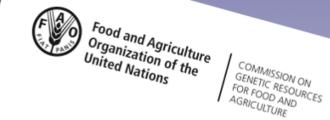
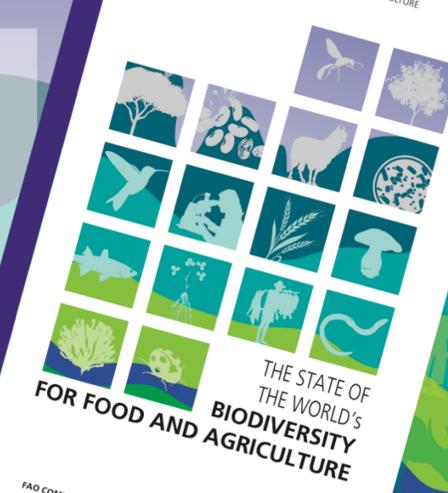
COMMISSION ON GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE



THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S
BIODIVERSITY
FOR FOOD
AND AGRICULTURE



FAO COMMISSION ON GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

ASSESSMENTS • 2019

THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S BIODIVERSITY FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Julie Bélanger

Report coordinator, FAO

Regional Workshop on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework for the Western European and Others Group and Other Members of the European Union





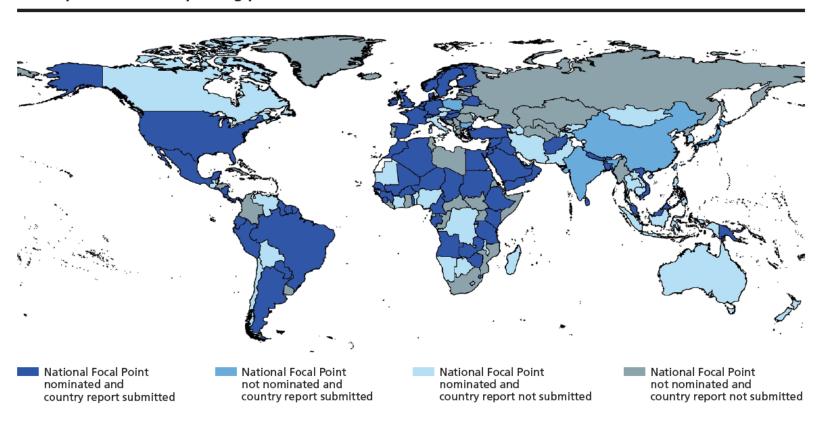
Biodiversity for food and agriculture is the variety of life at genetic, species and ecosystem levels that contributes to agriculture and food production.



The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture



Participation in the reporting process



Note: Data as of October 2018.

Source: FAO.



Sources of information

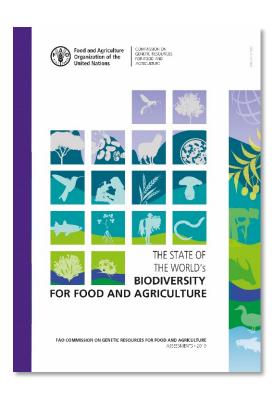
91 country reports, prepared by over 1 300 contributors

27 reports from international organizations

5 thematic studies

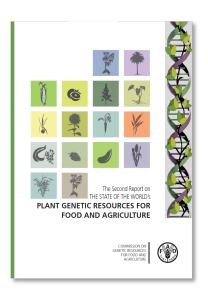
6 regional synthesis reports

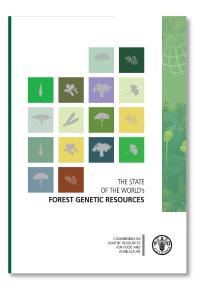
Over 175 contributors and reviewers

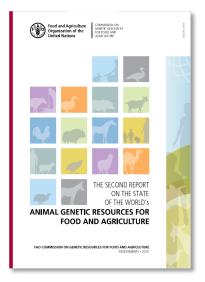


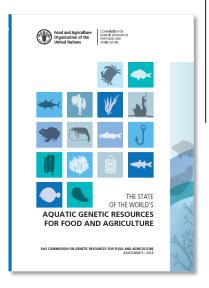


State of the World Reports











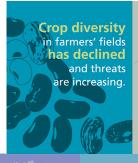


1. Biodiversity is essential to food and agriculture





2. Biodiversity for food and agriculture is declining



of 6 000
plant species
that have been
ultivated for food,
9 account for
66% of total
crop production.

Of 7 745 extant local breeds of livestock reported globally, 26% are classified as at risk of extinction.



694 species
are reported
to be used
in aquaculture.
Global capture
fisheries harvest
over 1 800
species of animals
and plants.

Over 70% of inland and over 60% of coastal wetlands are estimated to have been lost since 1900.

The world's mangrove area declined by an estimated 20 % between 1980 and 2005. These vital ecosystems remain widely threatened.

Soil biodiversity is under threat in all regions of the world.

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species contains over 9 600 wild food species of which 20% are considered threatened.

are estimated to be overtished, 60% to be maximally sustainably fished and 7% to be underfished.

Many countries report **declines** in populations of **birds**, **bats and insects** that contribute to pest and disease regulation.



Bee-colony losses are on the rise;
17% of vertebrate pollinator species are threatened with global extinction.

Recent years have seen **massive losses of coral** reefs globally.

The global area covered by **seagrass** is estimated to have **declined** by **29%** in the last 100 years.

Global forest area continues to decline, although the rate of loss decreased by 50% in recent decades.

Rangelands cover at least 34% of global land area. They are among the ecosystems most affected by land degradation.

THE STATE OF THE WORLD's



3. Multiple interacting drivers of change are affecting biodiversity for food and agriculture

	Reported effect on biodiversity for food and agriculture		
Economic and social	Population growth and urbanization		
	Markets and trade	-	
	Changing economic, sociopolitical and cultural factors	+ / -	
Environmental drivers	Climate change		
	Natural disasters		
	Pests, diseases, invasive alien species		
Drivers at production system level	Changes in land and water use and management		
	Pollution and external inputs		
	Overexploitation and overharvesting		
Other	Advances and innovations in science and technology	+	
	Policies	++	

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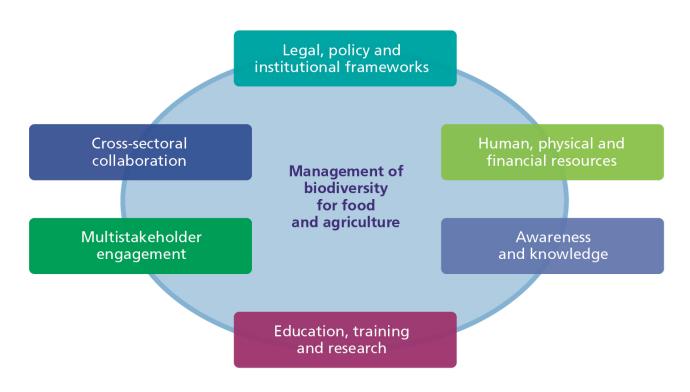
4. The use of many biodiversity-friendly practices is reported to be increasing

	Production systems (PS)											
Management practices and approaches	Livestock grassland-based systems	Livestock landless systems	Naturally regenerated forests	Planted forests	Self-recruiting capture fisheries	Culture-based fisheries	Fed aquaculture	Non-fed aquaculture	Irrigated crop systems (rice)	Irrigated crop systems (other)	Rainfed crop systems	Mixed systems
Landscape management	7	7	7	7					7	7	7	7
Ecosystem approach to fisheries					7	7	7					
Restoration	7		7	7	7				7	7	7	7
Diversification	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		7	7	7	7
Home gardens	7	\leftrightarrow	7	7					7	7	7	7
Agroforestry	7	7	7	7					7	7	7	7

Proportion of countries reporting the PS that report any trends (%) 0–9 10–19 20–29



5. Enabling frameworks for the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity for food and agriculture remain insufficient









Address knowledge and data gaps



Support uptake of biodiversity-friendly management practices in all sectors



Tackle constraints to the establishment of effective *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation programmes



Improve cross-sectoral collaboration and multistakeholder engagement and cooperation in the management of BFA

At its 17th Regular Session (18-22 February 2019) the Commission:

- Welcomed the report [...] as an important contribution to the discussions on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework
- Agreed on a process for the finalization of a follow-up to the report
- Called for an open-ended meeting of the Group of National Focal Points for Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture



Thank you!

Full report at:

http://www.fao.org/cgrfa/topics/biodiversity/sowbfa/en