference values[33] under the Joint FAO-WHO Food Standards Programme Codex Alimentarius[34].

Decision 14/5. Biodiversity and climate change

23. FAO's work on climate change adaptation and mitigation in the agriculture sectors is guided by the FAO Strategy on Climate Change[35]. FAO supports its Members to design and implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and sector strategies[36]. These activities are implemented within broader frameworks such as climate-smart agriculture[37], disaster risk reduction[38] and biodiversity mainstreaming. As an accredited entity to the Green Climate Fund (GCF), FAO supports the development of FAO-GCF full proposal projects and FAO-GCF Readiness Programme projects with a total value of US$ 571.5 million in 2020.[39] Also, FAO's GEF Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) portfolio supports countries to enhance transparency in implementing their NDCs. Furthermore, FAO together with UNDP leads the "Support Programme on Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture through NDCs and NAPs implementation" (SCALA) initiative[40], a new EUR 20 million initiative (2020-2025)[41], which addresses also biodiversity priorities under NAPs and NDCs, and works in partnership with the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (GCRFA) and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources (ITPGR). This builds on the FAO-UNDP EUR 15 million Programme Integrating Agriculture in NAPs implemented between 2015 and 2020[42], which promoted the "Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Integration of Genetic Diversity into National Climate Change Adaptation Planning"[43], issued by the CGRFA in 2015, in the UNFCCC work streams. Other FAO activities on climate change, desertification and restoration include the publication of the first global assessment[44] of trees, forest and land use in drylands and a practical manual[45] on restoration to support rural communities' resilience in the Great Green Wall Programme.

[30] http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/50ec9968-742f-4fee-a35f-e6f413130a72/
[31] http://www.fao.org/infoods/infoods/en/
[32] FAO and WHO. 2019. Sustainable healthy diets – Guiding principles. Rome. http://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/CA6640EN
[33] Lewis, J. 2019. Codex nutrient reference values. Rome. FAO and WHO http://www.fao.org/3/ca6969en/CA6969EN.pdf
[34] http://www.fao.org/3/ca5645en/CA5645EN.pdf
[35] http://www.fao.org/3/a-i7175e.pdf
[36] http://www.fao.org/climate-change/programmes-and-projects/en/
[37] http://www.fao.org/3/CA2386EN/ca2386en.pdf
[38] http://www.fao.org/3/ca4417en/ca4417en.pdf
[39] http://www.fao.org/climate-change/international-finance/green-climate-fund/en/
[40] http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1254976/
[41] http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1254976/
[42] http://www.fao.org/in-action/naps/en/
[43] http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4940e.pdf
[44] http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ca7148en
[45] http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ca6932en/

24. FAO is supporting the African Union in the implementation, monitoring and resource mobilization for the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100) through the development of multi-country project for GCF funding and the deployment of the Great Green Wall to Southern Africa through the development of a GEF-Impact Programme on sustainable forest management and landscapes in drylands.

25. FAO is preparing a report on the state of restoration in Africa in collaboration with AFR100 countries and partners and is collaborating with the African Union Commission (AUC) and the NDC Partnership, to support Members in planning, implementing and reporting on NDC implementation in Africa. In this context, Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use sectors (AFOLU) were identified as areas in need of technical support. Part of this project is a compilation of tools, methods and experiences on NDC implementation in the AFOLU sectors in Africa as well as an overview and analysis of progress made so far in terms of NDC planning, implementation and monitoring together with recommendations to advance the NDC agenda in Africa.

26. FAO works on the conservation, restoration and sustainable management of peatlands in the context of climate change and biodiversity in collaboration with various partners, such as the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. FAO is a founding member of the Global Peatlands Initiative (GPI) that helps to preserve peatland biodiversity and other ecosystem services. Through the Global Soil Partnership, FAO contributes to the Global Soil Organic Carbon map[46], and peatland mapping and assessment initiatives. Further support to countries include a new peatland mapping and monitoring publication[47] and a geospatial online tool on peatlands restoration monitoring within the System for Earth Observation Data Access, Processing and Analysis for Land Monitoring (SEPAL) platform, to help countries preserve critical carbon stores[48]. The recent Resolution on Peatlands by the United Nations Environment Assembly[49] has further strengthened FAO's work on peatlands.

27. FAO and UNEP are the lead organizations[50] for the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030).[51] The UN Decade positions the restoration of ecosystems as a major nature-based solution towards meeting a wide range of global development goals and national priorities pertaining to all terrestrial and marine ecosystems. It builds on existing commitments such as the Paris Agreement and the Bonn Challenge and it will be implemented in collaboration with Rio Conventions and other partners. FAO leads the Monitoring and Best Practices taskforces and provides technical assistance and in-country capacity to deliver the Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring framework (FERM), a training module, country pilots and case studies, as well as a dissemination platform. At regional level, FAO provides support to UN Decade contributions such as the implementation of The Pan-African Action Agenda on Ecosystem Restoration for Increased Resilience.

28. On Earth Day 2020, FAO and UNEP organized the meeting "Healthy Ecosystems for Healthy Life: The UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030" to inform and invite discussion on the UN Decade's strategy, work plan and communication strategy. The full strategy for the UN Decade is currently undergoing global public consultation and is available on the Decade website.[52] The Decade is expected to be presented at COP15 of CBD, COP26 of UNFCCC and COP15 of UNCCD. Furthermore, FAO is preparing a position paper for consultation by FAO Members, to provide guidance on the concept, needs and priorities for "ecosystem restoration" for forest landscapes, farming, livestock and fish-producing ecosystems. For FAO, the ultimate objective of restoration is to reverse the trend in many

[46] http://www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/pillars-action/4-information-and-data-new/global-soil-organic-carbon-gsoc-map/en/
[47] http://www.fao.org/3/CA8200EN/CA8200EN.pdf
[48] http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1265487/icode/
[49] UNEP/EA.4/L.19
[50] https://www.decadeonrestoration.org/partners
[51] A/RES/73/284
[52] https://www.decadeonrestoration.org/what-decade

unsustainable agricultural systems, optimizing the ecological interactions among plants, animals, humans and the environment, while leaving no-one behind.

29. At the level of genetic diversity for climate change adaptation and mitigation, FAO is preparing a scoping study on the role of forest, animal, aquatic and plant genetic resources for food and agriculture in adaptation to and mitigation of climate change for consideration by the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture at its 18th Session.[53]

Decision 14/6. Conservation and sustainable use of pollinators

30. FAO facilitates the implementation of the International Pollinators Initiative 2.0 (IPI 2.0). The goal of the initiative is to promote coordinated action worldwide to conserve managed and wild pollinators, and to encourage the development and the implementation of sustainable agricultural practices for the conservation of the ecosystem services provided by pollinators. FAO catalogued and verified international, regional and national Pollinator Plans of Action and policy initiatives and has made those available on the Pollination website to serve as examples for policy makers.[54] Furthermore, FAO finalized a practical compendium of pollination-enhancing practices called "Towards sustainable crop pollination services: Measures at field, farm, and landscape scales"[55], which was released virtually on World Bee Day 2020. In the recently developed FAO "Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation" (TAPE) framework[56], agrobiodiversity and pollinators feature prominently.

31. FAO, in collaboration with the Alliance of Bioversity International and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture, published "The pollination services of forests: A review of forest and landscape interventions to enhance their cross sectoral benefits"[57]. As part of this effort, FAO hosted two global expert workshops on pollinator-friendly forestry practices and conducted additional interviews to compile existing expert knowledge, identify knowledge gaps, and propose ways forward for pollinator friendly forestry practices.

32. In the context of science and education, FAO collaborates with the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS) on specific areas centred around apiculture, beekeeping and pollinators. To support educators and youth leaders in outreach and environmental education, FAO and partners are facilitating the development of a YUNGA (Youth and United Nations Global Alliance) Challenge Badge on Pollinators to be released in 2020.[58]

33. FAO supports various initiatives, consultations and events on pollinators. FAO co-organized World Bee Day 2019 and 2020 and participated in the Honey Bee Health Symposium. FAO furthermore hosted a 2019 roundtable on the economic impact of good beekeeping practices with expert presentations on the EU-funded project BPRACTICES. FAO also participated in the dialogue across indigenous, local and scientific knowledge systems reflecting on the IPBES Assessment on Pollinators, Pollination and Food Production.[59]

34. The Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade is hosted by FAO and continuously provides technical assistance to its Parties to address the specific needs as identified by the countries. The focus is on supporting monitoring and data collection related to pesticide poisoning, both regarding human health and the environment, alternatives to hazardous pesticides and taking policy measures to

[53] http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3866e.pdf
[54] http://www.fao.org/pollination/major-initiatives/en/
[55] http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ca8965en
[56] www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ca7407en
[57] https://doi.org/10.4060/ca9433en
[58] http://www.fao.org/yunga/home/en/; http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ca9137en
[59] https://swed.bio/news/reflecting-on-the-ipbes-pollination-assessment-in-dialogue-across-knowledge-systems-results-in-food-for-thought-for-policy-makers/

ensure sustainable use of indispensable pesticides and information exchange among all Parties on these pesticides.

35. Between mid-2018 and mid-2020, more than 110 Parties of the Rotterdam Convention received technical assistance and capacity building training.[60] More than 200 notifications of final regulatory actions to nationally ban or restrict the use of hazardous chemicals and pesticides were received from Parties. To showcase the globally provided technical assistance and encourage further requests by Parties to improve their legal frameworks, collect data and reduce the risk posed by pesticides to human health and the environment, a science fair was organized during the 9th Meeting of the Conference of Parties of the Rotterdam Convention.[61] The Rotterdam Convention (COP9) in May 2019 also listed the pesticide Phorate to Annex III, making it subject to a structured information exchange (PIC procedure), by which Parties can take informed decisions on future imports of this pesticide and facilitate its environmentally sound use if absolutely necessary. Phorate is an insecticide highly toxic to humans and to bees.

36. The FAO pesticide management team continues to develop guidelines and best practices in areas relevant to pollinators, such as, among others, the use of chemicals in agriculture, protection programmes for native pollinators in natural ecosystems, promotion of biodiverse production systems. In 2019, FAO and WHO published a brochure on highly hazardous pesticides[62] with special attention for neonicotinoids pesticides, which are considered having long lasting effects on honey bees and other pollinators. Furthermore, a module on risk assessment to bees has been integrated in the FAO Registration Toolkit[63], which allows for (local) risk[64] and hazard assessment for (honey)bees[65], including a hazard assessment based table with a simple flow chart schemes. The FAO Pesticide Registration Toolkit is a decision support system for pesticide registrars responsible for reviewing and registering pesticide products. This is intended to serve as a desktop electronic handbook for day-to-day use in registration of agriculture and public health pesticides, providing technical advice on procedures that apply to all pesticides undergoing registration and information sources on individual pesticides. So far, 71 countries and 410 participants have been trained on the Pesticide Registration Toolkit. FAO's work on pesticides in support of the Pollinator Plan of Action has also continued through larger projects such as phase three of the ACP MEAs programme (see para. 70).

37. DAD-IS is the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System maintained and developed by FAO.[66] The scope of DAD-IS will be broadened, allowing countries to enter data on bees managed for food and agriculture, analyse the diversity of their bee populations, monitor trends and make informed decisions. In preparation of the inclusion of data on domesticated honeybees and other pollinators, FAO undertook a global survey of honeybees and other pollinators.[67] The first draft of the Monitoring System for Diversity of Domesticated Honeybees for Food and Agriculture will be presented at the Global National Coordinators' Workshop for the Management of Animal Genetic Resources in 2020/21.

Decision 14/7. Sustainable wildlife management

38. FAO works on sustainable wildlife management through initiatives such as the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW).[68] FAO is a CPW partner organization, FAO hosts the CPW Secretariat, and FAO is a donor of CPW by allocating human and financial resources for the functioning of the CPW Secretariat. During SBSTTA 23, the CPW Secretariat delivered a keynote presentation about CPW and its wide range of existing tools and databases in support of the

[60] http://www.basel.int/Portals/5/download.aspx?d=UNEP-FAO-RC-PUB-GEN-TA-Strengthening-2019.English.PDF
[61] http://www.pic.int/TheConvention/ConferenceoftheParties/Meetings/COP9/Overview/tabid/7528/language/en-US/Default.aspx
[62] www.fao.org/3/ca6847en/ca6847en.pdf
[63] http://www.fao.org/pesticide-registration-toolkit/en/
[64] http://www.fao.org/pesticide-registration-toolkit/registration-tools/assessment-methods/method-detail/en/c/1187116/
[65] http://www.fao.org/pesticide-registration-toolkit/registration-tools/assessment-methods/method-detail/en/c/1187115/
[66] http://www.fao.org/dad-is/en/
[67] CGRFA/WG-AnGR-10/18/Inf.7
[68] http://www.fao.org/forestry/wildlife-partnership/en/

implementation of COP decision 14/7 and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. All initiatives of the CPW partners relevant for the decision 14/7 are contained in CBD/SBSTTA/23/5.[69]

39. FAO supports the implementation of the Sustainable Wildlife Management (SWM) Programme[70], a 7-year initiative (2018-2024) of the Organisation of the African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS) involving a consortium of four multi-disciplinary technical partners. Through the SWM Programme, FAO and its partners i) develop and test new methodologies and diagnostic tools to support governments to conduct assessments of existing legal frameworks, analyse relevant legal frameworks and their application and enforcement; ii) produce legal compendiums and facilitate online access to relevant policies, legal texts and analyses; iii) facilitate the piloting of field SWM models and tools in a variety of socio-ecosystems and governance settings; iv) support inclusive, participatory, cross-sectoral and evidence-based law review and reform processes in line with participating countries commitments towards international conventions and SDGs; v) develop knowledge products, share lessons learnt and best practices and build capacities of the various stakeholders at local, national, regional and international level, and vi) encourage new funding partners and countries to join efforts to implement the voluntary guidance for a sustainable wild meat sector.

40. To promote the voluntary guidance for a sustainable wild meat sector, the CPW organized the event "Sustainable Harvest and Trade of Wild Meat" at the 18th meeting of the COP to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). The event featured an overview of wild meat harvest and trade under both CBD and CITES including cases from North and South America. It concluded with thoughts on future work, taking into account the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

41. In relation to promotion of the use of monitoring tools and databases, through an exchange of best practices and lessons learned, CPW and other organizations reviewed the additional tools and databases during the Consultative Workshop on Sustainable Wildlife Management Beyond 2020. The conclusions are included in the workshop report and have been made available to the SBSTTA 23[71], the CITES COP 18[72] and the CBD OEWG1[73].

Decision 14/8. Protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures

42. FAO has been engaged in discussions within the CBD regarding the definition and criteria of 'Other Effective Area Based Measures' (OECMs). FAO provides support and technical and scientific advice to countries to identify OECMs in line with COP Decision 14/8.

43. In the area of marine conservation and fisheries management, FAO convened an expert meeting on OECM in the marine capture fishery sector.[74] FAO participated in a number of workshops to support countries to meet the area-based targets, including the CBD stocktaking workshop on Aichi Target 11 and the IUCN regional workshop to help countries in North Africa identify OECMs. FAO will also organize a series of regional workshops in order to support FAO Members in their delivery of area-based conservation targets. The information gained from the regional workshops will be used to develop fisheries sector specific guidance for FAO Members and Parties to the CBD on assessing, identifying and reporting MPAs and OECMs. The FAO "State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture"[75] reports on the number of aquatic protected areas in the 92 reporting countries, including the effectiveness of these protected areas for the conservation of aquatic genetic resources.

[69] CBD/SBSTTA/23/5
[70] http://www.fao.org/forestry/wildlife/95602/en/
[71] CBD/WG2020/1/INF/3
[72] https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/18/inf/E-CoP18-Inf-064.pdf
[73] CBD/WG2020/1/INF/3
[74] FIAP/R1301
[75] http://www.fao.org/3/ca5256en/CA5256EN.pdf

44. In the area of sustainable forest management, FAO's activities to support the identification of OECMs include the organization of three workshops in the context of the FAO-led project "*Integration of Protected Areas of the Amazon Biome"* (IAPA)[76], namely the regional workshop on OECM recognition and reporting, the sub-regional workshop on OECM in the Amazon biome (see publication on the Amazone biome and the post-2020 goals[77]), and a national meeting facilitated by the IAPA, GEF (small grants initiative) and other partners. These three workshops contributed to the identification of OECMs in 16 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean and to realisation by participating countries of the urgency to define road maps for OECM identification, recognition and reporting processes with technical support from organizations such as FAO. A document with the results and main conclusions of these workshops is expected to be published in 2020. In addition, FAO, through the IAPA project, organized a webinar for Latin American stakeholders to raise awareness of OECM modalities and their role in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Finally, the IAPA project, together with partners, is preparing a chapter on OECMs, as part of the Protected Planet report for the Latin America and the Caribbean region, to elaborate on the challenges and opportunities for the identification, recognition and reporting of OECMs and its contributions to the conservation of the territories.

Decisions 14/9 Marine and coastal biodiversity and 14/10 Ecologically or biologically significant marine areas and other matters related to marine and coastal biodiversity

45. FAO consulted its Members on component measures of Aichi Target 6 through the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries Questionnaire.[78] The results were submitted to the CBD Secretariat for inclusion in the fifth *Global Biodiversity Outlook* Report.[79] FAO continues to work with IUCN's Fisheries Expert Group and the CBD Secretariat in production of advice in relation to the performance of global fisheries, as required by Aichi Target 6. Furthermore, FAO published an e-learning course to support the delivery of country information for reporting on SDG Indicator 14.4.1[80] – an indicator on the status of fish stocks analogous to components of Aichi Target 6.

46. FAO's Committee on Fisheries (COFI) welcomed the joint efforts of the CBD Secretariat, FAO and UNEP within the Sustainable Ocean Initiative in creating global dialogue among Regional Seas Organizations and Regional Fisheries Bodies, to strengthen collaboration on issues of common interest.[81] FAO supports further expansion of these cooperating mechanisms to achieve an integrated approach to secure sustainable food provision based on healthy and functional marine and coastal ecosystems.

47. FAO organized the "International Symposium on Fisheries Sustainability: Strengthening the Science-Policy Nexus". Main outputs will be presented during the 25th anniversary celebrations of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries during the next Committee on Fisheries (COFI 34). Furthermore, the outputs of the Symposium will feed into the planning process of the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030).[82] FAO also contributes to the second global UN Ocean Conference on SDG 14 through its voluntary commitments and Ocean Actions and co-leads the Community of Ocean Action (COA) on Sustainable Fisheries.[83] Furthermore, FAO is co-organizing the fourth Global Conference on Aquaculture.[84]

48. The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture (SOFIA) 2020 report focused on sustainability[85]. In 2019 FAO also published the Report on The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food

[76] http://www.fao.org/in-action/at-home-in-the-amazon/en/
[77] https://issuu.com/proyectoiapa/docs/documento_omec_vf
[78] COFI/2018/SBD.1
[79] https://www.cbd.int/gbo/
[80] https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=502
[81] FIAP/R1249, paragraph 79.
[82] http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/sustainable-fisheries-symposium/about-the-symposium/en/
[83] https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/
[84] https://aquaculture2020.org/
[85] http://www.fao.org/publications/sofia/en/

and Agriculture, the first ever global assessment of the status of aquatic genetic resources based on submissions from 92 countries covering over 96 percent of global aquaculture production and over 80 percent of global capture fisheries production, and include the top 11 major aquaculture producing countries.[86] FAO is preparing a draft Global Plan of Action for Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture for consideration by the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture at its next Session.[87] Furthermore, FAO is developing a prototype registry of Farmed Types of Aquatic Genetic Resources, tentatively titled AquaGRIS.[88] A prototype will be available by 2021. Other activities include global and regional fish stocks assessments, development, testing and training of data-limited assessment methods in the context of small-scale fisheries in developing countries, and the development of guidance and manuals for cost-efficient data collection and exploration for improved data use and interpretation.

49. FAO continues to support training and uptake of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF).[89] FAO is developing a new practical guide on legislating for EAF based on country assessments, on-site training, capacity building through regional workshops, the development of an e-learning course on EAF, and the publication of the FAO EAF Implementation Monitoring Tool to support decision-making on fisheries management at the country level.[90] Furthermore, FAO continues to support the global EAF-Nansen programme for which the current funding is scheduled to conclude in 2022.

Decision 14/11. Invasive alien species

50. FAO continues to cooperate with the CBD and other relevant stakeholders to address the issue of invasive alien species (IAS) in support of achieving Aichi Target 9. FAO hosts the database on introduced aquatic species (DIAS[91]), which is continuously updated with information provided by CBD Parties and other stakeholders. The FAO prototype registry AquaGRIS, currently under development, will include: information on non-native species and introduced farmed types used in aquaculture, risk and controls related to their use in aquaculture and transfers of farmed types between countries for aquaculture purposes. Through its General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean, FAO is developing mitigation and management strategies to IAS in the Mediterranean Sea, a biodiversity hotspot that is also one of the most highly invaded regions on the planet.[92] Through its Sustainable Forest Management Toolbox[93], FAO promotes the use of the Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species of the Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership. FAO also provides inputs on IAS through IPBES and CBD consultation processes related to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

51. The Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention, hosted by FAO, provides technical support, knowledge development and capacity building on plant health to support sound management and control of IAS as plant pests in alignment with relevant international frameworks.[94] The IPPC Secretariat cooperates with the CBD through expert meetings and networks on e-commerce[95] and phytosanitary risks and the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group meeting on IAS. In addition, the IPPC Secretariat participates, along with representatives of several international organizations, in the Inter-Agency Liaison Group on Invasive Alien Species. The Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) at

[86] http://www.fao.org/aquatic-genetic-resources/activities/sow/en/
[87] http://www.fao.org/aquatic-genetic-resources/activities/global-plan/en/
[88] http://www.fao.org/aquatic-genetic-resources/activities/registry/en/
[89] http://www.fao.org/fishery/eaf-net/en
[90] http://www.fao.org/in-action/eaf-nansen/news/detail-events/en/c/1268177/
[91] http://www.fao.org/fishery/dias/en.
[92] Note: not all invasive alien species pose a threat to either ecological, economic, or human health, but FAO is developing strategies to inform potential management responses in time and space, for species such as the Rapa whelk (Rapana venosa) gastropod in the Black Sea and the silver-cheeked toadfish (Lagocephalus sceleratus) in the Mediterranean Sea
[93] http://www.fao.org/sustainable-forest-management/toolbox/tools/tool-detail/ru/c/225022/
[94] https://www.ippc.int/en/news/ippc-secretariat-attended-the-virtual-meeting-of-the-liaison-group-of-biodiversity-related-conventions-to-advance-joint-work/ and https://www.ippc.int/en/news/the-ippc-community-contributes-to-development-of-the-post-2020-global-biodiversity-framework/
[95] https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/e-commerce/

its 14th Session noted the Action Plan on e-Commerce and Phytosanitary Risks which will be implemented in collaboration with the CBD, the World Customs Organization and the Universal Postal Union. As of December 2019, the CPM has adopted 42 International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures[96], 29 Diagnostic Protocols, and 32 Phytosanitary Treatments in support of the management of IAS. Furthermore, the CPM recommendations[97] and complementary action plans provides guidance on IAS-related issues such as living modified organisms (R-01) and sea containers (R-06). In addition to the adopted ISPMs and CPM Recommendations, the IPPC Secretariat publishes phytosanitary guides, reports[98] and training material[99].

Decision 14/20. Digital sequence information on genetic resources

52. FAO's Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture agreed, at its last Session in February 2019, that there is a need for further review of "Digital Sequence Information" ("DSI") on genetic resources for food and agriculture (GRFA). It agreed to address, at its next Session, the innovation opportunities "DSI" on GRFA offers, the challenges of capacity to access and make use of it and its implications for the conservation and sustainable use of GRFA and the sharing of benefits derived from GRFA. It requested its intergovernmental technical working groups to consider these matters with regard to existing subsector-specific examples related to conservation, sustainable use and development of genetic resources, food security and nutrition, food safety, and efforts to combat crop and animal pests and diseases. The Commission further noted the importance of coordination with the ongoing processes under the CBD and its Nagoya Protocol and the Treaty. The Commission also took note that some Members have adopted domestic measures that regulate the access to and use of "DSI" on genetic resources as part of their ABS frameworks. It invited countries and relevant stakeholders to provide capacity-building and funding to support access to, and the generation, analysis and sharing of, "DSI" in conservation, sustainable use and research and development of GRFA, especially in developing countries.[100]

Decision 14/30, paragraph 24 – Promotion of biodiversity mainstreaming in agriculture, forestry and fisheries

53. FAO co-organized with the Secretariat of the CBD a series of global[101] and regional multi-stakeholder dialogues and consultations: for Latin America and the Caribbean[102], Asia and the Pacific[103], Africa[104], and Near-East and North Africa[105] (see also CBD/COP/14/INF/1), and is currently working on the follow-up to these meetings. For example, in Latin America and the Caribbean, a regional strategy on biodiversity emerged from two processes facilitated by FAO: the high-level dialogue on mainstreaming biodiversity in agriculture, forestry and fisheries and aquaculture sectors (DRANIBA), and the multi-stakeholder process for measuring progress in integrating food production practices that promote biodiversity[106]. Moreover, FAO has facilitated events in relevant international fora to share experiences, best practices, and case studies on mainstreaming biodiversity into agricultural sectors.[107]

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[96] https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/ispms/
[97] https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/governance/cpm/cpm-recommendations-1/cpm-recommendations/
[98] https://www.ippc.int/en/news/ippc-secretariat-launches-new-ippc-pest-reports-bulletin-to-facilitate-global-phytosanitary-information-exchange/
[99] https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/guides-and-training-materials/
[100] CGRFA-17/19/Report, paragraphs 23-26.
[101] CBD/COP14/INF/1; http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/multi-stakeholder-dialogue-on-biodiversity/en/
[102] http://www.fao.org/americas/eventos/ver/en/c/1156040/
[103] http://www.fao.org/asiapacific/events/detail-events/en/c/1604/
[104] http://www.fao.org/africa/news/detail-news/en/c/1249491/
[105] http://www.fao.org/neareast/news/view/en/c/1244948/
[106] LARC/20/4
[107] http://www.fao.org/webcast/home/en/item/4842/icode/, http://www.fao.org/cfs/home/plenary/cfs46/cfs46se/en/, https://www.cbd.int/side-events/3063 and http://www.fao.org/biodiversity/events/detail-events/en/c/1258086/

54. FAO further adopted the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors in 2019[108], and is developing an Action Plan for the Implementation of the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across agricultural sectors[109]. The Strategy aims to mainstream biodiversity across agricultural sectors at national, regional and international levels in a structured and coherent manner, considering 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, restore and sustainably use biodiversity across agricultural sectors.

55. FAO, in 2019, launched the report on *The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture*[110], the first global assessment of biodiversity for food and agriculture prepared under the guidance of its Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. The Commission, at its 17th Regular Session, welcomed the report as an important milestone in the UN Decade on Biodiversity and as a valuable contribution to discussions on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. In response to the findings of the report, the Commission requested FAO to facilitate a process for the development of a clear cross-sectoral follow-up to be adopted as a Global Plan of Action by the FAO Conference at its next Session.[111] To this end, FAO held a global electronic consultation, and it has convened an open-ended meeting of the Group of National Focal Points for Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture.

56. At present, 59 sites in 22 countries are designated as Globally Important Agriculture Heritage Systems (GIAHS)[112], which combine agricultural biodiversity, resilient ecosystems and a valuable cultural heritage to provide multiple goods and services, food and livelihood security for small-scale farmers, in synergy with the World Heritage sites and Biosphere Reserves managed by UNESCO. A GIAHS is a living, evolving system of human communities in an intricate relationship with their territory, cultural or agricultural landscape or biophysical and wider social environment. Seven countries in Latin America and Near East and North Africa submitted proposals for recognition of the agro-biodiverse GIAHS sites.

57. In the context of mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors, FAO is currently revising the 2015 FAO Environmental and Social Management Guidelines (ESMG) for mainstreaming biodiversity in the FAO project cycle.[113] The ESMG guidelines are revised in consultation with FAO technical units, based on lessons learned, taking into account best international practices from multilateral development banks and multilateral donors and using the benchmarks of the UN Model Approach. The ESMG revised guidelines are expected to be published mid-2020.

58. FAO is the UN custodian agency[114] for many biodiversity related SDGs, and a contributing agency to others[115]. Following final approval of SDG 2.4.1 (proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture)[116] methodology in October 2019 by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators[117], FAO began the first dedicated data collection from countries, to assess data availability on relevant socio-economic and environmental variables across eleven sub-indicators. Information on national processes relevant to SDG 2.4.1 is also being collected, such as existing or planned farm-level surveys, use of proxies, relevant national statistical processes. At the same time, FAO provides capacity development on this indicator. The AgriSurvey Programme and the

[108] CL 163/11 Rev.1; CL 163/REP, paragraph 10 g
[109] PC 128/9
[110] http://www.fao.org/3/CA3129EN/CA3129EN.pdf
[111] CGRFA-17/19/Report, paragraph 47.
[112] http://www.fao.org/giahs/en/
[113] http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4413e.pdf
[114] http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/en/
[115] SDG 2.4.1, 2.5.1, 2.5.2, 6.4.1, 6.4.2, 12.3.1, 14.4.1, 14.6.1, 14.7.1, 14.b.1, 14.c.1, 15.1.1, 15.2.1, 15.3.1, 15.4.2, 15.6.1.
[116] http://www.fao.org/3/ca5157en/ca5157en.pdf
[117] http://www.fao.org/3/ca7154en/ca7154en.pdf

50X2030 Initiative[118] are the major efforts undertaken by FAO in collaboration with international and national partners to enhance data availability in countries in coming years.

59. FAO launched a guideline intended to assist countries to participate in the assessment of SDG 6.4.2 on water stress by contributing data and information on environmental flows. This document is the outcome of a collaboration between the FAO, the International Water Management Institute, the United Nations University – Institute for Water, Environment and Health, and the United Nations Environment Programme, in the context of the Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6 (GEMI) coordinated by UN-Water[119].

Decision 14/30, paragraphs 22-24 – Soil biodiversity

60. Sustainable soil management is at the heart of several global agendas and international policy frameworks, and soil biodiversity and ecosystem services will be a key element for the success of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration. FAO leads the implementation of the International Initiative for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity under the framework of the Global Soil Partnership (GSP).

61. COP Decision 14/30 invited the FAO, in collaboration with other organizations and subject to the availability of resources, to consider the preparation of a report on the state of knowledge on soil biodiversity covering current status, challenges and potentialities. The GSP Secretariat, together with the Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils (ITPS) members, and in consultation with CBD counterparts, FAO experts, soil biodiversity scientific community, and countries prepared the report "State of knowledge of soil biodiversity – Status, challenges and potentialities"[120] which includes a review of information provided by 57 countries in response to a national survey[121]. The full report and the summary for policy makers will be launched during the World Soil Day 2020, and preliminary findings are presented in document CBD/SBSTTA/24/INF/8.

62. COP Decision 14/30 also requested a review of the implementation of the International Initiative for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity, in consultation with the FAO as well as other interested partners. FAO and the GSP supported the CBD Secretariat in the review of the Initiative and in the preparation of a new plan of action and strategies to improve the implementation of the Initiative, based on the key messages contained in CBD/SBSTTA/24/7. The updated draft plan of action International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity is contained in CBD/SBSTTA/24/7.

63. A webinar on soil biodiversity was held on 2020 World Biodiversity Day[122]. The GSP, together with its ITPS, the CBD and the Global Soil Biodiversity Initiative (GSBI), will organize a Global Symposium on Soil Biodiversity "Keep soil alive, protect soil biodiversity" in 2020. The Symposium will bring together worldwide stakeholders to discuss the status of the world's soil biodiversity, trends and opportunities. The GSP has dedicated 2020 to soil biodiversity and is launching a global campaign "Keep soils alive, protect soil biodiversity" which will culminate during the World Soil Day celebration dedicated to this theme.

64. The 41st Session of the FAO Conference endorsed the International Code of Conduct for the Sustainable Use and Management of Fertilizers.[123] The Code[124] provides a locally-adaptable framework and voluntary set of principles and actions to serve the different stakeholders that are directly or indirectly involved with fertilizers. The Code will also strengthen FAO's work on food safety and the safe use of

[118] http://www.fao.org/3/ca6785en/ca6785en.pdf
[119] http://www.fao.org/land-water/news-archive/news-detail/en/c/1178444/
[120] http://www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/resources/highlights/detail/en/c/1196842/
[121] http://www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/resources/highlights/detail/en/c/1203945/
[122] http://www.fao.org/3/ca9533en/ca9533en.pdf
[123] COAG/2018/12
[124] http://www.fao.org/3/ca5253en/ca5253en.pdf

fertilizers. It also responds to the third UN Environment Assembly (UNEA3) declaration on soil pollution and supports the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management (VGSSM).

65. FAO's GSP has launched RECSOIL, an initiative for the recarbonization of global soils as the mechanism for scaling up soil organic carbon sequestration in the agricultural sector. The implementation of RECSOIL will bring multiple benefit including the enhancement of key ecosystem services provided by soils.

66. At the request of the third meeting of the UN Environment Assembly (UNEA 3), FAO's GSP and its ITPS have embarked on the global assessment of soil pollution. The report is under finalization and will be launched in February 2021 during UNEA 5.

67. The COP, at its last Session, welcomed the initiative of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (Commission) to develop a work plan on microbes and invertebrates, including those relevant for soil biodiversity and the sustained provision of soil-mediated ecosystem functions and services essential for sustainable agriculture. The Commission, at its 17th Regular Session, adopted the Work Plan for the Sustainable Use and Conservation of Micro-organism and Invertebrate Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.[125] The Commission agreed to address pollinators, including honey bees, and biological control agents and biostimulants for its next Regular Session.

Decision 14/30, paragraphs 22 and 24 – Biodiversity mainstreaming in agriculture

68. FAO published the Voluntary guidelines for the conservation and sustainable use of crop wild relatives and wild food plants and the Voluntary Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Farmers' Varieties/Landraces[126] Countries can use them to improve food security, increase resilience of crop production systems and address malnutrition through enhanced on-farm inter- and intra-specific diversities. FAO is also preparing practical guides for the application of the Genebank Standards for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture[127], for consideration by the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture at its next Session. FAO continues to develop and update the World Information System and Early Warning System on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (WIEWS)[128], a portal used by Members for reporting on and monitoring the implementation of the plant component of SDG Target 2.5 and for the preparation of *The Third Report on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*. FAO also continues to strengthen cooperation with the Global Information System (GLIS) and Genesys[129], especially as a means to increase synergies with other relevant databases and streamline country reporting.

69. FAO, in collaboration with the IPPC Secretariat, facilitates the implementation of the International Year of Plant Health.[130] FAO will also organize the first International Plant Health Conference "Protecting Plant Health in a changing world". A first International Multi-stakeholder Symposium on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture will address *in situ* conservation and on-farm management and development of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. It aims to foster synergies and highlight the current state of knowledge and the enabling environment for these themes. Furthermore, FAO, through its membership of the Global Partnership on Plant Conservation[131], continues to promote the consideration of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation under the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

[125] CGRFA-17/19/Report, paragraph 95.
[126] http://www.fao.org/3/ca5601en/ca5601en.pdf
[127] http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/thematic-sitemap/theme/seeds-pgr/gbs/en/
[128] http://www.fao.org/wiews
[129] https://www.genesys-pgr.org/content/about/about
[130] A/RES/73/252
[131] https://www.plants2020.net/gppcpartners/

70. FAO, in collaboration with UNEP, continues to build capacities of countries in Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) through the third phase of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) programme funded by EC. The programme has a strong emphasis on promoting biodiversity and ecosystem-based practices to support shifts towards sustainable agricultural paradigms and the primary objective is to advocate for environmental sustainability in ACP countries by strengthening environmental governance and the implementation of MEAs. More specifically, the programme will contribute to the implementation of the CBD's Programme of Work on Agricultural Biodiversity and other key biodiversity-related global initiatives.[132] Under the previous phase of the ACP MEAS programme, FAO produced technical guidance documents on mainstreaming of ecosystem services and biodiversity into agriculture in the Pacific Islands[133] and East Africa[134].

71. The FAO Council, at its 163rd Session approved the "The 10 Elements of Agroecology: Guiding the Transition to Sustainable Food and Agricultural Systems" [135], an analytical tool to help countries to operationalize agroecology. By identifying important properties of agroecological systems and approaches and key considerations for an enabling environment for agroecology, the 10 Elements are a guide for policymakers, practitioners and stakeholders in planning, managing and evaluating agroecological transitions.[136]

72. In 2019, FAO published the "Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation" (TAPE), a global analytical framework for the multidimensional assessment of the performance of agroecology.[137] The document provides guidance on how to assess agroecology by carrying out a diagnostic of production systems with regard to various dimensions (environmental, social, economic) and in different contexts (production systems, communities, territories, agro-ecological zones, etc.). The publication can be used to develop projects aiming to build evidence and collect data about sustainable agriculture and the particular role of agroecological approaches. It can also be used to analyze how existing efforts to measure agroecology can contribute to produce globally relevant and harmonized evidence.

73. In 2018, FAO organized the Second International Symposium on Agroecology: "Scaling up Agroecology to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals"[138] and published the document "FAO's Work on Agroecology: A Pathway to Achieve the SDGs"[139]. Furthermore, FAO is finalizing its first study bringing together agroecology and climate change titled "The potential of agroecology to build sustainable livelihoods and resilient food systems", expected to be published mid-2020.

74. FAO oversees the implementation of the UN Decade of Family Farming 2019-2028[140] (UNDFF) together with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). UNDFF serves as a framework for countries to develop public policies and investments to support family farming and contribute to the achievement of the United Nations' SDGs. FAO and IFAD published the Global Action Plan of the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019-2028)[141] to mobilize concrete, coordinated actions to overcome challenges family farmers face, strengthen their investment capacity, and thereby achieve the potential benefits of their contributions to transform our societies and put in place long-term and sustainable solutions.

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[132] Including the new Plan of Action 2018-2030 for the Second International Pollinator Initiative adopted at COP14 and the EU pollinators initiative adopted in June 2018 with the overall objective to safeguard wild and managed pollinators and promote the sustainable use of pollination services.
[133] http://www.fao.org/policy-support/resources/resources-details/en/c/471625/
[134] http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5603e.pdf
[135] CL 163/13 Rev.1
[136] http://www.fao.org/3/I9037EN/i9037en.pdf
[137] http://www.fao.org/3/ca7407en/CA7407EN.pdf
[138] http://www.fao.org/3/ca3666en/ca3666en.pdf
[139] http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/I9021EN
[140] A/RES/72/239
[141] http://www.fao.org/3/ca4672en/ca4672en.pdf

75. FAO supports pastoralists' livelihood with an ecosystem approach, considering pastoralists' traditional knowledge for the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources while preserving biodiversity, ecosystem restoration, climate change adaptation and resilience and disaster risk reduction. Strengthening pastoralist's climate change resilience and emergency response capacities is crucial in the face of climate variability and climate change, degradation of land, water and biodiversity resources, increasing risk of animal and zoonotic diseases and other threats and pressures to the pastoral production system. Amongst others, FAO hosts the Pastoralist Knowledge Hub (PKH), a coordination platform used by pastoralist alliances and networks that wish to join global policy dialogue, to access to relevant information on pastoralism and share their knowledge and views, and by international partners that aim to incorporate pastoralist voice in their discussions and share the technical knowledge they have gathered on pastoralism. In 2020, the PKH presented the results of the "Pastoralist-Driven Data Management Systems" project (2017-2019) on capacity building of pastoralist organizations in data collection, analysis and information management.[142]

76. FAO coordinates the LEAP (Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance) Partnership, a multi-stakeholder initiative committed to improving the environmental performance of livestock supply chains whilst ensuring its economic and social viability.[143] LEAP develops comprehensive guidance and methodology for understanding the environmental performance of livestock supply chains, in order to shape evidence-based policy measures and business strategies. FAO published the LEAP guidelines for small- to large-scale assessment of the impact of livestock production on wild biodiversity[144]. Furthermore, FAO published the document "Measuring and Modelling Soil Carbon Stocks and Stock Changes in Livestock Production Systems". The two documents will be applied and tested throughout 2020 and 2021. They will be used in pilot countries (Kenya, Costa Rica, Indonesia) and applied in the context of GEF countries in Latin America and Central Asia to monitor the effect of sustainable grazing practices on soil organic matter for carbon sequestration, grassland restoration and plant diversity.

Decision 14/30, paragraphs 18, 22, 24, 28, 35, 37 and 38 – Biodiversity mainstreaming in forestry

77. At its 24th Session, the FAO Committee on Forestry (COFO) discussed the role of biodiversity in the forest sector.[145] COFO 24 called for enhanced responses to address threats to forest biodiversity, recognizing that the implementation of sustainable forest management is important for mainstreaming biodiversity in forestry. COFO 24 invited countries to integrate the conservation and use of forest genetic resources into national forest programmes and other relevant national strategies and programmes, taking into account the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Development of Forest Genetic Resources[146], the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, and by making innovative use of traditional knowledge. At the occasion of 2020 International Day of Forests "Forests and Biodiversity – Too Precious to Loose"[147], FAO organized a virtual event. The 25th Session of COFO in 2020 will focus on "Forests and the SDG Decade for Action: solutions for climate change, biodiversity and people". COFO 25 will discuss results of FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020. It will also discuss FAO's report on the "State of the World's Forests 2020: Forests, Biodiversity and People"[148], which was launched on the International Day for Biological Diversity 2020. At the regional level, FAO supports initiatives such as the development of the African Union Sustainable Forest Management Framework for Africa (2020-2030). The framework integrates biodiversity conservation and

[142] http://www.fao.org/pastoralist-knowledge-hub/news/detail/en/c/1270235/
[143] http://www.fao.org/partnerships/leap/en/
[144] Biodiversity and the livestock sector - Guidelines for quantitative assessment, http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ca9295en
[145] COFO/2018/REP, paragraph 14.
[146] http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3849e.pdf
[147] http://www.fao.org/international-day-of-forests/en/
[148] http://www.fao.org/publications/sofo/en/

use through sustainable forest management and restoration, supportive policies and governance mechanisms.

78. The COP, at its last Session, welcomed FAO's efforts to improve the consistency of reporting on national data on primary forest area reported under the Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA), and requested to continue collaboration with the FAO on the FRA towards improved monitoring of progress under Aichi Biodiversity Target 5. FAO has released the key findings of the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020[149] and is preparing the Main Report, country reports and the country database[150]. The Main Report will be launched in the second half of 2020. FAO, together with partners, is also working on improved reporting on primary forests and has recently completed a related open consultation process. The resulting background document will be used to facilitate regional workshops that will bring FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) national correspondents and other experts together to discuss how reporting on primary forests can be improved.[151] FRA 2020 provides data used to report on SDG indicators 15.1.1 and 15.2.1. under FAO custodianship.

79. FAO hosts the Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism (FLRM) and through the FLRM, FAO supports three work packages under the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) Joint Initiative on Forest and Landscape Restoration. The first package entails the assessment of the CPF collaboration on Forest and Landscape Restoration programmes in ten African countries. The second package focuses on "The Economic of Ecosystem Restoration" study including the preparation of a data collection framework on costs and benefits of ecosystem restoration to be tested in different context in 2020. The third package entails the analysis of barriers to private sector investment for the forestry sector including preparation of a learning guide "Turning restoration into a forest-based business: Learning guide for forestry and farm producer organizations and SMEs on the development of bankable business plans". Furthermore, through its FLRM, FAO co-leads The Restoration Initiative GEF thematic programme together with the IUCN, UNEP and ten Asian and African countries. The programme's approach is a flexible yet comprehensive framework tailored to the particular contexts, needs and objectives of countries, while addressing the principle barriers to FLR. In the context of the Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission, a Regional Strategy and Action Plan for Forest and Landscape Restoration is being implemented in the Asia-Pacific Region.

80. FAO is the chair and a member of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) and continues to provide support to the implementation of the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030. FAO implements activities contributing to the six global forest goals and offers important opportunities to advance global forest policy coherence within and across the United Nations system and the member organizations of the Partnership. In 2020, Principals of the Member Organizations of the CPF endorsed the "CPF Strategic Vision towards 2030"[152] in support of the achievement of sustainable forest management and the achievement of the Global Forest Goals, the Sustainable Development Goals and other global forest-related goals, targets and commitments are realised. At UNFCCC COP25, a high-level Leadership Dialogue on "Turning the tide on deforestation" was held with Heads of seven CPF organizations, expressing commitment to this common goal, which will help mitigate climate change and reduce loss of biodiversity.

81. As part of this coordinated effort, FAO organized a CPF expert meeting on catalysing private finance for inclusive and sustainable forest value chains.[153] The CPF initiative "Sustainable Wood for a Sustainable World" engaged in promoting the importance of sustainable wood value chains to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and climate change objectives.[154] Moreover, FAO organized the CPF

[149] http://www.fao.org/3/CA8753EN/CA8753EN.pdf
[150] http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/
[151] http://www.fao.org/3/ca8586en/CA8586EN.pdf
[152] http://www.cpfweb.org/49203-0374ac635d79b48a6991dec124749ee5a.pdf
[153] http://www.fao.org/forestry/48858-064440fb9719c37f1b7b2a3e957b017c1.pdf
[154] http://www.fao.org/forestry/sustainable-wood/en/

workshop "Strengthening the Global Core Set (GCS) of forest-related indicators to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the UN Strategic Plan for Forests"[155] to review progress and develop recommendations to make full use of the GCS, particularly by further improving methodology and data availability of selected indicators.[156]

82. FAO is also the custodian the Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.4.1, the Mountain Green Cover Index.[157] In 2020, an informal mountain gathering was organized at the Second Meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to review the latest scientific evidence related to mountain biodiversity and discuss policy recommendations for the CBD post-2020 global biodiversity framework.[158]

Decision 14/30, paragraphs 19, 24 and 29 – Biodiversity mainstreaming in fisheries and aquaculture

83. At the request of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) at its 33rd Session[159], FAO is preparing a fisheries and aquaculture biodiversity plan as part of the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors[160], and as contribution to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.[161]

84. FAO supports cooperation across Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the implementation of existing strategic initiatives including the Programme of Work on Island Biodiversity and the S.A.M.O.A. Pathway. Coastal fisheries play an indispensable role in the fight against a 'triple burden of malnutrition' for SIDS populations. FAO assists SIDS in building the resilience of coastal fishing communities by providing tools for community-based fisheries management (CBFM), including through expanding uptake of the national Special Management Areas (SMAs). In management, conservation, and restoration of vulnerable and depleted fish stocks, FAO supports SIDS in rebuilding their fisheries as part of multi-lateral environmental agreements such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). FAO also supports the implementation of the Global Action Programme on Food Security and Nutrition[162] with the objective to create an enabling environment for food security and nutrition and to promote sustainable, resilient nutrition-sensitive food systems.

85. Through the EAF Nansen Programme, FAO continues to investigate the occurrence of litter and plastics in the ocean. Moreover, FAO published a review of the potential impact of microplastics on fish productivity and consumers' health and perception, including an assessment of current practices and limitations of microplastic sampling techniques.[163] In relation to the issue of abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear, FAO is developing guidelines for marking of fishing gear in order to help diminish the occurrence of marine debris. To support capacity building, FAO hosted four regional workshops together with the Global Ghost Gear Initiative. A report on this initiative will be made available to FAO's Committee on Fisheries at its 34th Session.

Decision 14/34. Comprehensive and participatory process for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

86. FAO continues to support the process of developing a robust post-2020 global biodiversity framework and provided inputs to a number of global, regional, sectoral and thematic consultations, including the CBD OEWGs. For example, FAO participated in the expert workshop for the development

[155] http://www.cpfweb.org/96871/en/
[156] http://www.cpfweb.org/96871/en/
[157] http://www.fao.org/mountain-partnership/our-work/advocacy/2030-agenda-for-sustainable-development/mountain-green-cover-index/en/
[158] http://www.fao.org/mountain-partnership/events/event-detail/en/c/1262630/
[159] COFI/2018/Inf.28
[160] http://www.fao.org/3/ca7722en/ca7722en.pdf
[161] FIAP/R1249, paragraph 102.
[162] http://www.fao.org/3/a-i7135e.pdf
[163] http://www.fao.org/3/a-i7677e.pdf

of possible indicators and methods for reporting: "Measuring the Quality and Effectiveness of Protected and Conserved Areas", jointly organised by the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) in cooperation with the IUCN Global Protected Areas Programme in February 2020.[164] The workshop was convened to also examine the specific role of protected and conserved areas within the emerging framework.

87. In addition, FAO submitted responses to CBD Notifications 2018-063, 2019-008, 2019-075 and 2019-108. FAO also contributes through the CBD Informal Advisory Group on Mainstreaming of Biodiversity.[165] Furthermore, FAO is a member of the interagency task force for the preparation of the Biodiversity Summit at UNGA 2020.

88. FAO is a member of the UN Environment Management Group (EMG) and provides inputs to the EMG Consultative Process on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework[166], including the preparation of an EMG outcome report provisionally titled "Preparing a coherent United Nations response to the biodiversity challenge", to be launched at CBD COP15. As a member of the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP), FAO contributes to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework targets and indicators.[167]

Decision NP-MOP/DEC/3/7. Cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and initiatives

89. In the follow-up to the International Workshop on Access and Benefit-sharing for Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture[168], convened by FAO's Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in collaboration with the Secretariats of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Commission, its intergovernmental technical working groups and its Team of Technical and Legal Experts on Access and Benefit-sharing elaborated explanatory notes to the "Elements to Facilitate Domestic Implementation of Access and Benefit-Sharing for Different Subsectors of Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture" (ABS Elements).[169] The ABS Elements with Explanatory Notes aim to assist governments considering developing, adapting or implementing ABS measures to take into account the importance of GRFA, while complying, as applicable, with international ABS instruments.

90. FAO is also preparing the second meeting of the FAO Multi-Stakeholder Platform for Vaccine Security themed "One Health, pandemic preparedness and biodiversity", including a discussion on the Nagoya Protocol and its application to vaccines.

164 https://www.bfn.de/fileadmin/BfN/ina/Dokumente/Tagungsdoku/2020/Workshop_report_Quality_metrics_for_protected_and_conserved_areas_BF.pdf
165 https://www.cbd.int/doc/notifications/2019/ntf-2019-045-mainstreaming-en.pdf
166 https://unemg.org/our-work/emerging-issues/biodiversity/
167 https://www.bipindicators.net/list-of-global-indicators-available-for-review
168 http://www.fao.org/3/CA0099EN/ca0099en.pdf
169 http://www.fao.org/3/ca5088en/ca5088en.pdf

Annex I

FAO REPORTS, POLICIES, GUIDELINES AND TOOLS, EVENTS AND PROJECTS,

Reports

- FAO. 2019. *The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture*, J. Bélanger & D. Pilling (eds.). FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture Assessments. Rome. http://www.fao.org/3/CA3129EN/CA3129EN.pdf
- FAO. 2019. *The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*. FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture assessments. Rome. http://www.fao.org/3/ca5256en/CA5256EN.pdf
- FAO 2020. The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture. Sustainability in action. http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ca9229en
- FAO. 2020. The State of the World's Forests. Forests, biodiversity and people. http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ca8642en
- Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020 (to be launched in 2020). http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/ and http://www.fao.org/3/CA8753EN/CA8753EN.pdf
- The State of Knowledge of Soil Biodiversity report (to be launched in 2020). http://www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/en/

Policies, guidelines and tools

- FAO and UNEP. 2020. Legislative approaches to sustainable agriculture and natural resources governance. http://www.fao.org/3/ca8728en/ca8728en.pdf
- FAO 2020. EX-Ante Carbon-balance Tool for biodiversity – Guidelines. https://doi.org/10.4060/ca8762en
- FAO. 2020. FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors. Rome. https://doi.org/10.4060/ca7722en
- FAO and UNSD. 2020. System of Environmental-Economic Accounting for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries: SEEA AFF. https://doi.org/10.4060/ca7735en
- FAO 2020. Towards Sustainable Crop Pollination Services: Measures at Field, Farm and Landscape Scales. https://doi.org/10.4060/ca8965en
- Draft Monitoring System for Diversity of Domesticated Honeybees for Food and Agriculture (to be launched in 2020).
- FAO. 2020. Biodiversity and the livestock sector – Guidelines for quantitative assessment – Version 1. Rome. https://doi.org/10.4060/ca9295en
- FAO and WHO. 2019. Detoxifying agriculture and health from highly hazardous pesticides - A call for action. http://www.fao.org/3/ca6847en/ca6847en.pdf
- FAO. 2019. The International Code of Conduct for the Sustainable Use and Management of Fertilizers. http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ca5253en/
- FAO. 2019. Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation. http://www.fao.org/3/ca7407en/ca7407en.pdf

- FAO. 2019. Measuring and modelling soil carbon stocks and stock changes in livestock production systems: Guidelines for assessment (Version 1). http://www.fao.org/3/CA2934EN/ca2934en.pdf
- FAO. 2019. Voluntary Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Farmers' Varieties/Landraces. Rome. http://www.fao.org/3/ca5601en/ca5601en.pdf
- FAO. 2019. Trees, forests and land use in drylands: the first global assessment – Full report. http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ca7148en
- FAO. 2019. Restoration in Action Against Desertification. A manual for large-scale restoration to support rural communities' resilience in Africa's Great Green Wall. https://doi.org/10.4060/ca6932en
- FAO and UNDP. 2019. Strengthening monitoring and evaluation for adaptation planning in the agriculture sectors. http://www.fao.org/3/ca5271en/ca5271en.pdf
- FAO. 2019. Guide to the classical biological control of insect pests in planted and natural forests. http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/CA3677EN
- FAO. 2019. Developing sustainable value chains for small-scale livestock producers. https://doi.org/10.4060/CA5717EN
- FAO. 2019. Agriculture-related investments in disaster risk reduction and management. http://www.fao.org/3/ca4417en/ca4417en.pdf
- FAO. 2019. ABS Elements: Elements to facilitate domestic implementation of access and benefit-sharing for different subsectors of genetic resources for food and agriculture – with explanatory notes. http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/CA5088EN/
- WHO, FAO and OIE. 2019. Taking a Multisectoral, One Health Approach: A Tripartite Guide to Addressing Zoonotic Diseases in Countries. http://www.fao.org/3/ca2942en/ca2942en.pdf
- FAO and WHO. 2019. Sustainable healthy diets – Guiding principles. https://doi.org/10.4060/CA6640EN
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- FAO. 2018. The Ten Elements of Agroecology. http://www.fao.org/3/ca7173en/ca7173en.pdf
- FAO. 2018. Nature-Based Solutions for agricultural water management and food security. http://www.fao.org/3/CA2525EN/ca2525en.pdf
- FAO. 2018. Making forest concessions in the tropics work to achieve the 2030 Agenda: Voluntary Guidelines. http://www.fao.org/3/I9487EN/i9487en.pdf
- FAO 2018. Strengthening sector policies for better food security and nutrition results. Food systems for healthy diets. http://www.fao.org/3/CA2797EN/ca2797en.pdf
- The FAO Pesticide Registration Toolkit. http://www.fao.org/pesticide-registration-toolkit/en/
- The FAO Domestic Animal Diversity Information System DAD-IS. http://www.fao.org/dad-is/en/
- WIEWS - World Information and Early Warning System on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture: http://www.fao.org/wiews/en/
- FAO eLearning Academy. SDG Indicator 14.4.1 - Fish stocks sustainability. https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=502

- FAO eLearning Academy. SDG Indicators 2.5.1 and 2.5.2 - Plant and Animal Genetic Resources: https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=392

Projects and events

- FAO's Biodiversity Mainstreaming Platform. http://www.fao.org/biodiversity/mainstreaming-platform/en/ FAO. 2019. African Regional Multi-stakeholder Dialogue on Biodiversity Mainstreaming across Agricultural Sectors: Executive summary and recommendations. http://www.fao.org/3/ca7541en/CA7541EN.pdf and FAO. 2019. Regional Dialogue on Biodiversity Mainstreaming Across Agricultural Sectors in the Near East and North Africa Region: Main recommendations. http://www.fao.org/3/ca7540en/CA7540EN.pdf
- Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030. https://www.decadeonrestoration.org
- Decade on Family Farming 2019-2028. http://www.fao.org/3/ca4672en/ca4672en.pdf
- International Year of Plant Health 2020. http://www.fao.org/plant-health-2020/about/en/
- FAO activities on Pollinators and Pollination. http://www.fao.org/pollination/major-initiatives/en/
- FAO's activities on Soil Biodiversity. http://www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/en/; Webinar on Soil Biodiversity: a nature-based solution? http://www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/resources/events/detail/en/c/1275159/
- EU-ACP Capacity Building Related to MEAs Programme Phase III 2019-2023. http://gefcrew.org/carrcu/18IGM/10SPAWCOP/Info-Docs/ACP_MEAs-en.pdf
- The Sustainable Wildlife Management Programme 2018-2024. http://www.fao.org/3/ca5100en/CA5100EN.pdf
- FAOSTAT Food and Agriculture Database. http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#home
- FAO custodianship of 21 biodiversity-related SDG indicators. http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/en/
- Global Symposium on Soil Biodiversity. http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/soil-biodiversity-symposium/en/ (to be held in 2020/21)
- First International Multi-stakeholder Symposium on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (to be held in 2020/21)
- Second Meeting of the FAO Multi-stakeholder Platform for Vaccine Security (to be held in 2020/21)
- Global Conference on Aquaculture (to be held in 2020/21)
