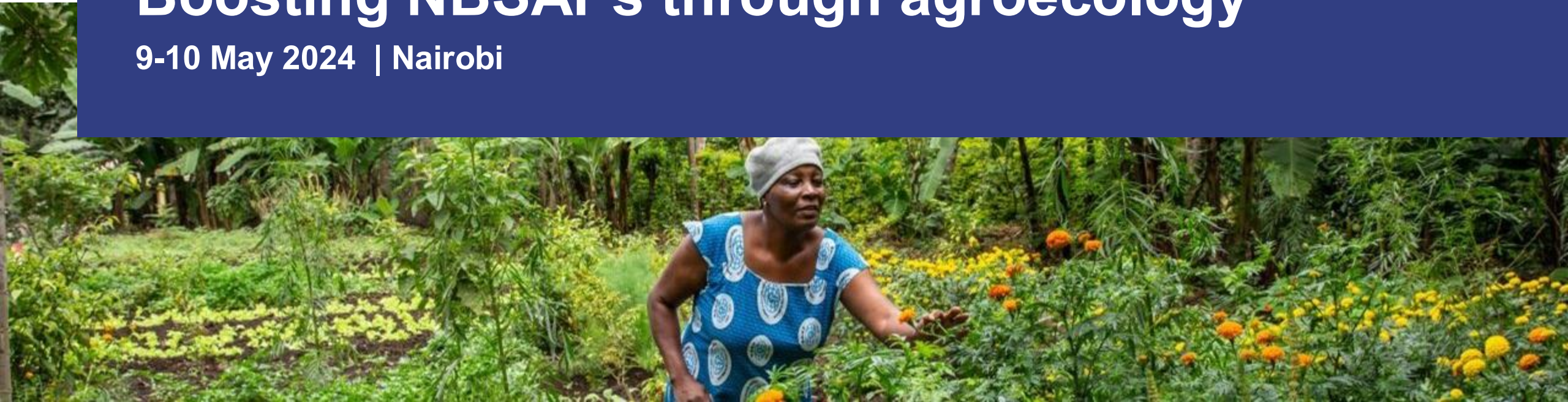


Welcome

Peer-to-peer exchange

Boosting NBSAPs through agroecology

9-10 May 2024 | Nairobi



Our playbook for today



Be on time



Be respectful to others



Practice active listening



Mute phone



Chatam House Rules: you are free to use information from the discussions, but please don't quote who made any particular comment



Social media: be mindful!



Have fun



We don't bite: come and ask!



Why we are here?

Objectives of the peer-to-peer exchange

- **Support national actors and learn** about the integration of agroecology and agroecosystems approaches in the development of your respective NBSAPs through the exchange of good practices, expertise and access to resources
- Support **networking and bridge building** within countries, between countries and between ecosystem of actors (eg. between environment and agriculture) and across regions



Our programme



AGRO-WHAT?

Field visit:
What is Agroecology and
examples of policy options



WHAT?

Learn from the other
countries (NBSAPs and
Agroecology Policies)



WHERE?

Integration NBSAP^AE:
What does it look like?



Options and
specific interventions



HOW?

How to get there?
Challenges and concrete
steps toward integration



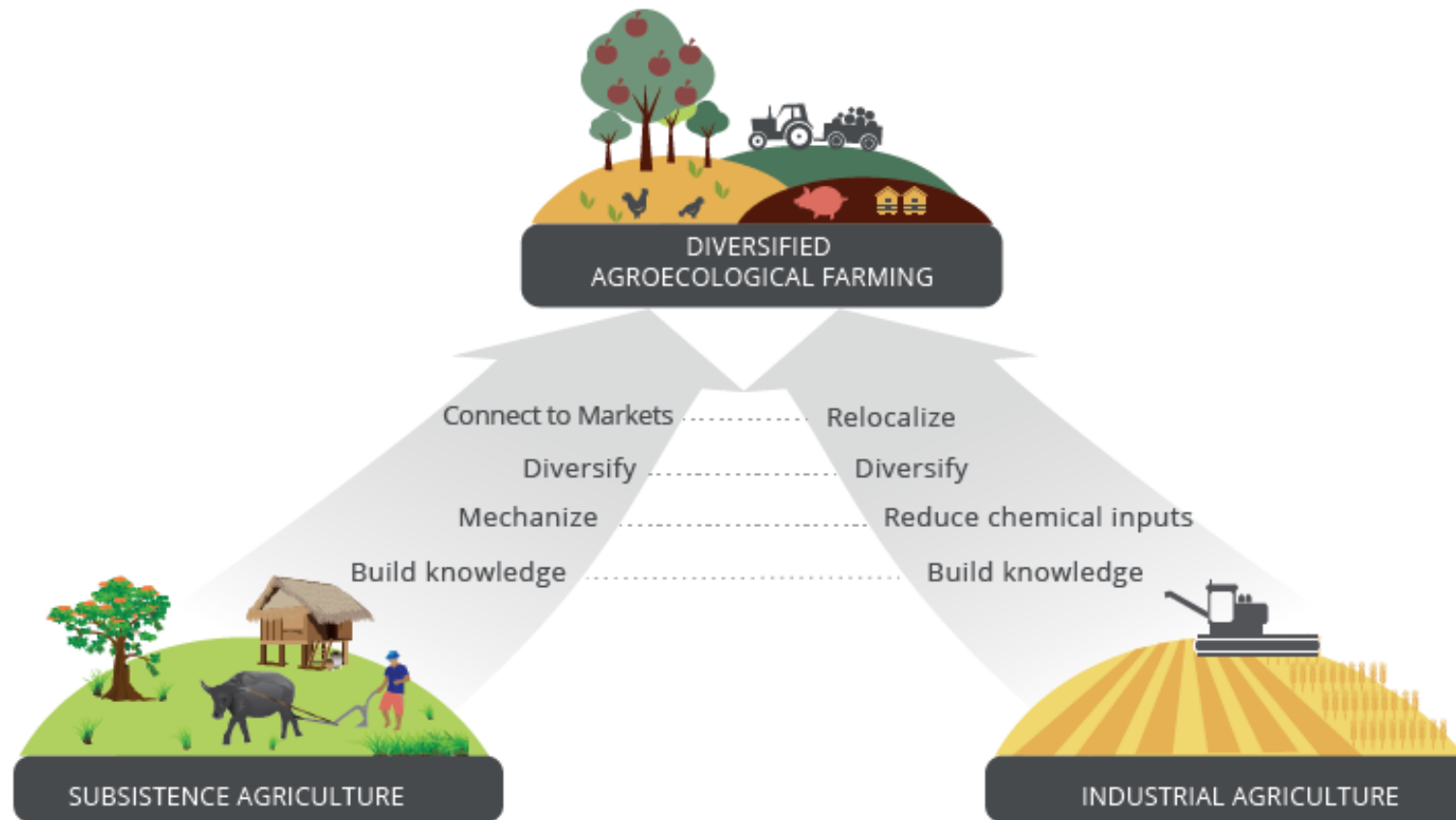
Programme

9:00	Start of DAY 2
9:10-10:45	Session 1: What are we talking about?
10:45-11:00	 <i>Wellness break</i>
11:00-13:00	Session 2: Where do we want to go?
13:00-14:15	 <i>Lunch</i>
14:15-15:35	Session 3: How will we get there?
15:35-15:50	 <i>Wellness break</i>
15:50-17:20	Session 4: Debriefing and next steps
As of 19:00	 <i>Networking diner at Harvest restaurant</i>



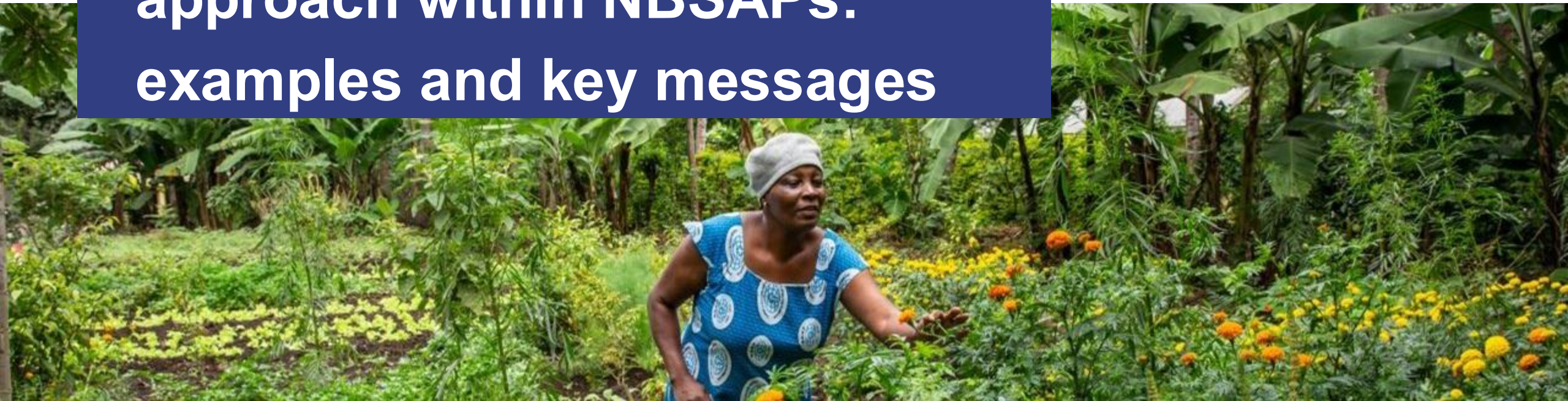
Recap of yesterday

FIGURE 2 - TRANSITIONING FROM DIFFERENT STARTING POINTS



Session 1

Integrating food system approach within NBSAPs: examples and key messages



10 countries
mention
“Agroecology”*

42 countries
mention
**agroecological
practices** (82
times)**

...in their **NBSAPs**

NBSAP landscape (pre KMGBF)

Related to objectives of :

- Ecosystem resilience
- Extinction of endangered species reduction
- Ecosystem restoration (soil)
- Sustainable production and consumption
- Knowledge improved, shared and applied
- Conservation of agro-biodiversity resources

**Based on a key word analysis of 43 NBSAP (AE Coalition countries)*

*** Based on keyword analysis of NBSAPS of the CBD database*



10 countries
mention
“Agroecology”

42 countries
mention
**agroecological
practices** (82
times)

...in their **NBSAPs**

NBSAP landscape (pre KMGBF)

Most mentioned Agroecology practices:

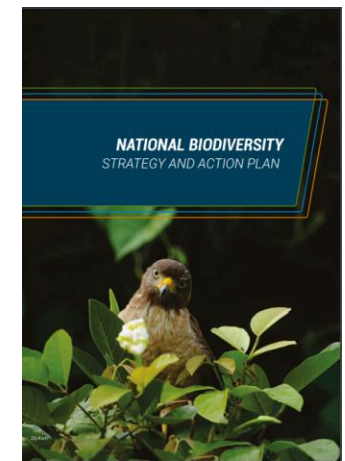
- Agroforestry (19)
- Soil/conservation agriculture (16)
- Integrated pest management (16)
- Agrobiodiversity (11)
- Organic farming (10)
- Agroecology (7)
- Other: green manure/permaculture



A few countries: Guinea, Madagascar, Mali,
Morocco, Zambia, Brazil, Cuba, Peru, Spain+ EU



NBSAP Example: Brazil - 2017



5 actions referencing Agroecology related to specific national targets

- *Target 4 action 8* "Increase the agriculture-prone area of the state committed to agroecological practices."
 - *Target 7 action 24* "Provide incentives for the implementation of projects that apply agroecological practices in indigenous lands."
 - *Target 13 action 5* "Implement the Profito - Agroecological Project of the Farmanguinhos Nucleus on Biodiversity and Health Management"
 - *Target 13 action 11* "Expand the state agriculture-prone area under agroecological practices"
 - *Target 14 action 4* "Maintenance and Management of the Agroecological Platform of Phyto-medicines (PAF)"
 - + Addresses the gender perspective through 3 targets and 23 initiatives
- National Target 4:** By 2020, at the latest, governments, private sector and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented **plans for sustainable production and consumption** to mitigate or prevent negative impacts from the use of natural resources.
- National Target 7:** By 2020 the incorporation of **sustainable management** practices is disseminated and promoted **in agriculture, livestock production, aquaculture**, silviculture, extractive activities, and forest and fauna management, ensuring conservation of biodiversity
- National Target 13:** By 2020, the **genetic diversity** of **microorganisms, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species**, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing the loss of genetic diversity
- National Target 14:** By 2020, ecosystems that provide **essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being**, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, **traditional peoples and communities, indigenous peoples and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.**

Other past NBSAP: Burundi – 2013-2020



4 actions referencing AE practices related to specific national targets

TARGET	RELATED ACTION / KPI WHERE KEYWORD IS MENTIONED
Strategic goal 1: Capacity-building for managers and facilitators in charge of communication, education and awareness-raising for biodiversity conservation at all levels and in all sectors concerned.	Organize meetings with farmers' and breeders' committees on soil conservation and the judicious use of genetic resources (17 meetings in provincial capitals).
Objective 14: By 2016, the genetic diversity of crops, livestock and wild relatives, including species of undeniable socio-economic or cultural value, is preserved, and strategies are developed and implemented to minimize genetic erosion.	Establish systems for safeguarding traditional knowledge of agro-pastoralists to support biodiversity and ensure food security <u>Indicator:</u> Measures taken to safeguard traditional knowledge of agro-biodiversity
Objective 5: By 2015, the rate of degradation and fragmentation of natural habitats, including forests and wetlands, is significantly reduced to close to zero.	Design and implement corrective measures in degraded areas and/or where biological diversity has been impoverished (afforestation, agroforestry, etc.).
Objective 12: By 2015, endangered species are known and classified according to their degree of threat, and their conservation status is improved to avoid their extinction and facilitate their recovery.	Study the ecology of species to be domesticated and conserved, with a view to ecologically orienting reforestation and agroforestry with native species .

Other past NBSAP: Burundi – 2013-2020



4 actions referencing AE practices related to specific national targets

TARGET	RELATED ACTION / KPI WHERE KEYWORD IS MENTIONED
Strategic goal 1: Capacity-building for managers and facilitators in charge of communication, education and awareness-raising for biodiversity conservation at all levels and in all sectors concerned.	Organize meetings with farmers' and breeders' committees on soil conservation and the judicious use of genetic resources (17 meetings in provincial capitals).
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Objective 12: By 2015, endangered species are known and classified according to their degree of threat, and their conservation status is improved to avoid their extinction and facilitate their recovery.	Study the ecology of species to be domesticated and conserved, with a view to ecologically orienting reforestation and agroforestry with native species .

EU NBSAP (2023 for 2030 - Post KMGBF)



Agroecology mentioned 4 times

- ⇒ Objective *"Bringing nature back to agricultural land"* under *Restoring Ecosystems across Land and Sea*
- ⇒ Agroecology mainly related to **EU objective on organic farming**
"25% of the EU's agricultural land must be organically farmed by 2030 and the uptake of agro-ecological practices is significantly increased"

Other

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Common Agricultural Policy

- Promote **eco schemes** and result-based payments

Other NBSAPs (2023-2024 - Post KMGBF)

France



Agroecology mentioned in 10 measures (mainly area 1 on reducing pressure on Biodiversity and area 2 on restoring degraded Biodiversity)

Some of **the measures**:

- Revise CAP eco-regime
- 'Ecophyto 2030' reduce pollution
- Training-advice for farmers
- Higher environmental value certification
- Referencial for agroecology
- AE practice to reduce habitat fragmentation

Main overarching target: 10% of agricultural land under organic agriculture

Hungary



Agroecology is mentioned in two targets of objective 10 "Promote sustainable and mixed farming"

- Objective 10.2: Increase the percentage of areas under organic farming to 15%.
=> Measure: Increasing farmers' knowledge of agroecology through national and small-scale awareness-raising campaigns and the agro-ecological advisor/village farmer network.
- Objective 10.3: Promote and support sustainable farming practices adapted to agro-ecological conditions.
=> Measure: introduce and operate an agroecological fund scheme (eco-scheme) to favour agricultural practices that support biodiversity conservation and encourage farmers to participate in the scheme to participate (under the CAP)

Spain



Agroecology mentioned in objective on "Biodiversity in agricultural and livestock lands under 3. Recovery and restoration of ecosystems:

- Seven eco-regimes (eco-schemes) related to low-carbon agriculture and agroecology
- Reference to the EU targets such as promoting sustainable agro-ecological practices and organic farming, up to 25% organic farming area + targets on fertilizers/pesticides

Specific interventions: agri-environmental measures and payments, limit authorisation of dangerous insecticide, promote high nature value farming system



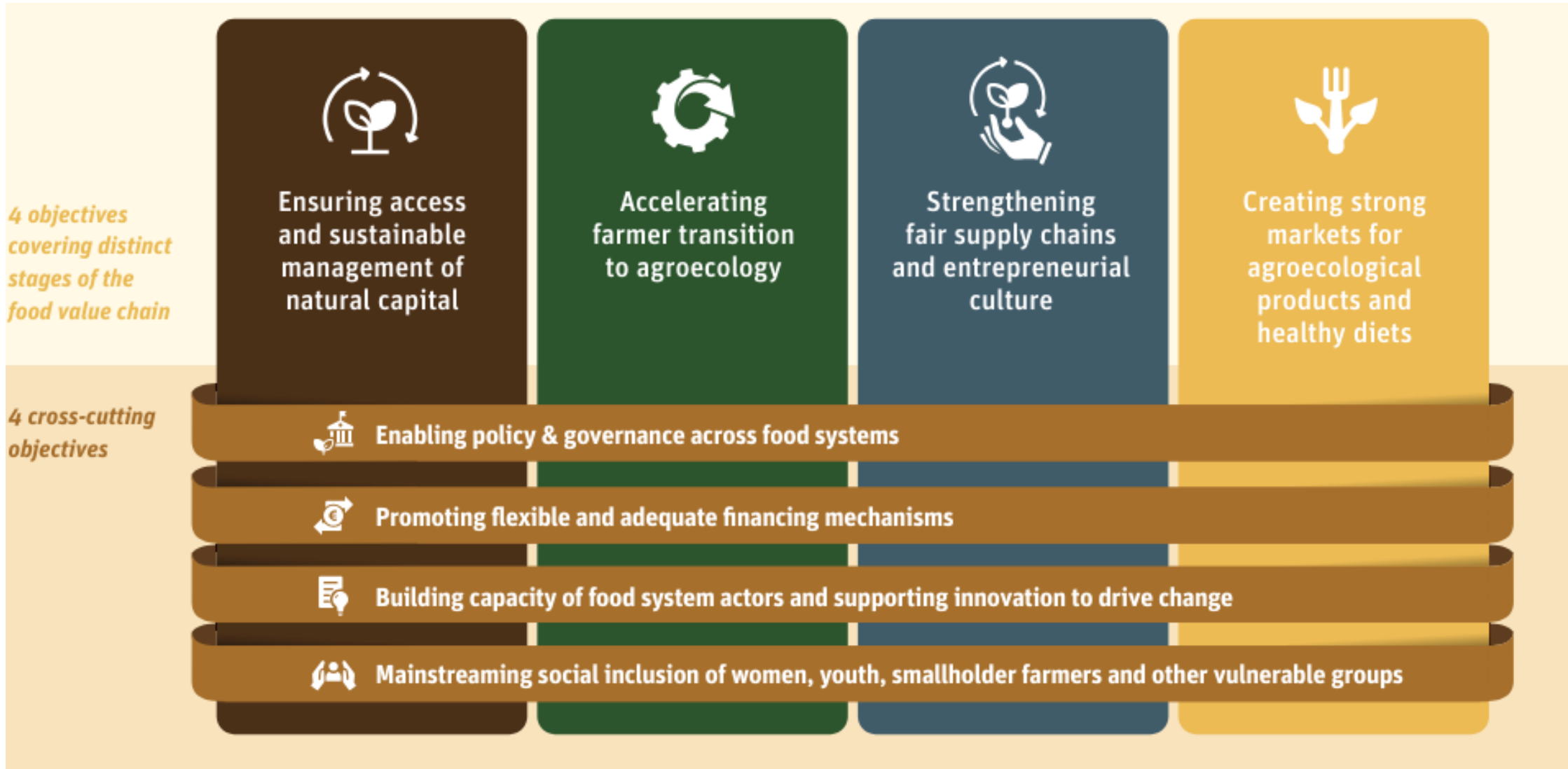
Intermediary Conclusions...

- **Agroecology practices were more easily integrated in NBSAPs than Agroecology as an umbrella concept**
- **Organic agriculture often treated as a subcategory of Agroecology**
- **Strong focus of interventions on the practices at the farm level**
- **Less actions on other aspects of food system and Agroecology levers (gender and social aspects, territorial approaches, value chain, consumption-health and diet, market and entrepreneurs, ...)**

...good start but still some way to go



An agroecological food system approach



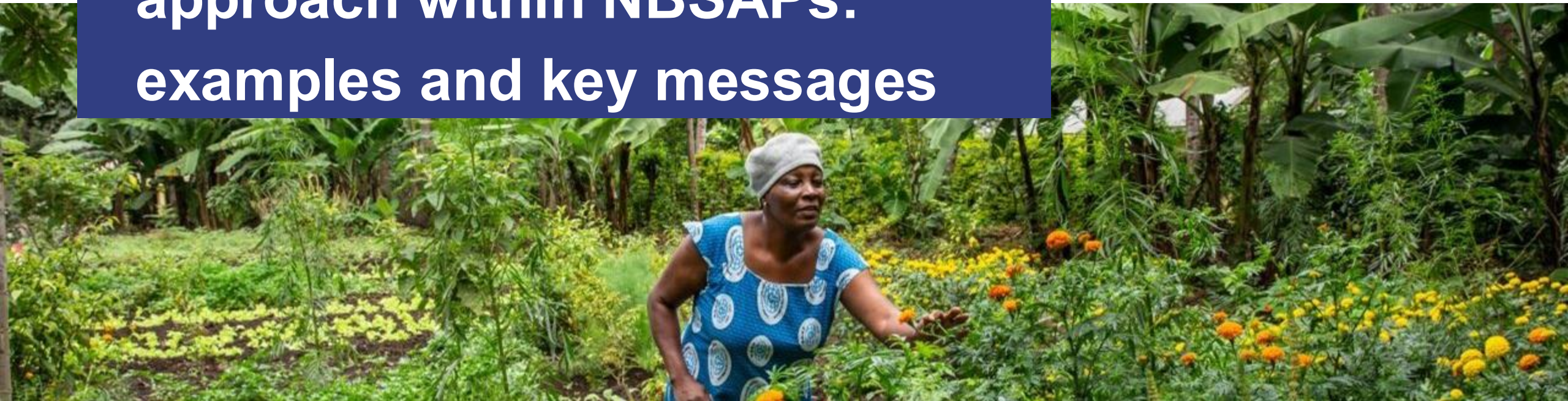
Key messages from P2P online dialogue

- **Agroecology food system interventions can enhance the effectiveness of NBSAPs**
 - *Interventions that engage with Value Chain Actors, Local production programme and PES Schemes*
- **Deep understanding and recognition of agroecology as a systemic approach and its associated co-benefits**
 - *Preserving the integrity of Agroecology as recognition is growing*
- **Balancing national strategies and national policy integration for higher implementation success**
 - *Bridging policies processes already in place in your country (e.g. National Agroecology Strategy/Program, Family Farming Strategy)*



Session 1

Integrating food system approach within NBSAPs: examples and key messages





Uganda

NBSAP



Current status



Upcoming steps



Content (potential
specific food systems
elements included)

Agroecology policies



Current status



Upcoming steps



Content (flagship
interventions/programme)

Session 2

Where do we want to go?

What does the integration of a food system approach through agroecology in the NBSAPs concretely look like?



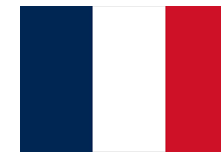
NBSAP Key elements



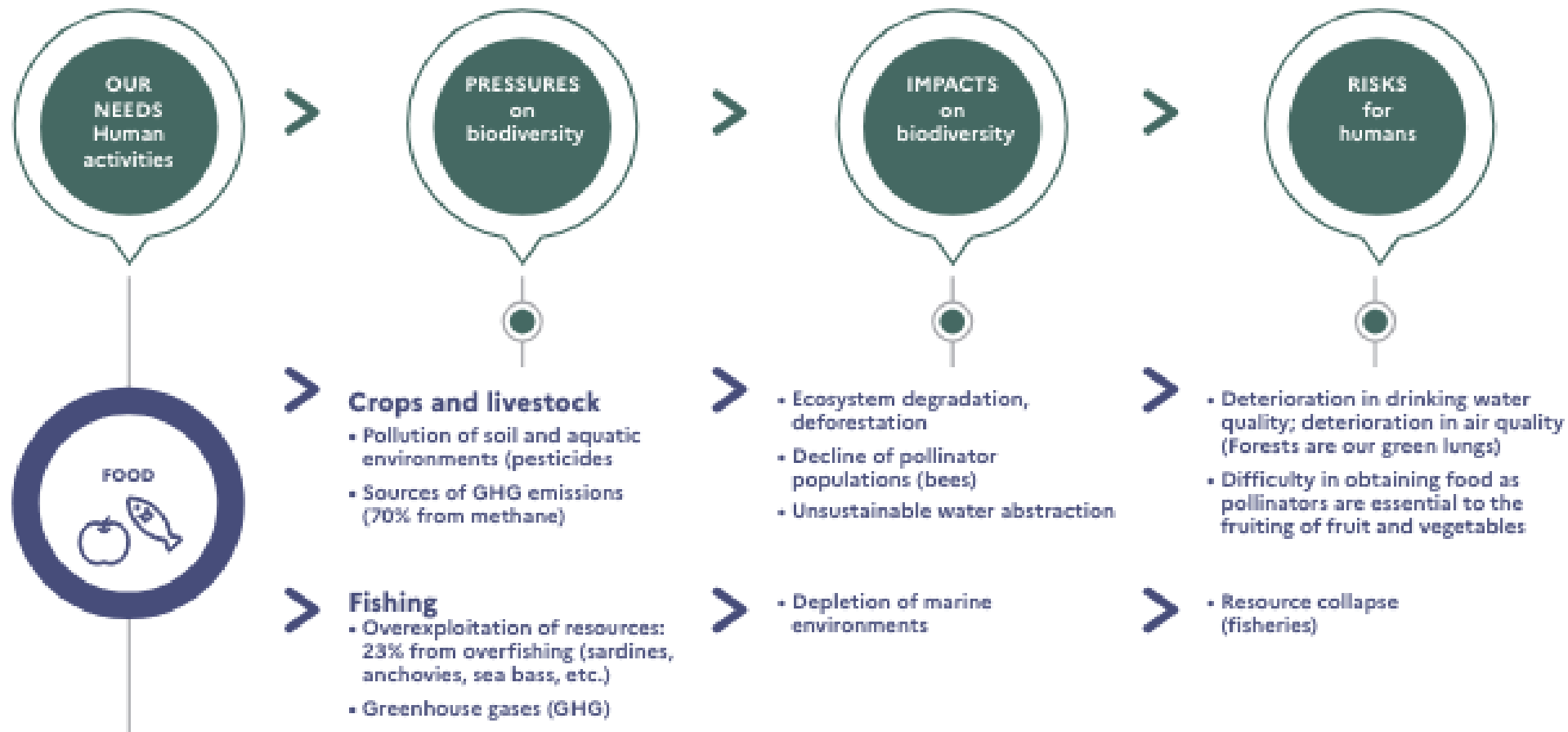
1. Assessments of Biodiversity status, contribution, trends and threats
2. Process and methodology
 - Incl. Stakeholder engagement, Consultation, Expert
3. Problem statement
4. NBSAP mission, vision, principles
5. National Objectives
 - Alignment with KMGBF targets
6. Strategic pillars and interventions
7. Work plan
 - Milestones, timeline, responsibility, budget
8. Implementation
 - Governance, coordination
 - Financing
 - M&E



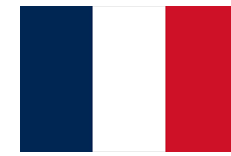
NBSAP France (2024 - Post KMGBF)



Status and threat



NBSAP France (2024 - Post KMGBF)



Strategic pillar



Area 1 on reducing pressure on Biodiversity

Area 2 on restoring degraded Biodiversity

Area 3 on mobilizing all actors

Area 4 on guarantee the means to achieve these ambitions



NBSAP France (2024 - Post KMGBF)



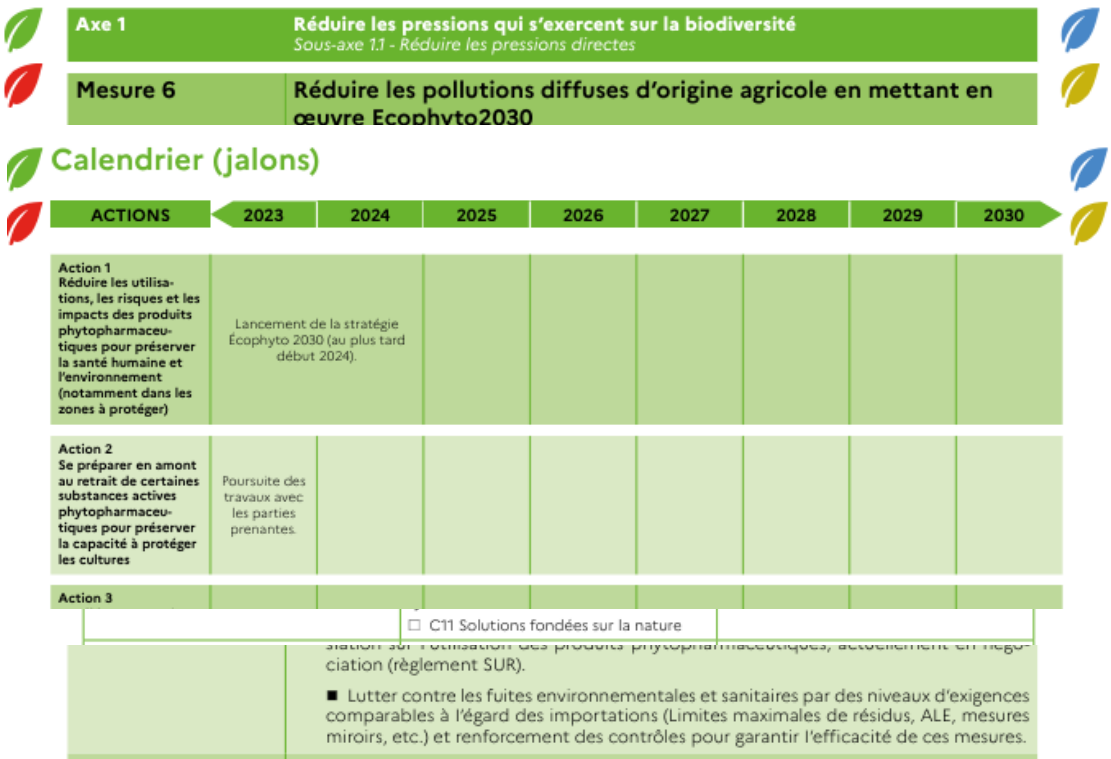
Measures

Area 1 on reducing pressure on Biodiversity

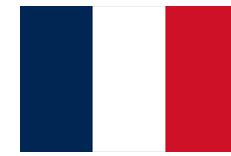
Sub-axis 1.1 - Reduce direct pressures

=> Measure 6 Reduce diffuse pollution of agricultural origin by implementing Ecophyto2030

The agroecological transition, based on a systemic approach, remains the keystone of sustainable, resilient agriculture and guarantor of food sovereignty



NBSAP France (2024 - Post KMGBF)



Measures

Area 1 on reducing pressure on Biodiversity

Sub-axis 1.2 - Support priority sectors in reducing their impacts

Measure 12 Support the agricultural sector in its transition

- Revise CAP eco-regime
- 'Ecophyto 2030' reduce pollution
- Training-advice for farmers
- Higher environmental value certification
- Referencial for agroecology
- AE practice to reduce habitat fragmentation

Main **overarching target**: 10% of agricultural land under organic agriculture



NBSAP France (2024 - Post KMGBF)



Indicators

Key indicators proposed based on the work of the CNB

Key measure concerned	Indicators	Target
Agro-ecological transition	Percentage of the UAA used for organic farming	21% of UAA used for organic farming in 2030
Ecosystem restoration	Restored wetlands [ha]	50,000 ha by 2026
	Change in permanent grassland area [ha]	15.7 Mha by 2030, i.e. 1 Mha more than in 2020
Restoration of continuity	Priority black spots eliminated [%]	100% by 2030

Global Framework Targets Correspondence with NBS Measures

N°	Name	
C10	Agriculture, aquaculture, fishing, forestry	Measure 6, Measure 12, Measure 13, Measure 14, Measure 19, Measure 22, Measure 23, Measure 24, Measure 25, Measure 26, Measure 34, Measure 36, Measure 38, Measure 40



Session2: Key question

What does the integration of Agroecology in the NBSAPs look like?

1. What is the blueprint of an NBSAP that integrates AE? Think about each section of an NBSAP

Groups:

- Green: John -> Oliver, Faris, Luis, Maria Teresa, Sok Sotha, Anne Maina, Anna Moshi, Pauline, Rodger
- Red: Charlotte -> Carolina, Jago, Camila, Eng. Kiplagat, Martha, Reguli, Thabani
- Blue: Moritz -> Sarah, Francis, Hourleang, Venter, Amina, Bob, Sabrina, Cargele



Session 3

How will we get there?

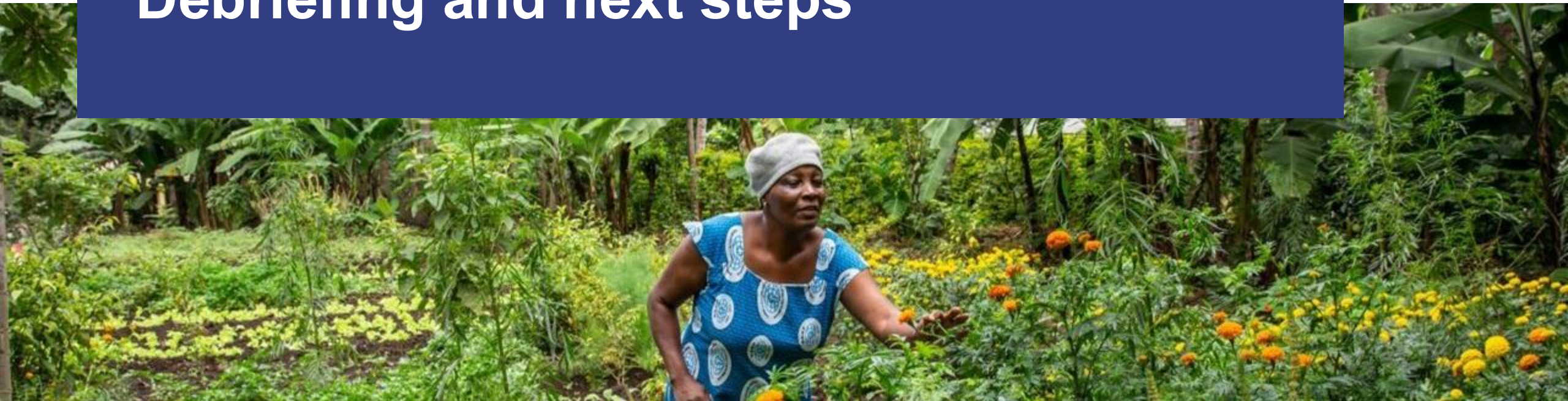
How can the integration of agroecology in your country's NBSAP be achieved?

Which challenges, opportunities and solutions exist?



Session 4

Debriefing and next steps



Next steps

Immediate steps

- Slides + summary of key messages from the P2P

Handbook

- More inputs from you/clarification: dont be shy!
- Launch in September (Hybrid/online)

CBD

- SBSTTA26 : side event on 14th May at 18:15
- UNFCCC SBSTA60: side event on 3rd May „*The road to Belém & beyond: financing & leveraging agroecology for impactful NDCs, NBSAPs and NAPs*”
- COP16: we will be there

