



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

# Implementing the 2030 Agenda

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# The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development





# The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: *What's new?*

- **New Scale and Scope of ambition**
- **Universality**
- **Country-led and country-owned**
- **Lateral orientation**
- **Reliance on partnerships**
- **Massive expansion of data requirements**



# Biodiversity is central to achievement of the SDGs

**Two SDGs are explicitly linked to biodiversity – SDG14 (oceans, seas, and marine resources) and SDG15 (terrestrial ecosystems)**

But it is also linked to:

- *Ending poverty, hunger and malnutrition*
- *Sustainable water management*
- *Sustainable production and consumption*
- *Combating and adapting to climate change*
- *Fostering resilience*



# Key Challenges

- **How to define action around the SDGs?**
- **How to communicate action around the SDGs?**
- **How to organize/coordinate action around the SDGs?**
- **How to govern action around the SDGs?**



# FAO's Policy Vision for Agenda 2030

## ***“LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND”***

**Enable Sustainable  
Development in  
Agriculture, Fisheries  
and Forests**

Protect biodiversity, foster  
sustainable agriculture, promote  
sustainable use of natural resources

**End Hunger,  
Malnutrition and  
Poverty**

End hunger, all forms of  
malnutrition, and rural poverty;  
promote sustainable food and  
agriculture systems

**Combat  
and Adapt to Climate  
Change**

Adaptation and mitigation,  
Climate smart food and agriculture,  
climate change preparedness and  
resilience





# From Vision to Action

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### **Means of Implementation:**

Finance/Investment; Trade and Market Access; Access to  
Technology; Capacity development

**= PARTNERSHIPS**

### **Global Reporting, Monitoring, Follow-up and Review**

**= ACCOUNTABILITY**



## Biodiversity in the 2030 Agenda – asserting relevance, building alliances

### Establish cross-sectoral linkages to:

- *End poverty* through sustainable intensification and compensation for environmental services
- *Improve nutrition* through diversification
- *Promote sustainable use of natural resources*
- *Improve resilience of food ecosystems* to climate change
- *Reduce health and financial risks* to family farmers





## The Expanded Role of Partnerships

### Partnerships now have several functions:

- Inclusive multi-stakeholder engagement
  - Cross-sectoral policy and program integration
  - Mobilization of means of implementation, including financing, access to technology and markets, and knowledge-sharing
- ❖ **In sum: partnerships are key to effective, inclusive governance.**



## The Expanded Role of Partnerships

### **UN institutions have a key role to play:**

- Enable capacity building and innovation;
- Uphold intergovernmentally agreed norms and standards, treaties and other instruments
- Promote transparency
- Custodians of data, ensuring access for all
- Leave no one behind



## Examples of FAO-supported global Partnerships

### **Global Soil Partnership**

<http://www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/en/>

### **Pastoralists Knowledge Hub**

<http://www.fao.org/pastoralist-knowledge-hub/en/>

### **Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock**

<http://www.livestockdialogue.org/>

### **Mountain Partnership**

<http://www.mountainpartnership.org/>

### **Forest & Farm Facility**

<http://www.fao.org/partnerships/forest-farm-facility/en/>

### **Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture**

<http://www.fao.org/gacsa/en/>

### **Blue Growth**

[http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/newsroom/docs/BlueGrowth\\_LR.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/newsroom/docs/BlueGrowth_LR.pdf)



## CASE: Partnership for BD Conservation and Sustainable Use FAO - Global Environment Facility

### Developing countries are the key beneficiaries:

- Over USD 250 million in GEF financing + over USD 1 B co-financing to date through FAO-GEF;
- This includes projects that are BD alone, projects that are International Waters with BD in them ,and projects that are multi-focal area (climate change + BD, Land degradation + BD, etc.).

### Key focus areas:

- Agrobiodiversity (plant and animal)
- Mainstreaming BD conservation and sustainable use into agriculture “productive sector” policies and practices
- Critical nexus between agriculture (forestry, agriculture, fisheries, livestock, natural resources) and the environment.



## The Global Framework

### Who?

UN Secretariat

UN Secretariat

Member States

### What?

Reporting: Statistical Indicators

Monitoring: Commitments and actions taken by Member States and others, with results and evidence-based analysis

Follow-up and review (FUR):  
Sharing of experiences, analysis of results, policy convergence, political decision and guidance

### How?

Annual progress reports showing performance against the indicators

Series of annual global reports, including a thematic report on the annual theme of the HLPF, the Global Sustainable Development Report, and a report on actions taken under the AAAA, as well as others

Meetings and Decisions of UN Regional Commissions, UN intergovernmental bodies, High Level Political Forum (HLPF)



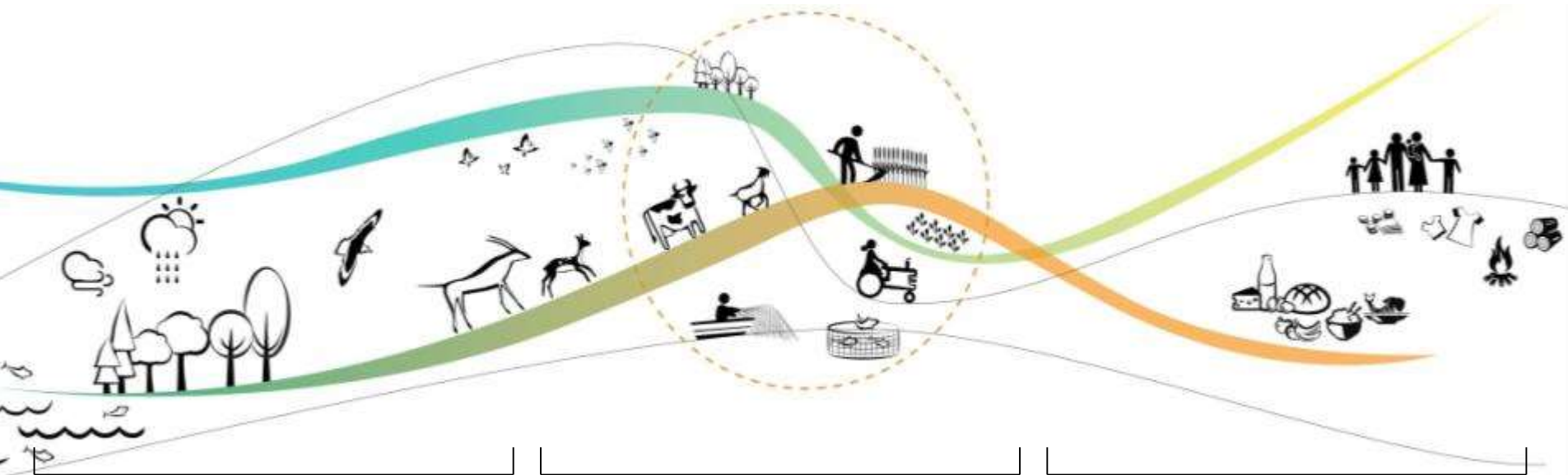


## FAO Responsibilities on Biodiversity

Indicators	Description	Status
2.4.1	Agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	Tier III
2.5.1	Plant and animal genetic resources for F&A in conservation	Tier III
2.5.2	Local breeds classified at-risk, not at risk or unknown	Tier II
6.4.2	Level of water stress	Tier I
12.3.1	Global food loss index	Tier III
14.4.1	Proportion fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	Tier I
14.6.1	Implementation of intl instruments to combat IUU fishing	Tier III
14.b.1	Recognizing and protecting access rights for small-scale fisheries	Tier III
15.1.1	Forest area as percentage of total land area	Tier I
15.2.1	Progress toward sustainable forest management	Tier III
15.3.1	Percentage of land degraded over total area	Tier II
15.4.2	Mountain Green Cover Index	Tier II
15.6.1	# countries that have frameworks for equitable benefits sharing	Tier III



# BD Conservation and Sustainable Use



**Conserve, protect, and enhance natural resources, ecosystem services that sustain life**



**Conserve, protect and sustainably use agrobiodiversity**



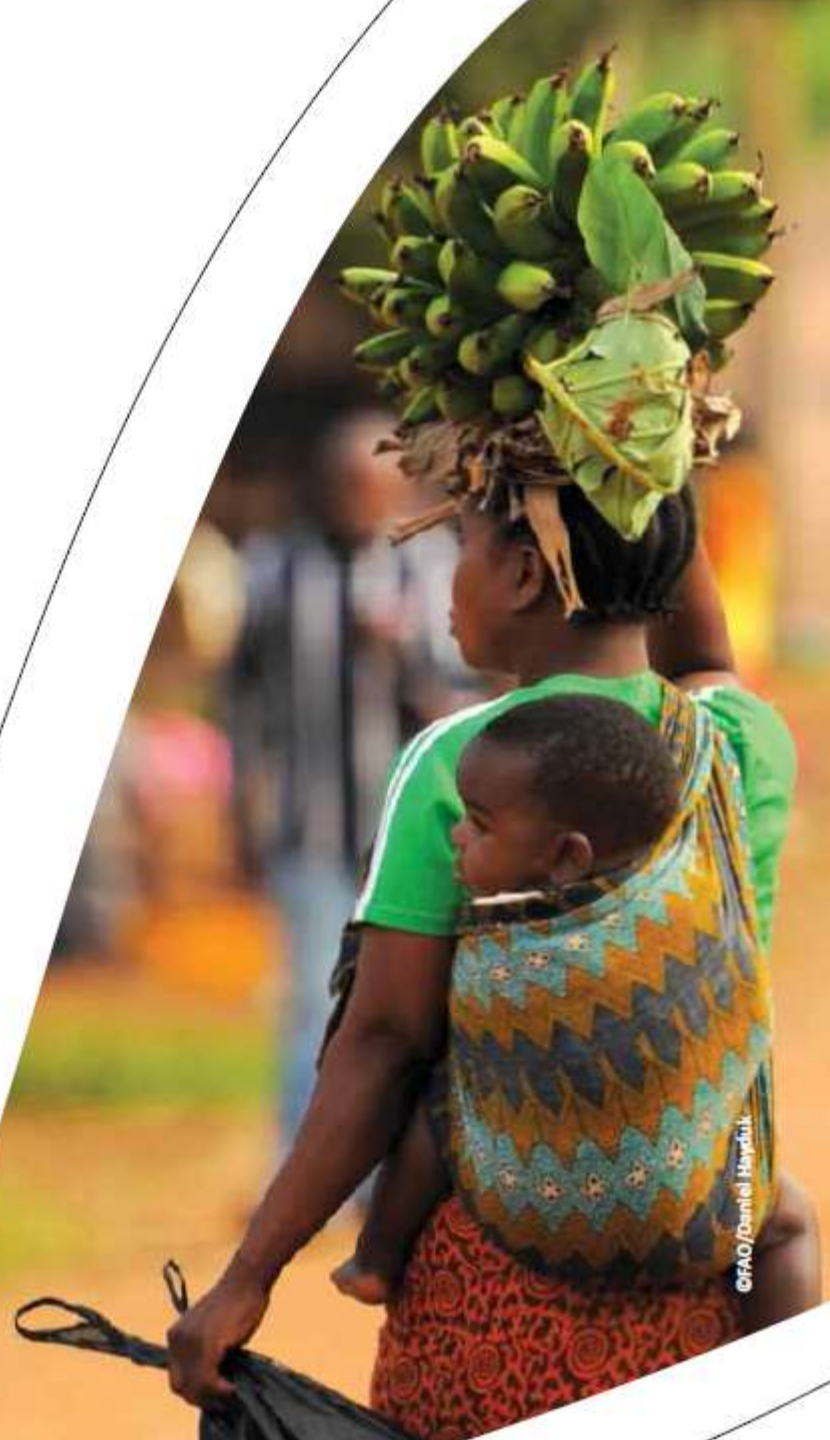
**End poverty, hunger and malnutrition; improve & protect human livelihoods and well-being**



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# Thank you

<http://www.fao.org>



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## Policy and technical support through the policy cycle

