

Biodiversity for Sustainable Agrifood Systems: Pathways to Food Security in Asia and the Pacific

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Global Context

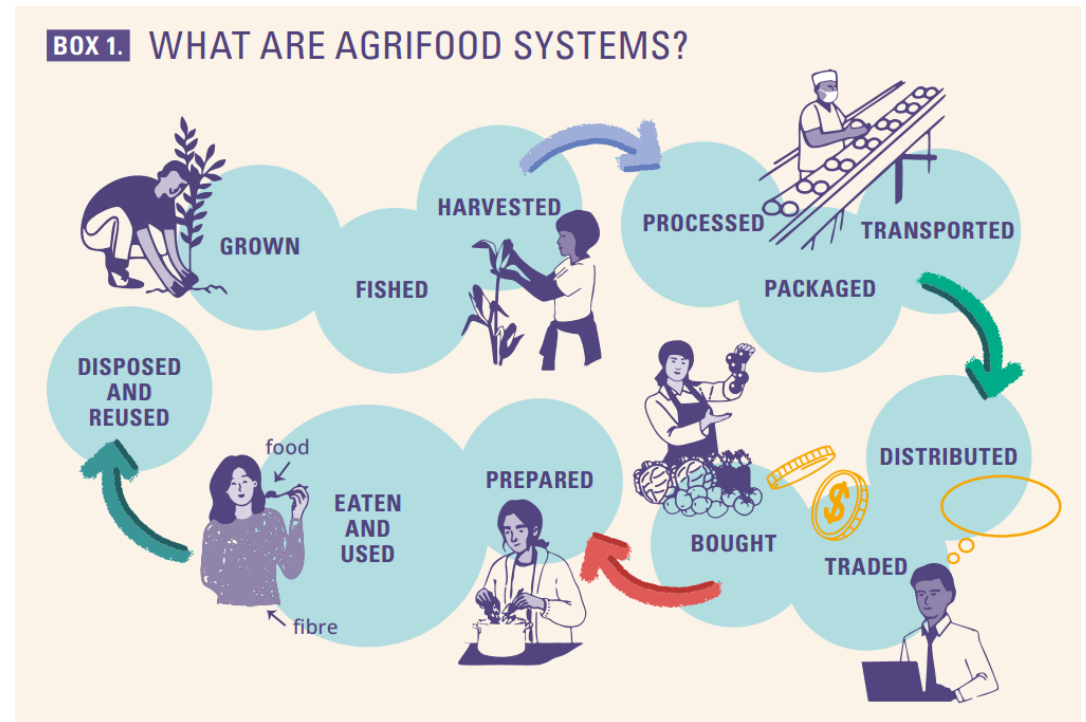
Biodiversity Underpins Food Security

- ❖ Biodiversity underpins seeds and livestock breeds, healthy soils, pollinators, and fisheries.
- ❖ Rapid biodiversity loss threatens food security and nutrition.
- ❖ Asia–Pacific is home to 17 of the world’s 36 biodiversity hotspots.

FAO Biodiversity in Agrifood Systems

Why Biodiversity Matters

- ❖ Ecosystem services: pollination, pest control, water regulation
- ❖ Nutrition and dietary diversity
- ❖ Resilience to climate shocks



FAO. 2025. *Transforming food and agriculture through a systems approach*. Rome.

<https://doi.org/10.4060/cd6071en>



Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF)

Targets directly related to agrifood sectors

Target 1: Spatial planning and management

Target 2: Ecosystem restoration

Target 3: Protected and conserved areas

Target 4: Extinction risk, genetic diversity and human-wildlife conflict

Target 5: Sustainable use of wild species

Target 6: Invasive alien species

Target 7: Pollution

Target 8: Climate change

Target 9: Benefits from the use of wild species

Target 10: Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry

Target 11: Nature's contribution to people, including soil health, pollination

Target 13: Benefit sharing from genetic resources

Target 14: Integration of biodiversity values

Target 16: Sustainable consumption

Target 17: Biosafety and biotechnology

Target 18: Reform of incentives



FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity



[View online](#)

FAO Strategy (2019)

- ❖ Reduce negative impacts of agriculture
- ❖ Promote sustainable practices to conserve, enhance and restore biodiversity
- ❖ Aligned with the FAO Strategic Framework 2022–2031. Implemented via the Action Plan 2024–2027 (aligned with the KMGBF).

Action Plan 2024–2027 – Four Outcomes

1. Policy environment – stronger national policies integrating biodiversity
2. Biodiversity-friendly practices – scaled up in crops, livestock, fisheries & forestry
3. Institutions & partnerships – capacity building for governments, farmers & communities
4. Monitoring & knowledge – SDG indicators, national reporting & accountability

Knowledge & Examples

- ❖ Biodiversity Knowledge Hub
- ❖ Regional initiatives



Resources



Learning




Data and Indicators




Communities









 **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations** BIODIVERSITY KNOWLEDGE HUB | Resources About

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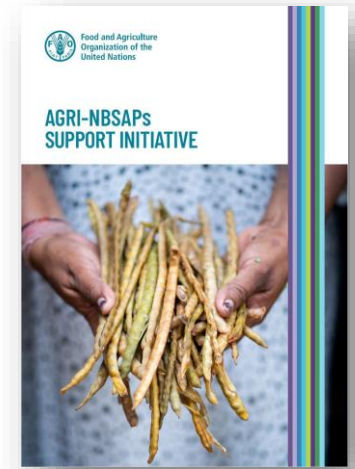
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 Framework for Action on Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture Expand 	 One Health Joint Plan of Action 2022-2026 Expand 
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Agri-NBSAPs Support Initiative

- ❖ To accelerate the integration of biodiversity into agrifood sectors and thus the implementation of the KMGBF
- ❖ Targeted support to governments in their efforts to identify and implement actions in agrifood systems that will enable them to meet the biodiversity commitments outlined in their NBSAPs.



Enabling Environment

- Policy and Framework alignment for agrifood systems and biodiversity.
- Institutional capacity for mainstreaming biodiversity

Implementation

- Promote biodiversity-friendly practices and innovations
- Practices and approaches that promote biodiversity across agrifood systems

Finance

- Sustainable finance for mainstreaming biodiversity across agrifood systems
- Resource mobilization and private-sector engagement

Building Knowledge

- Monitoring and reporting of national targets
- Knowledge on biodiversity for food and agriculture





GEF-8 Southeast Asia and the Pacific Forests Integrated Programme

- ❖ Launched in 2025, co-led by IUCN and FAO
- ❖ Six-year, USD 42.4 million initiative funded by the GEF
- ❖ Focus: conserving sustainably managing primary forests
- ❖ Partners: CIFOR-ICRAF, Grow Asia, ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity
- ❖ Links biodiversity, climate action, food security, and advances KMGBF targets

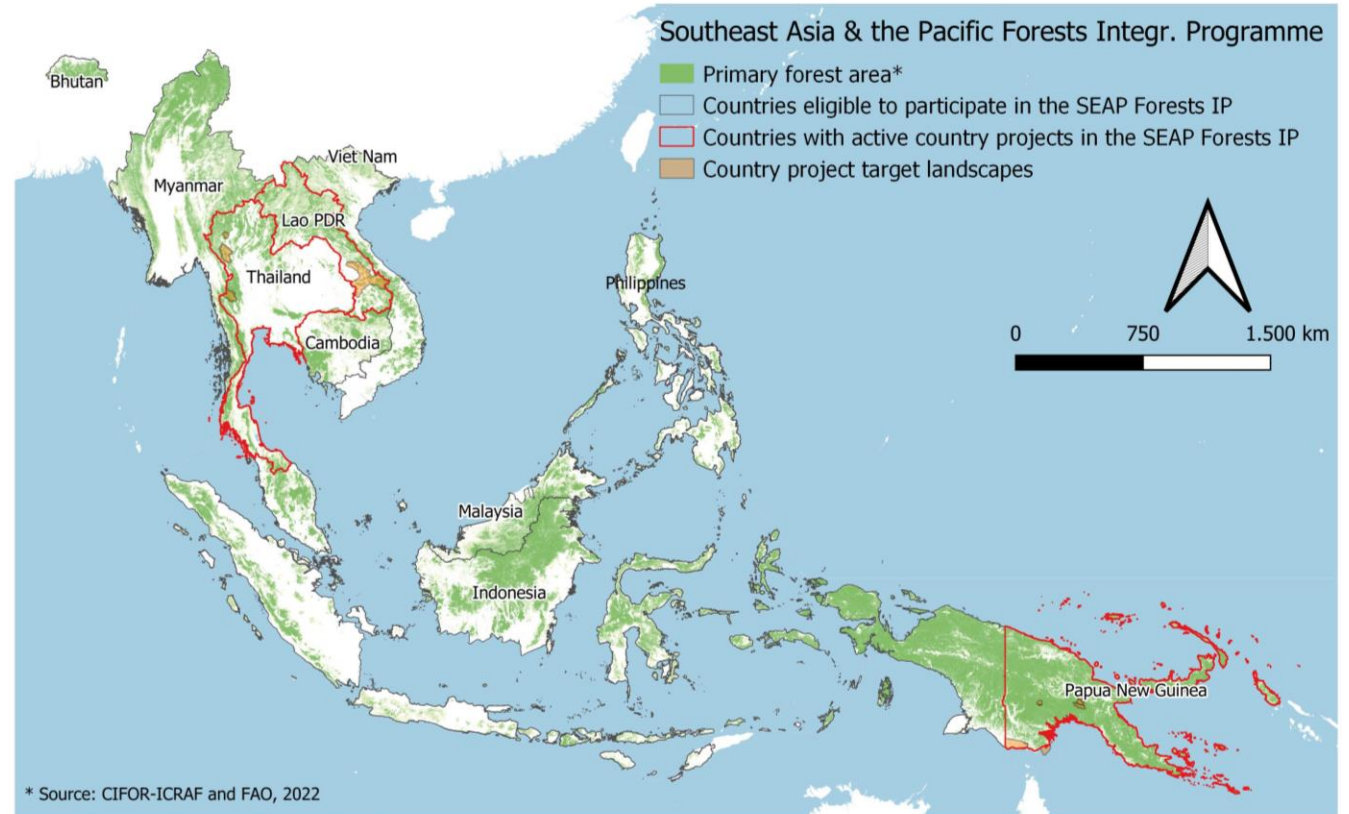


global
environment
facility
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET



GEF-8: Where and How

- ❖ 3 active country projects: [Lao PDR](#), [Papua New Guinea](#), [Thailand](#)
- ❖ Regional coordination across [10 countries](#)
- ❖ Key components:
 1. Policy
 2. Protected areas
 3. Primary forests outside protected areas
 4. Innovative finance
 5. Coordination & capacity





Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors to implement the KMGBF

Uganda, Lao PDR, and Madagascar

- ❖ Engaged **2,562 participants** in consultations focused on policy analysis, roadmap development and awareness-raising about the role of biodiversity in agrifood systems.
- ❖ **National roadmaps** endorsed by Lao PDR and Madagascar (Uganda pending)
- ❖ Updated NBSAPs and sector policies aligned with KMGBF **target 10**.
- ❖ Tested and upscaled **practices** in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry.
- ❖ Supported national consultations to build negotiator capacity for CBD COP16.



Madagascar: 3 ministers and FAOR for roadmap presentation



Uganda: capacity building on Payments for Ecosystems Services (PES)



Lao PDR: workshop and field visit for sub-sector working group on agrobiodiversity

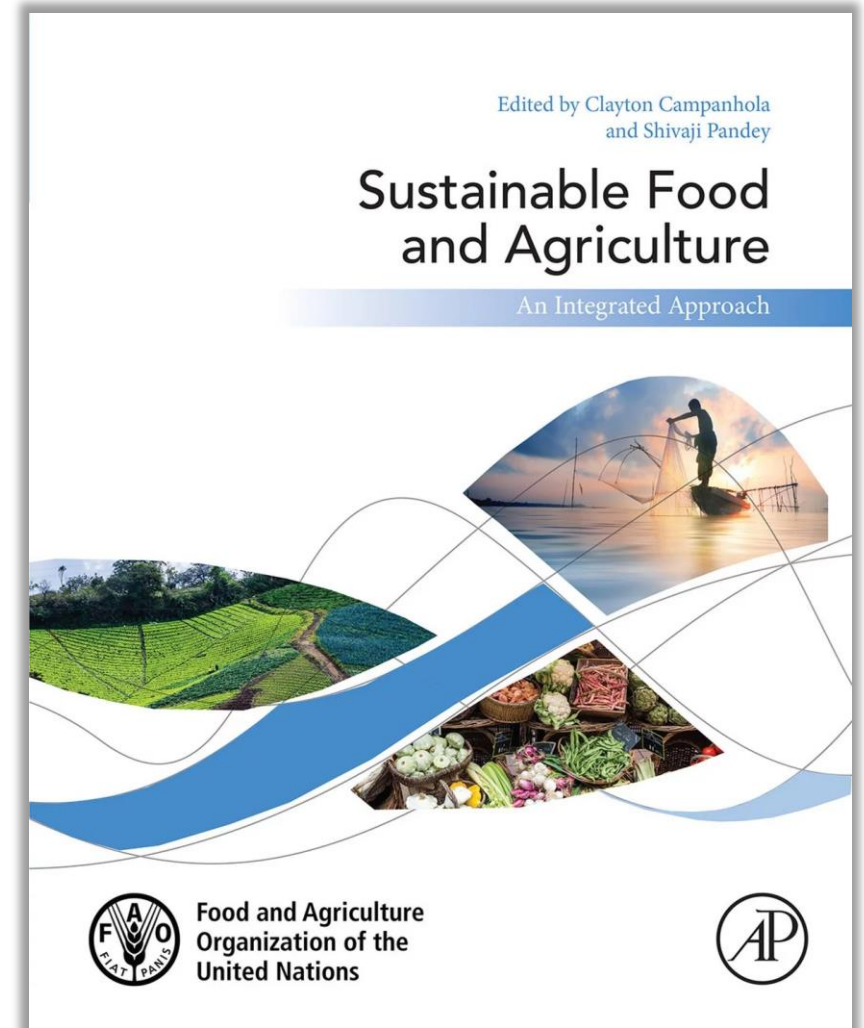
Outcomes of the UNFSS + 4

- ❖ Align food-systems pathways with NDCs, NAPs, NBSAPs in Asia–Pacific.
- ❖ Tackle biodiversity loss & pollution: a key SDG Summit transition with ripple effects.
- ❖ KMGBF (COP15): 23 targets with implementation strategy and dedicated funds.
- ❖ Policy integration across health, nutrition, climate, agriculture and biodiversity.



Thailand's Leadership

- ❖ Updated NBSAP aligned with KMGBF
- ❖ Food system transformation: sustainable agriculture, food safety, reduced waste
- ❖ Thale Noi Wetlands (GIAHS site): 45,000 ha, 280 bird species, community livelihoods





The Thale Noi Wetlands

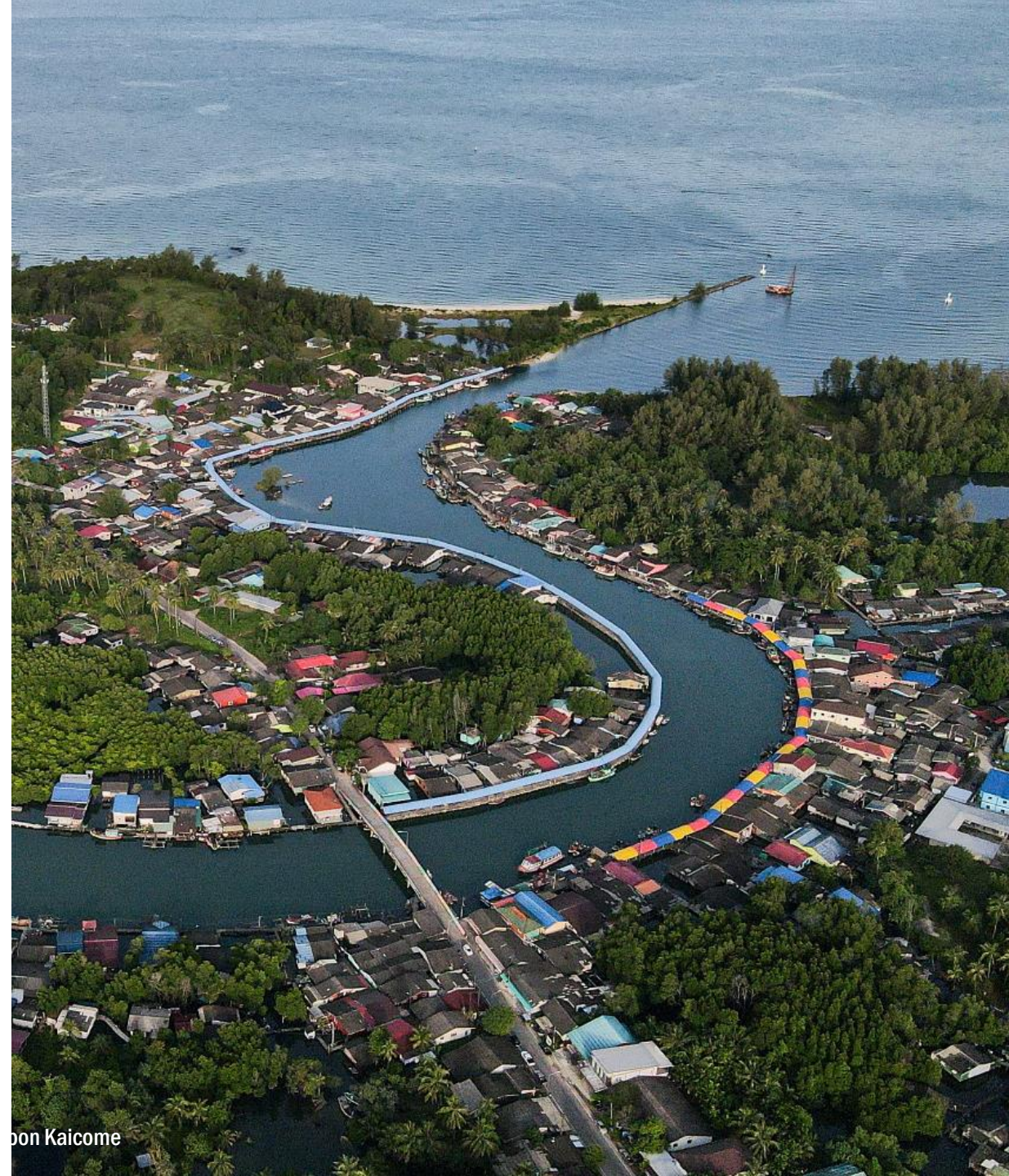
Future Directions

- ❖ Research & Education → interdisciplinary evidence
- ❖ Policy Dialogue → incentives, reform harmful subsidies
- ❖ Farmers & Fishers → custodians of biodiversity
- ❖ Finance → scale up through GEF, GCF, national budgets
- ❖ Youth → innovation, inclusion, leadership



Closing Vision

- ❖ “Biodiversity is the foundation of resilient food systems”
- ❖ Asia–Pacific 2050: clean rivers, thriving forests, sustainable farms, diverse diets
- ❖ “Together, we can make this vision a reality.”





THANK YOU

