

Key messages on CIRAD's position and contributions to COP17

1. Acting beyond Protected Areas through a "Shared Territories" approach (Land-Sharing & AMCEZ: Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures)

- The global goal of protecting 30% of the land ("30x30 target") cannot rely solely on closed reserves or exclusionary approaches (land-sparing).
- It is imperative to support the sustainable coexistence of humans and nature within agricultural and forestry landscapes, rangelands, fishing and hunting areas, by fully integrative local knowledge and supporting inclusive governance models.

2. Breaking silos in global issues through a "Nexus" approach and a broader "One Health" vision

- The health of rural populations and the preservation of ecosystems are inextricably linked. CIRAD's concept of "socio-ecosystem health" (SSES) proposes viewing health at the territorial level and ensuring that all components of that territory benefit from "good health."
- Participatory approaches are at the heart of this concept. CIRAD advocates the use of living labs and local participatory tools to jointly define problems and build health, agricultural, and environmental transitions directly with communities.

3. Supporting a pragmatic, gradual, and tailored agricultural transition toward reducing pesticide use in tropical agriculture

- The coordinated reduction of pesticide use is essential to protecting our health, ecosystems and biodiversity. This transition must be carefully tailored to local contexts and, above all, be based on shared responsibility involving all stakeholders - from producers to consumers, including the private sector.
- Science must support this transition by drawing on biological, agronomic, and socioeconomic knowledge to develop alternatives to pesticides, and by combining this knowledge with local expertise to rethink the transition in collaboration with the relevant stakeholders.

4. Embodying equity and the genuine sharing of benefits in the use of biodiversity (genetic resources and Digital Sequence Information):

- Beyond the existing multilateral financial mechanism (the Cali Fund), benefit-sharing must be translated into concrete terms and implemented much more widely in collaborative research projects, through the joint development of research questions, inclusive project governance, genuine sharing of results and data, and tailored capacity-building initiatives for vulnerable stakeholders, particularly in the Global South.
- Crop biodiversity is a fundamental pillar of food security and the transition to resilient agriculture. The preservation of seeds depends on their active use to meet a variety of

needs. To this end, CIRAD advocates for inclusive governance of Genebanks that bridges the divides between research, crop breeding, and farmer use.

- To achieve this, regulatory frameworks must evolve to ensure equitable access to genetic resources and strengthen collaboration among all stakeholders, based on equitable partnerships and a renewed emphasis on non-monetary benefit-sharing practices (see the first point above).

5. Grounding financial mechanisms in the reality of rural stakeholders

- Financial mechanisms (such as biodiversity credits and certificates) must not be mere market tools that measure biodiversity gains using ecological indicators. They must certify and compensate the concrete practices of farmers, foresters, landscape managers and conservation practitioners.

CIRAD's policy briefs

- [Pastoralism and Rio Conventions: harnessing synergies for resilient socio-ecological systems](#)
- [Reducing pesticide use in tropical agriculture for human and ecosystem health](#)
- [Making farming and food systems in the global South more resilient to climate change](#)
- [Valuing crop diversity for tomorrow's agriculture: an equity issue](#)
- [Social-ecological system health: promoting sustainable relations between biodiversity, agriculture and health in territories](#)