Submission of relevant information to support the production of the global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

In response to CBD Notification 2025-099, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) submits the following information to support the production of the global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

This submission follows the template for the submission of case studies, as developed under the guidance of the Advisory Group:

- **Part 1:** General information
- **Part 2:** Linkages between the multilateral environmental agreements, international organizations and processes and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- **Part 3:** Case studies or examples of contributions of relevant multilateral environmental agreements towards the implementation of the Framework, in line with their respective mandates

Part 1: General information	
1. **Name of the organization** (official name of the organization or, if the information is on behalf of an initiative or process then the name of the process and the name of the submitting organization).	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
2. **Website** (web address of the lead organization or coalition, if available) (optional).	FAO Main Webpage FAO Biodiversity Webpage
3. **Contact person** (full name, job title and email address of person making the submission).	Kaveh Zahedi Director Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations OCB-Director@fao.org; Biodiversity@fao.org
4. **Geographical scope** (indicate whether the organization covers all Parties, or if it covers a subset of Parties, which ones)	Global (all Parties)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Part 2: Linkages between the multilateral environmental agreements, international organizations and processes and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

In this section provide an overview of how relevant information reported or produced under the multilateral environmental agreement, international organization, or process relates to each target or other relevant element of the Framework (add as many rows as relevant).

List relevant element here	*Brief description of how the work under your organization contributes to this element of the Framework. (Recommended word count: 250 words.)*	*Provide relevant reference documents. For multilateral environmental agreements, references to relevant decisions made by the multilateral environmental agreement would be particularly useful*	*Other information relevant to the work of the organization*
Cross-cutting	A comprehensive update on the work of FAO on agriculture, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries since the adoption of the KMGBF (COP15) was provided to the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting as CBD/COP/16/INF/12. The report includes information and reports produced by FAO in relation to the majority of KMGBF targets and elements, which would be relevant to producing the Global report on collective progress. It also compiles examples of FAO support to countries, regions and globally towards the implementation of the Framework, in accordance with its mandate. Accordingly, the information presented below highlights the most recent developments following the FAO report to COP 16.	CBD/COP/16/INF/12 Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	
Cross-cutting	The FAO Biodiversity Knowledge Hub currently features over 478 FAO resources, such as guidelines, methodologies, standards, indicators, policy guidance, capacity-building tools, and much more, that are relevant to one or more of the 23 targets of the KMGBF. Users can search and filter these resources by target, type of resources, intended use, global region and technical tag. These functionalities are intended to facilitate the planning, implementation and monitoring of NBSAPs and support the integration of biodiversity in agrifood system policies, programmes and practices.	FAO Biodiversity Knowledge Hub	

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Cross-cutting	Five years before the deadline for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, there is an urgent need to understand where the world stands in eliminating hunger and food insecurity, as well as in ensuring sustainable agriculture. The new report of FAO, titled "Tracking progress on food and agriculture-related SDG indicators", provides a statistical overview of progress made around the world towards the SDG targets related to food and agriculture. Over 20 of these indicators are used as headline, component or complementary indicators for at least 10 KMGBF Targets. The report identifies progress and gaps in achieving food security and sustainable agriculture. It notes challenges like high food insecurity, low incomes for small-scale producers, and declining fish stocks, urging intensified efforts to meet SDG targets.	Indicators Tracking progress on food and agriculture-related SDG indicators 2025	

Goal A	FAO is a custodian agency for the following indicators in the monitoring framework of the KMGBF:
	• Component/complementary indicators:
	  ○ A.CY.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area (SDG 15.1.1)
	  ○ A.CY.3 Mountain Green Cover Index (SDG 15.4.2.a)
	  ○ 4.CT.1 Number of (a) plant genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities (SDG 2.5.1.a)
	  ○ 4.CT.1 Number of (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities (SDG 2.5.1.b)
	  ○ 4.CT.4 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction (SDG 2.5.2)
		Indicators
		SDG Indicators Data Portal:
		• Indicator 15.1.1
		• Indicator 15.4.2.a
		• Indicator 2.5.1.a
		• Indicator 2.5.1.b
		• Indicator 2.5.2	

Goal B	FAO is a custodian agency for the following indicators in the monitoring framework of the KMGBF: • Component/complementary indicator B.CY.2 Forestry production and trade (wood fuel) (FAOSTAT)	Indicators FAOSTAT: Forestry Production and Trade	
Target 1	Integrated land use planning (ILUP) is needed at different levels of decision-making to address challenges and increasing competing demands. FAO published the first	Supporting means of implementation	

	Guidelines for land use planning in 1993. After 30 years, new challenges, demands and insights for ILUP call for an update of these guidelines. The new guidelines are better aligned with global conventions and treaties, international commitments, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the FAO Strategic Framework 2022-31. National level planning is linked to the SDGs and international commitments. Additional information on the emerging tools, technologies and information systems are integrated in the nine steps of the updated guidelines. Additionally, the following issues are considered in the updated guidelines: climate change, land degradation neutrality and restoration, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, integrated management of land and water resources, urbanization, peri-urban and urban agriculture, governance, tenure and the land rights of women and Indigenous Peoples. The updated guidelines promote the integration of agriculture and other sectors involved in land use planning.	Guidelines for integrated land use planning – an update	
Target 1	This study provides guidance to strengthen the capacities of governments and stakeholders globally to adopt and propose regulatory measures that can be conducive to Sustainable Land Management (SLM) both as a good in itself and as a means to support the achievement of several other fundamental objectives such as sustainable agricultural development, protection of the environment and protection of livelihoods.	Supporting means of implementation Living land: Taking a sustainable land management approach in law	
Target 2	FAO is custodian agency to the following indicators in the monitoring framework of the KMGBF: • Headline indicator 2.1 Area under restoration • Component/complementary indicator 2.CT.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG 15.3.1 – contributing agency)	Indicators CBD/COP/16/INF/3/Rev.1: Section 3: GBF indicator metadata: 2.1 SDG Indicators Data Portal: Indicator 15.3.1	
Target 2	Monitoring progress on ecosystem restoration: The UN Decade's Task Force on Monitoring has developed the Framework for Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring (FERM) for transparent monitoring and reporting on restoration progress throughout the UN Decade, by providing monitoring tools and geospatial information related to ecosystems. To support the systematic and consistent monitoring of restoration areas, the	Information and reports Framework for Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring	

	progress of all World Restoration Flagships and UN Decade Partners is being reported to the FERM. The FERM streamlines monitoring and reporting for the UN Decade and Target 2 of the KMGBF and aims to host the default dataset to support country reporting to the KMGBF by working to identify alignment between existing reporting frameworks and existing information on restoration from Rio Conventions and MEAs, as well as Global Forest Resource Assessments, to reduce the reporting burden for countries.		
Target 2	Celebrating progress and sharing best practices on ecosystem restoration: With the World Restoration Flagships, the UN Decade is honouring the best examples of large-scale and long-term ecosystem restoration in any country or region, embodying the 10 Restoration Principles of the UN Decade. UN World Restoration Flagships receive significant advocacy and communication support stretching across all media, as well as some technical assistance and financial assistance for ODA-eligible countries. So far 20 Flagships were launched during different HL events and COPs, and more to follow. In addition, the UN Decade's Task Force on Best Practices, led by FAO, has developed Principles and Standards of Practice to Guide Ecosystem Restoration and is sharing good practices through the FERM platform. A search engine tool is available in the FERM to facilitate access to more than 1600 good restoration practices and restoration initiatives in over 100 countries. The task force also produced a Capacity, Knowledge and Learning Action Plan for the UN Decade, which proposes eight key capacity- and knowledge development initiatives to address capacity gaps of different stakeholder groups according to the results of a global capacity needs assessment.	Supporting means of implementation Principles for ecosystem restoration to guide the United Nations Decade 2021–2030 Standards of practice to guide ecosystem restoration: A contribution to the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration Standards of practice to guide ecosystem restoration: A contribution to the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration – Summary report Capacity, Knowledge and Learning Action Plan for the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration	
Target 2	Other Task Forces of the UN Decade are working on Finance, Science and Youth in support of the restoration activities. For example, the Finance Task Force's Stocktake Report provides an overview of the current challenges to and opportunities for increasing public and private investment in restoration and looks at innovative approaches to financing restoration activities.	Supporting means of implementation https://www.decadeonrestoration.org/task-forces Scaling Up Ecosystem Restoration Finance: A Stocktake Report	

Target 2	Strengthening regional cooperation to build capacity: FAO has partnered with CBD subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres (TSCCs), providing financial and technical support, enabling the centers to join the Target 2 roadmap and lead the development of subregional capacity for planning, monitoring and reporting on ecosystem restoration. CBD and FAO have selected at least ten centers to receive the support package. Three subregional workshops to scale up support to countries in the subregion are hosted by the TSCCs. The first subregional workshop took place in Asia-Pacific in September 2025.	Supporting means of implementation Subregional dialogue on biodiversity monitoring and reporting with a focus on ecosystem restoration (Target 2 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework), 2–5 September 2025 - Bangkok, Thailand	
Target 2	Developing guidance and capacity to support countries delivering restoration outcomes for biodiversity and human well-being: in close collaboration with CBD, SER, CIFOR-ICRAF and many partners, FAO published a resource guide and an e-learning course on Target 2 to offer essential guidance, practical recommendations, and background information to maximize the impact of restoration efforts across various ecosystems.	Supporting means of implementation Delivering restoration outcomes for biodiversity and human well-being: Resource guide to Target 2 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Target 2 e-learning: Delivering restoration outcomes for biodiversity and human well-being	
Target 2	Host Target 2 Roadmap to mobilise a broad coalition of actors to address capacity gaps: In respond to CBD Parties' needs on Target 2 reporting and monitoring, as well as on technical and methodological support on planning and implementation of ecosystem restoration commitments, the FAO-led UN Decade Task Force on Monitoring expanded to a Target 2 Roadmap, bringing together ecosystem restoration experts, partners, and governments in developing guidance, methods, datasets, and technical collaboration for ecosystem restoration monitoring and GBF Target 2 reporting, through a whole-of society approach. The Target 2 Roadmap consists of a leads group, coordinator, broader membership and 4 working groups and will be officially launched at CBD SBSTTA 27.	Target 2 roadmap development	
Target 2	This publication provides guidance for reporting on the restoration of freshwater (inland water) ecosystems under Target 2 of the KMGBF. It introduces a definition of "area under restoration" tailored to the unique characteristics of freshwater ecosystems and outlines key considerations for monitoring restoration efforts. By promoting consistent	Supporting means of implementation	

	and coherent reporting, the guidelines aim to support countries in tracking progress, enhancing ecological outcomes, and ensuring that these critical but often overlooked ecosystems are effectively restored and maintained.	Enabling consistent reporting and monitoring for freshwater (inland waters) restoration under Target 2 of the KMGBF	
Target 2	This document addresses two important imbalances in the dialogue on ecosystem restoration: the over-focus on ecological objectives and the under-recognition of the importance of inland aquatic ecosystems. The guidance provides a brief introduction to the topic through a set of principles, relevant conceptual frameworks, a theory of change and key considerations in designing an ecosystem restoration programme or project. The intention is, where necessary, to shift the policy approach and how practitioners use associated guidance on relevant topics. Throughout, examples from inland aquatic ecosystems in developing countries are provided to illustrate the topics.	Supporting means of implementation Livelihoods-based restoration of inland aquatic ecosystems for poverty reduction, food and nutrition security and biodiversity conservation	
Target 2	This course examines the intricate relationship between agriculture and wetlands, emphasizing the need to maintain and restore wetlands in agricultural landscapes. It highlights the impacts of agricultural practices on wetland ecosystems and the crucial role wetlands play in supporting food production, livelihoods and ecosystem services. Drawing on current knowledge, case studies and practical guidelines, this course provides actionable insights to harmonize agriculture with wetland conservation and restoration in a food systems context. In doing so, it supports stakeholders in addressing wetland degradation, fostering sustainable agricultural practices and improving reporting on wetland, thus contributing to the wise use and resilience of wetlands worldwide.	Supporting means of implementation E-learning: Maintaining and restoring wetlands in agricultural settings	
Target 3	This report summarizes the presentations, discussions, conclusions, and recommendations from the workshop on fisheries-related other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) in the Southwest Indian Ocean, held in Mombasa, from 16 to18 April 2024. This workshop aimed to strengthen the capacities of FAO Members to understand the concepts and criteria for the recognition of OECMs and the processes for their registration, and issue recommendations for the way forward.	Supporting means of implementation Report of the workshop on fisheries-related other effective area-based conservation measures in the Southwest Indian Ocean, Mombasa, 16–18 April 2024	
Target 3	This technical paper is an initial step towards exploring the potential identification of other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) in inland waters where	Supporting means of implementation	

	fisheries and fisheries-related activities take place. It forms part of the FAO Blue Transformation roadmap, as highlighted in the practical guidance document on Fisheries OECMs A Handbook for Identifying, Evaluating, and Reporting Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures in Marine Fisheries. Part 1 provides an overview of the role and potential contribution of inland fisheries management to biodiversity conservation and how area-based fisheries management in inland waters fits within the OECM framework. The subsequent chapters, which make up Part 2, offer region-specific information for Latin America, Africa and Asia, presenting examples of area-based management in inland fisheries that provide context-specific insights. These examples aim to support the assessment and recognition of potential for inland fisheries-related OECMs in each region.	Exploring the role of inland fisheries area-based management in conserving freshwater biodiversity E-learning: Introduction to other effective area-based conservation measures in marine fisheries E-learning: Recognizing other effective area-based conservation measures in marine fisheries	
Target 3	The Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) are living heritage systems inhabited by communities that maintain an intricate relationship with their territory. These evolving and resilient systems are characterized by remarkable agrobiodiversity, traditional knowledge, invaluable cultures, and landscapes, sustainably managed by farmers, herders, fisherfolk, and forest people in ways that support their livelihoods and food security. Since 2005, FAO has designated 102 systems in 29 countries as agricultural heritage sites through the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems Programme.	Supporting means of implementation Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems	

Target 4	FAO is custodian agency for the following indicators in the monitoring framework of the KMGBF:
	• Component/complementary indicators:
	  ○ 4.CT.1 Number of (a) plant genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities (SDG 2.5.1.a)
	  ○ 4.CT.1 Number of (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities (SDG 2.5.1.b)
		Indicators
		
		SDG Indicators Data Portal:
		• Indicator 2.5.1.a
		• Indicator 2.5.1.b
		• Indicator 2.5.2
		
		SilvaGRIS - Global Information System on Forest Genetic Resources (Metadata sheet)	

	○ 4.CT.4 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction (SDG 2.5.2) FAO is also custodian agency of the following data and information relevant to the global review of progress proposed in response to CBD Notification 2025-044: • Tree and other woody plant species that have been included in *in situ* conservation programmes of forest genetic resources is available in the Global Information System on Forest Genetic Resources (SilvaGRIS) and can be accessed by species, national, regional or global coverage. • Strains and varieties of aquaculture farmed types that are no longer cultured or are extinct. The indicator will address knowledge gaps on the possible loss of aquaculture strains and varieties over time. • Wild populations subject to one or more conservation measures (i.e. *in situ*, *ex situ in vivo* and/or *ex situ in vitro* conservation). • Aquatic genetic resources farmed types conserved in *ex situ* gene banks.	AquaGRIS - Global information system for aquatic genetic resources (Metadata sheets) WIEWS - World Information and Early Warning System on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture DAD-IS - Domestic Animal Diversity Information System	
Target 4	Plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (PGRFA) are the essence of sustainable agrifood systems. They encompass the genetic diversity in both improved and farmers' varieties, as well as in crop wild relatives, wild food plants and breeding materials. The third report on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture presents a comprehensive assessment of the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA, as well as the human and institutional capacities to support these efforts. Based on information from 128 countries and four regional and 13 international research centres and the contribution from over 1 600 experts, it presents an overview of progress since 2012, as well as current needs and challenges in the future management of PGRFA. The report provides a sound basis for recalibrating relevant polices and strategies, including the rolling Global Plan of Action for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.	Information and reports The Third Report on The State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	
Target 4	Forests and woodlands provide a huge array of essential benefits for people and the planet – such as hosting biodiversity, supporting livelihoods, protecting soils, regulating water cycles and mitigating climate change. At the heart of such benefits are forest genetic resources: the heritable materials maintained within and among tree and other	Information and reports The Second Report on the State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources in brief	

	woody plant species that are of actual or potential economic, environmental, scientific or societal value. These genetic resources underpin the resilience, adaptability and productivity of forests and other tree-based systems, enabling them to withstand environmental stresses and thereby continue providing vital ecosystem services.		
Target 4	Effective management of aquatic biodiversity, and specifically genetic resources, is critical to sustainable aquaculture development and ensuring that aquaculture fulfils its role in meeting future growth in demand for aquatic food. This e-learning course aims to raise awareness about the importance of the effective management of aquatic genetic resources used in aquaculture (and their wild relatives) highlighting the roles of FAO and its Member Nations in aquatic genetic resources (AqGR) management providing a context for the core modules outlining the key principles and practices of breeding programmes for genetic improvement in aquaculture.	Supporting means of implementation E-learning: Aquaculture breeding and genetics	
Target 4	FAO has developed the Practical guide for the application of the Genebank Standards for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, regarding (1) conservation of species producing non-orthodox seeds and (2) conservation through cryopreservation, to be used as a companion volume to the Genebank Standards for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. The action steps of the genebank workflow are presented in a sequential manner and provide guidance on the complex steps and decisions required when handling these species and/or utilizing cryopreservation in a genebank. The accompanying summary charts for the respective action steps underscore the intended use of this practical guide as a handbook for routine genebank operations for the (1) conservation of species producing non-orthodox seeds and (2) cryopreservation. While this practical guide is particularly useful for genebank technicians for their day-to-day activities, it may also be used as a basis for the development of standard operating procedures and quality management systems. Genebank managers will also find it useful for conducting training exercises.	Supporting means of implementation Practical guide for the application of the Genebank Standards for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture - Conservation of species producing non-orthodox seeds Practical guide for the application of the Genebank Standards for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture – Conservation through cryopreservation	

Target 5	FAO is a custodian agency for the following indicators in the monitoring framework of the KMGBF: • Headline indicator 5.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (SDG 14.4.1) • Component/complementary indicator 5.CT.2 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (SDG 14.6.1)	Indicators SDG Indicators Data Portal: • Indicator 14.4.1 • Indicator 14.6.1	
Target 5	Marine fisheries are crucial to the food security and nutrition, economy and overall well-being of coastal communities. Maintaining the long-term prosperity and sustainability of marine fisheries is therefore not only ecologically significant, but has social, economic and political importance. The aim of this report is to provide FAO Members, national and regional policymakers, academia, civil society, fishers and managers of world fishery resources with a comprehensive, objective and global review of the state of the living fishery resources of the oceans. This document updates the regular reviews of the state of the world's marine fishery resources, based on stock assessments and complementary information up to 2023, and official catch statistics through to 2021.	Information and reports Review of the state of world marine fishery resources – 2025	
Target 5	This course introduces the concept of monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) and explains its importance for fisheries management. It provides guidance on the design of an effective MCS system to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing and describes the main components on which an MCS system should rely. Finally, the course explores the type of inspection activities that can be conducted to combat IUU fishing.	Supporting means of implementation E-learning: Monitoring, control and surveillance systems to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	
Target 6	FAO is custodian agency of the following data and information relevant to the global review of progress for Target 6 that has been proposed in response to CBD Notification 2025-044: • Non-native species introduced for aquaculture purposes with potential to pose a risk or that are already having an impact on native biodiversity.	Indicators AquaGRIS (Metadata sheet)	

Target 7	FAO facilitates the development of the following indicators in the monitoring framework of the KMGBF:
	• Headline indicator 7.2 Pesticide environment concentration and/or aggregated total applied toxicity (ATAT)
	FAO is custodian agency to the following indicators in the monitoring framework of the KMGBF:
	• Component/complementary indicators:
	  ○ 7.CT.1 Cropland nutrient budget (FAOSTAT)
	  ○ 7.CY.6 Pesticide use per area of cropland (FAOSTAT)
		Indicators
		CBD/COP/16/INF/3/Rev.1: Section 3: GBF indicator metadata: 7.2
		FAOSTAT:
		• Cropland Nutrient Balance
		• Pesticides Use	

Target 7	Statistics of pesticides use and trade are relevant for monitoring the sustainability of agriculture. In particular, they can help assess the global movement of pesticides and identify possible shortcomings in access to markets. The FAOSTAT Pesticides Use database contains data on pesticides use by country, in active ingredients and by major pesticide category, currently for the period 1990-2023. Total pesticides use in agriculture in 2023 was 3.73 million tonnes of active ingredients, a 2 percent decrease compared with 2022, a 14 percent increase in a decade, and a doubling since 1990.	Information and reports Pesticides use and trade	
Target 7	This FAO report provides a comprehensive overview of nitrogen's role, and the challenges associated with its use in agrifood systems. It explores solutions for improving nitrogen management in crop and livestock systems to enhance nitrogen use efficiency while reducing pollution. Additionally, it highlights the potential of circular bioeconomy approaches to optimize nitrogen management and minimize nitrogen losses. By adopting balanced nitrogen practices, agrifood systems can be transformed to ensure food security, improved nutrition, and sustainable livelihoods for farmers while minimizing negative environmental impacts.	Supporting means of implementation Sustainable nitrogen management in agrifood systems Report brief	
Target 7	The International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management serves as a voluntary framework designed to guide all entities involved in the regulation and management of pesticides throughout the life cycle. This document gives guidelines on how to define	Supporting means of implementation International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management: Guidance on data	

	and apply data requirements for pesticide registration. The guidance is primarily intended for use by government bodies in charge of pesticide registration, although it may also be valuable to pesticide licence applicants. It is a revision of the version published by FAO and the World Health Organization (WHO) in January 2013. The registration of pesticides involves approval of the sale and use of a pesticide after evaluating comprehensive scientific data that proves the product is effective for its intended purpose and does not pose an unacceptable risk to human or animal health or the environment. The guidance aims to provide scientific facts for governments to evaluate pesticides for registration, ensuring they are effective and do not pose a threat to human or animal health or the environment. It outlines appropriate situations and contexts for data requirements and helps governments determine the appropriate data. The guidance also aims to harmonize data standards across nations for collaboration and job sharing in pesticide registration. It covers synthetic chemical pesticides, microbial pesticides, semi-chemicals, and botanical pesticides, but does not cover data for biological control macro-organisms. The provided data can be used to register all types of pesticides, including public health pesticides. This guidance was prepared with the support of the FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management, addressing data requirements in both agricultural and public health settings.	requirements for the registration of pesticides	
Target 7	This FAO/WHO guidance document offers a comprehensive roadmap for governments, regulators, and stakeholders to manage the risks associated with pesticide withdrawal, cancellation, or voluntary removal. Developed under the FAO/WHO International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management, the publication provides actionable strategies for countries, especially low- and middle-income nations—to navigate the complex legal, technical, and social dimensions of pesticide phase-out. Readers will discover practical tools for selecting phase-out options, minimizing negative impacts, and implementing risk communication and reduction plans. The guidance highlights real-world examples from several countries, showcasing diverse approaches to regulatory reform, stakeholder engagement, and disposal of obsolete stocks. It also outlines legal frameworks and international obligations, including the Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions, and emphasizes the importance of transparency, enforcement, and financing mechanisms.	Supporting means of implementation International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management: Guidance on options for reducing risk when phasing out pesticides	

	Whether addressing highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs) or managing voluntary withdrawals, this publication equips decision-makers with the knowledge to design effective, science-based phase-out strategies. It promotes integrated pest and vector management, supports the development of safer alternatives, and encourages inclusive dialogue among farmers, industry, civil society, and government institutions. This guidance is essential reading for anyone involved in pesticide regulation, public health, environmental protection, or sustainable development. It is a vital tool for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and ensuring a safer future for all.		
Target 7	In this volume, FAO has compiled integrated pest management (IPM) measures for eight global priority pests and pathogens, based upon geographical distribution, severity and societal importance. Each chapter offers a 'bundle' of IPM solutions for the principal pest threats of cereal grains, potato, fruits and vegetables. It offers a wide spectrum of tailored solutions ranging from traditional approaches, such as crop sanitation and good agronomy, to modern DNA-based technologies, marker-assisted breeding, and innovative tools such as robotics, biological control and biopesticides, as well as digital alert systems. By emphasizing biodiversity-based and agroecological preventative measures, and providing innovative ways to integrate stand-alone technologies, readers are presented with practical ways to establish climate-resilient, pest-suppressive cropping systems. As such, this volume can be of immediate value for government decision-makers, pest management practitioners, development partners, agro-industry actors and farmers.	Supporting means of implementation Guidance on integrated pest management for the world's major crop pests and diseases	
Target 7	This course focuses on some specific modules of the *Registrations tools* section and on the entire *Information sources* section of the Pesticide Registration Toolkit. It describes in depth the content of each module and provides useful guidance on how the available information can support registration authorities in performing their work.	Supporting means of implementation E-learning: FAO elearning Academy-Using the Pesticide Registration Toolkit	
Target 8	FAO is custodian agency for the following indicators in the monitoring framework of the KMGBF: • Component/complementary indicators:	Indicators SDG Indicators Data Portal: Indicator 15.2.1	

	○ 8.CY.1 Above-ground biomass stock in forest (tons/ha) (SDG 15.2.1 – sub-indicator) ○ 8.CY.2 National greenhouse gas inventories from land use, land-use change and forestry (FAOSTAT)	FAOSTAT: Emissions totals	
Target 8	The purpose of this analysis is to present an overview of the status of agrifood systems in NDCs, as well as provide insights into the extent to which NDCs are contributing to the climate-resilient and low-emissions agrifood system transformations needed to achieve the Paris Agreement. It provides an overview of the major climate-related risks and greenhouse gas hot spots in agrifood systems, and it synthesizes the main climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies being set forth in the nationally determined contributions to address them. It also takes stock of the underpinning governance, knowledge and capacity and finance needs articulated to enable climate action in agrifood systems. Lastly, it highlights mitigation, adaptation and climate finance ambition gaps in agrifood systems to inform enhanced ambition, action and support.	Information and reports Agrifood systems in nationally determined contributions	
Target 8	As countries develop and revise their nationally determined contributions (NDCs), there is growing recognition of the need to integrate biodiversity considerations into them – particularly in the context of agrifood systems – in order to ensure that climate actions also contribute to, or at least do not undermine, the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity, and the ecosystem services it provides. This brief draws on the findings of an analysis of the treatment of agrifood systems in NDCs to identify opportunities to leverage actions under NDCs to achieve co-benefits for climate, biodiversity and food security, and avoid maladaptation.	Information and reports Biodiversity and agrifood systems in nationally determined contributions	
Target 8	Climate change has both direct and indirect impacts on agrifood systems due to shifting and unpredictable rainfall patterns and temperatures, a higher incidence of extreme weather events and disasters such as drought, floods, outbreaks of pests and disease and ocean acidification. FAO is supporting countries to adapt to climate change and to mitigate climate change by reducing or preventing greenhouse gas emissions, through its projects and programmes and a wide range of knowledge products.	Supporting means of implementation Strategy on Climate Change 2022–2031 FAO Action Plan 2022–2025 for the implementation of the FAO Strategy on Climate Change	

Target 8	This updated technical guide for ABC-Map, the Adaptation, Biodiversity and Carbon Mapping Tool, provides an overview of ABC-Map, including the methodologies and data sources it utilizes. This third edition of the Technical Guide for the Adaptation, Biodiversity and Carbon Mapping Tool presents an updated, comprehensive, user-friendly resource which provides (i) an overview of ABC-Map, including its purpose, required inputs, and expected outputs, (ii) details on the indicators that make up ABC-Map, their methodologies and sources, and (iii) details on the overarching methodologies common to multiple indicators. Developed by FAO and IFAD, ABC-Map is a geospatial tool which enables users to assess synergies and trade-offs across climate adaptation, biodiversity, and carbon dynamics in the agriculture, forestry, and other land-use (AFOLU) sector. Users may include, but are not limited to, project designers and managers, departments or agencies supporting climate, environment and agriculture sectors, agricultural public development banks, planners and focal points in governments in relevant units, and farmer organizations. Importantly, users do not need to have prior knowledge or experience of geographic information systems (GIS) or remote sensing to use the tool. ABC-Map is available online at abc-map.fao.org.	Supporting means of implementation Technical guide for the Adaptation, Biodiversity and Carbon Mapping Tool ABC-Map	
Target 8	This Special Edition is a compilation of research articles authored by Indigenous Women from the seven socio-cultural regions. Each article focuses on a topic of significance to the author's community and brings forward their policy recommendations and calls to action. This journal resulted from Thompson Rivers University (TRU) All My Relations Indigenous Research Centre and FAO joining forces to implement an edition of the Knowledge Makers Program dedicated to strengthening research and knowledge generation opportunities for and by Indigenous Women. Founded at TRU by Indigenous scholars in 2015 and hosted by the TRU All My Relations Indigenous Research Centre, Knowledge Makers brings together Indigenous students each year to learn how to 'make knowledge' through a multi-modal approach. Knowledge Makers engage in collaborative learning through Elder-led learning, an online learning platform, research methods and methodologies workshop, mentoring by experienced Indigenous researchers, and project-based learning resulting in the publication of peer reviewed journal articles. Through this program FAO and TRU – Knowledge Makers sought to accompany	Supporting means of implementation Knowledge Makers Special Edition: Indigenous Women, Indigenous Peoples' Food and Knowledge Systems, and Climate Action - Vol. 8, 2024	

	twenty-one Indigenous Women researchers on their paths to promote the recognition of Indigenous Women's knowledge, and to amplify the influence of their voices in decision-making processes that affect their lives.		

Target 9	FAO is custodian agency for the following indicators in the monitoring framework of the KMGBF:
	• Component/complementary indicators:
	  ○ 4.CT.1 Number of (a) plant genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities (SDG 2.5.1.a)
	  ○ 4.CT.1 Number of (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities (SDG 2.5.1.b)
	  ○ 5.CT.2 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (SDG 14.6.1)
	  ○ 9.CY.1 Spawning stock biomass (related to commercially exploited species) (contributing agency)
	  ○ 9.CY.2 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size (SDG 2.3.1)
		Indicators
		SDG Indicators Data Portal:
		• Indicator 2.5.1.a
		• Indicator 2.5.1.b
		• Indicator 14.6.1
		• Indicator 2.3.1
		General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM)	

Target 10	FAO is a custodian agency to the following indicators in the monitoring framework of the KMGBF:
	• Headline indicators:
	  ○ 10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (SDG 2.4.1)
	  ○ 10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management (SDG 15.2.1)
	• Component/complementary indicators:
	  ○ 2.CT.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG 15.3.1 – contributing agency)
	  ○ 4.CT.4 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction (SDG 2.5.2)
		Indicators
		SDG Indicators Data Portal:
		• Indicator 2.4.1
		• Indicator 15.2.1
		• Indicator 15.3.1
		• Indicator 2.5.2
		• Indicator 2.3.2	

	○ 10.CT.1 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status (SDG 2.3.2) ○ 10.CY.2 Soil organic carbon stocks (SDG 15.3.1 *(sub-indicator - contributing agency)*)		
Target 10	While some progress and recovery have been made in recent years, the world is still above pre-COVID-19 pandemic levels and far from eradicating hunger and food insecurity by 2030 (SDG Target 2.1). Similarly, despite some progress in the global nutrition targets, the world is not on track to achieve SDG Target 2.2. Among other factors, persistent food price inflation has slowed this momentum. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2025 highlights how elevated inflation in many countries has undermined purchasing power and, especially among low-income populations, access to healthy diets. The report documents how high food price inflation is associated with increases in food insecurity and child malnutrition. Vulnerable groups, including low-income households, women, and rural communities, can be particularly affected by food price inflation, risking setbacks in the fight against hunger and malnutrition. In response to these challenges and to prevent future price shocks, the report examines policy measures adopted by countries, and outlines what is necessary going forwards. It stresses the importance of coherent implementation of fiscal and monetary policies to stabilize markets, promote open and resilient trade, and protect vulnerable populations. Additionally, it calls for better data systems and sustained investment in resilient agrifood systems to build long-term food security and nutrition. These coordinated actions are vital to reignite progress towards ending hunger and malnutrition by 2030.	Information and reports The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2025	
Target 10	The FAO 2025 Review of World Fishery Marine Resources is the most comprehensive and participatory evaluation to date on the state of the world's marine fish stocks. It draws on the expertise of 650 experts from 90 countries and 200 entities, covering nearly 2,600 fish stocks across all FAO major fishing areas. The review highlights the importance of marine fisheries for food security, livelihoods, and the economy, and underscores the need for long-term sustainability.	Information and reports Review of the state of world marine fishery resources – 2025	

Target 10	The FAO Yearbook of Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics, prepared by the Statistics Team of the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Division, offers a synthesis of the major trends in the fisheries and aquaculture sector. Statistics are presented in eight main thematic chapters, covering statistics of production (total, aquaculture, capture fisheries), employment, fleet, consumption and trade, together with a section with selected tables and an Annex including notes, concepts, classifications and a map of FAO major fishing areas. The Yearbook is meant to constitute a primary tool for policymakers, researchers and analysts, as well as for the general public interested in the past and current paths of the sector.	Information and reports Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics – Yearbook 2022	
Target 10	The FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) provides essential information for understanding the extent of forest resources, their condition, management and uses. The ongoing assessment, FRA 2025, examines the status of, and trends in, more than 60 forest-related variables in 236 countries and territories in the period 1990–2025. FRA 2025 data are collected using commonly agreed terms and definitions and guidelines through a transparent, traceable reporting process and a well-established network of officially nominated national correspondents that covers 191 countries and territories. In 2023, 299 national experts from 157 countries were trained in regional workshops on how to compile the FRA 2025 country reports.	Information and reports Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 (to be launched on 21 October 2025)	
Target 10	One-hundred and thirty-six FAO Members, including the European Union (EU), contributed to the 2024 edition of the questionnaire on monitoring the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (the Code) and related instruments (including the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries), representing 69 percent of FAO Members. Thirty-two Regional Fishery Bodies and 13 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) also submitted their respective responses to the questionnaire. A detailed analysis of the responses to the questionnaire is presented in this document. Statistical tables summarizing Members' responses referred to in this document are presented in document COFI/2024/SBD/7.	Information and reports COFI/2024/INF/19 Progress in the implementation of the code of conduct for responsible fisheries and related instruments COFI/2024/SBD/7 Regional statistical analysis of responses by FAO Members to the 2024 questionnaire on the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and related instruments	

Target 10	Work is now underway by the Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils (ITPS) on the next Status of the World's Soil Resources Report, which will be published on World Soil Day in December 2025. Since 2015 the research community has provided new, authoritative information on the effectiveness of sustainable management techniques across many individual studies and on global modelling of many of the threats to soil functions. The goal of the 2025 report is to summarize this new information in a form accessible to policy makers and other soil managers.	Information and reports Status of the World's Soil Resources Report (to be launched on 5 December 2025)	
Target 10	Since the endorsement of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) in 1995, aquaculture has grown significantly, emerging as a vital source of food and employment. The original CCRF Questionnaire, established in 2008, was designed to help FAO Members assess implementation progress. In light of technological advances and the introduction of the FAO Guidelines for Sustainable Aquaculture (GSA), this workshop aimed to review and update the CCRF-Aquaculture Questionnaire to ensure its continued relevance and alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).	Supporting means of implementation Report of the Workshop on Revisions to the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries Aquaculture Questionnaire: Bangkok, Thailand, 8–10 May 2024	
Target 10	This guidance suggests actionable ways fisheries managers can utilize the types of survey and monitoring data generally being collected in priority areas (i.e. areas with distinctive biodiversity attributes or features) to measure biodiversity outcomes and meet requirements of other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) Criterion C. While there is no standard for documenting outcomes of areas reported to the Convention on Biological Diversity or World Database on Protected Areas, FAO recommends documenting all reported OECMs with enough information as possible. The hope is that this supplemental guidance will facilitate these processes and spur greater recognition of the role that effective fisheries management has in safeguarding ecological functioning and biodiversity.	Supporting means of implementation Documenting biodiversity outcomes in marine fisheries management	
Target 10	This technical paper summarizes how the aquaculture sector contributes to the vision, goals, and targets of the KMGBF with a view to ensuring that sustainable aquaculture systems and practices are not overlooked in efforts to achieve the KMGBF targets. It does so by illustrating a more nuanced and complex relationship between aquaculture and biodiversity than that which is often conveyed and understood in the public sphere.	Supporting means of implementation The role of aquaculture in the implementation of the Convention on	

	The paper then reviews the key risks to biodiversity from poor aquaculture practices and management, as well as the key positive effects on biodiversity from sustainable aquaculture practices and management. These risks and positive effects demonstrate where aquaculture is most strongly linked to the KMGBF and help to identify areas where aquaculture promotes its goals and targets. key principle of the KMGBF is the need for a "whole-of-society and whole-of-government" approach to its implementation. This document serves to inform, engage, encourage, and empower stakeholders who are interested in advancing the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity within aquatic systems. It aims to broaden the conversation on biodiversity to include sustainable use sectors that are not typically involved – in this case aquaculture – so they may be recognized as relevant and important to engage with. Importantly, this document refrains from endorsing any specific stance on the KMGBF, recognizing that the diverse opportunities for action outlined across the KMGBF targets must be seen in context. Nevertheless, it intends to showcase that aquaculture, particularly sustainable aquaculture, possesses the potential to effect positive change.	Biological Diversity's Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	
Target 10	The Guidelines for Sustainable Aquaculture (GSA) were prepared at the request of Members in an inclusive, transparent and participatory manner under the guidance of the Sub-Committee on Aquaculture of the FAO Committee on Fisheries. The GSA offer a comprehensive framework for the management and development of sustainable aquaculture and are designed to support Members and other stakeholders in the implementation of the 1995 Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. The GSA were created in response to the rapid expansion of aquaculture, the fastest-growing food production sector in the world, driven by scientific progress, technological innovations and investment, amid a consistently increasing global demand for aquatic foods. However, as with all food production sectors, this rapid growth has exposed challenges to the sustainability of aquaculture and raised concerns about potential negative impacts. The GSA provide a comprehensive framework for addressing these challenges.	Supporting means of implementation Guidelines for Sustainable Aquaculture	
Target 10	This publication explores how countries can improve forest data governance by institutionalizing data management and sharing within national forest monitoring	Supporting means of implementation	

	systems (NFMS). It highlights the importance of high-quality, accessible data for informed decision-making, sustainable forest management and climate action. Through practical examples from Uganda, Ghana, Costa Rica, and others, it outlines key steps to strengthen coordination, adopt digital tools, and ensure data transparency and protection. The publication also showcases FAO's role in supporting countries with platforms like Open Foris and the Food and Agriculture Microdata (FAM) catalogue. It offers guidance for policymakers, institutions and technical experts to enhance forest data availability, promote collaboration, and build trust through open, reliable, and inclusive data systems.	Towards the institutionalization of forest data: The importance of data management and sharing	
Target 10	This e-learning course introduces the concept of ecosystem services provided by livestock agroecosystems and explores a range of assessment methods. Starting from foundational principles, it guides learners through biophysical, sociocultural, economic and modelling approaches, equipping them with the knowledge to effectively evaluate and promote ecosystem services in diverse agricultural contexts.	Supporting means of implementation E-learning: Assessment of ecosystem services in livestock agroecosystems	
Target 10	This course explores the interconnected roles of nutrition, food security, and aquatic foods in promoting healthy diets and sustainable food systems.	Supporting means of implementation E-learning: Aquatic foods for nutrition	
Target 10	The National forest inventory (NFI) - Learning journey explains the key phases of an NFI: from planning to implementation and data gathering to reporting. It is based on the eight self-paced courses of the NFI series, which are now reorganized into three separate learning paths that cater to customized learning experiences: "Field data collection", "Sampling and data analysis", and "Data managing and reporting".	Supporting means of implementation E-learning: National forest inventory - Learning journey	
Target 11	FAO is custodian agency for the following indicators in the monitoring framework of the KMGBF: • Component/complementary indicator 11.CT.3 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (SDG 6.4.2)	Indicators SDG Indicators Data Portal: Indicator 6.4.2	

Target 11	The FAO has developed a publicly accessible near real-time database, the WaPOR (Water Productivity through Open-access Remotely sensed data) platform, using satellite data that allows the monitoring of agricultural water productivity at different scales. This database is the backbone of the WaPOR project that, now in its second phase, works with 13 partner countries to build their capacity in the use of WaPOR data for its different applications, and to generate solutions to local challenges linked to water and land productivity as well as water management.	Supporting means of implementation WaPOR project WaPOR data	
Target 11	Ministers, Heads of Delegation and partners of the Global Framework on Water Scarcity in Agriculture (WASAG) assembled in Rome on the occasion of the High-Level Rome Water Dialogue on WASAG on 17 October 2024, to adopt the Rome Declaration on Water Scarcity in Agriculture.	Supporting means of implementation The Rome Declaration on Water Scarcity in Agriculture	
Target 11	Soil remediation refers to the process of restoring polluted soil to its original state or reducing the concentration of contaminants to acceptable levels. The process is complex and involves multiple steps, necessitating meticulous planning and execution. To ensure effective soil remediation, it is important to follow a checklist that includes various steps and considerations. The soil remediation action plan provided a comprehensive checklist for assessing the need, designing, applying, and assessing the performance of soil remediation actions.	Supporting means of implementation Checklist for soil remediation	
Target 13	FAO is custodian agency for the following indicators in the monitoring framework of the KMGBF: • Component/complementary indicator 13.CY.1 Total number of transfers of crop material from the Multilateral System of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture received in a country (SDG 15.6.1 – sub-indicator)	Indicators SDG Indicators Data Portal: Indicator 15.6.1	
Target 14	FAO works on biodiversity mainstreaming by embedding biodiversity considerations into policies, strategies and practices of key public and private actors that impact or rely on biodiversity, so that it is conserved and sustainably used both locally and globally.	Supporting means of implementation	

	The FAO 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 and restore biodiversity as a whole. The Action Plan 2024–2027 takes into account the Framework for Action on Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture, and is aligned with the KMGBF. FAO implements the Action Plan based on the principles of effective governance, partnerships, a knowledge-based approach, inclusiveness, and gender equality and women's empowerment.	FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors Action Plan for the implementation of the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity Across Agricultural Sectors 2024–2027	
Target 16	FAO is custodian agency for the following indicators in the monitoring framework of the KMGBF: • Component/complementary indicator 16.CY.5 Change in water-use efficiency over time (SDG 6.4.1)	Indicators SDG Indicators Data Portal: Indicator 6.4.1 E-Learning: SDG Indicator 6.4.1 - Change in water-use efficiency over time	
Target 16	The database contains data and information from openly accessible databases, reports and studies measuring food loss and waste across food products, stages of the value chain, and geographical areas. More than 700 publications and reports from various sources (e.g., subnational reports, academic studies, FAOSTAT and reports from national and international organizations such as the World Bank, GIZ, FAO, IFPRI, and other sources), which have produced more than 29 thousand data points, were included. Data can be queried, downloaded, and plotted in an interactive and structured way. The database can be used by anyone who wishes to know more about food losses and waste	Indicators Food Loss and Waste Database E-Learning: SDG Sub-indicator 12.3.1.a – Food Loss Index	
Target 22	FAO facilitates the development of the following indicators in the monitoring framework of the KMGBF:	Indicators Metadata sheet	

	• Headline indicator 22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities
	
	FAO is custodian agency for the following indicators in the monitoring framework of the KMGBF:
	
	• Component/complementary indicators:
	  ○ 22.CT.1 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure (SDG 1.4.2)
	  ○ 22.CY.3 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure (SDG 5.a.1)
	  ○ 22.CY.4 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control (SDG 5.a.2)
		SDG Indicators Data Portal:
		
		• Indicator 1.4.2
		• Indicator 5.a.1
		• Indicator 5.a.2	

Target 23	FAO is custodian agency for the following indicators in the monitoring framework of the KMGBF:
	
	• Component/complementary indicators:
	  ○ 22.CY.3 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure (SDG 5.a.1)
	  ○ 22.CY.4 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control (SDG 5.a.2)
		Indicators
		
		SDG Indicators Data Portal:
		
		• Indicator 5.a.1
		• Indicator 5.a.2	

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Part 3: Case studies or examples of contributions of multilateral environmental agreements towards the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework				
List relevant element here	*Name of country or countries, or actors other than national governments in this case study*	*Reference to source document which contains this case study*	*Description of the action or policy measure and how this has or is expected to contribute to the implementation of the Framework*	*Other information relevant to multilateral environmental agreements contributions towards implementation of the Framework*
Cross-cutting	All countries, regions, global	CBD/COP/16/INF/12 Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	A comprehensive update on the work of FAO on agriculture, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries since the adoption of the KMGBF (COP15) was provided to the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting. The report compiles FAO support to countries, regions and globally towards the implementation of the Framework, in accordance with its mandate.	
Target 2	Brazil, Peru, Kenya and the Philippines	Framework for Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring	Working with pilot countries to generate experience on building a default dataset: Guided by the Target 2 partnership, the global dataset will be accessible through the FERM platform, linked to the CBD's Online Reporting Tool. Each pilot country (Brazil, Peru, Kenya and the Philippines) has developed a context-specific workplan based on key needs identified during scoping missions. The global dataset will directly integrate the four-pilot country's restoration monitoring and reporting.	
Targets 2 and 10	Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Japan, Myanmar, Timor Leste, Viet Nam, Bangladesh,	Restoration of productive aquatic ecosystems by small-scale fisheries and	This report showcases examples of actions taken by small-scale fishers and aquaculture farmers in Asia to restore the productivity of aquatic ecosystems. Small-scale fishers and fish farmers include some of the world's most marginalized and impoverished people groups, yet their	

	Lao People's Democratic Republic and Cambodia	aquaculture communities in Asia	harvests account for over half of the world's aquatic food production. The marine, coastal and freshwater ecosystems their livelihoods depend upon are degraded from human impacts and further at risk from climate change. Ecosystem restoration actions by fisherfolk communities can revitalize the socio-ecological services and sustain progress over time.	
Target 10	Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopian, Finland, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Scotland)	Mainstreaming biodiversity in forestry: country case studies	Mainstreaming biodiversity in forestry requires prioritizing forest policies, plans, programmes, projects and investments that have a positive impact on biodiversity at the ecosystem, species and genetic levels. In practical terms, this involves the integration of biodiversity concerns into everyday forest management practice, as well as in long-term forest management plans, at various scales. It is a search for optimal outcomes across social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. This report is a compilation of country case studies which reviews progress and outlines the technical and policy tools available for countries and stakeholders, as well as the steps needed, to effectively mainstream biodiversity in forestry.	
Targets 10 and 14	Madagascar, Lao People's Democratic Republic	Feuille de route pour une meilleure intégration de la biodiversité dans les secteurs agricoles à Madagascar Mainstreaming biodiversity across agriculture and forestry sectors: a Roadmap for the Lao People's Democratic Republic	Madagascar and Lao People's Democratic Republic have both developed national Roadmaps to mainstream biodiversity into agrifood systems, officially endorsed by the governments, that serve as references for national policy development, including NBSAPs.	

Targets 1-14, 16, 18	Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Caribbean countries, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Grenada, Mexico, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	FAO and GEF contributions to global biodiversity targets	These publications analyze initiatives funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and supported by FAO and its local counterparts between 2013 and 2023, showing how different projects have delivered significant contributions in line with the targets of the new Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (announced at COP15 on Biodiversity to halt and reverse the impact of environmental degradation). They focus on good practices in sustainable use, conservation, and restoration in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry, and in the reduction of biodiversity loss and protection of endangered species in Latin America and the Caribbean.	
Cross-cutting	All countries, regions, global	Programmes and projects	Selected biodiversity projects featured on the FAO website.	