FOOD & AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

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GLOBAL MODEL FAO ROME 2026

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIODIVERSITY IN AGRIFOOD SYSTEMS

Simulation: Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) 3

Welcome to Global Model FAO 2026,

We are very pleased to introduce you to the most authentic simulation of the Food and Agriculture Organization in the world; and hope to contribute to your understanding of the organisation, its mandate, and its critical role in global affairs.

Through a series of pre-conference webinars that will be offered and documents – like this resource guide – we aim to educate you not only about the global issues on the UN agenda, but also about the ways and means through which those topics are discussed, debated and negotiated by real UN diplomats.

This resource guide will provide you with a head start in doing research to gain a deeper understanding of the global issue that you will be discussing and the actions that the government you have been assigned recommends that the international community should take to address this issue. To make the research process a bit easier, the resource guide has been divided into sections and sub-sections to assist you in researching these two components. We strongly recommend you to give a careful look through the sources listed below so that the interaction with your peers is as exciting as possible.

We wish you all the very best in this journey of learning!

TOPIC DESCRIPTION

Biodiversity in agrifood systems refers to the variety of plants, animals, microorganisms and ecosystems that contribute to producing, processing and supplying food. It includes the genetic differences among crop varieties and livestock breeds, the diversity of fish and forest species, and organisms such as pollinators and soil microbes. These forms of life support food production by maintaining fertile soils, recycling nutrients, pollinating crops, controlling pests and helping farms withstand drought, disease and other shocks. Farmers, pastoralists, fishers, forest-dependent communities and Indigenous Peoples have conserved and managed much of this diversity over generations.

Yet agrifood systems both depend on biodiversity and can contribute to its decline. Clearing natural habitats for cultivation, overfishing, pollution, intensive use of pesticides, unsustainable water extraction and replacing diverse local varieties with a narrow range of crops or breeds can weaken ecosystems. Loss of biodiversity may then make food production less resilient. For example, declining pollinator populations can threaten yields of pollinator-dependent crops, while reduced crop genetic diversity can leave farmers more vulnerable when a disease or changing climate affects widely planted varieties. The challenge is not simply to protect nature separately from agriculture, but to produce sufficient, nutritious and affordable food while maintaining the living systems on which production relies.

Countries have agreed to address biodiversity loss through the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, adopted in 2022. Its 2030 targets include sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry, ecosystem restoration, and reducing harmful incentives. Governments translate these commitments into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). FAO supports countries in incorporating biodiversity into agricultural policies and practices. A 2026 FAO review of 78 national plans found that all contained agrifood-related actions, but the attention given to different sectors and the practical means of implementation varied considerably.

For many countries, the most difficult questions concern implementation. Farmers may need training, reliable seeds, alternative pest-control methods, secure access to land and financing to adopt biodiversity-friendly practices. Governments must decide how to reform subsidies, protect threatened habitats, manage fisheries and forests, and monitor results without imposing disproportionate costs on small-scale producers. Conservation also raises questions about who can access plant genetic resources and how benefits from their use should be shared fairly, particularly with countries and communities that have maintained them.

TOPIC DESCRIPTION

At Global Model FAO 2026 in Rome, delegates will consider how governments and international partners can integrate biodiversity into agrifood policies while protecting food security and livelihoods. Negotiations should move beyond broad commitments to examine concrete measures, funding, responsibilities, monitoring and cooperation suited to different national circumstances.

Key Points and Main Issues

Biodiversity is essential to food production, but the way food is grown, harvested and supplied can also damage the species, genetic resources and ecosystems on which agriculture depends. Delegates should consider both sides of this relationship: how to conserve biodiversity and how to make food production more sustainable. The following issues identify the scientific concepts, national policy choices and international cooperation needed to turn biodiversity commitments into practical action.

1. WHAT BIODIVERSITY CONTRIBUTES TO AGRIFOOD SYSTEMS

Biodiversity supports food production at several levels: variation within crops and animal breeds, the range of species used for food, and the wider ecosystems in which production takes place. Understanding these connections helps explain why biodiversity loss can threaten food security even when harvests initially remain high.

Key issues include:

- Genetic diversity within a crop or livestock species gives farmers access to varieties and breeds with different traits, such as tolerance to drought, resistance to disease or the ability to thrive in local conditions.
- Pollinators, soil organisms and natural predators of crop pests help sustain agricultural production by supporting plant reproduction, nutrient cycling, soil fertility and pest control.
- Diverse crops, livestock and aquatic foods can improve nutrition and reduce dependence on a small number of foods, but access to these foods and their affordability vary among communities.
- Wild relatives of cultivated crops and traditional varieties can provide valuable traits for crop breeding, yet these resources may disappear when habitats are destroyed or farmers stop growing local varieties.

Key Points and Main Issues

2. PRESSURES ON BIODIVERSITY AND CONSEQUENCES

Agrifood systems depend on healthy ecosystems but can also contribute to their decline. Delegates need to understand how particular production practices affect biodiversity and why the costs of degradation may emerge only after many years.

Key issues include:

- Converting forests, wetlands and grasslands into production areas can destroy habitats and separate populations of plants and animals, reducing their ability to survive and reproduce.
- Excessive use of pesticides and fertilizers can harm non-target organisms and pollute waterways, while unsustainable fishing can reduce fish populations and damage marine ecosystems.
- Climate change can alter growing conditions and species distributions, making the conservation of diverse crops, animal breeds and wild relatives increasingly important for adaptation.
- Governments need reliable information on species, habitats and genetic diversity to identify losses and assess whether conservation policies are working; data gaps can make these judgments difficult.

Key Points and Main Issues

3. BIODIVERSITY-FRIENDLY PRODUCTION PRACTICES

Protecting biodiversity does not always require stopping food production. Farmers, fishers and forest managers can change how they work to reduce environmental harm, although new practices may require investment, training or time before benefits become apparent.

Key issues include:

- Crop rotation, growing several crops together and maintaining natural vegetation around fields can improve soil conditions and provide habitat for pollinators and beneficial insects, but farmers may need technical advice and suitable markets.
- Agroforestry combines trees with crops or livestock and can provide shade, reduce soil erosion and support wildlife, although tree planting must be adapted to local ecosystems and farmers' land-use needs.
- Integrated pest management uses monitoring, biological controls and targeted treatment to limit pest damage while reducing unnecessary pesticide use; farmers need access to information and practical alternatives.
- Fisheries and aquaculture policies can address overharvesting, accidental capture of non-target species, habitat damage and pollution, while recognizing that coastal communities depend on aquatic food production.
- Conservation in natural habitats and on farms allows plants to continue adapting, while seed banks and other collections provide backups; countries need both approaches because neither can replace the other.

Key Points and Main Issues

4. INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS AND NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION

The Convention on Biological Diversity and the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework provide international objectives, while national biodiversity strategies translate those objectives into country-level plans. The challenge is to move from stated intentions to funded and measurable changes in agrifood systems.

Key issues include:

- The Kunming–Montreal framework includes targets relevant to agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry, particularly Target 10, which calls for sustainable management of areas under these forms of production.
- National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans can identify agrifood-related actions, but listing an action does not establish that it has received funding, been carried out or improved biodiversity.
- Agriculture, environment, forestry, fisheries and finance ministries may have overlapping responsibilities, so governments need clear coordination arrangements to avoid conflicting policies and implementation gaps.
- FAO can assist countries with technical guidance, training and data collection, but national institutions must determine which measures fit local ecosystems, production systems and available resources.

Key Points and Main Issues

5. FINANCING, INCENTIVES AND FAIRNESS

Changing production practices and conserving biodiversity can impose immediate costs on producers even when society benefits over the longer term. Effective policies must therefore address who pays, who benefits and whether communities affected by conservation decisions have a meaningful voice.

Key issues include:

- Governments must decide how to finance training, ecosystem restoration, monitoring and support for farmers, particularly in countries with limited public budgets and competing development priorities.
- Subsidies that encourage clearing natural habitats or overusing water and other resources may undermine biodiversity goals; reforming them can create resistance if farmers lose important income support.
- Smallholder farmers, Indigenous Peoples and local communities may hold valuable knowledge about crops, forests and ecosystems, and policies should consider their participation and rights to land and natural resources.
- Countries need rules for accessing genetic resources used in research and breeding and for sharing benefits fairly, while ensuring that useful plant materials remain available for food security and innovation.

Key Points and Main Issues

6. CHOICES FOR FAO CONFERENCE NEGOTIATIONS

Delegates should use the evidence and policy options above to develop proposals that countries with different ecological conditions and financial capacities could realistically implement. Negotiations should identify responsibilities, practical measures and ways to measure progress rather than rely on general commitments alone.

Key issues include:

- Countries must determine which biodiversity-friendly practices to prioritize in their agricultural, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture sectors, taking account of production needs and local environmental conditions.
- Delegates should consider how to measure actual improvements in biodiversity, such as healthier habitats or more diverse crops, instead of counting only plans, laws or projects.
- International cooperation proposals should specify what financing, technical assistance, training or data-sharing arrangements would help countries implement their national commitments.
- Negotiated measures should consider how to protect biodiversity without placing disproportionate costs on farmers, fishers and communities whose livelihoods depend on agrifood systems.

OFFICIAL UN RESOURCES

General

Agrifood systems in National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans: Policy brief 2026

Summary: FAO's 2026 policy brief analyzes 78 updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans. It reports that all examined plans contain agrifood-related actions, which collectively account for 36 percent of planned actions and contribute to all 23 targets of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. It identifies uneven coverage across sectors and gaps in agroecology, finance, equity and implementation. These figures describe policy commitments, not verified conservation outcomes.

Why this is useful for delegates: A particularly strong resource for delegates comparing national biodiversity commitments and debating implementation, funding, sectoral gaps and accountability.

IPBES Methodological Assessment of the Impact and Dependence of Business on Biodiversity and Nature's Contributions to People 2026

Summary: Approved by the IPBES Plenary in February 2026, this assessment synthesizes research on how businesses affect biodiversity and depend on nature's contributions to people. It addresses approaches for assessing business impacts and dependencies and for improving decisions and accountability. Agrifood businesses rely on services such as pollination, water and healthy soils, while sourcing, land conversion and pollution can place pressure on ecosystems.

Why this is useful for delegates: Helps delegates discuss how agricultural supply chains and private investment can measure, disclose and reduce impacts on biodiversity.

General (cont.)

FAO Biodiversity Knowledge Hub 2026

Summary: FAO's Biodiversity Knowledge Hub brings together resources, data, indicators, learning materials and country reports on biodiversity across agrifood systems. Its searchable materials are organized by topics, regions and targets of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The hub is designed to help countries find technical guidance and evidence for conserving and sustainably using biodiversity in agriculture, forestry, fisheries and related sectors.

Why this is useful for delegates: A useful research gateway for country-specific examples, technical measures and the biodiversity targets relevant to draft resolutions.

FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture 2026

Summary: The Commission is the intergovernmental forum within FAO concerned with conserving and sustainably using genetic resources for food and agriculture. Its materials cover plant, animal, forest, aquatic and microbial diversity, as well as access and benefit-sharing and related policy instruments. It provides global assessments and information on negotiations and national measures concerning agricultural genetic diversity.

Why this is useful for delegates: Supports proposals about conserving traditional crop varieties, livestock breeds, forest genetic resources and equitable access to genetic resources.

General (cont.)

FAO High-Level Roundtable on Agrifood Systems (global resource) 2026

Summary: FAO reports on an international high-level discussion about incorporating agrifood systems into national biodiversity strategies and actions. It offers global policy context and possible approaches for governments.

Why this is useful for delegates: This article shows how FAO is helping countries integrate agriculture, forestry, fisheries and other food-producing sectors into their national biodiversity strategies. It helps delegates understand why cooperation between agriculture and environment ministries is important and how international support can help countries turn global biodiversity commitments into practical actions that protect biodiversity while maintaining food security.

CBD COP17: Meeting Documents 2026

Summary: The official CBD meeting portal is the appropriate primary source for COP17 documents. It should be used to locate the meeting agenda, pre-session documents, draft recommendations and subsequent decisions. These documents provide the formal negotiating record; the portal itself is not a narrative report of decisions already taken.

Why this is useful for delegates: Delegates can distinguish proposed language from agreed decisions and examine national biodiversity planning, monitoring, financing and implementation issues.

General (cont.)

FAO Committee on Agriculture (COAG), 30th Session — 2026

Summary: FAO's official page confirms that COAG's thirtieth session took place in Rome on 20–24 July 2026. Its agenda covered agricultural transformation and the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity, alongside climate resilience, One Health, land and water management, and other agrifood priorities. Session documents provide evidence of issues governments considered within FAO's agricultural-policy mandate.

Why this is useful for delegates: Helps delegates connect biodiversity to actual FAO policy discussions and distinguish COAG deliberations from CBD negotiations.

CBD Online Reporting Tool — 2026

Summary: The Convention on Biological Diversity's Online Reporting Tool provides access to published national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national targets and national reports. Public country records can be used to examine what governments have committed to, how they intend to implement the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and what they report about progress. The website is updated as countries submit documents.

Why this is useful for delegates: Allows delegates to cite their assigned country's actual biodiversity commitments and distinguish targets from reported implementation.

General (cont.)

IPBES Methodological Assessment of the Impact and Dependence of Business on Biodiversity and Nature's Contributions to People — 2026

Summary: Approved by the IPBES Plenary in February 2026, this assessment synthesizes research on how businesses affect biodiversity and depend on nature's contributions to people. It addresses approaches for assessing business impacts and dependencies and for improving decisions and accountability. Agrifood businesses rely on services such as pollination, water and healthy soils, while sourcing, land conversion and pollution can place pressure on ecosystems.

Why this is useful for delegates: Helps delegates discuss how agricultural supply chains and private investment can measure, disclose and reduce impacts on biodiversity.

A comprehensive analysis of the operations of the Multilateral System: Insights and key figures 2025 — 2025

Summary: This FAO International Treaty publication reviews the Multilateral System of Access and Benefit-sharing over the period from January 2007 to January 2025. It examines how plant genetic resources for food and agriculture enter the system, how material is made available for research and breeding, and how the system operates in practice. Its quantitative evidence can inform discussions about conserving crop diversity, access to genetic material and fair sharing of benefits.

Why this is useful for delegates: Supplies practical evidence for negotiations on international seed exchange, breeding access and benefit-sharing under the Plant Treaty.

General (cont.)

The Third Report on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture: In Brief 2025

Summary: FAO's third global assessment of plant genetic resources draws on submissions from 128 countries, research centres and specialists. Its subject is the diversity of farmers' and improved crop varieties, crop wild relatives, wild food plants and breeding material. It reviews progress and continuing challenges in conserving, using and managing this diversity. The "In Brief" version summarizes findings relevant to on-farm conservation, genebanks, plant breeding and the resilience of agrifood systems.

Why this is useful for delegates: Provides authoritative evidence on crop genetic diversity, conservation strategies and the importance of maintaining both farmers' varieties and wild relatives.

Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Development of Forest Genetic Resources, Second Edition 2025

Summary: FAO's revised Global Plan of Action sets out four priority areas for conserving and sustainably using genetic diversity in forest trees and other woody plants: better information and access to it; conservation in natural habitats and collections; sustainable use and management; and stronger policies, institutions and capacity. The plan contains 27 strategic priorities and 93 specific actions. Its scope includes trees in agroforestry and other productive landscapes.

Why this is useful for delegates: Gives delegates concrete policy options for conserving tree genetic diversity, strengthening restoration and agroforestry, and supporting resilience of agricultural landscapes.

General (cont.)

Action Plan for the Implementation of the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity Across Agricultural Sectors 2024–2027

2024

Summary: FAO's 2024–2027 Action Plan sets out how it will support member countries in integrating biodiversity into agriculture, forestry, fisheries and other agrifood activities. Its four outcomes cover country capacity, FAO's own policies and programmes, recognition of biodiversity's importance for food security and nutrition, and better coordination of FAO biodiversity work.

Why this is useful for delegates: Gives delegates a concrete framework for proposals on technical assistance, mainstreaming biodiversity across ministries, and measuring institutional implementation.

Access and Benefit-sharing and Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture: Typology of Country Measures — Supplement I

2024

Summary: This FAO supplement compiles examples of laws, administrative rules and policies countries use to govern access to genetic resources for food and agriculture and the sharing of benefits from their use. It addresses the distinctive needs of agricultural genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge held by Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

Why this is useful for delegates: Useful for negotiating workable rules for exchanging seeds, breeds and other genetic material while protecting community interests and sharing research or commercial benefits fairly.

General (cont.)

The Agri-NBSAPs Support Initiative: Supporting Countries in their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans for the Agrifood Sectors

2024

Summary: The Agri-NBSAPs Support Initiative helps countries include agriculture and other agrifood sectors in their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans. It promotes alignment with the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and cooperation between agricultural and environmental decision-makers, with attention to biodiversity-friendly production and food security.

Why this is useful for delegates: Shows delegates how FAO can help governments translate biodiversity targets into national agrifood plans and coordinate implementation across sectors.

Delivering on the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework through Agrifood Systems

2024

Summary: This FAO publication explains how agrifood systems contribute to all 23 targets of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. It connects conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity to farming, fisheries, aquaculture, forestry, ecosystem restoration, soil health, pollination and genetic resources. It highlights the importance of producers and other agrifood stakeholders in implementing the framework.

Why this is useful for delegates: Helps delegates connect specific policy proposals to global targets, especially Target 10 on sustainable management of areas used for agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry.

General (cont.)

FAO — Agrifood Systems and Biodiversity at CBD COP16

2024

Summary: This FAO article explains why implementing the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework requires integrating agrifood systems into national biodiversity strategies and action plans. It describes FAO's technical support for countries, links agricultural activities to biodiversity targets, and highlights issues including soil health, pollination, genetic resources, ecosystem restoration and pollution. It was published during COP16 in October 2024.

Why this is useful for delegates: Provides clear arguments and examples for including agriculture, fisheries and forestry in national biodiversity commitments, rather than treating biodiversity as only a protected-areas issue.

Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

2022

Summary: Adopted at CBD COP15 in 2022, the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework establishes four long-term goals for 2050 and 23 targets for 2030. Relevant targets address sustainable agriculture and fisheries, ecosystem restoration, reducing pollution, conserving genetic diversity, and mobilizing resources to protect biodiversity.

Why this is useful for delegates: Provides the agreed international objectives that delegates can reference when proposing national action, finance and implementation measures.

General (cont.)

The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture: In Brief — 2019

Summary: This concise FAO publication summarizes the global assessment of biodiversity for food and agriculture. It explains how crop and livestock diversity, wild species, pollinators, soil organisms and functioning ecosystems sustain production, livelihoods and food security, and describes threats to these resources and the policy responses available.

Why this is useful for delegates: Recommended as an accessible introduction for delegates who need the principal findings without reading the full assessment.

The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture — 2019

Summary: FAO's first global assessment of biodiversity for food and agriculture draws on 91 country reports and information from international organizations. It covers genetic, species and ecosystem diversity in crop, livestock, forest and aquatic systems, including pollinators, soil organisms and wild food species. It examines biodiversity loss, pressures from land-use change and pollution, and ways to improve conservation and sustainable production.

Why this is useful for delegates: Provides broad evidence on the state of agricultural biodiversity, why it matters for food security, and the policy trade-offs delegates may need to address.

General (cont.)

The Second Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture — 2015

Summary: Based on 129 country reports, FAO's second global assessment examines the status and trends of livestock genetic diversity, pressures on locally adapted breeds, national conservation capacities, and laws and policies governing animal genetic resources. It considers how breed diversity supports resilience, adaptation and livelihoods.

Why this is useful for delegates: Supports negotiations on conserving endangered breeds, national breed inventories, genetic-resource management and assistance to livestock keepers.

International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture — 2001

Summary: The International Treaty establishes a framework for conserving and sustainably using plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and sharing benefits arising from their use. It includes provisions on Farmers' Rights and a Multilateral System that facilitates access to specified crop genetic resources for research, breeding and training.

Why this is useful for delegates: Essential legal context for negotiating international seed exchange, crop diversity, benefit-sharing and recognition of farmers' contributions.

General (cont.)

Convention on Biological Diversity 1992

Summary: The Convention on Biological Diversity establishes three objectives: conserving biological diversity, using its components sustainably, and sharing benefits from genetic resources fairly and equitably. It provides the treaty framework within which countries develop biodiversity strategies and cooperate on conservation and sustainable use.

Why this is useful for delegates: Provides the legal foundation for national biodiversity planning and helps delegates distinguish treaty commitments from subsequent targets and policy initiatives.

Africa

Tanzania –Mainstreaming agroecology in biodiversity conservation: a case of Tanzania's initiatives 2026

Summary: This article examines Tanzania's efforts to integrate agroecology into biodiversity conservation and agricultural policies. It describes government initiatives, including the 2023 National Ecological Organic Agriculture Strategy, farmer training in organic farming and agroforestry, and research and community-based programmes. It also explains how Tanzania is incorporating agroecological practices into its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan to support the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Challenges include limited financing, insufficient farmer training and inconsistent policy implementation.

Why this is useful for delegates: Tanzania provides a concrete example of how a country can connect biodiversity commitments to agricultural practices such as crop rotation, agroforestry, composting and biological pest control. The article also identifies obstacles to implementing these measures, helping delegates consider how FAO could strengthen technical assistance, farmer training, financing and cooperation among countries seeking to expand biodiversity-friendly agriculture.

Africa (cont.)

Madagascar — FAO and Madagascar present concrete results from integrating biodiversity into agrifood systems

2025

Summary: FAO describes the results of a two-year programme to integrate biodiversity conservation into Madagascar's agriculture, fisheries and environmental activities. A review brought together government ministries, producer organizations, researchers and local communities to assess activities undertaken, lessons learned and opportunities to expand the programme.

Why this is useful for delegates: This resource illustrates how biodiversity commitments can be translated into practical activities involving different government ministries and local stakeholders. It also shows the importance of reviewing implementation results before deciding whether successful approaches can be expanded.

Africa (cont.)

Biodiversity, Agriculture, and Unity: SADC and EAC Join Forces to Accelerate Biodiversity Action under the Global Framework

2025

Summary: This article describes a regional initiative bringing together the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the East African Community (EAC), FAO and other partners to integrate biodiversity conservation into agricultural policies. At a May 2025 meeting in South Africa, countries discussed updating national and regional biodiversity strategies, promoting biodiversity-friendly farming, reducing pesticide risks and strengthening cooperation. FAO is providing technical assistance to countries including Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda and Madagascar. The initiative also emphasizes financing, monitoring progress and helping countries implement the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

Why this is useful for delegates: This resource illustrates how countries can cooperate regionally to implement global biodiversity commitments while addressing shared agricultural challenges. It provides concrete examples of FAO assistance, including farmer training, environmentally friendly pest management and support for national biodiversity planning. It also highlights opportunities for regional cooperation on financing, technical expertise and monitoring progress.

Africa (cont.)

FAO and partners Launch GEF Biodiversity Project in Southern Nigeria

2024

Summary: This article describes Tanzania's efforts to integrate agroecology into national biodiversity conservation policies. Its 2023 National Ecological Organic Agriculture Strategy promotes practices such as crop rotation, agroforestry, composting and biological pest control to protect biodiversity, improve soil health and maintain agricultural productivity. Tanzania is also incorporating agroecology into its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan to support implementation of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Challenges include limited funding, insufficient farmer training and inconsistent policy implementation.

Why this is useful for delegates: This resource provides a concrete example of how Nigeria is linking biodiversity conservation with sustainable land use and rural livelihoods. It illustrates how international funding, government cooperation and community participation can help countries implement biodiversity commitments while supporting agricultural production and protecting forest-dependent communities.

Africa (cont.)

Zimbabwe — Mainstreaming biodiversity in agriculture key to sustainable agrifood systems in Zimbabwe 2023

Summary: This FAO project (2024–2026) supports Bangladesh, Lao PDR, Sri Lanka and Thailand in integrating biodiversity conservation into agricultural policies and national biodiversity strategies. It focuses on sustainable crop production, agroforestry, fisheries and aquaculture while incorporating traditional knowledge from Indigenous Peoples and local communities. Activities include assessing gaps in national policies, strengthening government capacity, involving women and youth in decision-making, and developing financing strategies to support biodiversity-friendly food production.

Why this is useful for delegates: Offers a national example of ministries coordinating biodiversity and agriculture policy, including the need to evaluate progress rather than merely announce commitments.

Asia and the Pacific

Türkiye — Regional Vision and Action Plan for Kazdağı and Surrounding Areas Unveiled

2026

Summary: FAO reports the presentation of a regional vision and five-year action plan for biodiversity conservation and sustainable forest management around Mount Ida (Kazdağı). Developed with Turkish forestry and conservation authorities through a Global Environment Facility-supported project, the plan brings together scientific assessments and stakeholder input to guide habitat conservation, forest management and coordination among institutions.

Why this is useful for delegates: Offers delegates an example of translating biodiversity commitments into a place-based conservation plan, with options for habitat protection, interagency cooperation, fire management and community participation.

Seeds of Heritage: The Journey of GIAHS in Europe and Central Asia

2025

Summary: FAO reviews implementation of the 2022–2025 regional roadmap for Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems in Europe and Central Asia. It explains how traditional agricultural landscapes sustain biodiversity, soil and water resources, local knowledge and rural livelihoods. The report identifies threats from climate change, agrobiodiversity loss and weakening traditional practices, and proposes stronger regional networks, training, partnerships and market opportunities.

Why this is useful for delegates: Provides delegates with policy approaches for protecting agricultural biodiversity within working landscapes through heritage recognition, community participation, incentives and regional cooperation.

Asia and the Pacific (cont.)

Accelerating agri-food system transformation in the Asia-Pacific region through promoting biodiversity mainstreaming and traditional knowledge on nature-positive food production

2024

Summary: FAO's 2024–2026 project works with Bangladesh, Lao PDR, Sri Lanka and Thailand to integrate biodiversity into agricultural policies and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans. It covers crops, agroforestry, fisheries and aquaculture, with participation by Indigenous Peoples and local communities, particularly women and youth. Planned activities include policy gap assessments, consultations, capacity-building and strategies to mobilize financing.

Why this is useful for delegates: Useful for comparing four governments' approaches to incorporating biodiversity into agrifood policy and for drafting proposals on local participation, institutional capacity and financing.

Foraging Wild Plants in Europe and Central Asia

2024

Summary: This FAO publication explores foraging for edible wild plants in Europe and Central Asia, including its historical roots, nutritional contributions and links to biodiversity and sustainable agrifood systems. It considers wild plants as a complement to cultivated foods, discusses connections with agroecology and permaculture, and examines opportunities for livelihoods alongside practical information on edible plants and foraging.

Why this is useful for delegates: Broadens delegates' attention beyond cultivated crops to wild food plants, traditional ecological knowledge and the conservation of biodiversity that contributes to local diets and rural livelihoods.

Asia and the Pacific (cont.)

Tajikistan — Mountain Seed Bank: An Association of Community Seed Banks — 2023

Summary: A UNESCO-hosted project profile describes efforts led by Environmental Consultancy to preserve crop diversity in Tajikistan's Pamir Mountains. Building on the Pamir Wheat Park established in 2018, local communities and researchers work to conserve traditional wheat varieties and other crops through community seed banks. The Mountain Seed Bank aims to connect these banks, support seed exchange, provide secure storage and train community managers.

Why this is useful for delegates: Provides a concrete example of community-led crop genetic conservation and suggests policy options for supporting seed banks, locally adapted varieties, traditional knowledge and mountain farming resilience

Japan — Sado's Satoyama in Harmony with Japanese Crested Ibis — 2011

Summary: FAO describes Sado Island's traditional satoyama landscape as a mosaic of rice paddies, wetlands, irrigation ponds, woodlands and grasslands. Traditional farming practices and habitat restoration support agricultural biodiversity and efforts to restore populations of the Japanese crested ibis. The system combines community knowledge, government policies and conservation measures with continuing food production. FAO designated the system as Globally Important Agricultural Heritage in 2011.

Why this is useful for delegates: Shows how agricultural landscapes can provide wildlife habitat, and offers delegates a model for combining conservation incentives, traditional farming knowledge and agricultural production.

Europe and Central Asia

Mexico — FAO recognizes new sites in Mexico and Brazil as Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems

2025

Summary: FAO reports the recognition of Tlaxcala's ancestral metepantle agricultural system as a Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System. Its terraces combine maize, beans, squash, agave and wild plants, protecting soils and pollinator habitats while conserving more than 140 native species, including 40 traditional maize varieties. The same article recognizes a shade-grown yerba mate agroforestry system in Brazil's Araucaria Forest.

Why this is useful for delegates: Gives delegates concrete examples of conserving agricultural biodiversity through mixed cropping, seed exchange, traditional knowledge and farming systems that also support rural livelihoods.

Colombia — SCALA programme and community-led ecological restoration

2025

Summary: FAO's SCALA programme country page describes efforts to strengthen climate adaptation in Colombia's agricultural landscapes, including community-led restoration of native forests and high-mountain ecosystems. In its 2025 progress section, FAO reports eight rural restoration workshops, a High Mountain Ecological Restoration School that trained 30 community members, and participation by more than 32 landowners in planning an ecological corridor near the Chingaza páramo.

Why this is useful for delegates: Shows how agricultural adaptation and biodiversity restoration can be linked through local training, ecological corridors, native habitat restoration and cooperation with landowners.

Europe and Central Asia (cont.)

Armenia — Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN): Armenia

Ongoing resource

Summary: UNDP's Biodiversity Finance Initiative describes Armenia's work to assess biodiversity financing needs and examine how public expenditure and subsidies affect nature, including agricultural and pasture management. The country profile highlights pressures on grasslands and the need to align financing with biodiversity conservation.

Why this is useful for delegates: Provides a practical case for discussing biodiversity-related budgets, harmful incentives and financing reforms affecting agriculture and grazing lands.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Chile — Scaling up regenerative practices for soils and biodiversity — 2026

Summary: FAO describes a GEF-supported project in Chile scheduled from April 2026 to April 2031. It aims to restore agricultural soils, protect biodiversity and strengthen ecosystem services through regenerative and circular farming. Proposed measures include diversified crop rotations, improved soil management, circular nutrient use, farmer training, financing and market support. The project covers crop, livestock and mixed systems and emphasizes family farmers, women and Indigenous Peoples. These are planned activities, not proven results.

Why this is useful for delegates: Helps delegates formulate proposals on incentives, technical support and financing for biodiversity-friendly farming while distinguishing commitments from achieved outcomes.

Bolivia — Bolivia unveils its National Agroecology Strategy — 2025

Summary: FAO describes Bolivia's National Agroecology Strategy, launched in September 2025 following consultation with forest and farm producer organizations. The strategy promotes farming practices that conserve and restore biodiversity, recover native seed varieties, protect soils and water, and recognize ancestral knowledge. The article also explains the advocacy role of the Association of Organic Producers' Organizations of Bolivia (AOPEB), which represents smallholders and Indigenous and local communities.

Why this is useful for delegates: Shows how farmer organizations can help shape national biodiversity-friendly agricultural policy, including commitments on native seeds and traditional knowledge.

Latin America and the Caribbean (cont.)

Brazil — Three tales of biodiversity revival in Latin America (Brazil case) 2025

Summary: This FAO feature presents three conservation initiatives in Brazil, Chile and Venezuela. In Brazil's Caatinga region, a farmer transformed degraded dryland into a diversified orchard with fruit trees, vegetables, flowers and medicinal plants under an FAO-supported sustainable agroforestry project. The article connects restoration of biodiversity with local food production and livelihoods. It is a regional feature, not a Brazil-only report.

Why this is useful for delegates: Gives delegates a practical example of agroforestry and diversification restoring productive landscapes while supporting smallholder livelihoods.

Venezuela — Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the Caroní River basin 2023

Summary: FAO's Spanish-language project page describes an initiative in Venezuela's Caroní River basin, scheduled from November 2023 to October 2028. It seeks to improve landscape governance, strengthen public institutions and community capacity, conserve biological diversity and sustain ecosystem services while generating local socioeconomic benefits. The page confirms the project and its goals but does not by itself verify the working annotation's specific claim about a 2025 agroforestry nursery and training activity.

Why this is useful for delegates: Offers a country-specific example of combining community participation, ecosystem conservation and landscape management; delegates should distinguish project objectives from documented implementation results.

Near East and North Africa

Saudi Arabia — Advancing Genebank Management for Sustainable Agriculture in Saudi Arabia

2024

Summary: FAO describes work to strengthen the management of plant genetic resources and genebank capacity in Saudi Arabia, supporting the conservation and sustainable use of crop diversity.

Why this is useful for delegates: Offers an institutional example of conserving crop genetic resources through genebanks, technical cooperation and national capacity-building.

General

Netherlands — National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2025–2030

2026

Summary: The Netherlands government published its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for 2025–2030 in January 2026. The strategy describes how the country intends to contribute to international biodiversity commitments. Delegates can consult the linked report for measures affecting agriculture, nature restoration and land use. Its publication year should be distinguished from its implementation period.

Why this is useful for delegates: Provides an official national policy reference for comparing biodiversity commitments and possible trade-offs involving agriculture and land use.

Botswana — National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2026–2030

2026

Summary: Botswana's updated national strategy addresses biodiversity conservation across agricultural ecosystems, including croplands, livestock production and communal grazing lands. It identifies land degradation, overgrazing and habitat loss among the pressures requiring coordinated action.

Why this is useful for delegates: Delegates can draw on national proposals for sustainable grazing, restoring degraded agricultural land, protecting genetic diversity and coordinating implementation with communities.

General (cont.)

Denmark — National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2024

2024

Summary: Denmark's 2024 national biodiversity action plan describes initiatives intended to contribute to the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework's 23 targets. It groups measures under improving nature, integrating biodiversity across economic sectors, and international cooperation. The strategy is useful for examining how biodiversity considerations can be incorporated into land-use and agricultural policy.

Why this is useful for delegates: Delegates can compare national biodiversity targets and sector integration measures, while noting that the official parliamentary copy is in Danish.

Germany — First Action Plan of the National Biodiversity Strategy 2030 (2024–2027)

2024

Summary: Germany's first action plan for its National Biodiversity Strategy 2030 identifies government measures for 2024–2027. It covers species protection, ecosystem restoration, soil, forests and a dedicated action area on agricultural landscapes and food. It assigns measures to responsible ministries and provides for annual implementation reviews. The plan links biodiversity commitments to concrete federal responsibilities.

Why this is useful for delegates: Delegates can identify specific policy tools, responsible ministries and monitoring arrangements for integrating biodiversity into farming.

General (cont.)

France — National Pathway Toward Sustainable Food Systems 2023

Summary: France describes a national approach to sustainable food systems that combines farm incomes with environmental protection. Its pathway addresses conservation of biodiversity, soil and water, promotion of agroecology and use of EU agricultural-policy incentives. It also discusses resilient production and the role of government, farmers and other stakeholders. Biodiversity is one element of a broader food-system agenda, rather than the document's sole subject.

Why this is useful for delegates: Delegates can compare financial incentives and environmental conditions attached to agricultural support, and examine how biodiversity commitments interact with farm incomes.

Hungary — National Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 2023

Summary: Hungary's National Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, approved in 2023, sets out a national framework for protecting species and habitats and restoring ecosystems. It identifies three strategic areas and 19 objectives, including sustainable water management, green infrastructure and integrating conservation into sectoral policy. Agriculture is an important area for balancing production, habitat protection and ecosystem services.

Why this is useful for delegates: Delegates can use the government's actual strategy to assess agricultural land management, water conservation and implementation priorities.

General (cont.)

Türkiye — National Pathway of Türkiye 2021

Summary: Türkiye's 2021 national pathway sets out proposals for transforming food systems, including a dedicated action track on nature-positive production. It addresses biodiversity loss, soil and water degradation, climate resilience, and measures to make farming more sustainable. Its recommendations combine conservation with agricultural production, food security and rural livelihoods. The publication is a broad food-systems plan, not a stand-alone biodiversity strategy.

Why this is useful for delegates: Delegates can identify Turkish policy priorities and discuss how national food-system plans can protect biodiversity without ignoring production and livelihood needs.

Lebanon — National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2016

Summary: Lebanon's 2016 national biodiversity strategy assesses ecosystems, threats to species and habitats, and the value of ecosystem services. It sets out national targets and proposed actions, including implementation responsibilities, financing and indicators. Agricultural and land-use pressures are relevant to its conservation priorities. As a 2016 document, it should be used as historical policy evidence rather than assumed to represent the country's latest commitments.

Why this is useful for delegates: Delegates can examine the relationship between land management and conservation, and compare Lebanon's earlier targets with newer global commitments.

ASEAN

ASEAN Food, Agriculture and Forestry Sectoral Plan 2026–2030

2025

Summary: This plan establishes ASEAN's priorities for cooperation in agriculture, fisheries and forestry from 2026 to 2030. It seeks to strengthen food security, improve agricultural resilience, protect the environment and promote sustainable production through regional cooperation, innovation and practical implementation. The plan connects environmental protection with agricultural productivity, farmer livelihoods and climate resilience.
Why this is useful for delegates: The plan provides an example of how countries can translate broad sustainability commitments into a regional programme of action. Delegates can examine how ASEAN coordinates national agricultural policies, shares expertise and supports biodiversity-friendly production while addressing food security and economic development.

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ASEAN (cont.)

ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on the Vision for Food, Agriculture, and Forestry Towards 2045 — 2025

Summary: Adopted by ASEAN leaders in October 2025, this declaration establishes a long-term vision for sustainable, resilient and inclusive agriculture and forestry. It recognizes biodiversity loss, climate change, resource depletion and growing food demand as interconnected challenges. Member States commit to strengthening regional cooperation and transforming their agrifood systems while protecting natural resources and supporting rural livelihoods.
Why this is useful for delegates: The declaration illustrates how governments can agree on shared long-term objectives while allowing countries to develop national approaches to implementation. Delegates can consider how regional commitments on biodiversity conservation could be supported through more specific measures on sustainable farming, technical cooperation and implementation monitoring.

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General

Sixth Meeting of the CBD Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI 6): Summary Report

2026

Summary: The Earth Negotiations Bulletin report summarizes the sixth meeting of the CBD Subsidiary Body on Implementation, held at FAO headquarters in Rome on 16–19 February 2026. It covers national biodiversity strategies, reporting and monitoring, financial resources, capacity-building and cooperation. It also describes unresolved negotiating questions and the implementation challenges facing countries as they work toward the 2030 biodiversity targets.

Why this is useful for delegates: Helps delegates identify practical obstacles and disagreements over financing, monitoring, capacity and implementation of national biodiversity commitments.

Uganda — BIODEV2030 Uganda policy brief charts path to biodiversity-friendly agriculture

2026

Summary: IUCN describes the launch of a Ugandan agriculture policy brief prepared with the Ministry of Agriculture through BIODEV2030. It recommends stronger oversight of pesticides and fertilizers, agroforestry, integrated pest management, soil conservation, farmer education and integration of biodiversity into agricultural planning. It links agricultural expansion and pollution to habitat and ecosystem damage.

Why this is useful for delegates: Provides concrete negotiating ideas on pesticide controls, biodiversity-friendly production, farmer support and coordination between agriculture and environment agencies.

General (cont.)

Cambodia — Input Reduction in Agroecological Practices: A Case Study of Local Practices in Horticultural Production in Northwest Cambodia

2026

Summary: This case study examines horticultural farming in Battambang, northwest Cambodia, where growers have been encouraged to reduce reliance on pesticides and other external inputs. It describes local agroecological practices, plant interactions, recycling and farmers' knowledge as part of a transition toward more environmentally sustainable production. Biodiversity is one element of the analysis, alongside input reduction and environmental performance; the publication should not be presented as a comprehensive biodiversity assessment.

Why this is useful for delegates: Delegates can discuss practical alternatives to intensive pesticide use, farmer training and the relationship between agroecological methods and biodiversity.

Eleventh Session of the Governing Body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources: Summary Report

2025

Summary: The Earth Negotiations Bulletin report covers the November 2025 Governing Body meeting in Lima. Negotiations addressed the International Treaty's Multilateral System for exchanging plant genetic resources, benefit-sharing, farmers' rights, conservation and sustainable use. Governments did not reach agreement on measures to enhance the Multilateral System, illustrating continuing disagreements about access to crop diversity and sharing benefits from its use.

Why this is useful for delegates: Provides a concrete example of difficult multilateral negotiations over crop genetic resources, farmers' rights and benefit-sharing rules.

General (cont.)

Nepal — Driving Agroecological Transitions in Nepal: Insights on the Agroecology Roadmap

2025

Summary: This IFOAM–Organics International article explains Nepal's agroecology roadmap, developed with participation from local biodiversity organizations and agricultural stakeholders. It describes the need to respond to biodiversity loss, land degradation and dependence on chemical inputs while improving smallholder livelihoods. The roadmap provides a framework for policy coordination and a gradual transition to more sustainable farming.

Why this is useful for delegates: Delegates can compare farmer-led agroecology plans, subsidy reform, biodiversity conservation and the need for practical implementation support.

Kenya — Scale Up Agroecology for Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems in Kenya

2025

Summary: This policy brief argues that Kenya can address declining soil health, biodiversity loss and the impacts of agrochemical-intensive farming by expanding agroecology. It describes barriers including limited access to organic inputs, inadequate extension services, weak awareness among decision makers and policy incentives favoring conventional agriculture. It recommends integrating agroecology into national and county policies, increasing public investment, strengthening farmer support and developing markets for agroecological products.

Why this is useful for delegates: Delegates can use Kenya's proposed measures to debate financing, pesticide reduction, extension services and incentives for biodiversity-friendly agriculture.

General (cont.)

2024 United Nations Biodiversity Conference (CBD COP16): Summary Report — 2024

Summary: This Earth Negotiations Bulletin report covers the October–November 2024 biodiversity conference in Cali, Colombia. It examines implementation of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, national targets and strategies, resource mobilization, monitoring, participation and unresolved negotiations. The report explains that the meeting was suspended without agreement on all agenda items; some outstanding questions were subsequently addressed at a resumed session in February 2025.

Why this is useful for delegates: Shows how countries negotiate biodiversity financing, accountability and implementation, and why adoption of a global framework does not automatically settle its financing arrangements.

Algeria — Agrobiodiversity Index: Country Profile — 2022

Summary: This country profile assesses Algeria's agrobiodiversity across food consumption, agricultural production and conservation of genetic resources. It reports moderate-to-low overall integration of agrobiodiversity (status score 49.2). Crop and livestock diversity in production are limited, while plant-species conservation outside natural habitats is comparatively stronger. The profile identifies gaps in safeguarding local varieties and useful wild plants in genebanks and suggests increasing natural habitats within farmland and improving soil biodiversity.

Why this is useful for delegates: Delegates can use Algeria's documented gaps to propose measures for conserving traditional crop varieties and wild useful plants, increasing diversity on farms, and strengthening genebanks and agricultural biodiversity policies.

General (cont.)

Egypt — Agrobiodiversity Index: Country Profile 2021

Summary: Egypt's 2021 Mediterranean Agrobiodiversity Index profile evaluates diversity in food consumption, agricultural production and conservation in a country where farming is concentrated along the Nile. It notes comparatively strong crop varietal diversity but opportunities to improve soil biodiversity, integrate crop and livestock production, and retain natural habitat in cultivated landscapes. It also discusses conservation of crop wild relatives and gaps in genebank representation of useful wild species.

Why this is useful for delegates: Delegates can consider crop diversification, conserving wild relatives, improving soils and managing biodiversity in intensive irrigated farming systems.

Morocco — Agrobiodiversity Index: Country Profile 2021

Summary: Morocco's 2021 Mediterranean Agrobiodiversity Index profile examines crop and livestock diversity, soil biodiversity and genetic-resource conservation. It identifies substantial livestock-breed diversity but weaknesses in soil biodiversity and the integration of natural vegetation into croplands. It also notes that useful wild plants and underutilized species are poorly represented in genebanks despite conservation activity. The report includes recommended measures to strengthen diversity in production and conservation.

Why this is useful for delegates: Delegates can examine local livestock breeds, soil restoration, on-farm habitat management and conservation of wild and underutilized plant species.

General (cont.)

Lebanon — Agrobiodiversity Index: Country Profile — 2021

Summary: This 2021 Mediterranean Agrobiodiversity Index profile finds that Lebanon has relatively high food-species diversity and valuable collections of plant genetic resources, but considerable scope to diversify production and improve soil biodiversity. It highlights natural habitat within agricultural landscapes and the conservation of useful wild plants, whose representation in genebanks is limited. The report presents country-specific policy and management recommendations for more diverse food systems.

Why this is useful for delegates: Delegates can examine how to conserve crop wild relatives, improve soil biodiversity and connect traditional diets with agricultural conservation.

Peru — Agrobiodiversity Index: Country Profile — 2019

Summary: Peru's 2019 Agrobiodiversity Index profile emphasizes its exceptional diversity of domesticated crops, including potatoes, maize, beans, tomatoes and peppers. It discusses the importance of Peru as a center of plant domestication and identifies habitat loss, deforestation and agricultural land-use change as major threats. The index assesses how genetic resources, production practices and consumption contribute to the country's agrobiodiversity status and resilience.

Why this is useful for delegates: Delegates can investigate protection of native crop varieties, community seed conservation and reducing agricultural pressure on natural habitats.

General (cont.)

United States — Agrobiodiversity Index: Country Profile — 2019

Summary: This profile evaluates agrobiodiversity in the United States through food consumption, agricultural production and genetic-resource conservation. It identifies extensive crop collections in national genebanks, alongside declining crop diversity associated with expansion of a few major commodity crops. It also describes crop–livestock integration and pollinator-habitat conservation programmes. The assessment finds a medium level of existing agrobiodiversity but comparatively weak progress and insufficient time-bound conservation targets in the policies reviewed.

Why this is useful for delegates: Delegates can examine how seed banks, pollinator protections, diversified farming and measurable conservation targets might counter the loss of crop diversity in large-scale agricultural systems.

Italy — Agrobiodiversity Index: Country Profile — 2019

Summary: The 2019 Agrobiodiversity Index profile examines biodiversity in Italy's food systems, including agricultural land use, crop genetic resources and pressures on traditional farming. It reports approximately 51,000 plant accessions held in national and local genebanks and identifies rural abandonment, urbanization and replacement of local crop varieties as risks. The profile evaluates agrobiodiversity in production, diets and genetic-resource management, with country-specific findings and policy gaps.

Why this is useful for delegates: Delegates can explore the protection of local crop varieties, genebank collections and the effects of changes in agricultural landscapes.

General (cont.)

Nigeria — Agrobiodiversity Index: Country Profile 2019

Summary: Nigeria's 2019 Agrobiodiversity Index profile examines the diversity of crops, habitats and genetic resources supporting its food systems. It highlights cassava production and locally important crops such as sorghum and cowpeas, while identifying habitat degradation, pollution, poor land-use planning and unsustainable farming as threats. Its index compares the present status of agrobiodiversity with commitments and actions to conserve and use it.

Why this is useful for delegates: Delegates can connect crop diversity and food security to land-use planning, protection of forest and savannah habitats, and genetic-resource conservation.

Kenya — Agrobiodiversity Index: Country Profile 2019

Summary: Kenya's 2019 Agrobiodiversity Index profile assesses biodiversity in agricultural production, consumption and conservation. It describes seed banks, field genebanks, livestock conservation facilities and other efforts to safeguard genetic resources. The report also identifies habitat loss and land degradation linked to deforestation, agricultural expansion and unsustainable farming. It evaluates Kenya's current agrobiodiversity status and the extent to which national commitments are translated into action.

Why this is useful for delegates: Delegates can compare conservation of seeds and livestock breeds with measures to reduce land degradation and maintain habitats on farms.

General (cont.)

Saudi Arabia — Conservation of Crop Wild Relatives in Saudi Arabia: A National Checklist and Prioritisation

2026

Summary: This scientific study identifies 487 crop wild relative taxa in Saudi Arabia and prioritizes 82 for conservation, including wild relatives of major food crops. It recommends habitat protection, seed collection and better conservation assessments.

Why this is useful for delegates: Gives delegates evidence for national inventories of crop wild relatives, genebanks and targeted conservation priorities.

Colombia — Recommendations for Integrating Biodiversity into Disaster Risk Management Plans in Cumbal

2026

Summary: An Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT report examines threats from potato monocultures and livestock expansion in Cumbal, Colombia, and proposes sustainable livestock management, community seed banks, ecosystem restoration and coordination with Indigenous authorities.

Why this is useful for delegates: Provides specific examples of protecting traditional crop varieties, restoring agricultural landscapes and involving Indigenous communities in biodiversity governance.

General (cont.)

France — Enhancing Planned and Associated Biodiversity in French Farming Systems

2017

Summary: A study of 194 French farmers examines crop mixtures, agroforestry, intercropping, cover crops, diversified rotations and ecological farm features. Interviews identify labour, machinery, market access and knowledge exchange as important conditions for wider adoption.

Why this is useful for delegates: Helps delegates design realistic proposals for farmer training, diversification incentives, appropriate machinery and market access.