Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Sector level – Tracking progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals

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Background

- On 25 September 2015, the 193 Member States of the United Nations adopted the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- The new Agenda includes 17 goals, 169 targets and 230 indicators

- Here we focus on SDG 2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture) one of its target 2.5. and 2 indicators 2.5.b and 2.5.2

Target 2.5

By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

Indicators 2.5.1b and 2.5.2

Indicator 2.5.1b: Number of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities – refers to the number of local breeds with material stored within gene banks with amounts necessary for a breed's reconstitution in case of extinction.

Indicator 2.5.2: Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction - The indicator presents the percentage of local livestock breeds among local breeds with known risk status classified as being at risk of extinctions at a certain moment in time, as well as the trends for this percentage. Risk classification is based on population sizes.

Data and Indicator Calculation

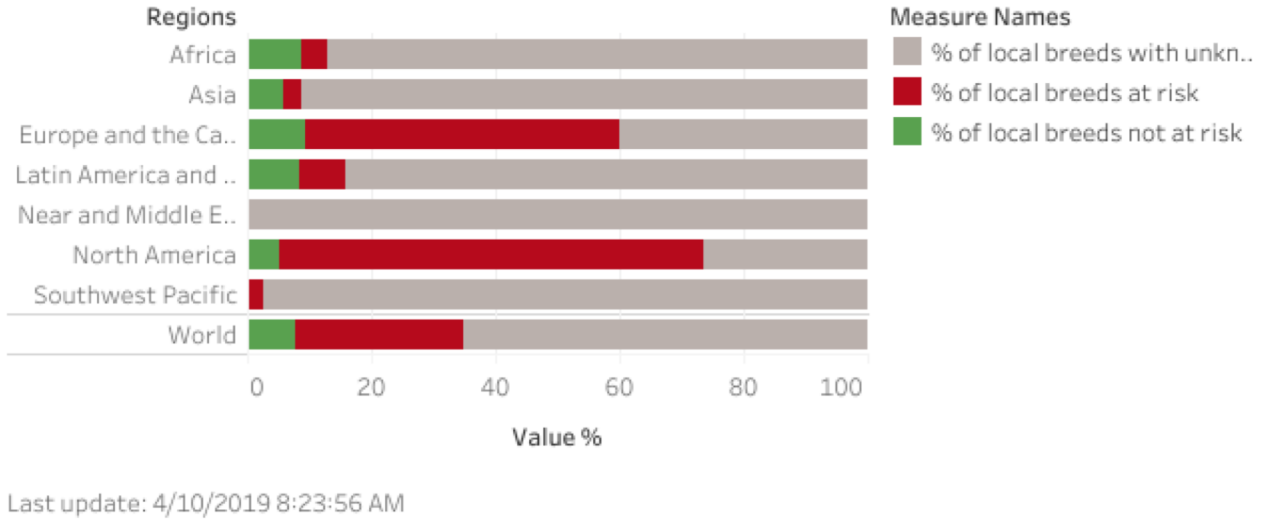
- Basic data to be reported by the National Coordinator for the Management of Animal Genetic Resources (NC) to DAD-IS, the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (http://www.fao.org/dad-is/en/)
- For 2.5.1b: cryconserved material – semen, embryos, oocytes…number of donors and doses
- For 2.5.2: population size per breed, eventually also number of male and female breeding animals
- DAD-IS calculates the Indicators automatically once per year according to an internationally agreed calendar

Intrepretation

- Increase in the number of breeds with sufficient material stored = progress towards target 2.5
- Decrease in the proportion of breeds at risk = progress towards target 2.5

The problem:

- Lack of data
- Indicators cover only a part of the target



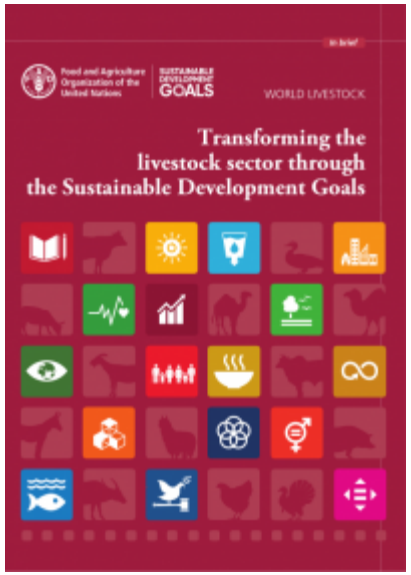
Intrepretation

+Intensification can increase production, reduce hunger, the environmental burden of livestock production, emission intensities,

-but it can compromise animal welfare and human health, by the use of antimicrobials and by an increased risk of cases and spread of zoonotic diseases.

-and it can also cause a loss of animal genetic diversity, because in intensive systems - in general - fewer, but more specialized breeds are maintained

Thank you



http://www.fao.org/3/CA1201EN/ca1201en.pdf