

**FAO Regional Policy Dialogue**

**Ecosystem Services from Sustainable Agriculture**

**for Biodiversity Conservation**

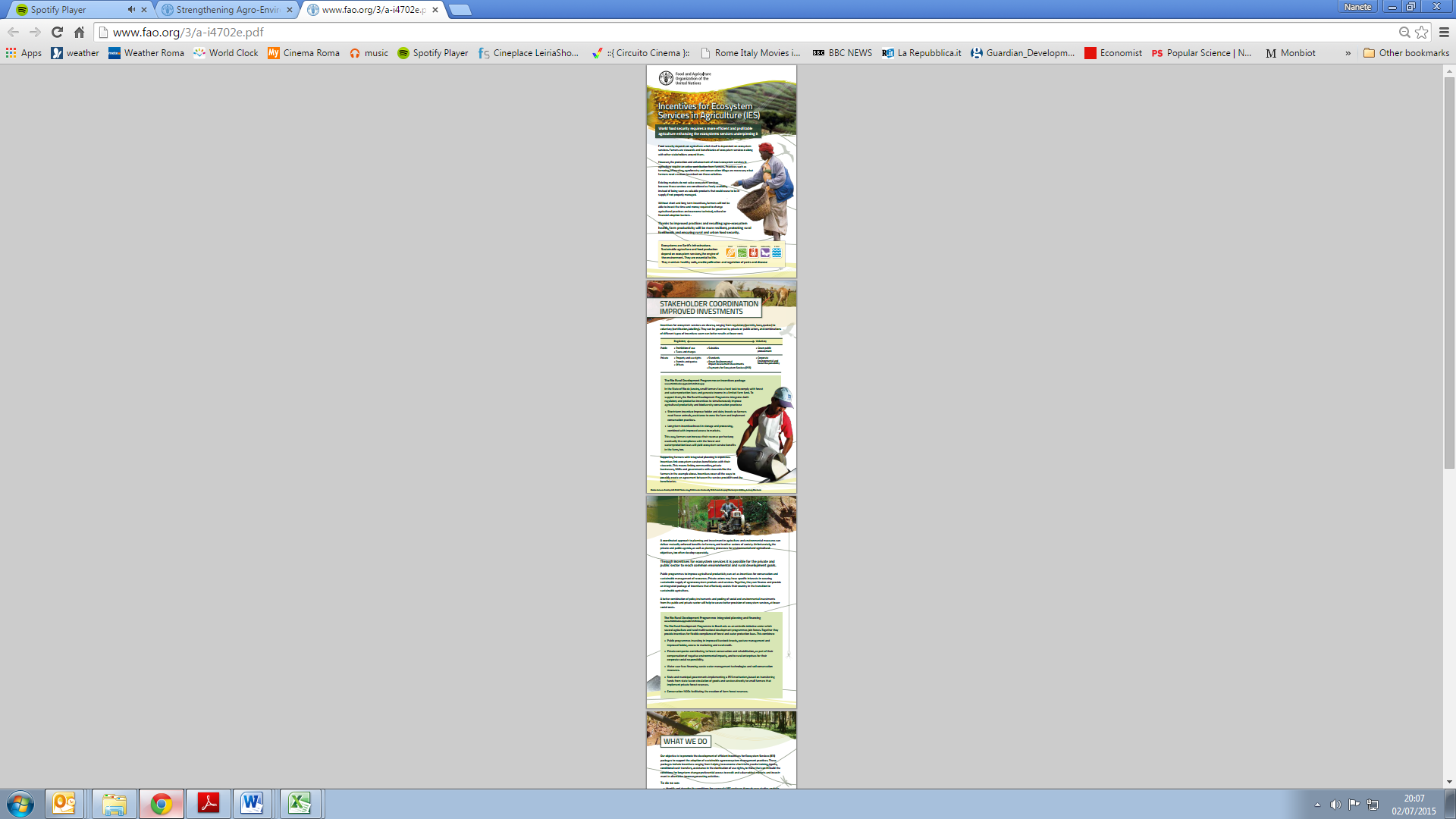
25-26 May 2016

Nairobi, Kenya

Ecosystem services in agriculture are the benefits society gets from ecosystems due to interventions by farmers. Benefits include nutritious food, clean water, healthy soils, pest and disease control and biodiversity. Sustainable practices are agricultural practices that provide more ecosystem services. Biodiversity and ecosystem services are at the heart of many solutions to sustainable increases in agricultural productivity that deliver not only better outcomes for food and nutrition security but also reduce externalities of production. Ecosystem services may be enhanced to reduce reliance on chemical inputs and other aspects of agriculture that may be detrimental to biodiversity.

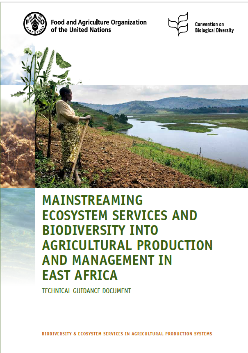
Farmers often face barriers in the adoption of sustainable practices. Incentives from public policy and private investment can be used to support farmers overcome these barriers. Better coordination and longer-term programming of these existing incentives are needed to maximize the adoption of sustainable practices that would result in improvements in ecosystem management and in livelihoods.

While the negative influence of agriculture on biodiversity and those ecosystem services that underpin healthy food systems is well recognized, agricultural and environmental policies usually don’t consider that the agriculture sector can also be a source of solutions. To offer such an integrated program, collaboration across various ministries and with private sector initiatives is required. The combination of existing public conservation and productivity investments can provide the funds to assist them in this transition.

[](http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4702e.pdf)The Incentives for Ecosystem Services (IES)[[1]](#footnote-1) project aims to improve institutional and technical conditions to develop, combine and scale-up public and private interventions towards a common objective. The project will facilitate the development of integrated packages of incentives for sustainable agriculture.

To identify how to upscale these synergies, avoid overlap and potential barriers within policies, key policy-makers need to discuss solutions to create a suitable enabling environment for IES. This brings added value by enabling a forum to discuss how different institutions can collaborate to work towards shared objectives to implement landscape restoration and food security activities.

The Nairobi Action Agenda on Africa’s Ecosystem Based Adaptation for Food Security[[2]](#footnote-2) recognized the importance of restoration and sustainability of ecosystem services for current and future food security, livelihood diversification and economic growth. **This supports the need to increase capacity to mainstream and implement CBD National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans[[3]](#footnote-3) (NBSAPs) into the activities of all those sectors whose activities can impact biodiversity. Key to supporting the NBSAPs will be to develop modalities for coordinated action across the agricultural and natural resources sectors, that can reinvest natural resource revenues, engage with private sector investment to up-scale and provide incentives for farmers to adopt more sustainable practices.**

The Capacity-Building Related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) in ACP Countries – Phase 2 (ACP/MEAs 2) project seeks to strengthen regional and national institutional capacity for the synergistic implementation of target MEA clusters (on chemicals/wastes and biodiversity). This is done by working with the Convention for Biological Diversity (CBD) Secretariat, to develop tools and guidance on integrating agriculture into NSBAPs and address selected Aichi targets (e.g. Targets 7, 13 and 14) that are key to the agricultural sector; and by building synergies with measures to eliminate the use of toxic chemicals in agricultural production systems.

Both projects contribute to the **FAO Major Area of Work on Ecosystem Services and Bioversity (MAW-ESB),** whose goal is to produce a set of guidance documents to demonstrate the importance of Integrated Landscape Management in the protection and enhancement of ESB for Sustainable Food and Agriculture. FAO Kenya, with the support of the Land and Water and Plant Production and Protection Divisions are organizing this policy dialogue to identify barriers on mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystems services in policy and decision making and how these can be addressed.

The event also counts on the support of UNEP, the Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization – KALRO and National Museums of Kenya –NMK.

## Outcomes of Regional Dialogue

* Greater awareness of environmental institutions of the contribution of ecosystem services and biodiversity to sustainable and healthy agricultural production.
* Provide guidance to decision-makers on developing and implementing NBSAPs, focusing specifically on the relevance of biodiversity and ecosystem services in agricultural production, and highlighting successful initiatives and best practices already in place in the East African region.
* Shared regional experiences in ecosystem services assessment, barriers to adopting sustainable practices, and integrated approaches to support conservation and productivity improvement, including private sector engagement.
* Policy recommendations for inter-sectoral and regional collaboration, and improved coordination of public and private co-financing.
* Curricula developed with partner academic institutions to build regional capacity to implement this integrated approach.

## Agenda

**DAY 1: Wednesday 25 May**

**Mainstreaming ecosystem services and biodiversity into agricultural production and management: Guidance for NBSAP development and implementation**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| 08.30-9.00 | Welcome, introduction of participants and meeting objectives | Min Env  Mr Mandando? |
| 09.00-10.00 | Session 1- Review the relevance of NBSAPs for agriculture |  |
|  | * Scope of NBSAPs: a living document * Analysis of past NBSAPs: trends and gaps * Synergies with other Conventions ( chemical Conventions, other biodiversity-related instruments) * Ecosystem services- based adaptation (ESbA) and climate change: what role for agriculture? | FAO HQ  UNEP |
| 10.00-11.00 | Session 2- NBSAP development and Implementation: Review of the ecosystem services provided by agriculture   * Pest management/bio-pesticides * Pollination * Soil management | FAO guidance doc authors |
| 11.00-11.30 | Break | |
| 11.30-12.30 | Session 2- NBSAP development and Implementation: Review of the ecosystem services provided by agriculture (cont.)   * Water Review of the ecosystem services and agriculture * Livestock and trees * Indigenous knowledge | FAO guidance doc authors |
| 12.30-13.30 | Lunch | |
| 13.30-15.30 | Group Work on revision of Kenya NBSAP to better reflect the contribution of ecosystem services and biodiversity to sustainable and healthy agricultural production (Experience form other countries + technical guidance document) | All authors of the chapters |
| 15.30-15.45 | Break | |
| 15.45-16.30 | Presentation of Group Work |  |
| 16.30-17.00 | Discussion and wrap up of the day |  |

**Day 2: Guidance to decision-makers on developing and implementing policies to promote ecosystem services from agriculture**

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| 9.00- 9.15 | Opening and introductions | Philip Kiriro, EAFF |
| 9.15-9.30 | Overview and objectives of workshop: strategies to support the implementation of the NBSAPs | FAO HQ |
| 9.30- 10.30 | **Cost-effective methods to assess and value ecosystem services, from sustainable agriculture**   * TEEB for Food and Agriculture * Kenya BGI Ridge to Reef: Status of river basin and coastal ES * ASAL Water Towers, Kenya: ES assessment methodologies and early findings * Discussion: other examples of cost-effective methods, advice to the future development of FAO MAW ESB | FAO HQ (MAW-ESB)  TEEB-Alex Muller  UNEP  FAO Kenya |
| 10.30-11.00 | Break | |
| 11.00-12.30 | **Barriers to adoption of sustainable agricultural practices for biodiversity: What incentives are needed?** |  |
|  | * *Case study*: Supporting Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) in Engaresero Maasai Pastoralist Heritage Area, Tanzania * *Case study*: Supporting restoration and sustainably enhancing the productivity of landscapes in Rulindo district, Rwanda * Discussion: Barriers to adoption of sustainable agricultural practices for biodiversity: What incentives are needed? | tbc  WWF Kenya |
| 12.30- 13.30 | Lunch | |
| 13.30- 14.30 | **Sources of incentives – Financing integrated landscape management through IES packages** | FAO HQ |
|  | * *Case study*: Key policies to facilitate coordinated public and private investment in the Tana Basin, Kenya * *Case study*: Regulatory mechanisms to integrate private sector investment in *miombe* forest conservation, Mozambique * Discussion:Financing integrated landscape management through IES packages | TNC  FAO Mozambique |
| 14.30-15.00 | Break | |
| 15.00-16.30 | **Investment in Sustainable Agriculture and Bioversity Conservation: Recommendations**   * Developing private investment opportunities * Access and benefit sharing regulation: What implications for agri-environmental measures? | TNC |
| 16.30- 17.00 | **Summary** of findings | FAO Kenya |

1. www.fao.org/ecosystem-services-biodiversity/incentives/en/ [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. www.afsac2.aaknet.org/index.php/conf-outcomes/nairobi-action-agenda [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. www.cbd.int/nbsap/ [↑](#footnote-ref-3)