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COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY

TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION

5 - 9 October 2020

FORESTS AND BIODIVERSITY

Executive Summary

The Council, at its 163rd Session in December 2019, adopted the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors and requested FAO to prepare a draft Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy.

This document provides information on FAO's work on mainstreaming biodiversity across agricultural sectors and in particular in forestry, and reports on FAO's activities to contribute to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. It also contains the revised draft 2021-23 Action Plan for the Implementation of the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors, for consideration by the Committee of Forestry.

Suggested action by the Committee on Forestry

The Committee may wish to:

- Note the progress made in the implementation of the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors.
- Review the draft 2021-23 Action Plan for the Implementation of the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors as set out in Appendix I to this document.
- Recommend that its comments and inputs be taken into consideration in the finalization of the Action Plan.

The Committee may wish to invite countries to:

- Strengthen the mainstreaming of biodiversity in the forest sector and collaboration with other relevant sectors in this regard.
- Finalize their country reports for the Second Report on the State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources, and submit them to FAO, as soon as possible.

The Committee may wish to request FAO to:

- Conduct a review of biodiversity mainstreaming in forestry and share good practices of solutions that balance conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity, and report on progress made at the next session.

- Strengthen the promotion of sustainable management of wildlife along the wildmeat value chain, including the One Health approach to better prevent zoonotic disease risk.
- Contribute to other relevant work on biodiversity by FAO and other Organizations to strengthen forestry considerations, as appropriate.

Queries on the substantive content of the document may be addressed to:

Ms Sheila Wertz-Kanounnikoff
Team Leader
Forest Resources Management
Sheila.Wertz@fao.org

(Please copy: COFO-2020@fao.org)

I. Introduction

1. The FAO Conference, at its 40th session, welcomed FAO's initiative to act as Biodiversity Mainstreaming Platform; and requested FAO to facilitate, in collaboration with its partners - such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and other international organizations - the integration in a structured and coherent manner of actions for the conservation, sustainable use, management and restoration of biological diversity across agricultural sectors at national, regional and international levels.

2. The Committee on Forestry, at its 24th session in July 2018, requested FAO to develop a biodiversity strategy, which includes a plan to mainstream biodiversity in the forest sector, and to present it to COFO for its consideration¹.

3. As mandated by the 41st Session of the FAO Conference², the Council, at its 163rd Session in December 2019, adopted the FAO Strategy on Biodiversity Mainstreaming across Agricultural Sectors³ The Strategy requires FAO to “develop an action plan, including a timetable, to operationalize the Strategy, for consideration by the FAO Technical Committees and approval by the Council⁴.”

4. At the next UN Biodiversity Conference to be held in Kunming, China now scheduled for 2021, the CBD is expected to adopt a new global biodiversity framework. Various topics relevant to FAO's work are part of the draft framework that is currently being discussed⁵.

5. This document reports on progress made in the development of the Action Plan for the implementation of FAO's Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors. It further informs about FAO's contributions to biodiversity mainstreaming in forestry and to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

II. Background

6. Biodiversity is already a well-recognized element of forestry. The concept of sustainable forest management (SFM), which has evolved over time, now guides the development and implementation of policies and practices to maintain and enhance the economic, social and

¹ COFO/2018/REP.

² C 2019/REP, paragraph 48.

³ CL 163/11 Rev1, appendix.

⁴ CL 163/11 Rev.1, section IV.

⁵ <https://www.cbd.int/post2020/>.

environmental values of forests. The role of forests in maintaining biodiversity is also explicitly recognized by the UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030⁶.

7. For FAO, mainstreaming biodiversity across the agricultural sectors contributes to "a world where agriculture and food systems reduce their negative impacts on, and make the best use of the potential of biological diversity and ecosystems, and contribute to the conservation, sustainable use, management and restoration of biodiversity ensuring food security and nutrition for present and future generations and supporting livelihoods⁷".

8. The link between forests and emerging infectious disease (EID) of humans is getting new attention with the COVID-19 pandemic. Nearly three-fourths of recognized EID events – of which the COVID-19 pandemic is one – are zoonotic, meaning they originate from animals. For those EIDs currently associated with forests, the proximate causal factors in their emergence include a combination of deforestation and other land use changes, increased human contact with pathogens harboured by forest dwelling animal by humans lacking previous exposure, and pathogen adaptation (see also COFO/2020/6). By reshaping forest boundaries, altering habitat and reducing biodiversity, the growing global pressure on land and its products is thus increasing the risk of EID with important impacts on human health worldwide, and in particular, on those most reliant on forest and wildlife resources and less covered by social protection mechanisms. One Health, defined as the collaborative effort of multiple disciplines to attain optimal health for people, animals and the environment, is well-positioned to examine holistically interconnections among human and forest and ecosystem health. Over the past decade, One Health has garnered increasing interest most prominently across public health, animal, and livestock communities - yet biodiversity conservation and ecosystem dynamics have often received less attention. Addressing forest-related drivers of pandemic through a One Health approach therefore requires greater attention in efforts to "build back better" after the COVID-19 pandemic, which becomes even more important due to the increased pressure on forests in response to the economic crises that is projected to follow the COVID-19 pandemic.

III. Towards the Action Plan

9. To operationalize the Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors, FAO was requested to develop an Action Plan involving all relevant departments and offices, taking into account ongoing work by FAO and its partners with a view to increase synergies and avoid duplication of work. The Action Plan is meant to be complementary with other relevant strategies and policies, including the FAO Strategy on Climate Change, the Strategy and Vision for FAO's Work in Nutrition, the FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples and the FAO Policy on Gender Equality.

10. The Programme Committee, at its 128th Session in June 2020, reviewed a first draft of the Action Plan⁸ and provided detailed comments⁹. The Council, at its 164th Session in July 2020, appreciated the progress made in the implementation of the Strategy, highlighted the need for the draft Action Plan to be reviewed by the relevant Technical Committees and recommended that the implementation period of the Action Plan be extended to three years¹⁰.

11. As requested by the Council, the draft Action plan spans three, rather than two years, as originally envisaged. The actions listed are not exhaustive and additional activities may be developed depending on new funding streams, as well as evolving enabling conditions. While most key actions foreseen for 2021 are reflected in the Programme of Work and Budget 2020-21, several key actions proposed for the next biennium (2022-23) are still tentative pending the finalization of the Programme of Work and Budget 2022-23. The revised draft Action Plan is contained in Appendix I.

⁶ A/RES/71/285.

⁷ CL 163/11 Rev.1.

⁸ PC 128/9.

⁹ CL 164/6 Rev.1, paragraph.

¹⁰ CL 164/REP, paragraph 18 l).

IV. FAO activities on biodiversity mainstreaming across agricultural sectors

12. Since December 2018, when the 160th Session of the Council, endorsed “the development by FAO of a strategy on biodiversity mainstreaming across agricultural sectors,”¹¹ FAO continued implementing various activities aiming at integrating biodiversity-related concerns into agricultural policies, programmes and activities. FAO’s biodiversity websites and policy portal on biodiversity have been revamped and consolidated¹². FAO also convened several multi-stakeholder dialogues in the regions over the period 2018-2019. The recommendations from the different dialogues were less sector-specific (e.g. for forestry) but instead included calls for more knowledge sharing, access to and exchange of data and information, coordination across agricultural and environment communities, awareness raising and capacity building, as well as a stock-taking effort to document good practices and provide opportunities to innovate in the space of biodiversity mainstreaming¹³. A detailed report on FAO’s biodiversity related activities across sectors is available as CBD/SBSTTA/24/INF/14¹⁴.

V. FAO’s activities on biodiversity and biodiversity mainstreaming in forestry

13. The 17th Regular Session of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (the Commission)¹⁵ considered a number of both cross-cutting and sector-specific issues, including guidance provided by the 5th Session of the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Forest Genetic Resources (8-10 May 2018)¹⁶. One key result includes welcoming The State of the World’s Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture (SoW-BFA)¹⁷ as an important milestone for the UN Decade on Biodiversity and as a valuable contribution to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The Commission further adopted the outline and timeline for the preparation for The Second Report on the State of the World’s Forest Genetic Resources (to be released in 2023), and a funding strategy for the implementation of the Global Plan of Action on forest genetic resources. It also endorsed voluntary guidelines for preparing a national strategy on forest genetic resources.

14. In October 2019, upon a request by the African Forest and Wildlife Commission (AFWC) at its 21st session, and to strengthen the integration of forest biodiversity considerations into other relevant sectors, FAO organized a Multisectoral Dialogue to address issues at the human-wildlife-livestock-ecosystem interface, in Accra, Ghana^{18 19}. The Dialogue has also shed light on the context of zoonotic diseases readily transmitted at this interface, and hence, the importance of enhancing the capacity of AFWC members to work in close collaboration with other sectors to inter alia prevent future zoonotic disease outbreaks.

15. As one technical contribution to mainstreaming biodiversity in forestry, FAO conducted a review, in collaboration with the Alliance of Bioersity International and CIAT, on how forest management practices can contribute to enhancing pollination services from forests, bringing landscape-scale benefits across various sectors²⁰.

¹¹ CL 160/REP, paragraph 60.

¹² <http://www.fao.org/policy-support/policy-themes/biodiversity-genetic-resources-and-ecosystem-services/en/>.

¹³ Reports from all regional dialogues are available on the FAO Biodiversity Mainstreaming Website: <http://www.fao.org/biodiversity/mainstreaming-platform/en/>.

¹⁴ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/6775/ac68/06e09f04b4b113ed2b74b67e/sbstta-24-inf-14-en.pdf>

¹⁵ CGRFA-17/19/Report.

¹⁶ CGRFA-17/19/10.1.

¹⁷ <http://www.fao.org/3/CA3129EN/CA3129EN.pdf>.

¹⁸ Paragraphs 13-17, FO:AFWC/2020/07.

¹⁹ AFWC/2020/Inf.4.

²⁰ Krishnan S., Wiedeker Guerra G., Bertrand D., Wertz-Kanounnikoff S. and Kettle C. J. (2020) The Pollination services from forests: A review of forest and landscape management interventions to enhance their cross-sectoral benefits. Forestry Working Paper. Rome, FAO and Bioersity.

16. Other FAO flagship products that contribute to mainstreaming biodiversity in forestry include the 2020 edition of State of the World's Forests²¹ and the 2020 edition of the Global Forest Resources Assessment²².

VI. FAO's contribution to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

17. At the next UN Biodiversity Conference, presently scheduled for May 2021, the Parties to the CBD are expected to adopt a post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The negotiations to develop this framework are being undertaken by a dedicated open-ended intersessional working group (OEWG). The first OEWG meeting took place in Nairobi, Kenya, from 27 to 30 August 2019. Its second meeting was held in Rome, Italy, from 24 to 28 February 2020. A third meeting of the Working Group was originally scheduled to take place in July 2020 in Cali, Colombia, but was postponed to early 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. A zero draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, with draft targets and indicators, was published on 6 January 2020 as an input to the second meeting²³.

18. FAO has been contributing to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in various ways. These include official submissions on relevant FAO knowledge and tools (e.g. in January 2020 on the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors²⁴, or the Ten elements of agroecology²⁵), active participation in thematic consultations to inform the post-2020 global biodiversity process (e.g. on ecosystem restoration in November 2019, on sustainable use in July 2020), the State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture²⁶, the State of the World's Forests on "Forests, Biodiversity and People"²⁷, the Global Forest Resources Assessment²⁸, and technical advice on the role of sustainable wildlife management in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework provided by the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW), of which FAO is a member and hosts the secretariat. Details on FAO's involvement in the CBD's process are contained in documents CL 164/INF/4 and CL 164/INF/4-WA3.

²¹ COFO/2020/3.

²² COFO/2020/4.

²³ CBD/WG2020/2/3.

²⁴ www.cbd.int/api/v2013/documents/EAE6CB90-C4DD-DE4A-BAFE-A538B2D545DC/attachments/FAO3.pdf.

²⁵ www.cbd.int/api/v2013/documents/EAE6CB90-C4DD-DE4A-BAFE-A538B2D545DC/attachments/FAO1.pdf.

²⁶ <http://www.fao.org/3/CA3129EN/CA3129EN.pdf>.

²⁷ COFO/2020/3.

²⁸ COFO/2020/4.

Appendix I**DRAFT 2021-23 ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FAO STRATEGY ON MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY ACROSS AGRICULTURAL SECTORS****I. Strategy Outcomes**

1. This Action Plan is based on and serves the purpose of operationalizing the *FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors* (Strategy)²⁹. For each of the four outcomes of the Strategy, the Action Plan specifies concrete key actions, deliverables and delivery dates. The outcomes of the Strategy are:

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

II. FAO Core Functions and Strategy Core Action Areas

2. The key actions contained in the Action Plan for each outcome of the Strategy are clustered according to the seven core functions of FAO:

- Facilitate and support countries in the development and implementation of normative and standard setting instruments, such as international agreements, codes of conduct, technical standards and others.
- Assemble, analyse, monitor and improve access to data and information, in areas related to FAO's mandate.
- Facilitate, promote and support policy dialogue at global, regional and country levels;
- Advise and support capacity development at country and regional level to prepare, implement, monitor and evaluate evidence-based policies, investments and programmes.
- Advise and support activities that assemble, disseminate and improve the uptake of knowledge, technologies and good practices in the areas of FAO's mandate.
- Facilitate partnerships for food security and nutrition, agriculture and rural development, between governments, development partners, civil society and the private sector.
- Advocate and communicate at national, regional and global levels, in areas of FAO's mandate³⁰.

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

III. Key actions on Biodiversity

4. Each key action in the Action Plan concretizes and/or further specifies one or several activities identified in the Strategy under the different outcomes (Annex 1).

5. Key actions are clustered into core action areas that are aligned with one of the seven FAO core functions. The core action areas include sets of key actions to be taken to implement the activities foreseen in the Strategy with the objective of mainstreaming biodiversity into the agriculture sectors,

²⁹ CL 163/11 Rev.1.

³⁰ C 2019/3, paragraph 13.

taking into account ongoing work by FAO and its partners. The key actions listed are not exhaustive of FAO's planned work. For each key action, the Action Plan specifies deliverables and delivery dates.

Table 1: FAO Core Functions and Strategy Core Action Areas

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

IV. Monitoring

6. The Action Plan also provides for monitoring the implementation of the Strategy, which will be aligned with the reporting cycle of the Strategic Framework and the monitoring framework for the Programmes of Work and Budget (PWB) 2020-21 and 2022-23 of the Organization³¹.

7. Existing targets and indicators established in accordance with the reviewed Strategic Framework and MTP 2018-21 that are relevant to the outcomes of the Strategy are used to measure progress in the implementation of the Strategy (Annex 2). The indicators used have been approved by the FAO Conference and are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Strategy

³¹ CL 163/3-WA3 and WA4.

and the Action Plan are thus aligned to the FAO Strategic Framework and the PWB 2020-21³² and will be fully integrated in the new Strategic Framework, MTP and PWBs.

V. Review and updating

8. Actions of the Action Plan are to be implemented between 2021 and 2023.

9. In the further development of the Action Plan, new developments and agreements, including those reached under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture³³, as well as experiences with the implementation of the Strategy and its 2021-23 Action Plan, will be taken into consideration. The Council will be invited to consider updates and amendments to the Strategy and the draft 2024-25 Action Plan at the end of 2023.

³² C 2019/3.

³³ CL 163/11 Rev.1.

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

Outcome 1: Support provided to Members, at their request, to enhance their capacity to mainstream biodiversity				
Core action areas	FAO core function*	Key actions	Deliverables	Tentative delivery dates
Support countries in the development and implementation of normative and standard setting instruments related to biodiversity	1	Support countries in the implementation of the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework	Analysis of Global Biodiversity Framework with a view to identifying actions to be taken by FAO in support of country implementation	2023
		Support the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA) in developing and reaching agreement on a Global Plan of Action for Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and a policy response to the report on <i>The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i> , and support countries in the implementation of agreed global plans of action on animal, plant and forest genetic resources	New Global Action Plan and policy response adopted, technical support for implementation and monitoring provided	2023
		Support countries in the reduction of adverse impacts of hazardous pesticides on biodiversity	Workshop curriculum of Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade expanded by at least one session on alternatives to hazardous pesticides and one session on impact of pesticides on biodiversity and ecosystem services	2021
			Global Action Plan on eliminating risks of highly hazardous pesticides adopted	2021
Facilitate policy dialogue at country or regional levels for the ratification and implementation of FAO biodiversity-related conventions, e.g. the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for	National/regional consultations to promote ratification and implementation conducted	2023		

		Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA), the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)		
		Support countries and regional mechanisms in the Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) Process	Report to Committee on Fisheries (COFI) 34 & COFI 35 main elements of the negotiation that pertain to the fisheries sector drafted	2023
		Support countries to strengthen legal frameworks that enable sustainable wildlife management (SWM) for food security and poverty alleviation in line with the application of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Decision on sustainable wildlife management (CBD/COP/DEC/14/7)	Assessment of and support to improve national legal framework compliance to wildlife related international conventions and instruments in SWM Programme pilot countries (minimum 14 countries)	2023
			Cross-countries analytic report providing recommendations to the CBD on normative frameworks and standards to be developed/strengthened to enable sustainable wildlife management	2023
Support countries collect, analyse and use biodiversity-related information in decision-making	2	Collect, analyse and disseminate data and information to monitor status of biodiversity at all levels, including gender disaggregated data	FISHSTAT regularly updated	ongoing
			Biannual global forest status report (SOFO) developed prior to Committee on Forestry (COFO) 26	2022
			Global remote sensing survey of forests report published	2021
			Biannual global fisheries and aquaculture status report (SOFIA) developed prior to COFI 35	2022
			Mobile tool to support the collection of relevant catch and trade data for fish launched	2023
			Global ALDFG (abandoned, lost or discarded fishing gear) database to address ALDFG and associated ghost fishing launched and data collection started	2023
			UN-REDD Annual Report update on environmental Safeguard's Information Systems (SIS)	2023

			Data and associated knowledge products of the SWM Programme on wild meat supply chains and consumption	2023
		Support countries in capacity development on data collection for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to enable the monitoring of SDG indicators, in particular of biodiversity-related SDG indicators ³⁴	Dissemination of FAOSTAT land cover change statistics for all countries	2021
			Updated SDG websites	ongoing

³⁴ Sustainable Development Goals 2.4.1, 2.5.1, 2.5.2, 12.3.1, 14.4.1, 14.6.1, 14.7.1, 14.b.1, 14.c.1, 15.1.1, 15.2.1, 15.3.1, 15.4.2, 15.6.1

			Data collection and analysis for SDG 2.4.1, with a report indicating country response rates and detail of response to biodiversity sub-indicator	2023
		Development of a monitoring system for the diversity of domesticated honeybees	Monitoring system for the diversity of managed honeybees for food and agriculture established in the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS)	2021
		Consider biodiversity in the geospatial and bio-physical data dimensions, as well as in the analytical and modelling component that will pay specific attention to trade-offs among SDGs	Biodiversity integrated in planning documents for <i>Hand-in-Hand</i> initiative	2023
		Estimation of biodiversity-related indicators in the 'Progress Towards Sustainable Agriculture (PROSA)', using national statistics of crop and livestock production	Time series of Gini coefficients of crop and livestock production, indicating degree of reliance to multiple species	2021
		Include specific data requests related to biodiversity in the data collection related to pesticides carried out under the Rotterdam Convention	All parties carrying out projects on severely hazardous pesticide formulations (SHPF) fill data related to the impact on the environment into the SHPF questionnaire	2021
		Support natural capital accounting	At least two countries implement projects on the implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (SEEA AFF) biodiversity-relevant accounts (crop and livestock production; land use and land cover)	2023
		Support countries in gathering data on their plant, animal, forest and aquatic genetic resources and in documenting efforts made to conserve and sustainably use and develop these genetic resources, including to enable the monitoring of SDG indicators 2.5 and 15.6 and including gender disaggregated data	Practical Guides to the Genebank Standards for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture endorsed	2021
			Genetic resources databases regularly updated (DAD-IS and World Information and Early Warning System on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture [WIEWS])	ongoing

			Monitoring reports on the status of national implementation of Global Plans of Action for plant and animal genetic resources provided to the 18 th Regular Session of the CGRFA	2021
			New global information systems on forest genetic resources developed	2023
			Global information systems for farmed types of aquatic genetic resources developed and used for country reporting	2023
			Global Information System on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (GLIS) under Article 17 of the ITPGRFA updated, in sync with WIEWS	2023
Facilitate policy dialogue on biodiversity mainstreaming	3	Contribute to the work of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)	Contributions to IPBES's programme of work provided and relevant governing bodies of FAO regularly informed of developments in the implementation of the programme of work	ongoing
Support capacity development in biodiversity mainstreaming	4	Support countries to develop coherent policy and legal frameworks that integrate biodiversity across sectors	Legal frameworks on fertilizers included in SoILEX	2021
			Practical Guide on Legislating for the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries published and two regional workshops held in Africa to support implementation of the Practical Guide	2021
			Country reports to Committee on Agriculture (COAG) on policies modified to take into account International Code of Conduct for the Sustainable Use and Management of Fertilizers	2023
			Capacity of countries developed to identify potential other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) in agricultural sectors, including fisheries and forestry	2021-2022
				Legal framework to protect and value local biodiversity for nutrition and markets implemented

		Support countries in adopting strategies and legal frameworks to protect and value local biodiversity for nutrition and markets	in at least four countries (Senegal, Niger, Mozambique, Peru)	
			For SWM Programme pilot countries (minimum 14 countries): Compilation of relevant legislation and national legal profiles analysing strengths, gaps and weaknesses related to normative frameworks enabling sustainable wildlife management (incl. consumptive and non-consumptive use of wildlife, animal production and health, food safety) available online	2023
		Support Members in mobilizing resources for biodiversity mainstreaming and investments in sustainable agriculture approaches that better contribute to biodiversity, including funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF)	Upon country request, include biodiversity mainstreaming in Technical Cooperation Programmes (TCPs), Government Cooperative Programme (GCPs), GEF, Green Climate Fund (GCF) and other bi- and multilateral projects, in line with the FAO and UN country programming frameworks	2023
			At least 2 programmatic areas of work on biodiversity mainstreaming elaborated, drawing upon FAO's comparative advantages and aligning to GEF's biodiversity focal area priorities for countries to choose from and customize	2023
		Assist Members in integrating a biodiversity perspective, including related gender strategies, in relevant planning instruments, including FAO Country Programming Frameworks and regional initiatives, national plans for agricultural sectors, and national plans for food security and nutrition	Upon country request, support the development of Livestock Master Plans that optimize the contribution of the livestock sector to economic growth, poverty reduction, gender equality, food security and nutrition, while reducing environmental footprint and improving biodiversity	2023
		Assist Members, at their request, in improving capacity for developing, adapting and implementing access and benefit-sharing (ABS) measures to take into account the importance of genetic resources for food and agriculture, their special role for food security and their distinctive features	Survey of national ABS measures aimed to accommodate the distinctive features of GRFA completed and follow-up recommendations considered by the CGRFA	2023

		Support countries in building capacity for monitoring of sustainable biodiversity management including ecosystem approaches	Tool to monitor the implementation of Sustainable Soil Management	2021
			Tool and User Guide to monitor implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries	2021-2022
			Environmental flows tools and indicators for supporting freshwater biodiversity	2021-2022
			Regional workshops on management of ALDFG and solid pollution especially plastic litter	2021-2022
			Two Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance (LEAP) Partnership guidelines for assessment published <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity and the livestock sector - Guidelines for quantitative assessment Measuring and modelling soil carbon stocks and stock changes in livestock production systems 	2021
			Execution of the implementation plan of the International Code of Conduct for the Sustainable Use and Management of Fertilizers	2022
			Database on national laboratories that perform fertilizer quality assessments	2021
			Guidelines and tools to monitor sustainable hunting management based on field testing in SWM Programme pilot countries	2023
		Support countries in the operationalization of the 10 Elements of Agroecology framework to facilitate transitions to biodiversity-friendly agriculture and sustainable food systems	Practical Guide on the operationalization of the 10 Elements of Agroecology published and two regional workshops held in Africa to support implementation of the Practical Guide	2022
Improve the sharing and uptake of knowledge, technologies and	5	Support countries in building capacity on invasive species prevention, management and elimination	Regional workshop on development of contingency plans for invasive species outbreaks in forests in Europe and Central Asia	2021
		Support the sustainable use and management of fertilizers	Report on soil management for nutrition sensitive agriculture	2023

good practices by countries to mainstream biodiversity	Support and strengthen the management of pollinators	Support the national and regional implementation of the International Pollinators Initiative 2.0	2023	
		Support the implementation of the ecosystem approach to fisheries management	Tools and E-learning course to support the implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) launched	2023
			Technical Guidelines to Prevent and Reduce Bycatch of Marine Mammals in Fisheries adopted	2021
			Species guide on mesopelagic fishes of the Atlantic Ocean published	2021
			Best practices in bycatch reduction in tropical shrimp-trawl fisheries adopted	2021
			Two fishing gear modifications to reduce ghost fishing adopted by at least two developing countries	2021
			An expert workshop on lessons learned and good practices for EAF compatible fisheries management conducted and report synthesizing the outcomes produced	2022
			Build capacity related to Multilateral Environment Agreements in Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific countries	Third Phase of the EU-ACP MEAs Programme implemented in African, Caribbean and Pacific countries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support provided for integration of measures for the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity for food and agriculture into national policy frameworks, strategies and action plans • Support provided to the mainstreaming and institutionalization of biodiversity in national agricultural extension programmes • Training programmes to enable agricultural producers to adopt ecosystem-based practices and shift towards sustainable production

			Third Phase of the UN-REDD Programme launched and implemented in African, Asia-Pacific and Latin America regions	2021
		Support the implementation of sustainable forest management practices and improve the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife in forest, savannah and wetland and freshwater ecosystems	Support the implementation of sustainable forest management practices in at least 30 countries	2023
			Best practices for the diagnostic of wildlife management framework	2021
			Analysis of the roles of women and men, in wild meat supply chains based on SWM Programme study cases	2023
			Data baseline across eight SWM countries to feed global, regional and national databases	2021
			Report on agricultural sectors' experiences on wetlands produced in collaboration with the RAMSAR Convention published	2023
			Report on biodiversity in planted forests as means to support sustainable forest management	2022

Outcome 2: Biodiversity mainstreamed across FAO's policies, programmes and activities				
Facilitate policy dialogue on biodiversity mainstreaming	3	Facilitate discussions of biodiversity mainstreaming within FAO's Technical Committees, Regional Conferences/Commissions and other statutory bodies	Meeting reports of Technical Committees, Regional Conferences/Commissions and other statutory bodies of FAO published	2023
			Biodiversity highlighted in the next FAO Strategic Framework, Medium Term Plan (MTP) and Programme of Work and Budget.	2021
Improve the uptake of knowledge, technologies and good practices by FAO and partners	5	Establish a cross-divisional initiative to address the agricultural drivers of deforestation, land degradation, wetland losses and associated loss of biodiversity, as response to "Turning the tide on deforestation", a UN system wide effort requested by the Secretary General and to be led by UNEP and FAO, in collaboration with UNDP, DESA and other relevant entities	Initiative launched at Food Systems Summit	2021
Outcome 3: Role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security and nutrition globally recognized				
Improve access to data and information on role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security and nutrition	2	Provide updates on the status and trends for the biodiversity-related indicators for which FAO is custodian or partner ³⁵	Annual FAO digital SDG Progress Report	2023
			State of the Forests 2022 launched prior to COFO	2022
		Prepare FAO reports with sections on links between biodiversity and food security	State of Fisheries and Aquaculture launched prior to COFI 35	2022
			The State of the World's Land and Water Resources for Food and Agriculture launched	2021
			Reports on the status of preparation of The Third Report on The State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and The Second Report on The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources presented to the 19 th Session of the CGRFA	2023
			Report on global assessment of biodiversity and the livestock sector based on the Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model (GLEAM)	2021

³⁵ SDG 2.4.1, 2.5.1, 2.5.2, 12.3.1, 14.4.1, 14.6.1, 14.7.1, 14.b.1, 14.c.1, 15.1.1, 15.2.1, 15.3.1, 15.4.2, 15.6.1.

Facilitate, promote and support biodiversity related policy dialogue at global, regional and country level	3	Convene global expert meetings, side events and high-level events related to biodiversity	Global Symposium on soil biodiversity	2021	
			Symposium on <i>in situ</i> conservation and on-farm management of plant genetic resources	2021	
			Global Symposium on salt affected soils	2021	
			Global Symposium on soil fertility	2022	
			Multi-stakeholder Dialogue on the role of food and agriculture in the Global Biodiversity Framework	2021	
			Regional and global information events on the International Code of Conduct for the Sustainable Use and Management of Fertilizers	2023	
			World Forestry Congress	2021	
			FAO/ Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific (NACA) Global Conference on Aquaculture	2021	
			Represent FAO and the agriculture sectors at biodiversity related events	Provide leadership and support to the planning and/or implementation of the following events:	
				Ocean Conference	2021
	World Food Systems Summit	2021			
	Nutrition for Growth Summit	2021			
	World Poultry Congress	2021			
	World Congress on Genetics Applied to Livestock Production	2022			
	European Federation of Animal Science (EAA)	2023			
	World Conservation Congress of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	2021			
	Our Ocean	2021			
	European Development Days	2021			
	World Fisheries Congress	2021			
	International Coral Reef Symposium	2021			
Ecosystem Services Partnership Conferences	2021-2023				
World Forestry Congress	2021				

		Represent FAO at sessions of relevant biodiversity conventions with a view to positioning FAO as the key forum for biodiversity for food and agriculture and ensuring that the needs of the agriculture sectors are included in other agreements	Contribute to the planning and implementation of the following events:	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15th and 16th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 	2023
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14th and 15th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands 	2023
Assemble, disseminate and improve the uptake of knowledge, technologies and best practices that demonstrate the links between biodiversity and food security	5	Share best practices and develop tools that demonstrate the links between the sustainable use of biodiversity and food security and support the transition to biodiversity-friendly agriculture and sustainable food systems	Guidelines, good practices and other knowledge products from the Sustainable Wildlife Management Programme shared annually as part of the Sustainable Forest Management Toolbox, on FAO website and at relevant fora	2023
			Guide “Evaluate sustainability of geographical indications” including biodiversity conservation and promotion published	2021
			Book published on Sustainable Food Procurement with several chapter related to supporting the use of biodiversity	2021
			Guidelines, best practices and a monitoring framework for ecosystem restoration made available on website of United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration	2023
			Community of practice network of practitioners created through the Agroecology Knowledge Hub	2021
			The Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation (TAPE) is tested in all regions and a global database is developed to improve evidence on the multi-dimensional performance of agroecology for more sustainable food systems	2021
			Publication on Mountain farming systems – seeds for the future. A compilation of best agroecological farming practices in mountain	2021

			areas and their contribution to sustainable mountain development		
			Recarbonizing global soils: A technical manual of good management practices	2021	
			FAO Position paper on Ecosystem Restoration for Food and Agriculture Production Sectors	2021	
			Guidelines for Good Beekeeping Practices for Sustainable Apiculture	2021	
Facilitate partnerships that support biodiversity mainstreaming between governments, development partners, civil society and the private sector	6	Expand work of relevant partnerships (e.g. members of the UN Environment Management Group; the Collaborative Partnership on Forests; the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management; the Mountain Partnership; the Global Soil Partnership, the Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils) to increase the recognition of the role of biodiversity for food security	Joint initiative of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to halt deforestation	2021	
			Wildlife Forum organized by Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW)	2021	
			Annual plenary assemblies of the Global Soil Partnership (GSP)	2021-2023	
			Annual working sessions of the Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils (ITPS)	2021-2023	
	Include biodiversity considerations in climate investment and mitigation of and adaptation to climate change			Biodiversity Integrated Assessment and Computation Tool (B-INTACT) is applied across all regions and for a variety of projects and programmes in subsectors including agriculture, livestock and forestry	2021
				Implementation of the Recarbonization of Global Soils (RECSOIL) initiative, including the preparation of the Global Soil Organic Carbon sequestration map and the launch of the GSOC-MRV at farm level	2021
			Improve corporate sustainability reporting standards and available corporate indicators/measurement matrix to ensure more transparency and accountability on private sector's impact on biodiversity	Develop, test and promote a set of indicators/measurement matrix to assist companies involved in the food and agriculture sector to measure their impact on biodiversity,	2021

			and/or to help national governments collect corporate practices related to biodiversity	
			Collaborate with corporate reporting organizations such as Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) to better mainstream biodiversity in their standards, in particular sector standards related to food and agriculture	2021
Raise awareness of the role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security and nutrition at relevant fora	7	Raise awareness on the potential of geographical indications (GIs) to preserve biodiversity and contribute to nutrition and healthy diets	Forum on geographical indication sustainability, organized with the Organization for an International Geographical Indications Network (OriGIN)	2021
			International conference on GIs co-organized with CIRAD	2021
		Engage in and co-lead the UN Decades on Nutrition; Ocean Science; Family Farming; Water; and Ecosystem Restoration and advocate for biodiversity mainstreaming and the role of biodiversity and its ecosystem services for food security and nutrition within these	Annual campaigns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Pulses Day (1 February) • World Wetlands Day (2 February) • World Wildlife Day (3 March) • International Day of Forests (21 March) • World Water Day (22 March) • World Bee Day (20 May) • International Day for Biological Diversity (22 May) • World Environment Day (5 June) • Desertification and Drought Day (17 June) • International Day for Mangrove Ecosystems (26 July) • International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste (29 September) • World Soil Day (5 December) • International Mountain Day (11 December) 	2021-2023

			Strategy for UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration developed (2021-2030) and implemented	2021
			Strategy for UN Decade on Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030) – Decade Implementation Plan	2023
			Mid-term review of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition	2021
			International Year of Fruits and Vegetables	2021

Outcome 4: Coordination and delivery of FAO's work on biodiversity strengthened				
Enhance the capacity of FAO in biodiversity related matters	4	Develop biodiversity technical network for knowledge exchange	Technical network on biodiversity established	2021
		Set up FAO-wide working group on biodiversity, including, as appropriate, thematic sub-working groups	Up-to-date roster of FAO Biodiversity Focal Points available on-line	2021
			Capacity built to coordinate biodiversity within FAO and provide consistent support to common areas of work	ongoing
Improve the uptake of knowledge, technologies and good practices related to biodiversity by FAO policies and procedures	5	Review the project cycle processes, and environmental and social safeguards to better address the three levels of biodiversity across all agricultural sectors	Revised FAO environmental and social safeguards in force	2021
		Create a biodiversity marker (following the example of the gender marker) for projects	Biodiversity marker implemented in project design and approval	2021
		Include biodiversity related issues in project risk management and FPIC (Free, Prior and Informed Consent)	Biodiversity included in project risk management tools	2021
		Develop new procurement guidelines that take into consideration biodiversity concerns	Review of the status of biodiversity in FAO procurement	2021
Strengthen collaboration with relevant organizations	6	Establish biodiversity as a key area of collaboration with relevant international organizations	Biodiversity reflected in new and updated cooperation agreements	2021

* FAO core functions³⁶

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

Annex 2

³⁶ C 2019/3, paragraph 21

FAO Strategic Framework Indicators

Table 1. FAO PWB 2020-21 Strategic Framework Outcome Indicators³⁷ used to monitor changes in the country level or global enabling environment and capacities to achieve the Goals of the Biodiversity Strategy³⁸.

FAO Strategic Framework Outcome	FAO Strategic Framework Outcome Indicator
OUTCOME 2.1: Countries adopted practices to increase productivity sustainably while addressing climate change and environmental degradation in agriculture, forestry and fisheries	2.1.A: Number of countries where producers adopted practices to increase agricultural productivity in a sustainable manner; Ref to SDG 2.4.1.
	2.1.B: Percentage of countries with high-degree of implementation of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
	2.1.C: Number of countries reporting progress towards sustainable forest management (SDG 15.2.1)
OUTCOME 2.2: Countries developed or improved policies and governance mechanisms to address sustainable production, climate change and environmental degradation in agriculture, fisheries and forestry	2.2.A: Number of countries which have policies and associated investment programmes that foster sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries and that explicitly address productivity and income, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and environmental conservation and foster cross-sectoral coordination
OUTCOME 2.3: Countries improved implementation of policies and international instruments for sustainable agriculture, fisheries and forestry	2.3.A: Number of countries that have issued national reports covering SO2 relevant SDG indicators on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, addressing sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries
	2.3.B: Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other) (SDG 13.2.1)
	2.3.C: Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (SDG 14.6.1), the VGGT, FPIC
	2.3.D: Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems (SDG 15.A.1)
OUTCOME 2.4: Countries made decisions based on evidence for sustainable agriculture, fisheries and forestry while	2.4.A: Number of countries with high availability, quality and use of sex-disaggregated data and information for decision-making processes pertaining to agriculture, forestry and fisheries

³⁷ CL 163/3-WA3 (<http://www.fao.org/3/nb417en/nb417en.pdf>).

³⁸ These indicators will be updated with the relevant indicators of the PWB 2022-23.

addressing climate change and environmental degradation	
Objective 6 ensures and measures the delivery of FAO's technical quality, knowledge and services; the quality and integrity of statistics produced by FAO; and the provision of quality services to the Strategic Programmes for work on gender, governance, nutrition and climate change. Although there is not yet a cross-cutting theme on biodiversity, many of the Objective 6 contributions to SP2 ³⁹ refer to biodiversity by using terms such as land use, land use change, crop, livestock, fisheries, forestry, diversification of food production, nutrition sensitive agriculture, conservation and management of natural resources, natural resources depletion etc. However, it is not possible to define targets and indicators specifically related to biodiversity.	
6.1: Quality and integrity of the technical and normative work of the Organization	
6.2: Quality and use of FAO Statistics to support evidence-based decision making is improved	
6.3: Quality services and coherent approaches to work on gender equality and women's empowerment that result in strengthened country capacity to formulate, implement and monitor policies and programmes that provide equal opportunities for men and women	
6.4: Quality services for more inclusive and effective governance norms, mechanisms and institutions at global, regional and national level and in the Strategic Objective programmes	
6.5: Quality and coherence of FAO's work on nutrition ensured through mainstreaming of nutrition across the Strategic Objectives and strengthening FAO's contribution in the international nutrition architecture	
6.6: Quality and coherence of FAO's work on climate change ensured in line with the climate change strategy through mainstreaming across the Strategic Objectives and strengthening FAO's contribution to the national, regional and international climate change architecture	

Table 2. FAO PWB 2020-21 Strategic Framework Outputs, output indicators and targets⁴⁰ used to monitor FAO's direct contributions to the implementation of the Biodiversity Strategy⁴¹.

FAO Strategic Framework Output	FAO Strategic Framework Output Indicator	End 2020 Target	End 2021 Target (Cumulative)
2.1.1 Innovative practices and technologies piloted, tested or scaled up by producers, to sustainably increase productivity, address climate change and environmental degradation	A) Number of initiatives where innovative practices and technologies are piloted, validated and adapted to sustainably increase productivity and production, while addressing climate change and/or environmental degradation	32	105
	B) Number of initiatives where innovative practices or the use of technologies are scaled up to sustainably increase productivity and production, while addressing climate change and/or environmental degradation.	16	43

³⁹ As listed in C 2019/3, pages 64-71.

⁴⁰ CL 163/3-WA4 (<http://www.fao.org/3/nb419en/nb419en.pdf>).

⁴¹ These indicators will be updated with the relevant indicators of the PWB 2022-23.

2.1.2 Capacities of institutions are strengthened to promote the adoption of more integrated and cross-sectoral practices that sustainably increase productivity and production, address climate change and environmental degradation	Number of institutions or organizations that received organizational or technical capacity development support to promote the adoption of more integrated and cross-sectoral practices.	45	170
2.2.1 Policies, strategies and investment programmes formulated, in support to sustainable agriculture, forestry and fishery, and address climate change and environmental degradation	Number of policies, strategies or investment projects/programmes formulated with substantial support from FAO aiming at making agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and more sustainable, and addressing climate change and environmental degradation.	30	81
2.2.2 Government and stakeholders' capacities improved to facilitate cross-sectorial policy dialogue to develop more integrated strategies and programmes for sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries, address climate change and environmental degradation	Number of institutions or organizations that received capacity development support to facilitate cross-sectorial policy dialogue, , to develop more integrated strategies and programmes for sustainable food and agriculture	18	42
2.3.2 Capacities of institutions strengthened to implement policies and international instruments that foster sustainable production and address climate change and environmental degradation	Number of governmental and other relevant institutions whose capacities were strengthened to implement policies, strategies or governance mechanisms that foster sustainable agricultural production and address climate change and environmental degradation.	12	43
2.4.1 Strategic knowledge products developed addressing regional or global issues that integrate information on sustainable production, climate change and environmental degradation	Number of new or substantially updated strategic knowledge products related to sustainable production, climate change and environmental degradation that were developed in an inclusive manner and are published to make them available to countries.	30	120
2.4.2 Capacities of institutions are strengthened to collect, analyse and report data for decision-making on sustainable production, climate change and environmental degradation, including relevant SDGs	Number of institutions that received capacity development support from FAO to collect, analyse and report sex-disaggregated data for decision making that foster sustainable production, address climate change and environmental degradation, including relevant SDGs.	40	105
3.3.2 Policy support, knowledge generation capacity development, and advocacy provided to enhance synergies amongst recognition of tenure rights, social protection, gender, food security	Number of countries (or regional/global institutions or processes) in which support was provided to enhance synergies amongst strengthening of tenure rights, social protection, gender, food security and	2	20

and nutrition, agriculture and natural resources management, including climate change	nutrition, agriculture and natural resources management, including climate change.		
4.3.1 Value chain actors equipped with technical and managerial capacities to develop inclusive, efficient and sustainable agricultural and food value chains	Number of countries provided with FAO support to strengthen technical and managerial capacities of value chain actors, including countries in which support was provided to strengthen the capacities of value chain actors to develop local community and gender-sensitive value chains and enable them to benefit equally.	26	61