

Mainstreaming Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity into Agricultural Production and Management to Minimize Dependency on Agrochemicals

SPREP Meeting Side Event
20th September 2016
Niue

Background:

FAO, SPREP and SPC collaboration to implement “Capacity-Building Related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements in ACP Countries-Phase 2 (MEAs 2)”

MEAs 2 Objective: to strengthen regional and national institutional capacity for the synergistic implementation of target MEA clusters (on chemicals/wastes and biodiversity).



MEAs 2 Project:

Enhance institutional capacity by:

- Working with the CBD Secretariat to develop tools and guidance on integrating agriculture into National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs) (to address selected Aichi Targets that are integral to agriculture e.g. Targets 7, 8, 13 and 14), for dissemination at national levels; and
- Building synergies with measures to eliminate the use of toxic chemicals in agricultural production systems.



A Key Output:

***Technical Guidance Document –
Mainstreaming Ecosystem Services and
Biodiversity into Agricultural Production and
Management to Minimize Dependency on
Agrochemicals***

*Practical issues for consideration in National
Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans in
Pacific Island Countries*



TGD Objective:

- Assist countries in finding synergies between two important realms of international agreements: sound chemicals management and biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.
- To be used as countries are revising any of their strategies or policies related to these two realms, in particular is oriented toward country revision, or to assist implementation, of their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), to help them attain a number of relevant Aichi Targets.

TGD Outline:

Section II: Using ecosystem services and biodiversity to minimize the use of agrochemicals in agricultural production in the Pacific Islands

- ① Defining ecosystems and ES in the Pacific Islands
- ② ES and ecological Pest and Weed management
- ③ ES and Soil Fertility
- ④ ES and Organic Agriculture
- ⑤ ES and farmlands in margins of Protected Areas (PAs)
- ⑥ ES and Agriculture in Ecotourism
- ⑦ ES and Invasive Alien Species (IAS)

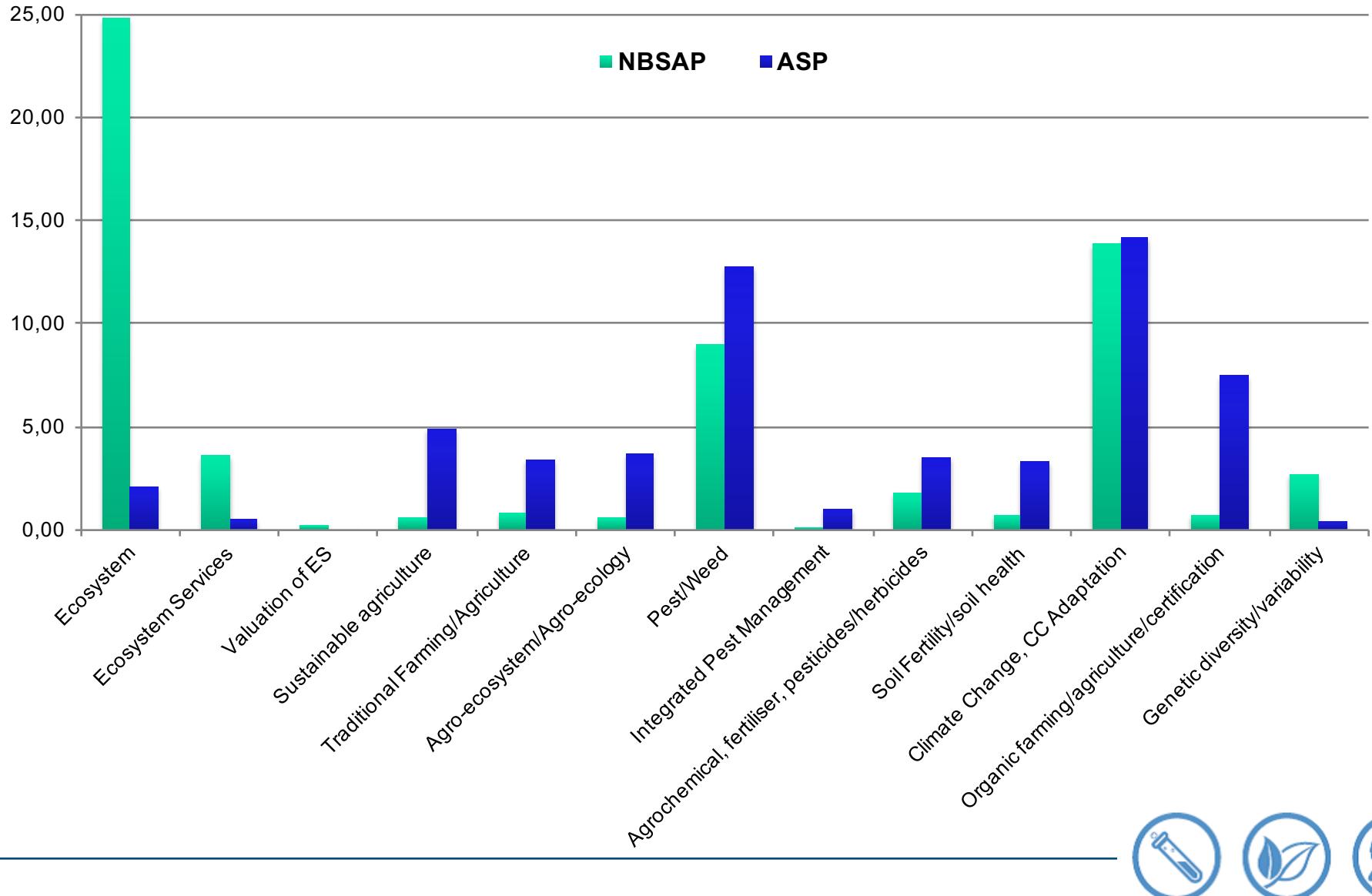
Ecosystem Services:

<u>MEA Categories</u>	
Supporting services	such as nutrient cycling, oxygen production and soil formation. These underpin the provision of the other 'service' categories.
Provisioning services	such as food, fibre, fuel and water
Regulating services	such as climate regulation, water purification and flood protection
Cultural services	such as education, recreation, and aesthetic value

Ecosystem Services of Ecotourism:

<u>MEA Categories</u>	
Supporting services	Providing species habitat, protection of biodiversity, protection of natural ecosystem processes, e.g. carbon sequestration
Provisioning services	Subsistence harvesting, resources for cultural activities (e.g. traditional medicine, handicrafts)
Regulating services	Reduce land clearing, promote habitat regeneration, reduce soil erosion, decrease water sedimentation
Cultural services	Cultural areas (e.g. old village sites), Cultural practices (e.g. traditional medicine collection, handicraft making, traditional harvesting practices), recreation, education, heirloom seed varieties and local agro-biodiversity

NBSAPs and ASPs Keyword Analysis



Country NBSAP	Mainstreaming BD in other sector Plans
Cook Islands	Integrate biodiversity into national and sectoral legislation, policies, plans and programmes.
Fiji	ensure mainstreaming of biodiversity across sectors of government, society and the economy and to find synergies with national implementation of multilateral environmental agreements
FSM	integrate concepts of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into all relevant sectoral policies, programs and plans
Kiribati	Mainstream the protection and management of island biodiversity into different sectors of government, private sectors and civil society
Niue	mainstreaming biodiversity and environmental concerns into plans and actions
Palau	integrate biodiversity conservation strategies and policies into all government planning and operations
PNG	mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation into all the main sectors is envisaged to be a gradual process
Samoa	biodiversity conservation mainstreaming is also seen in other sector plans including agriculture
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Tonga	Biological diversity is recognized, respected and integrated into all social and economic sectors strategies and plans for its economic, ecological, social, cultural and spiritual values
Tuvalu	Mainstreaming of biodiversity into the national policy framework and sector plans
Vanuatu	incorporate the Aichi Targets which will also be mainstreamed into other sectoral policies and legislation

Policies to promote Ecosystems-based Agriculture

Examples:

- Whole of Landscape-approaches
- Ridge to Reef
- Green Economy
- Ecosystem-based Adaptation
- Incentives
 - Payment for Ecosystem Services
 - Polluter-pays

