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COMMISSION ON GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Item 4.2 of the Provisional Agenda

Sixteenth Regular Session

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STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (Commission), at its Fifteenth Regular Session, requested FAO to continue supporting countries in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources[1] (Global Plan of Action).[2] This document reports on FAO activities in this regard since the Commission's Fifteenth Regular Session. The activities are grouped according to their relevance to the four strategic priority areas of the Global Plan of Action.

2. The Global Plan of Action recognizes that the extent to which developing countries and countries with economies in transition will effectively implement their commitments under the Global Plan of Action will depend on the effective provision of funding.[3] The Commission therefore adopted in 2011 the *Funding Strategy for the Implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources*[4] (Funding Strategy) with the aim of enhancing the availability, transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of the provision of substantial and additional financial resources, and of strengthening international cooperation. At its last session, the Commission reviewed the administrative costs and agreed to consider an increase of the maximum budget per national project for future calls for proposals. The present document addresses the operation and effectiveness of the Funding Strategy, briefly summarizes the status of the implementation of the first project cycle under the FAO Trust Account and reports recommendations of the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (Working Group) on this matter.

II. *THE SECOND REPORT* ON *THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE*

3. A draft version of *The Second Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*[5] (Second Report) was presented to the Commission at its Fifteenth Regular Session.[6] In response to the Commission's request,[7] FAO made a revised draft of the Second Report available in March 2015 and invited comments from Members and observers by 31 May 2015. FAO then finalized the Second Report, taking into account comments received, and published it in English.[8] As requested by the Commission,[9] in-brief and brochure versions of the Second Report have been prepared and published and distributed in all official languages of FAO. In response to the Commission's call for support, [10] the government of China kindly offered to support the translation of the Second Report into Chinese.

III. REPORTING AND AWARENESS-RAISING ON THE GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES

4. FAO continued to distribute printed versions of the Global Plan of Action and related products and guidelines. Hindi and Vietnamese versions of the Global Plan of Action have been finalized. The publication catalogue,[11] including all FAO publications related to the Global Plan of Action, has been updated and continues to be distributed at events to encourage requests for these publications.

[1] www.fao.org/docrep/010/a1404e/a1404e00.htm.
[2] CGRFA-15/15/Report, paragraph 39.
[3] Global Plan of Action, paragraph 68.
[4] http://www.fao.org/docrep/012/i1674e/i1674e00.pdf.
[5] CGRFA-15/15/Inf.17.1, 2 and 3.
[6] CGRFA-15/15/10.
[7] CGRFA-15/15/Report, paragraph 38.
[8] http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4787e.pdf.
[9] CGRFA-15/15/Report, paragraph 37.
[10] CGRFA-15/15/Report, paragraph 39.
[11] http://www.fao.org/Ag/AGAInfo/programmes/documents/genetics/AnimalGeneticResources_Publications_catalogue.pdf.

IV. FAO SUPPORT TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES

5. During the reporting period, FAO continued to assist countries in the implementation of all strategic priority areas of the Global Plan of Action, including by providing institutional and technical support, facilitating research and building capacity. This section provides some examples of FAO's activities; more-detailed information is provided in the document, *Detailed FAO progress report on the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources*.[12]

Strategic Priority Area 1. Characterization, inventory and monitoring of trends and risks

6. Taking advantage of strategic partnerships, FAO continued to support countries in the characterization, inventory and monitoring of animal genetic resources. The FAO/ International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Joint Division on Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture (AGE) provided capacity building through both training courses and individual fellowships. During the reporting period, FAO and AGE contributed through cooperative projects with external partners to the molecular and phenotypic characterization of more than 120 breeds.

7. In 2009, the Commission requested FAO to make status and trends reports on animal genetic resources available to the Commission at each of its regular sessions.[13] In response, FAO prepared the information document, *Status of animal genetic resources – 2016*.[14] The status report is based on information provided by National Coordinators for the Management of Animal Genetic Resources (National Coordinators) to FAO's Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS). Currently, 177 countries have a National Coordinator. As of September 2016, 98 National Coordinators have updated national data since 2007, when the current version of DAD-IS (DAD-IS:3) was launched.

8. At its Fourteenth Regular Session,[15] the Commission invited countries to assign their breeds recorded in DAD-IS to the categories "exotic" or "locally adapted" for the purpose of calculating the resource indicators.[16] National Coordinators have made this information available for 4 352 out of 14 915 national breed populations.[17]

9. Since 2014, the percentage of avian and mammalian breeds for which population data are available has improved slightly, from 56 to 57 percent, and from 60 to 61 percent, respectively. The risk status remained essentially unchanged from 2014 to 2016; 17 percent of 8 822 breeds are currently classified as being at risk; 18 percent are classified as not at risk; 58 percent have unknown risk status and 7 percent are reported to be extinct.[18] Trends in the development of breed populations cannot be reported to this session of the Commission due to the ongoing revision of DAD-IS.

10. During the reporting period, FAO continued to maintain against all odds DAD-IS and, with extra-budgetary funding from the Government of Germany, develop a new prototype of DAD-IS. As part of the full implementation of its Revised Strategic Framework, FAO initiated in 2015 the centralization of major information management activities, including DAD-IS, in its Information Technology Division, which in the future will therefore be fully responsible for the further development and maintenance of the DAD-IS infrastructure. Although this development aims to increase the long-term sustainability of DAD-IS and other information systems, it caused short-term delays in the implementation of the DAD-IS project. The revision of DAD-IS will be completed during the current biennium. The Working Group, at its Ninth Session, stressed the importance of

[12] CGRFA/WG-AnGR-9/16/Inf.2.
[13] CGRFA-12/09/Report, paragraph 39.
[14] CGRFA-16/17/Inf.15.
[15] CGRFA-14/13/Report, pargraph 31.
[16] CGRFA-14/13/Report, paragraph 32.
[17] CGRFA-16/17/Inf.15.
[18] CGRFA-15/15/Inf.18.

DAD-IS and made several recommendations on its use and quality of data to the Commission which have been reflected in section VIII below.[19]

11. FAO continued to contribute to the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP),[20] in particular with potential indicators on biodiversity for the Sustainable Development Goals,[21] specifically under Target 2.5 of Goal 2: "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture."[22] Final decisions on the targets and indicators, which under the current proposal would include the monitoring of breeds both *in situ* and *ex situ*, will be made in late 2016. If approved, the proposed indicators will imply the need for countries to update information on their programmes for locally adapted breeds on an annual basis. FAO furthermore contributed to the relevant chapter of the Global Biodiversity Outlook 4.

Strategic Priority Area 2. Sustainable use and development

12. The Commission, at its Fifteenth Regular Session, called upon countries to continue implementing the Global Plan of Action in order to contribute to global food security and sustainable rural development.[23] In response, FAO further invested in providing assistance in these fields, both directly and through cooperation with other organizations.

13. In 2016, FAO finalized, published and distributed the *Guidelines for the Development of Integrated Multipurpose Animal Recording Systems*,[24] endorsed by the Commission at its last session. FAO collaborated with various partners to provide assistance to more than 35 countries in the implementation of such systems through projects, training workshops, expert meetings and stakeholder consultations.

14. Particular topics receiving emphasis in FAO's technical support, capacity building and research included during the reporting period include climate change, community-based breeding programmes, sustainable crossbreeding and development of livestock market chains for smallholders.

15. Several countries received support through Technical Cooperation Projects (TCP), administered by FAO and AGE. The projects address various issues of priority to each country, including livestock development, animal identification and traceability, genetic improvement and application of reproductive technologies.

16. FAO continued its work in support of small-scale livestock keepers. Specifically, with the extra-budgetary support received from the Government of Germany, FAO established the Pastoralist Knowledge Hub.[25] The objectives of the Pastoralist Knowledge Hub are to facilitate communication among pastoralist livestock keepers, to empower them by improving their representation in policy-making processes and to gather and share information on factors influencing their livelihoods. Seven regional pastoralist networks have been established or strengthened across the world.

Strategic Priority Area 3. Conservation

17. Through TCPs, FAO provided countries with technical support on the conservation of animal genetic resources. FAO, along with collaborators in Europe and several African and South American countries, was successful in obtaining a research grant that aims to improve the management of *ex situ* conservation programmes and increase the utilization of germplasm stored in gene banks. The project, "IMAGE - Innovative Management of Animal Genetic Resources", funded by the European Commission, will continue until 2020.

18. FAO and partners also organized and contributed to several training workshops and expert meetings on conservation of animal genetic resources in different locations world-wide.

[19] CGRFA-16/17/12, paragraphs 10-11.
[20] http://www.bipindicators.net/about.
[21] http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals.
[22] http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/hunger/.
[23] CGRFA-15/15/Report paragraph 39.
[24] CGRFA-15/15/Inf.20.
[25] http://www.fao.org/pastoralist-knowledge-hub/en.

Strategic Priority Area 4. Policies, institutions and capacity-building

19. FAO and its partners contributed to the development and/or implementation of three global projects and 23 regional or national projects involving more than 40 countries. Over the past two years, FAO organized, with partners, six capacity-building activities with an average of six countries participating.

20. FAO provided and still provides support to various countries and regional bodies in the development of policies related to the management of animal genetic resources, including National Strategy and Action Plans for management of animal genetic resources (NSAP) and national laws and legislation.

21. FAO continued to collaborate with National Coordinators and regional stakeholders to maintain and strengthen Regional and Sub-regional Focal Points or networks in Asia, the Central Asia sub-region, the Near East and Africa. FAO continued its collaboration with the Regional Focal Points for Europe and for Latin America and the Caribbean.

22. FAO also contributed to a range of cross-cutting initiatives related to biodiversity, biotechnology and nutrition, including the preparation of scientific papers on the interactions between animal genetic resources and climate change, crossbreeding, genetic improvement of small breeds and various applications of genomics within and across breed populations. The 55th, 56th and 57th volumes of the journal *Animal Genetic Resources* have been published since the last meeting of the Commission. Due to funding problems, the journal is available exclusively as an online version and will be discontinued in 2017.

23. FAO continues to maintain the Domestic Animal Diversity Network (DAD-Net) and regional subgroups as an informal forum for the discussion of issues relevant to the management of animal genetic resources. Numbers of subscribers and messages continue to increase steadily. As of April 2016, more than 2 860 persons from more than 185 countries were subscribed to DAD-Net. In 2015, DAD-Net exchanged more than 1 000 messages.

V. FAO ACTIVITIES ON ECOSYSTEM SERVICES PROVIDED BY ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES

24. The Commission, at its last session, endorsed the report of the Eighth Session of the Working Group, including the Working Group's recommendations regarding ecosystem services provided by livestock species and breeds.[26] The Working Group had recommended that the Commission request from FAO a range of follow-up actions, including awareness-raising, improvement of the mapping of breed distributions and the description of phenotypic measures and biological functions and improvement of assessment methods for the valorization of ecosystem services provided by livestock and technical support to countries.[27] FAO's activities in response to the Commission's request are summarized in the document *Contributions of livestock species and breeds to the provision of ecosystem services*.[28]

25. Domesticated bees, besides being an animal genetic resource that provides provisioning services such as honey and beeswax, also fulfil important regulating services as a pollinator.[29] Recently, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), with input by FAO and the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators (IPI), launched an assessment of pollinators, pollination and food production and approved the *Summary for Policy Makers of the Thematic Assessment of Pollinators, Pollination and Food Production*.[30]

[26] CGRFA-15/15/9, paragraph 18.
[27] CGRFA-15/15/Report, paragraph 36.
[28] CGRFA-16/17/Inf.16.
[29] http://www.fao.org/3/a-at598e.pdf, pages 59-60.
[30] Decision IPBES/4/1, section IV.

26. In their responses submitted for the Second Report, six countries mentioned bees. Based on an informal survey undertaken on DAD-Net in April 2016, more than 30 countries have governmental or non-governmental conservation programmes for bee genetic resources. Poland already includes bees in their national version of DAD-IS, but no such option is systematically available for all countries on a global basis.

VI. COLLABORATION

27. FAO continued its interaction with regional bodies and regional economic communities, various scientific organizations and non-governmental organizations. FAO maintains its recognized technical competence in the management of animal genetic resources through various contributions to scientific endeavours, including by undertaking research and development projects and publishing scientific publications. The preparation of the Second Report included the mobilization of contributions from more than 150 individuals who served as authors or reviewers.

28. The usefulness of research collaborations, regional networks and continuous exchange through DAD-Net was commended by the *Evaluation of FAO's Work in Genetic Resources*.[31]

VII. THE OPERATION AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE FUNDING STRATEGY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES

29. The Commission, at its Twelfth Regular Session, adopted the Funding Strategy[32] and requested FAO to implement it.[33] The Funding Strategy covers all known and potential sources of financial resources that support the implementation of the Global Plan of Action. The Funding Strategy established, as one of its financial resources, an FAO Trust Account for voluntary contributions to support national and regional projects for implementation of the Global Plan of Action.

30. At its Thirteenth Regular Session, the Commission requested FAO to launch the first call for proposals for the use of funds received through the FAO Trust Account, and provided detailed guidance on the process.[34] At its Fourteenth Regular Session, the Commission adopted draft monitoring procedures,[35] as envisaged in the Funding Strategy.[36]

31. At the Fifteenth Regular Session of the Commission, the Secretariat presented an update on the status of the FAO Trust Account projects.[37] The implementation of all projects was on-going, but the status of the projects varied. The selection and operation of projects under the Funding Strategy was reported to be complex and time consuming. The Commission reviewed the administrative costs and agreed to consider, at its Sixteenth Regular Session, an increase of the maximum budget per national project for future calls for proposals.[38]

Status of the FAO Trust Account and projects funded through the first call for proposals

32. The first call for proposals was supported by voluntary contributions totalling US$1 050 402 from Switzerland (US$406 000), Norway (US$100 000) and Germany (€480 000). To date a total of US$1 041 506 has been disbursed.

[31] http://www.fao.org/3/a-bd461e.pdf.
[32] CGRFA-12/09/Report, Appendix C.
[33] CGRFA-12/09/Report, paragraph 43.
[34] CGRFA-13/11/Report 12, paragraph 85-88.
[35] CGRFA-14/13/Report, paragraph 65.
[36] Annex I Section C, II Project Cycle, paragraph 8c.
[37] CGRFA-15/15/11, paragraphs 43-51.
[38] CGRFA-15/15/Report, paragraph 42.

33. The project cycle agreed by the Commission consisted of the following steps:

- Opening calls for proposals (prepared by the Secretariat under the guidance of the Working Group, based on decisions of the Commission);
- Submission of concept notes (by Commission Members or legal or natural persons, in consultation with Commission Members);
- Screening and response to concept notes (by the six Members of the Bureau of the Commission, on the basis of preparatory work done by the Secretariat and the recommendations of the Bureau of the Working Group);
- Submission of project proposals based on approved concept notes (by Commission Members or legal or natural persons, in consultation with Commission Members, through National Focal Points);
- Appraisal of project proposals (by the Bureau of the Commission, on the basis of recommendations submitted by the Bureau of the Working Group and an appraisal report submitted by a panel of experts designated by the Bureau of the Working Group);
- Approval of projects for funding within the project cycle (by the Bureau of the Commission and, in addition, one representative per each region);
- Disbursement of funds and implementation, and reporting and monitoring (by the Secretariat). An independent evaluation of the project cycle will take place under the aegis of the Commission in and funds have already been budgeted for this evaluation.

34. The Bureau of the Commission approved 13 project proposals involving 30 countries. Subsequently, 17 Letters of Agreement (LoAs) were signed for the implementation of the 13 projects. Additional details about the projects, including countries involved, objectives, numbers of species and breeds addressed and project status can be found in the document *Detailed FAO progress report on the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources*.[39]

35. As of October 2016, ten projects have been closed and the remaining three projects are in the final stages of implementation. The active projects and the overall FAO Trust Account project cycle are scheduled to be closed by the end of 2016.

36. The administration and monitoring of each project under the Funding Strategy has been complex and time-consuming. For example, the development and negotiation of LoAs, particularly matters regarding procurement and subcontracting, as well as the review of project reports and related correspondence required careful attention to properly manage and implement the FAO Trust Account. The development of the LoAs required between 2 and 18 months of negotiation, depending on the project. This delayed the implementation of several projects. Revisions of work plans were necessary in many cases and implementation and reporting needed to be deferred. For example, several regional projects required individual LoAs with every project partner.

37. In line with the reporting and monitoring requirements for individual projects funded under the FAO Trust Account,[40] results-based management has been achieved through use of standard FAO reporting and monitoring procedures. Recipients reported in accordance with an agreed schedule against progress milestones identified in the project documents. Standard FAO monitoring procedures for LoAs applied.

38. FAO's contribution to the implementation of the Funding Strategy included substantial inputs by technical officers for the development and monitoring of projects, as well as overall coordination by an associate professional officer funded by Switzerland.

39. The Funding Strategy defines the initial technical priorities for projects under the FAO Trust Account as follows: Information exchange, technology transfer and capacity-building (reflecting the

[39] CGRFA/WG-AnGR-9/16/Inf.2.
[40] Section B.8 of Annex 1 to the Funding Strategy.

Global Plan of Action priorities 12, 13 and 14); Sustainable use of animal genetic resources (reflecting the Global Plan of Action priorities 4, 5, and 6); and Managing animal genetic resources (reflecting the Global Plan of Action priorities 1, 8 and 9).

40. Every region, with the exception of North America, benefitted from one or more projects approved under the first project cycle of the FAO Trust Account. Seven LoAs were implemented by governmental institutions or ministries, five by national research organizations or universities and five by NGOs. The projects facilitated activities improving the management of animal genetic resources for more than 50 different national breed populations belonging to seven species.

41. Awareness-raising was a key component of all projects and most of the projects included capacity-building activities. Livestock keepers were the main beneficiaries of the projects. More than 2 150 people attended awareness-raising, capacity-building and dissemination events with participants ranging from government personnel and livestock keepers to researchers and technical experts. These stakeholders benefited through increased networking with other livestock keepers and technical experts. Livestock keepers represented both genders and a range of age groups. Other stakeholders who benefitted included members of producer and marketing associations, university students and staff of implementing agencies. At least 20 policies of various types were prepared, including breeding strategies, conservation plans and biocultural community protocols. Breed data sheets for DAD-IS were compiled for those projects that included a component on breed characterization.

Options to improve the operation and effectiveness of the FAO Trust Account

42. Some projects funded in the past under the FAO Trust Account were not fully aligned with existing livestock policies or the NSAP of the relevant countries. The Working Group recommended that in the future priority be given to projects under the FAO Trust Account aimed at the development of National Strategies and Action Plans for countries lacking such plans or to projects that implement National Strategies and Action Plans or other established policy frameworks for the management of animal genetic resources, as well as projects involving nongovernmental organizations or any other stakeholders active in the management of animal genetic resources.[41] All projects funded under the FAO Trust Account should either reflect the needs and priorities identified in an existing NSAP or aim at establishing such a policy. Projects have to be part of a "bigger picture", i.e. the implementation of the Global Plan of Action, and should consider emerging challenges and trends[42] in the management of animal genetic resources as identified in the light of the Second Report.

43. Effectiveness of projects could be improved by providing sufficient budgetary support in the project budgets for backstopping, monitoring and technical assistance. In addition, encouraging the preparation of multi-stakeholder project proposals may improve effectiveness. Most of the projects undertaken with a wide diversity of partners, in particular non-governmental partners, had better performance than did other projects with respect to delivery of outputs on time and in line with the agreed work plan. None of these projects resulted in non-delivery of main outputs. The Working Group therefore recommended that the Commission give priority to regional projects and projects that collaborate with different stakeholders, including non-governmental and civil society organizations and the private sector.[43]

44. Increasing the maximum budget per project could improve the operation and effectiveness of the FAO Trust Account. By supporting fewer bigger projects, rather than many small projects, administrative costs per project could be reduced. The Working Group recommended for any future call for proposals under the Funding Strategy, to increase the maximum budget per national project to US$100 000 and to US$300 000 for regional projects.[44] Criteria for selection of projects for funding would thus have to be more stringent, which could help to increase the quality of projects funded. Fewer projects would also mean that they could be more easily monitored and revised, if necessary.

[41] CGRFA-16/17/12, paragraph 24.
[42] CGRFA-16/17/14, paragraph 8-9.
[43] CGRFA-165/17/12, paragraph 24.
[44] CGRFA-16/1712, paragraph 24.

The requirements of LoAs with respect to procurement and subcontracting would need to be clearly reflected in the next call for proposals to avoid time-consuming negotiation of project proposals.

Status of other resources under the Funding Strategy

45. Work on animal genetic resources, including the implementation of the Global Plan of Action, contributes to six Outcomes of the FAO's *Medium Term Plan 2014-17* relating to specific goals; *Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner*; *Reduce rural poverty*; and *Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems.*[45] The value of FAO's Regular Programme resources for work on animal genetic resources amounted to approximately US$3.1 million during 2014-2015 and US$1.4 million during 2016.

46. During the reporting period, the value of FAO Technical Cooperation Projects contributing to this work amounted to approximately US$1.0 million, and from the IAEA Technical Cooperation Programme through the FAO/IAEA Joint Division of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture approximately to US$1.5 million.

47. FAO received funds to support the implementation of the Global Plan of Action at global level from France, Germany, and Switzerland (total of approximately US$1.1 million) and for regional and country projects from Germany, Iraq, Mongolia, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey (total of approximately US$5.9 million). For some of these countries, the support was with funds the countries had received from donors, specifically the European Union, UNDP and World Bank. The funds under these programme cooperation agreements helped FAO provide catalytic funds for special activities at all levels. FAO is also associated with several European Commission-funded projects that provide stipends for developing-country participants and support the generation and dissemination of knowledge.

48. The Funding Strategy lists four different types of relevant resources, including resources that are not under FAO control. FAO has a facilitating role in enhancing countries' access to information on funding. It carries out this role by continuing to provide information on funding sources and grants through DAD-Net. Although information about resources not under FAO control are scant, ample evidence suggests increasing recognition by donors of the importance of management of animal genetic resources would be beneficial. For example, the European Union continues to provide support to the African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) project on "Strengthening the Capacity of African Countries to Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of African Animal Genetic Resources" and increasingly involves developing countries in animal genetic resources projects under its Horizon 2020 research-support programme. Donor support for management of animal genetic resources is often integrated into large comprehensive programmes, such as projects that support pastoralism or enhancement of entire livestock value chains, or through complementary activities, such as projects on animal identification and traceability.

VIII. GUIDANCE SOUGHT

49. The Commission may wish to:

Implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources

(i) Call upon countries to continue to implement the Global Plan of Action, in order to contribute to global food security and sustainable rural development, and in particular to help achieve SDGs 2 and 15;

(ii) Request FAO to continue to support country implementation of the Global Plan of Action;

(iii) Encourage FAO and countries to foster collaboration between international, regional and national organizations, civil society and private sector entities to improve the management of animal genetic resources;

[45] CL 153/3 Web Annex 5

(iv) Request FAO to continue to pursue partnerships and alliances with other international mechanisms and organizations, as well as civil society and private entities in order to enhance the mobilization of financial resources for the implementation of the Global Plan of Action;

Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS)

(v) Stress the importance of DAD-IS as the international clearing-house mechanism for animal genetic resources and welcome the development of its updated version;

(vi) Request FAO to explore options for improving the linkages between DAD-IS and national, regional and other data bases, such as the cooperative database of Brazil, Canada and the USA, and to include in future versions of DAD-IS gene bank data from the European CryoWEB data bases and from other gene bank data bases;

(vii) Request FAO and National Coordinators for the Management of Animal Genetic Resources to improve their collaboration, including with regional stakeholders to maintain and strengthen regional and sub-regional focal points;

(viii) Stress the need for countries to regularly update their national data in DAD-IS or FABIS-net, including information on animal genetic resources both *in situ* and *ex situ*, and to provide information on breed classifications, in order to ensure that decisions on the implementation of the Global Plan of Action are informed by the most up-to-date data and information available;

Knowledge and awareness-raising

(ix) Request FAO and countries to continue raising awareness of the important roles of livestock producers and of livestock species and breeds in the provision of ecosystem services;

(x) Request FAO and countries to improve the mapping of species, and breed distributions where possible, and the description of phenotypic measures and biological functions, particularly in grassland-based production systems, in order to better target interventions for livestock producers;

(xi) Request countries to strengthen the link between breed conservation, sustainable agricultural production and nature conservation, and the collaboration of the agricultural/livestock sector with the environment/wildlife/forestry sector, ensuring full participation of all livestock producers, with special consideration to small-scale livestock keepers and pastoralists;

Incentives

(xii) Request countries to develop results-based incentive systems to support the continued provision of ecosystem services by livestock producers, with special consideration to locally adapted breeds, small-scale livestock keepers and pastoralists, by improving: a) assessment methods for the valorisation of ecosystem services provided by livestock, and b) coordination among public and private investments in productivity enhancements and value-added opportunities with programmes and initiatives supporting the protection of ecosystem services;

Pollinators

(xiii) Take note of the IPBES *Summary for Policymakers of the Thematic Assessment of Pollinators, Pollination and Food Production*; consider the implications of the assessment for the work of FAO, including pollinator-oriented conservation approaches; and provide guidance to the Conference, as appropriate, with regard to possible next steps;

(xiv) Request FAO to investigate the possibilities of including in DAD-IS information on domesticated honeybees and potentially other insect pollinators;

Funding Strategy

(xv) Request FAO to compile project reports and achievements and publicize these on the website of FAO;

(xvi) Increase for any future calls for proposals under the Funding Strategy the maximum budget per national project to US$100 000 and to US$300 000 for regional and other multi-country projects, ensuring that the average contributions to individual countries do not exceed US$100 000;

(xvii) Invite donors to facilitate adequate monitoring, backstopping and technical assistance of projects under the FAO Trust Account by allocating sufficient funding;

(xviii) Give priority to projects under the FAO Trust Account aimed at the development of NSAPs for countries lacking such plans or to projects that implement NSAPs or other established policy frameworks for the management of animal genetic resources, as well as projects involving non-governmental organizations or any other stakeholders active in the management of animal genetic resources;

(xix) Give priority to regional projects and projects that collaborate with different stakeholders, including non-governmental and civil society organizations and the private sector;

(xx) Require one focal point per regional project, where feasible, to be administratively responsible for the project;

(xxi) Focus the next call for proposals under the Funding Strategy on new and emerging issues and trends, as identified by the Second Report and stakeholder consultations;

(xxii) Invite donors and other stakeholders, including the private sector, to contribute to the implementation of the Global Plan of Action, including to the Funding Strategy; and

(xxiii) Request FAO to continue exploring further options to mobilize voluntary contributions to the Funding Strategy.