



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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- 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



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



**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.

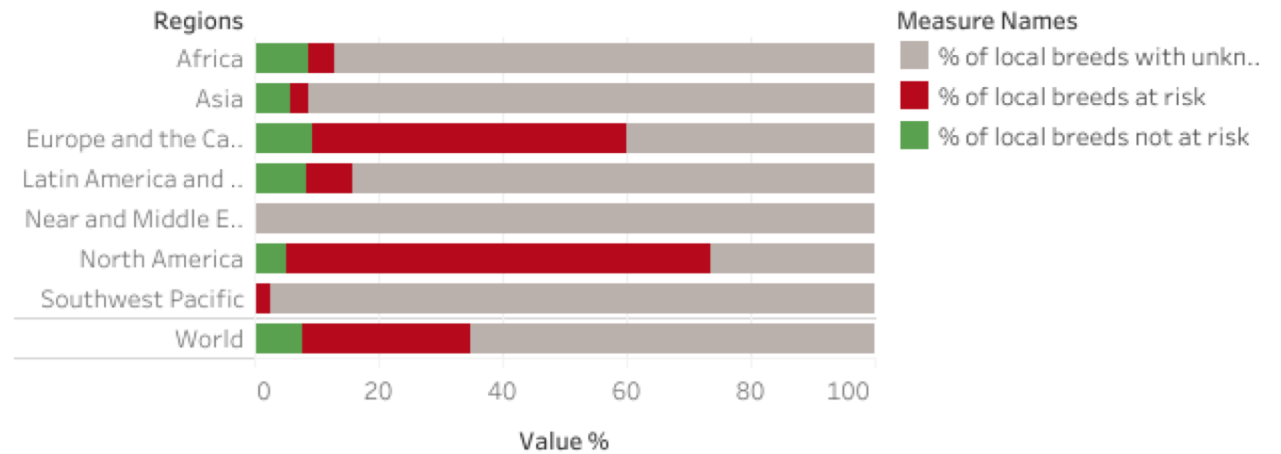


- Basic data to be reported by the National Coordinator for the Management of Animal Genetic Resources (NC) to DAD-IS, the [Domestic Animal Diversity Information System](http://www.fao.org/dad-is/en/) (<http://www.fao.org/dad-is/en/>)
- For 2.5.1b: cryconserved material – semen, embryos, oocytes...number 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

- 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

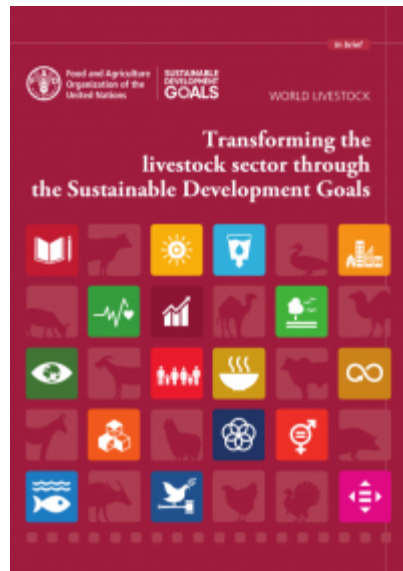


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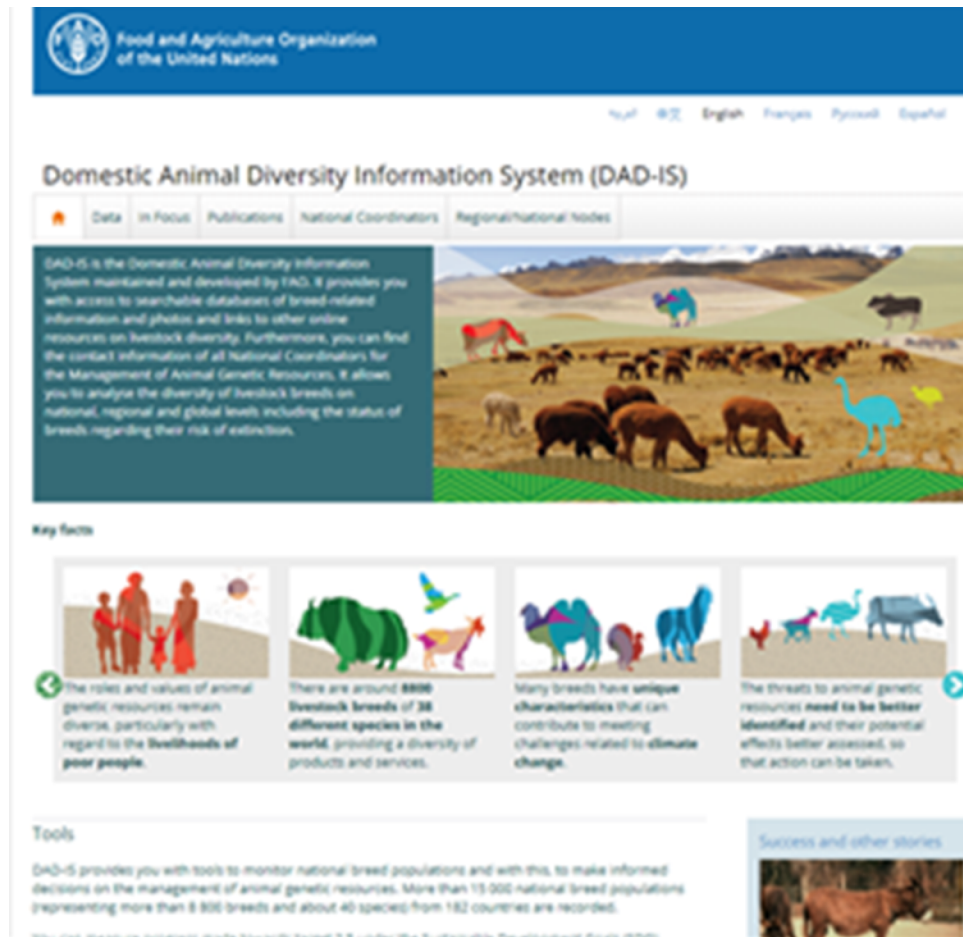


- +Intensification can increase production, reduce hunger, the environmental burden of livestock production, emission intensities,
- but it can compromise animal welfare and human health, by the use of antimicrobials and by an increased risk of cases and spread of zoonotic diseases.
- and it can also 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>



The image is a screenshot of the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS) website. The header includes the FAO logo and the text "Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations". Below the header, there are navigation tabs for "Data", "In Focus", "Publications", "National Coordinators", and "Regional/National nodes". The main content area features a large image of a herd of animals in a field. Below this, there is a section titled "Key facts" with four columns of text and illustrations:

- Column 1:** The roles and values of animal genetic resources remain diverse, particularly with regard to the livelihoods of poor people.
- Column 2:** There are around 8000 livestock breeds of 38 different species in the world, providing a diversity of products and services.
- Column 3:** Many breeds have unique characteristics that can contribute to meeting challenges related to climate change.
- Column 4:** The threats to animal genetic resources need to be better identified and their potential effects better assessed, so that action can be taken.

At the bottom, there are sections for "Tools" and "Success and other stories". The "Tools" section states: "DAD-IS provides you with tools to monitor national breed populations and with this, to make informed decisions on the management of animal genetic resources. More than 13 000 national breed populations representing more than 8 000 breeds and about 40 species from 182 countries are recorded." The "Success and other stories" section includes a small image of a cow.