

CGRFA-12/09/Report

Twelfth Regular Session of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

Rome, Italy, 19 – 23 October 2009



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

**REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON GENETIC RESOURCES
FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

**Twelfth Regular Session
Rome, 19 – 23 October 2009**

The documents of the Twelfth Regular Session of the
Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
are to be found on the internet at:

<http://www.fao.org/nr/cgrfa/cgrfa-meetings/cgrfa-comm/twelfth-reg/en/>

They may also be obtained from:

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Twelfth Regular Session of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (the Commission) met in Rome, Italy, from 19-23 October 2009. For reasons of economy, this report does not contain the list of delegates and observers. The list is available on the Internet, at the Commission's website.¹

II. OPENING OF THE SESSION AND ELECTION OF THE CHAIR AND VICE-CHAIRS

2. The outgoing Chair of the Commission, Mr Bert Visser (the Netherlands), opened the meeting and welcomed delegates and observers.

3. Mr Alexander Müller, Assistant Director-General, Natural Resources Management and Environment Department, welcomed delegates and observers. He noted the upcoming World Summit on Food Security emphasizing that the global food insecurity situation had worsened, and the number of people suffering from hunger continued to grow. Mr Müller stated that in light of global hunger and climate change, the work of the Commission had never been more relevant, and that the World Summit on Food Security provided an opportunity to profile the essential role of all genetic resources for food and agriculture as key assets in achieving global food security. He stressed that the food and agriculture sector had to continue to have diverse genetic materials to improve production to feed the world's human population, and that maintaining genetic diversity was essential to enable adaptation to changing environmental conditions, including climate change.

4. Mr Müller noted that the Special Information Seminar on Access and Benefit-sharing for Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, convened by FAO, 17 October 2009, had been well attended and had provided an excellent opportunity to gain insight and enable discussion on this important issue. He stated that the Commission was the most experienced and best positioned international body to address issues related to the sustainable use, development and conservation of genetic resources for food and agriculture. Mr Müller thanked the Governments of Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, the Russian Federation, Spain and Switzerland for their generous support for this session, and wished delegates a fruitful session.

5. Mr Visser recalled that the Commission, at its Eleventh Regular Session, had requested its Bureau to play an active role in preparing for the current session, including in the development of a detailed plan for the implementation of the Multi-Year Programme of Work and the preparation of draft Rules of Procedure.

6. Mr Visser briefly reported on the activities of the Bureau, which had met twice during the intersessional period. He indicated that the Bureau had considered the provisional agenda; the convening of the Special Information Seminar on Access and Benefit-sharing for Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture; preparation of the *Second Report on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*; development of the Draft Strategic Plan 2010-2017 for the implementation of the Multi-Year Programme of Work; and Rules of Procedure. Mr Visser informed the Commission that the Bureau had met with the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), as well as with the Bureau of the Third Session of the Governing Body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (International Treaty). He provided a brief report on the Special Information Seminar. Mr Visser thanked the Commission for the opportunity to serve as Chair, and expressed his appreciation to the other members of the Bureau and to the Secretariat for the support he had received during his term.

¹ <http://www.fao.org/nr/cgrfa>

7. The Chair and Vice-Chairs of the Commission for the Twelfth Regular Session were then elected: Mr Javad Mozafari Hashjin (Islamic Republic of Iran) as Chair and, as Vice-Chairs, Ms Grethe Helene Evjen (Norway), Mr Cheikh Alassane Fall (Senegal), Mr Brad Fraleigh (Canada), Mr Modesto Fernandez Díaz-Silveira (Cuba), Mr Travis Power (Australia) and Mr Joel S. Rudinas (Philippines). Mr Jens Weibull (Sweden) was elected *Rapporteur*.
8. In taking the Chair, Mr Mozafari, thanked Mr Visser for his guidance and leadership and for all his work in preparing for the current session. He extended his appreciation to the outgoing members of the Bureau for their work in preparing for the current session and thanked the Secretariat. Mr Mozafari stressed that achieving global food security was extremely challenging, and that genetic resources for food and agriculture were crucial assets in addressing food insecurity, poverty and climate change.
9. The Secretariat announced that Kyrgyzstan had recently become a Member of the Commission bringing the membership of the Commission to 171 Member Countries and the European Community, and that the convening of the current session would be in all official languages of FAO, including Russian.
10. The Commission adopted the Agenda, as given in *Appendix A*.

III. CROSS-SECTORAL MATTER: ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING FOR GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

11. The Commission considered the documents, *Policies and arrangements for access and benefit-sharing for genetic resources for food and agriculture*,² and the document, *Status of the negotiations of the International Regime on Access and Benefit-sharing*.³ It took note of the background study papers commissioned by its Secretariat on the use and exchange of genetic resources for food and agriculture,⁴ on the role of genetic resources for food and agriculture in existing access and benefit-sharing policies and arrangements,⁵ on trends in intellectual property rights relating to genetic resources for food and agriculture⁶ and on the impact of climate change on countries' interdependence on genetic resources for food and agriculture.⁷ It requested that the background studies be transmitted to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing established under the CBD.
12. The Commission stressed the essential role of genetic resources for food and agriculture for achieving food security, and requested its Secretariat to report on the results of the negotiations of the International Regime on Access and Benefit-sharing to the next session of the Commission. The Commission prepared and adopted Resolution 1/2009 contained in *Appendix B*.
13. The Commission expressed the need for intersessional work. It encouraged:
- Members of the Commission to work closely with the negotiators of the International Regime on Access and Benefit-sharing in their respective countries;

² CGRFA-12/09/3.1.

³ CGRFA-12/09/3.2 Rev.1.

⁴ Background Study Paper No. 43: *The use and exchange of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture*; Background Study Paper No. 44: *The use and exchange of forest genetic resources for food and agriculture*; Background Study Paper No. 45: *The use and exchange of aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture*; Background Study Paper No. 46: *The use and exchange of microbial genetic resources for food and agriculture*; Background Study Paper No. 47: *The use and exchange of biological control agents for food and agriculture*.

⁵ Background Study Paper No. 42: *Framework study on food security and access and benefit-sharing for genetic resources for food and agriculture*.

⁶ Background Study Paper No. 49: *Trends in intellectual property rights relating to genetic resources for food and agriculture*.

⁷ Background Study Paper No. 48: *The impact of climate change on countries' interdependence on genetic resources for food and agriculture*.

- its Chair, and as practical, its Bureau Members, to participate in meetings of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing and of the Conference of the Parties of the CBD;
- its Chair and Bureau Members to meet with the Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing and the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties of the CBD;
- the Secretariat of the Commission (and the International Treaty) to meet with the Secretariat of the CBD; and
- the involvement of the Intergovernmental Technical Working Groups in intersessional work, mindful of the need to avoid duplication of work with regard to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing.

IV. PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Report of the Fourth Session of the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

14. The Commission considered the *Report of the Fourth Session of the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture* (Working Group on Plant Genetic Resources).⁸ Mr Brad Fraleigh, Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Plant Genetic Resources, introduced the Report, noting that the Working Group on Plant Genetic Resources had focused much of its work on reviewing the first draft of the *Second Report on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*, as well as a proposed plan for updating the *Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*. He indicated that the Working Group on Plant Genetic Resources had also considered and provided inputs to the Draft Strategic Plan 2010-2017, as well as considered cooperation between the Commission and the Governing Body of the International Treaty and the CBD.

15. The Commission thanked Mr Fraleigh and the Members of the Working Group on Plant Genetic Resources for their excellent work. It endorsed the *Report*.

Second Report on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

16. The Commission considered the document, *Preparation of the Second Report on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*,⁹ which described the process for preparing the report. It also considered the document, *Draft Second Report on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture – final version*.¹⁰

17. The Commission endorsed the *Second Report on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (Second Report)* as the authoritative assessment of this sector. It requested the Secretariat to finalize the report, taking into account the proposals submitted by the Members of the Commission. The Commission thanked FAO for preparing the *Second Report* and acknowledged the contributions of a wide range of stakeholders. In particular, the Commission expressed its appreciation to Bioversity International and the other centres of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). It invited Governments and donors to make available the financial resources necessary to translate the *Second Report* into the official languages of FAO, and requested FAO to print and widely distribute it.

⁸ CGRFA-12/09/7.

⁹ CGRFA-12/09/5.

¹⁰ CGRFA-12/09/Inf.7 Rev.1.

18. The Commission requested FAO to prepare a synthetic account of the *Second Report* that contains its main findings and conclusions, and highlights the gaps and needs for the future, which would be valuable in conveying the messages of the *Second Report* to policy-makers and others.
19. The Commission called upon Governments and donors to make available financial resources for the publication and dissemination of country and regional reports in developing countries. It urged Governments and donors to make available resources to enable developing countries that did not prepare Country Reports on the state of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture to undertake the necessary assessments, as the basis for national plans and further contribution to the updating of the *Global Plan of Action*.
20. A representative of the Government of Norway reported on the progress made in the operation of the Svalbard Global Seed Vault, noting that at present, over 430 000 accessions were being stored from more than 600 genera. Monitoring of germinability and regeneration would be conducted in the context of depository agreements made with depositors.

Updating the Global Plan of Action

21. The Commission considered the document, *Updating the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*.¹¹ It agreed to update the *Global Plan of Action* in accordance with the Strategic Plan 2010-2017 for the implementation of the Multi-Year Programme of Work, given in *Appendix G*. The Commission requested FAO to prepare the updated *Global Plan of Action* based primarily on the *Second Report*, and in particular, on the identified gaps and needs, taking into account further contributions from Governments, as well as inputs received from regional meetings and consultations. It decided that the updated *Global Plan of Action* would be considered at its Thirteenth Regular Session.
22. The Commission noted the importance of updating the *Global Plan of Action* in the light of the fact that it is a supporting component of the International Treaty and that the updated *Global Plan of Action* will be important in the identification of future priorities of the Funding Strategy of the International Treaty. It recommended that the updated *Global Plan of Action* be focused, so as to assist priority setting, including identifying priorities for the Funding Strategy of the International Treaty.
23. The Commission requested the Secretary to coordinate with the Secretary of the International Treaty in the updating process, to ensure that specific issues of relevance to the International Treaty are taken into account. It requested its Secretary to organize with the Secretary of the International Treaty a joint meeting of the Bureaus of the Commission and of the International Treaty to review a first draft of the updated *Global Plan of Action*, prior to its Thirteenth Regular Session. The Commission requested its Working Group on Plant Genetic Resources to review the draft updated *Global Plan of Action* at its fifth session.
24. Some Members of the Commission reiterated the need for the allocation of adequate resources for the on-going implementation of the *Global Plan of Action*. Several Members of the Commission stressed that developing countries would require financial resources to enable their participation in the updating of the *Global Plan of Action*. The Commission invited Governments and international organizations to make available the necessary financial resources for the updating of the *Global Plan of Action*, and encouraged relevant international intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to contribute to the updating of the *Global Plan of Action*.

¹¹ CGRFA-12/09/8.

Follow-up to recommendations regarding plant genetic resources for food and agriculture

25. The Commission considered the document, *Follow-up to recommendations regarding plant genetic resources for food and agriculture*,¹² which provided a summary of on-going work, and the follow-up to recommendations resulting from the Commission's last session.

Facilitating Mechanism

26. The Commission welcomed the progress made in the further development of the Facilitating Mechanism for the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action*. It agreed that the further operation of the Facilitating Mechanism, including awareness-raising, should be undertaken in synergy with the activities undertaken to implement the International Treaty. The Commission stressed the need to continue to advance the Facilitating Mechanism in order to mobilize financial and other support for developing countries, to assist their implementation of the *Global Plan of Action*.

National Information Sharing Mechanisms and the World Information and Early Warning System on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (WIEWS)

27. The Commission acknowledged the considerable effort undertaken in applying the new monitoring approach of the *Global Plan of Action*, which resulted in the establishment of 60 National Information Sharing Mechanisms now accessible through WIEWS. It recognized that this country-led and participatory process has strengthened national programmes and fostered partnerships for the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action*. The Commission agreed that extra-budgetary resources are needed to establish and strengthen National Information Sharing Mechanisms in the maximum number of developing countries, also in view of future Country Reports and national assessments on plant genetic resources. It requested its Secretary to collaborate with the Secretary of the International Treaty in the development of the vision paper that had been requested by the Governing Body of the International Treaty at its Third Session,¹³ to take stock of existing information systems and to outline a process for the development of the global information system in the context of Article 17 of the International Treaty, in order to ensure that the roles of the Facilitating Mechanism, WIEWS, and the National Information Sharing Mechanisms are adequately considered without duplicating efforts.

Review of Genebank Standards

28. The Commission agreed on the need for revising the *Genebank Standards* in order to ensure that plant genetic resources are conserved under conditions that meet recognized and appropriate standards, based on current and available technological and scientific knowledge. It requested FAO, in cooperation with the International Treaty, the CGIAR and other relevant international institutions, to undertake this review for consideration by the Working Group on Plant Genetic Resources, at its next session.

29. Some Members of the Commission felt there was a need for the preparation of a paper setting out options on how, where and when to undertake a review of the *International Code of Conduct for Plant Germplasm Collecting and Transfer*, to be presented to the Commission at its next session. Other Members did not agree with this proposal.

Strengthening plant breeding and seed systems

30. The Commission commended the FAO-led Global Partnership Initiative for Plant Breeding Capacity Building (GIPB) for its success in strengthening national capacity and in fostering collaboration among national and international stakeholders. It recognized the importance of these efforts in the context of the implementation of Article 6 of the International Treaty. The Commission

¹² CGRFA-12/09/6.

¹³ IT/GB-3/09/Report, *Appendix A.7*, paragraph 22.

emphasized the role of plant breeding in addressing food security in light of climate change and other emerging issues.

31. The Commission requested FAO to continue its work to strengthen seed systems at the national, regional and global levels, and reiterated that a gap analysis of the seed sector should be prepared for its next session. It emphasized the need to strengthen efforts in this area to meet the growing challenge of food security. The Commission requested FAO to continue to report on activities and programmes being implemented on plant breeding and seeds systems.

Underutilized crops, *in situ* conservation and on-farm management of plant genetic resources

32. The Commission urged that greater attention be given to crops that are essential for food security, including underutilized crops. It reiterated the importance of on-farm management of plant genetic resources, and requested FAO to prepare an option paper that addresses issues of on-farm management of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, and *in situ* conservation of crop wild relatives and wild plants for food, particularly in developing countries.

Future work of the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

33. The Commission elected the Members of the Working Group on Plant Genetic Resources, as given in *Appendix D*. It requested its Working Group on Plant Genetic Resources to meet prior to its next regular session: to review the draft updated *Global Plan of Action* and initiate consideration of indicators, including higher-order indicators, in relation to the *Global Plan of Action*; to consider the reviewed *Genebank Standards*; to review the gap analysis of the seed sector; and to review the option paper that addresses issues of on-farm management of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and *in situ* conservation of crop wild relatives and wild plants for food.

34. The Commission requested the Working Group to review the vision paper on policy coherence and complementarity of the work of the Commission and the Governing Body of the International Treaty.

V. ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Report of the Fifth Session of the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

35. The Commission considered the *Report of the Fifth Session of the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*¹⁴ (Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources). Mr François Pythoud (Switzerland), Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources, introduced the *Report*. He indicated that the Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources had addressed several issues, including: draft *Guidelines to assist the preparation of national strategies and action plans for animal genetic resources for food and agriculture* and draft *Guidelines for establishing animal breeding strategies in low- and medium-input production systems*; modalities for evaluating progress in the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources*; format and parameters of status and trends reports; development of country-based early warning and response systems; and small-scale livestock keepers. The Working Group had also considered the funding strategy for the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action* and recommended main elements to the Commission. Mr Pythoud noted that the Working Group had provided inputs to the Draft Strategic Plan 2010-2017 for the implementation of the Multi-Year Programme of Work.

36. The Commission thanked Mr Pythoud and the Members of the Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources for their excellent work. It endorsed the *Report*.

¹⁴ CGRFA-12/09/10.

Follow-up to the International Technical Conference on Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

37. The Commission considered the document, *Follow-up to the International Technical Conference on Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*,¹⁵ which provided an overview of the activities, partnerships and projects undertaken by FAO in support of the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources*, since the Eleventh Regular Session.

Implementation of the *Global Plan of Action*

38. The Commission noted the progress made in the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action*, and agreed to the timetable for assessing progress recommended by the Working Group. It encouraged its Members to prepare their first Country Progress Reports by 2011, and requested FAO to prepare a Synthesis Progress Report for its Fourteenth Regular Session, based on Country Progress Reports received, as well as any available Regional Progress Reports. The Commission endorsed the flexible use of the questionnaire¹⁶ prepared by FAO to assist preparation of Country Progress Reports, and requested FAO to enable countries also to report electronically. It decided on a four-year interval for progress reporting for the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action*, with second Country Progress Reports being prepared by 2015, and a second Synthesis Progress Report made available to the Commission in 2017, as part of updating *The State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*.

39. The Commission requested FAO to make status and trends reports on animal genetic resources available to the Commission at each of its regular sessions, following the structure contained in the document, *Format and content of future status and trends reports on animal genetic resources*.¹⁷ It stressed that FAO should further develop the Domestic Animal Diversity-Information System (DAD-IS) and that Members of the Commission needed to regularly maintain their national data and information within the DAD-IS, to ensure updated data and information were available for FAO to prepare the status and trends reports.

40. The Commission reaffirmed the need for country-based early warning and response systems for animal genetic resources, and emphasized the development of such systems as an integral part of national strategies and action plans and/or as part of regional initiatives, consistent with relevant international agreements. It requested its Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources to further explore early warning and response systems for animal genetic resources.

41. The Commission endorsed guidelines for the preparation of national strategies and action plans for animal genetic resources¹⁸ and for breeding strategies for sustainable management of animal genetic resources,¹⁹ and encouraged countries to make full use of these guidelines. It requested FAO to publish the guidelines and distribute them widely. The Commission further requested FAO to continue updating and further developing other technical guidelines on the management of animal genetic resources as important support for countries in their implementation of the *Global Plan of Action*, and to keep the DAD-IS user manual up-to-date.

42. The Commission noted strong linkages between the management of animal genetic resources and transboundary disease prevention and control, livestock policies and institutions for poverty alleviation, livestock-environment interactions and climate change adaptation and mitigation. It encouraged characterization and inventories of breeds, and requested FAO to emphasize these linkages in its livestock programme. The Commission recognized the importance of sustainable

¹⁵ CGRFA-12/09/9.

¹⁶ CGRFA-12/09/Inf.9.

¹⁷ CGRFA/WG-AnGR-5/09/3.2.

¹⁸ CGRFA-12/09/Inf.10.

¹⁹ CGRFA-12/09/Inf.11.

management of animal genetic resources by animal breeders, breeders associations and breeding companies, in small-scale and in large-scale livestock production.

Adoption of the *Funding Strategy for the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources*

43. The Commission considered the document, *Funding Strategy for the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources*.²⁰ The Commission adopted the *Funding Strategy for the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources* as contained in *Appendix C*, and requested FAO to implement it. It urged donors to enhance financial support for the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action*. The Commission noted that the level of administration associated with the FAO Trust Account should be commensurate with the size of its available budget. The Commission requested FAO to report to the Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources on the administrative arrangements for the FAO Trust Account for the Funding Strategy. It requested FAO to continue providing regular programme funds and technical advice to support developing country implementation of the *Global Plan of Action*, and to further pursue partnerships and alliances with other international mechanisms and organizations to enhance implementation of the *Global Plan of Action*.

Small-scale livestock keepers

44. The Commission acknowledged the important contributions of small-scale livestock keepers, particularly those in developing countries, as custodians of much of the world's animal genetic resources for food and agriculture. It stressed the importance of addressing their particular needs and for countries to take into account the contributions of small-scale livestock keepers and pastoralists and encourage their full and effective participation in the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action*.

45. The Commission noted Resolution 12/2007 through which the FAO Conference endorsed the *Global Plan of Action*, and the request of the Conference that the Commission oversee and assess the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action*, and report back at the 2009 session of the Conference on steps taken as a follow-up to the Interlaken Conference. The Commission requested its Secretariat to report to the Conference on the status of implementation of the *Global Plan of Action*.

Future work of the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

46. The Commission elected the Members of the Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources, as given in *Appendix D*. The Commission requested the Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources to meet prior to its next regular session to review: progress made and action taken to implement the *Global Plan of Action*, including the Funding Strategy; status and trends reporting; country-based early warning and response systems, including technical indicators; and the further development of technical guidelines and DAD-IS.

²⁰ CGRFA-12/09/11.

VI. FOREST GENETIC RESOURCES

Preparation of The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources

47. The Commission considered the documents, *Preparation of the first report on the state of the world's forest genetic resources: key issues*,²¹ and *Follow-up to recommendations regarding forest genetic resources*.²²

48. The Commission noted the activities that had been undertaken by FAO to support the preparation of the scoping paper and to strengthen international cooperation in the preparation of *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources*. It acknowledged that the FAO Committee on Forestry and all the FAO Regional Forestry Commissions had endorsed the preparation of *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources*, and welcomed the communications and outreach efforts that had been undertaken.

49. The Commission requested FAO to prepare *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources* for consideration at its Fourteenth Regular Session, as the first authoritative assessment of forest genetic resources of importance to sustainable forest management, food security, poverty alleviation and environmental sustainability. It stressed that the process for preparing *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources* should be based primarily on Country Reports on Forest Genetic Resources, with support through thematic studies and reports from international organizations, as well as inputs from relevant stakeholders. Thematic studies could be prepared where sufficient information and knowledge is lacking, and where the issues are treated on a global level, depending on available resources.

50. The Commission endorsed the outline contained in *Appendix E*. It also agreed on the indicative timeline provided in the Strategic Plan 2010-2017 for the implementation of the Multi-Year Programme of Work, as given in *Appendix G*, including the finalization of the draft guidelines for Country Reports for Forest Genetic Resources, and the process for countries to officially identify and communicate to FAO their National Focal Points for the preparation of Country Reports.

51. The Commission requested relevant international and regional organizations to participate in the preparatory process. It stressed the need to involve the Committee on Forestry, the CBD, the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), as well as other relevant international organizations and institutions in the preparation of *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources*. It further stressed the need to take into account decisions of the CBD relevant to this work.

52. The Commission called for assistance and capacity building in developing countries for the preparation of Country Reports. It noted the importance of strengthening information systems, including the FAO global information system on forest genetic resources (REFORGEN) to support the preparation of Country Reports and the preparation of *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources*.

53. The Commission appealed to FAO and donors to provide the required financial resources to enable the preparation of *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources*.

²¹ CGRFA-12/09/12.

²² CGRFA-12/09/13.

Establishment of an Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Forest Genetic Resources

54. The Commission considered the document, *Establishment of an Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Forest Genetic Resources*.²³

55. The Commission agreed to establish an Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Forest Genetic Resources (Working Group on Forest Genetic Resources), and agreed on its statutes, as contained in *Appendix F*. It elected the Members of the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Forest Genetic Resources, as given in *Appendix D*.

56. The Commission indicated that the new Working Group on Forest Genetic Resources would operate within the existing mandate of the Commission. The Commission noted that the sessions of the Working Group on Forest Genetic Resources would be financially supported from extra-budgetary resources. Some Members of the Commission appealed to FAO for adequate regular programme and extra-budgetary support for the convening of sessions of the Working Group. Other Members insisted that extra-budgetary resources should be identified for these sessions of the Working Group.

57. The Commission recommended that the Director-General of FAO consider, in cooperation with the Forestry Department and the Committee on Forestry, a review of the role of the Panel of Experts on Forest Gene Resources, in light of the establishment of the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Forest Genetic Resources and its mandate under the Commission.

VII. BIODIVERSITY OF MICRO-ORGANISMS AND INVERTEBRATES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

58. The Commission recognized the fundamental role of micro-organisms and invertebrates for food and agriculture in achieving food security, and further acknowledged the key services they provide both to the ecosystems on which food production depends, and to the environment. It reiterated that while invertebrates and micro-organisms are considered separately in the Multi-Year Programme of Work, work in these respective fields should be closely linked to ensure synergies.

Micro-organisms

59. The Commission considered the document, *Scoping study on micro-organisms relevant to food and agriculture*,²⁴ and took note of the information documents, *Main functions and services provided by micro-organisms relevant to food and agriculture*,²⁵ and *Policies and programmes of relevant international organizations working in the field of micro-organisms for food and agriculture*.²⁶

60. The Commission emphasized the need for assessing the status and trends of micro-organisms relevant to food and agriculture. It requested FAO to prepare, together with relevant international organizations and scientific institutions, focused targeted assessments on the status and trends in the conservation and use of soil micro-organisms, biological control agents and plant pathogens, in particular, of important crops, for presentation at the Commission's Fourteenth Regular Session. A brief progress report should be provided at its next session. The Commission requested the Secretariat to prepare further analyses and studies on status and trends of micro-organisms for: ruminant digestion; agro-industrial processes; and food processing.

²³ CGRFA-12/09/14 Rev. 1.

²⁴ CGRFA-12/09/15.1.

²⁵ CGRFA-12/09/Inf.17.

²⁶ CGRFA-12/09/Inf. 18.

61. The Commission requested FAO and relevant international organizations to strengthen technical support to developing countries to assist in their efforts to achieve the conservation and sustainable management of micro-organisms relevant to food and agriculture. The Commission requested its Secretary to inform relevant international organizations and forums, in particular the CBD, of the plans of the Commission to advance work on micro-organisms of relevance to food and agriculture and to promote collaborative contributions for diverse organizations with relevant expertise to this work, and ensure synergies. It invited such organizations to provide reports on their work at its Fourteenth Regular Session.

Invertebrates

62. The Commission considered the document, *Scoping study on invertebrates relevant to food and agriculture*.²⁷ It took note of the information document, *Main functions and services provided by invertebrates relevant to food and agriculture*,²⁸ and *Policies and programmes of relevant international organizations working in the field of invertebrates for food and agriculture*.²⁹

63. The Commission requested FAO to prepare, in collaboration with relevant international organizations and scientific institutions, a global synthesis on status and trends of the ecosystems services provided by invertebrates relevant to food and agriculture, using existing case studies, economic analyses and technical reports, for presentation at its Fourteenth Regular Session.

64. The Commission requested FAO and relevant international organizations to strengthen technical support to assist developing countries in their efforts to manage invertebrates relevant to food and agriculture, and requested FAO and relevant international organizations to present, at its Fourteenth Regular Session, reports on their policies, programmes and activities and available management tools to improve the delivery of ecosystem services provided by invertebrates relevant to food and agriculture.

65. The Commission requested FAO to continue coordinating and facilitating the international initiatives on pollinators and on soil biodiversity established under the CBD, and to reflect such support more clearly in its programme of work and budget. It also welcomed the work being carried out through the FAO International Plant Protection Convention with regard to the introduction and release of biological control agents and other beneficial invertebrates.

VIII. FURTHER PREPARATIONS FOR FUTURE SESSIONS

Aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture

66. The Commission considered the document, *Follow-up to recommendations regarding aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture*,³⁰ which considered steps that would enable the Commission to more fully consider aquatic genetic resources, at its Thirteenth Regular Session.

67. The Commission welcomed progress made on aquatic genetic resources since the last session, including the recent publication of the *Technical Guidelines for Aquaculture Development – Genetic Resource Management*.³¹ The Commission confirmed that, at its Thirteenth Regular Session, it will review the information base for aquatic genetic resources and key issues for *The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources*. The Commission highlighted the need to harmonize this work on aquatic genetic resources with the FAO Committee on Fisheries and its Sub-Committee on Aquaculture.

²⁷ CGRFA-12/09/15.2.

²⁸ CGRFA-12/09/Inf.15.

²⁹ CGRFA-12/09/Inf. 16.

³⁰ CGRFA-12/09/16.

³¹ <http://www.fao.org/docrep/011/i0283e/i0283e00.htm>

Members of the Commission expressed different views as to the expected timing of the delivery of outputs, while agreeing that aquatic genetic resources is a high priority issue.

68. The Commission also stressed the need to avoid duplication of efforts with ongoing work. In this regard, it recognized the UN General Assembly's central role in addressing issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction.

69. The Commission noted the importance of studies on biological control for invasive aquatic species.

Consideration of the application and integration of biotechnologies in the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources for food and agriculture

70. The Commission considered the document, *FAO's policy and technical assistance on biotechnology for food and agriculture, and matters relevant to codes of conduct, guidelines, or other approaches*.³²

71. The Commission noted the trend for increased use of biotechnology tools in the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources for food and agriculture over the past 15 years, and underlined FAO's role in providing advice, technical assistance, capacity building and information to developing countries in the consideration of the application and integration of relevant biotechnologies, and in providing a neutral forum to its Members.

72. The Commission requested FAO to prepare a scoping paper describing the range of biotechnologies being applied to the conservation and utilization of genetic resources for food and agriculture, the current status of application of these technologies and matters relevant for their future development, including relevant policy developments in other international forums, for consideration at its next regular session. It indicated that the scoping paper should be reviewed by its Working Groups on animal and plant genetic resources.

73. The Commission welcomed the convening of the international technical conference in March, 2010 on *Agricultural biotechnologies in developing countries: Options and opportunities in crops, forestry, livestock, fisheries and agro-industry to face the challenges of food insecurity and climate change*, and acknowledged the important partnerships that had been formed to ensure its success. It urged FAO to support participation from developing countries in the conference. The Commission requested FAO to provide a report on the outcomes of the conference and relevant follow-up activities at its next regular session.

IX. STRATEGIC PLAN 2010-2017 FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MULTI-YEAR PROGRAMME OF WORK

74. The Commission considered the document, *Draft Strategic Plan 2010-2017 for the implementation of the Multi-Year Programme of Work*,³³ which contained the draft Strategic Plan that had been developed by its Secretary and its Chair, in consultation with its Bureau, the FAO Regional Groups, intergovernmental organizations and international non-governmental organizations, taking also into account inputs from the Working Groups on plant and animal genetic resources.

75. The Commission adopted the Strategic Plan 2010-2017 for the implementation of the Multi-Year Programme of Work, as given in *Appendix G*, as a planning framework to assist Members of the Commission, the Bureau and the Secretariat of the Commission, FAO and other organizations, to plan their contributions to the implementation of the Multi-Year Programme of Work. The Commission

³² CGRFA-12/09/17.

³³ CGRFA-12/09/4.

agreed to review the Strategic Plan 2010-2017 at its Thirteenth and Fifteenth Regular Sessions, when reviews of the Multi-Year Programme of Work are foreseen.

76. The Commission requested FAO to continue or establish cooperative arrangements, as appropriate, with relevant international organizations, to support the implementation of the Strategic Plan 2010-2017, and invited United Nations and intergovernmental organizations, international agricultural research institutes and scientific organizations; civil society organizations, producer organizations and the private sector; focal points and regional networks for genetic resources for food and agriculture; and relevant funding agencies, to actively contribute to the implementation of the Strategic Plan 2010-2017, and to take it into consideration in the planning of their activities.

77. The Commission noted that its broadened mandate required diverse expertise on delegations, and it recommended that FAO explore the establishment of a Trust Fund to further enable participation of delegates from developing countries, in particular least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition, in the sessions of the Commission.

78. The Commission recognized the need to address climate change in its Multi-Year Programme of Work.³⁴ In this context, the Commission agreed to add to its Multi-Year Programme of Work an additional milestone, and requested FAO to prepare a scoping study on climate change and genetic resources for food and agriculture for consideration at its next regular session.

79. The Commission requested information on FAO's *Medium Term Plan 2010-2013 and Programme of Work and Budget 2010-2011*.³⁵ FAO provided information during the session on this document, which follows the new integrated results based management approach approved in the context of the Organization's reform. The main Organizational Results of the Programme of Work and Budget, which directly refer to genetic resources for food and agriculture in their title,³⁶ were introduced.

80. The Commission was informed that other Organizational Results contribute indirectly to the implementation of the Multi-Year Programme of Work. Reference was made to the impact focus area, *Global standard setting and implementation into national policies and legislation*, which also focuses on work in the area of genetic resources for food and agriculture.

81. The Commission stressed that priority should be accorded to the implementation of the Multi-Year Programme of Work within the Regular Programme of FAO. Some Members of the Commission expressed concern about the high dependency on extra-budgetary funds to implement the Multi-Year Programme of Work and to support the work of its Secretariat. The Commission emphasized the need to provide clear guidance in the future to the Governing Bodies of FAO on the implementation of the Multi-Year Programme of Work, so that this can be sufficiently reflected in the Programme of Work and Budget of FAO.

82. The Commission requested its Secretariat to present for its consideration at each regular session, a report on the financial and human resources to support the implementation of the Multi-Year Programme of Work.

³⁴ CGRFA-11/07/Report, paragraph 84.

³⁵ C 2009/15.

³⁶ F3: Policies and programmes are strengthened at national, regional and international levels to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity for food and agriculture and the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources; A4: Effective policies and enabled capacities for a better management of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture including seed systems at the national and regional levels; B3: Better management of natural resources, including animal genetic resources, in livestock production; and E6: Environmental values of forests, trees outside forests and forestry are better realized; strategies for conservation of forest biodiversity and genetic resources, climate change mitigation and adaptation, rehabilitation of degraded lands, and water and wildlife management are effectively implemented.

83. The Commission requested that recommendations of the Commission be brought to the attention of the Governing Bodies of FAO, especially the Programme Committee and the Finance Committee, to contribute to their deliberations on FAO's work in the framework of priority setting.

84. Some Members of the Commission emphasized their views about the need for coordinating resource mobilization efforts among FAO, the Governing Body of the International Treaty and the Global Crop Diversity Trust to address all genetic resources for food and agriculture in an integrated manner.

85. The Commission welcomed cooperation with the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM) in the implementation of the Multi-Year Programme of Work, including in the application of the ecosystem approach and in the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action for Plant Genetic Resources*.

X. COOPERATION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, THE GLOBAL CROP DIVERSITY TRUST AND THE CGIAR

86. The Commission considered the document, *Draft Joint Statement for Cooperation between the Governing Body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*,³⁷ and the document, *Cooperation with the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, the Global Crop Diversity Trust and the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research*.³⁸

Cooperation with the International Treaty

87. The Commission commended the ongoing close collaboration between its Secretariat and the Secretariat of the Governing Body of the International Treaty, as well as between the Bureaus of the two bodies.

88. The Commission adopted the *Joint Statement of Intent for Cooperation between the Governing Body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*, as contained in *Appendix H*, and requested its Secretary to inform the Governing Body of the International Treaty, through its Secretary.

89. The Commission took note of Resolution 7/2009 of the Governing Body of the International Treaty, and accepted the invitation of the Governing Body:

- to include in future revisions or updates of *The State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture* information on the implementation of the provisions of the International Treaty, in particular, Articles 5, 6 and 9, and to coordinate, as appropriate, with the Governing Body;
- in the revision of the *Global Plan of Action*, to take into account specific issues of relevance to the International Treaty and to adequately reflect its provisions in the *Global Plan of Action*;
- to commence and coordinate the process for the revision of the *Genebank Standards*, in collaboration with competent institutes, including the International Agricultural Research Centres of the CGIAR, the Global Crop Diversity Trust and other relevant organizations, taking into account relevant ongoing work and initiatives;

³⁷ CGRFA-12/09/18.

³⁸ CGRFA-12/09/19.

- in the context of its Multi-Year Programme of Work, to collaborate with the Governing Body so that issues related to access and benefit-sharing in plant genetic resources for food and agriculture may be dealt with in an integrated and harmonious manner, in order to ensure policy coherence, promote synergies and avoid duplication of efforts; and
- in the context of the FAO reform, for coordination between the Secretariats of the Commission and the Governing Body, as well as between the Commission and the Governing Body, to ensure that adequate attention is given to genetic resources issues, and that genetic resources issues are appropriately integrated into the FAO Regular Programme, Mid-Term Plan and Strategic Framework.

90. The Commission also reaffirmed its willingness to continue cooperating with the Governing Body in matters of common interest, especially in the context of its Multi-Year Programme of Work, in order to ensure that the distinctive features and problems of the plant genetic resources sector in general are duly addressed.

91. The Commission further requested the Bureaus of the two bodies to coordinate the agendas of the Commission and the Governing Body for the purpose, *inter alia*, of reviewing the first draft updated *Global Plan of Action*, and for the purpose of the revision of the *Genebank Standards* and discussing modalities for the input of the Governing Body in the process of this revision.

92. The Commission emphasized the need for close cooperation between the Commission and the Governing Body that may gradually lead to an agreed functional division of tasks and activities between the Commission and the Governing Body within the terms of the International Treaty, and requested the Secretariats of the Commission and the International Treaty to jointly develop a vision paper with the aim of facilitating policy coherence and complementarity of the work of the two bodies, for consideration by the Commission at its Thirteenth Regular Session and the Fourth Session of the Governing Body. The vision paper should envisage various options, including transfer of plant genetic resources activities from the Commission to the International Treaty, with advantages and disadvantages. The draft vision paper would be submitted for review by the joint meeting of the Bureau of the Commission and the Bureau of the Governing Body of the International Treaty.

Cooperation with the Global Crop Diversity Trust and the CGIAR

93. The Commission emphasized the need to continue close cooperation with the Global Crop Diversity Trust and the CGIAR and encouraged them to take the Multi-Year Programme of Work into account in the implementation of their respective mandates and agendas.

94. The Commission welcomed the ongoing reform of the CGIAR, and expressed hope that the new governance structure will further strengthen conservation and utilization of genetic resources for food and agriculture on a system-wide basis in close collaboration with partners at national and international levels.

95. The Commission encouraged CGIAR centres to continue developing an integrated and system-wide coordinated approach to genetic resources, which could significantly contribute to the implementation of the Multi-Year Programme of Work. In this context, the Commission requested the Secretariat to explore options to consolidate long-term cooperation between FAO and its Commission and the CGIAR Centres. It requested the CGIAR Centers to report progress on their work relevant to the implementation of the Multi-Year Programme of Work at the next session of the Commission.

XI. COOPERATION WITH THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

96. The Commission considered the document, *Cooperation with the Convention on Biological Diversity*.³⁹ It took note of the information document, *Joint Work Plan with the Convention on Biological Diversity*,⁴⁰ underscoring the late arrival of the document. A message from the Executive Secretary of the CBD was provided to the Commission, welcoming further collaboration with FAO and the Secretary of the Commission.

97. The Commission supported further collaboration between the CBD and FAO and its Commission. It requested its Secretary to explore with the Executive Secretary of the CBD the possibility of holding a joint meeting of the Bureau of the Commission and the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD, to discuss future cooperation, and to consider the further elaboration of the joint work plan. The Commission requested its Secretariat to include in the next phase of the joint work plan, access and benefit-sharing as a focus area.

98. The Commission noted that the next Conference of the Parties of the CBD will address a number of matters related to targets and indicators for biodiversity for food and agriculture, and agreed to take a lead role in the development and use of biodiversity targets and indicators related to the work of the Commission.

99. While it was noted that there are many other areas for immediate and longer-term collaboration with the CBD, the Commission stressed the need not to overburden the CBD and FAO and its Commission. Accordingly, the Commission indicated the need to selectively identify and to synchronize areas of collaboration.

XII. RULES OF PROCEDURE AND THE STATUS OF THE COMMISSION

Rules of Procedure

100. The Commission considered the document, *Draft Rules of Procedure*.⁴¹ It adopted its Rules of Procedure, as given in *Appendix I*.

Status of the Commission

101. The Commission considered the document, *The Status of the Commission*.⁴² It stressed its important role within the institutional structure of FAO and noted that with 171 Member Countries, it was the body with the second-highest number of Member Countries after the FAO Conference; and had played a crucial role in the development of international policies for genetic resources for food and agriculture.

102. The Commission emphasized the need for raising the profile of the Commission, and to take into consideration all possible means of doing so, in view of the ongoing FAO reform process. It requested its Secretary to prepare an analysis of potential constraints of the Commission's current status, and to analyze and assess the advantages and disadvantages of a possible change of the Commission's status to a Technical Committee, as referred to in Article V.6 of the Constitution of FAO. It noted that the analysis should be prepared in a timely manner, and take into account the FAO reform process and the on-going review of the Statutory Bodies of FAO. The Commission requested the Secretariat to explore creative and innovative mechanisms, approaches and tools to raise the

³⁹ CGRFA-12/09/20.

⁴⁰ CGRFA-12/09/Inf.8.

⁴¹ CGRFA-12/09/21.

⁴² CGRFA-12/09/22.

profile of the Commission, in addition to reviewing its status within the constitutional framework of FAO.

XIII. ELECTION OF THE BUREAU OF THE THIRTEENTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

103. In accordance with its *Rules of Procedure*, the Commission elected its Chair and Vice-Chairs for the Thirteenth Regular Session. Mr Javad Mozafari Hashjin (Islamic Republic of Iran) was elected as Chair and, as Vice-Chairs, Ms Grethe Helene Evjen (Norway), Mr Cheikh Alassane Fall (Senegal), Mr Brad Fraleigh (Canada), Mr Modesto Fernandez Díaz-Silveira (Cuba), Mr Travis Power (Australia) and Mr Joel S. Rudinas (Philippines). Mr Brad Fraleigh was elected *Rapporteur*. The European Regional Group noted that the re-election of the Bureau should not be viewed as a precedent.

XIV. CLOSING STATEMENTS

104. The Chair thanked all those that had contributed to the successful convening of the Twelfth Regular Session, noting the hard work of the Bureau and all the staff, including those working behind the scenes, including the translators and interpreters.

105. The Chair paid tribute to the late Dr Norman Ernest Borlaug, emphasizing that his research and breeding activities had significantly contributed to food security, and saved millions of people from starvation. He noted that Dr Borlaug was also an inspirational teacher, and that the world needed more scientists like him.

106. The Commission expressed its gratitude to the Chair for his wisdom and guidance and the manner in which he had conducted the session. It also noted appreciation to the Vice-Chairs and the *Rapporteur* for their dedicated work, which had led to a successful session. It thanked the Secretariat and all the staff from FAO for preparing and serving the session.

107. The Commission expressed appreciation for the convening of the Special Information Seminar on Policies and Arrangements for Access and Benefit-sharing for Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. The Seminar had been informative, and assisted delegates to better understand this complex issue.

108. Several representatives from developing countries expressed their appreciation for the financial support from donors, which had enabled their participation in the session.

109. Some Members of the Commission expressed the view that the Commission should consider increasing the number of Member Countries represented in the Intergovernmental Technical Working Groups, from some regions.

110. A representative of civil society organizations expressed gratitude to the Chair and the Commission for having permitted them to participate in the discussion. He thanked delegates for their openness towards civil society, stated that there was a need for strengthening participation of civil society in sessions of the Commission, and stressed the important role of small-scale farmers in the conservation and sustainable utilization of genetic resources for food and agriculture.

XV. DATE AND PLACE OF THE COMMISSION'S THIRTEENTH REGULAR SESSION

111. The Commission agreed that its Thirteenth Regular Session be convened in Rome, Italy, at a suitable date to be determined in consultation with its Bureau.

APPENDIX A**AGENDA OF THE TWELFTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

1. Election of Chair and Vice-Chairs
2. Adoption of the Agenda and Timetable

MULTI-YEAR PROGRAMME OF WORK

3. Cross-sectoral matter: Access and benefit-sharing for genetic resources for food and agriculture
 - 3.1 Consideration of policies and arrangements for access and benefit-sharing for genetic resources for food and agriculture
 - 3.2 Future work
4. Plant genetic resources for food and agriculture
 - 4.1 *The State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*
 - 4.2 Progress since the Eleventh Regular Session, including Report of the Fourth Session of the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
 - 4.3 Future work, including policies and arrangements for enhancing utilization of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, and on underutilized crops and wild relatives
5. Animal genetic resources for food and agriculture
 - 5.1 Follow-up to the Interlaken Conference, including implementation and financing of the *Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources*, and report of the Fifth Session of the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
 - 5.2 Future work
6. Forest genetic resources
 - 6.1 Analysis of key issues in forest genetic resources, for *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources*
 - 6.2 Progress since the Eleventh Regular Session and future work
7. Biodiversity of micro-organisms and invertebrates for food and agriculture
 - 7.1 Review of scoping study on micro-organisms and invertebrates
 - 7.2 Progress since the Eleventh Regular Session and future work

8. Further preparation for future sessions
 - 8.1 Aquatic genetic resources
 - 8.2 Application and integration of biotechnologies in the conservation and utilization of genetic resources for food and agriculture
9. Adoption of the Strategic Plan 2010-2017 for the implementation of the Multi-Year Programme of Work

COOPERATION WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS

10. Cooperation with the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
11. Cooperation with the Convention on Biological Diversity

THE COMMISSION'S MODE OF OPERATION

12. Draft Rules of Procedure and the status of the Commission

OTHER MATTERS

13. Other business
14. Date and place of the Commission's Thirteenth Regular Session
15. Adoption of the Report

APPENDIX B**RESOLUTION 1/2009
POLICIES AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR ACCESS AND BENEFIT- SHARING FOR
GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

The Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture,

Reaffirming the principle of sovereignty of states over their natural resources as reflected in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development;

Stressing that genetic resources for food and agriculture are essential for achieving food security and the sustainable development of the food and agriculture sector;

Recognizing the interdependence of countries regarding genetic resources for food and agriculture, in that all countries depend on genetic resources originating elsewhere to address environmental, climate change, natural resource, sustainable development and food security challenges;

Acknowledging also that genetic resources for food and agriculture depend for their survival on the active cooperation among all stakeholders involved in the conservation, breeding and sustainable utilisation of these resources and benefit-sharing, including dynamic management by farmers, pastoralists and indigenous and local communities;

Recalling that the World Summit on Sustainable Development called for action to negotiate, within the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity, an International Regime to promote and safeguard the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources;

Recalling further that the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity has agreed to finalize the International Regime on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, for consideration and adoption, at its Tenth Meeting to be held in Japan in October 2010;

Emphasizing the important work undertaken in the past by the FAO and the Commission with regard to access to genetic resources for food and agriculture and benefit-sharing, in particular the adoption of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and its Multilateral System of Access and Benefit-sharing, in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity;

Emphasizing that nothing in this Resolution in any way will prejudice or preclude the position of Member States in the negotiations of the International Regime under the Convention on Biological Diversity;

The Commission:

(a) *Reiterates* the need for FAO and the Commission, in close collaboration with the Governing Body of the International Treaty, to contribute within their mandate to further work on access and benefit-sharing within the auspices of the Convention on Biological Diversity, for adequate treatment of genetic resources for food and agriculture in the International Regime;

(b) *Expresses* its willingness to cooperate with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing using various available mechanisms;

- (c) **Invites** the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing, to take into account the special nature of agricultural biodiversity, in particular genetic resources for food and agriculture, their distinctive features, and problems needing distinctive solutions; in developing policies they might consider sectoral approaches which allow for differential treatment of different sectors or sub-sectors of genetic resources, different genetic resources for food and agriculture, different activities or purposes for which they are carried out;
- (d) **Invites** the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing to explore and assess options for the International Regime on Access and Benefit-sharing that allow for adequate flexibility to acknowledge and accommodate existing and future agreements relating to access and benefit-sharing developed in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity;
- (e) **Invites** the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity to work closely with the Commission on Genetic Resources and the Governing Body of the International Treaty regarding access and benefit-sharing in the area of genetic resources for food and agriculture in a mutually supportive manner in future years;
- (f) **Wishes** the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity a successful conclusion of the negotiations of an International Regime on access and benefit-sharing in Nagoya, in October 2010;
- (g) **Requests** the Director-General to bring this Resolution to the attention of the FAO Conference and of the Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity

APPENDIX C

FUNDING STRATEGY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF *THE GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES*

1. Objective

The objective of the Funding Strategy is to enhance the availability, transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of the provision of substantial and additional financial resources, and to strengthen international cooperation to support and complement the efforts of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources (Global Plan of Action)*.

2. Aims of the Funding Strategy

The Funding Strategy aims:

- To seek and further mobilize necessary financial resources from all possible sources, including bilateral, regional and multilateral channels; voluntary contributions from countries; foundations, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and other sources; and to continue supporting the programme through the regular programme resources of FAO, to provide timely support for developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to complement their own efforts to implement the *Global Plan of Action*; and
- To strengthen international cooperation to enhance the provision of capacity-building, including training and technology transfer for improved management of animal genetic resources, based on country identified needs, with FAO providing technical assistance and facilitating collaboration and partnerships among countries and relevant international organizations and institutions.

The transparent, efficient and effective utilization of all resources made available under the Funding Strategy, noting that the financial resources provided shall not be used to ends inconsistent with the *Global Plan of Action*, or with other relevant international agreements.

3. Resources relevant to the Funding Strategy

The Funding Strategy for the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action* covers all known and potential sources of financial resources, including:

- Bilateral, regional and multilateral support to countries for the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action*; including support to countries for the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action* provided by foundations, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and other sources;
- Financial resources for national activities for the conservation and sustainable use of animal genetic resources, in accordance with each country's national capacities and financial resources;
- The Regular Programme resources of FAO dedicated to the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action*;
- Voluntary contributions received through the established FAO Trust Account directed towards the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action*. These resources will be used following the procedures set out in the *Annex I*. If appropriate, Regular Programme resources should also

flow into the FAO Trust Account and be administered jointly with the voluntary contributions received. All these resources will be used in line with the procedures set out in the *Annex I*.

4. Provision of relevant information for the Funding Strategy

Information on donor mandates, policies, eligibility criteria, and procedures for submitting funding proposals will be collected and maintained by FAO and made available to the members of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (the Commission).

5. Monitoring and review

Monitoring and reporting requirements will vary depending on the range and types of financial sources that are included in the Funding Strategy. Progress reporting on the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action*, and status and trends reports, may form an important part of the monitoring and progress reporting within the Funding Strategy.

The Commission shall monitor the implementation of the Funding Strategy and assess performance and efficacy through the information provided in Country Progress Reports, status and trends reports, FAO Synthesis Reports and FAO Progress Reports, as outlined in documents *Evaluating progress in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources*⁴³ and *Format and content of future status and trends reports on animal genetic resources*.⁴⁴ Information and reporting on resources not under the Trust Account is outlined in Annex II. Based on its monitoring, the Commission may wish to review the Funding Strategy, including the annexes thereto, every second Regular Session or as necessary.

⁴³ CGRFA/WG-AnGR-5/09/3.1.

⁴⁴ CGRFA/WG-AnGR-5/09/3.2.

Annex I

PROCEDURES FOR THE USE OF RESOURCES UNDER THE FAO TRUST ACCOUNT

SECTION A Priority setting

This section addresses priorities for the use of resources under the Funding Strategy. Draft priorities for the allocation of funds under the FAO Trust Account for the Funding Strategy are presented for consideration by the Commission.

Using the rolling *Global Plan of Action* as a framework and based upon guidance provided by the Commission, the FAO will use the funds strategically to play a catalytic role in advancing international cooperation in the management of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture. The *Global Plan of Action* will provide the basis for the coherent development and long-term implementation of the Funding Strategy to:

1. Lay the basis for the coherent development of the Funding Strategy.
2. Augment the impact of the *Global Plan of Action*, improving its visibility, and increasing transparency in the project selection process.
3. Focus global efforts on critical conservation and sustainable use and related capacity building activities in developing countries not adequately funded elsewhere.
4. Avoid duplication of efforts and take advantage of synergies among existing and new animal genetic resources and related initiatives.
5. Develop the Funding Strategy in such a way as to attract voluntary contributions.

Within the priority areas of the *Global Plan of Action* and for the guidance to be provided, the Commission will focus on achieving benefits using a staged process in pressing priority areas within specified periods of time. Future potential updating of the rolling *Global Plan of Action* will be important to identify new and emerging priorities, and the Funding Strategy will be adapted as necessary to meet new challenges and needs.

Based on consultations with the members of the Commission, the initial suggested priorities are:

1. Information exchange, technology transfer and capacity-building (reflecting the *Global Plan of Action* priority activities 12, 13 and 14)
 - Expanding and improving education and training in developing countries is indispensable and essential action (*sine qua non*), in order to build capacity. Education and training are long-lasting investments in the sustainable management of the diversity of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture.
 - Building strong national programmes is essential for capacity-building in developing countries and furthering the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action*. It is a prerequisite for sustainability of efforts to strengthen and develop national capacities for the conservation and utilization of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture.
 - Improving national capacity in *in situ* conservation as an important tool to reach the Millennium Development Goals and to respect agricultural ecosystems and traditions and social practises.
 - Improving national capacity in *ex situ* conservation measures for animal genetic resources for food and agriculture.

2. The sustainable use of animal genetic resources (reflecting the *Global Plan of Action* priority activities 4, 5, and 6)
 - Diversification of livestock production and genetic improvement will directly contribute to meeting livestock keepers' foreseeable economic needs and increasing the sustainability of agricultural production. This will lessen dependence on external inputs, increase productivity, and will provide a basis to respond to the agriculture and livestock related challenges of climate change. Management decisions and policies on the sustainable use of animal genetic resources therefore should be based on an understanding of human environments and livelihoods, and efforts to achieve food security and environmental objectives.
 - The sustainable use of animal genetic resources also depends on support indigenous and local livestock systems of importance to animal genetic resources, including through the removal of factors contributing to genetic erosion. Support may include the provision of veterinary and extension services, delivery of microcredit for women in rural areas, appropriate access to natural resources and to the market, resolving land tenure issues, the recognition of cultural practices and values, and adding value to their specialist products.

3. Managing animal genetic resources (reflecting the *Global Plan of Action* priority activity 1, 8 and 9)
 - Expanding the characterization, evaluation and inventory of animal genetic resources is necessary to promote and facilitate their use in strategic breeding programmes and to determine conservation priorities. More complete characterization and evaluation will increase the relevance of germplasm that is held *ex situ* and on-farm for breeding.
 - *Ex situ* conservation measures provide backup insurance against losses of animal genetic resources in the field, occurring either through erosion or as a result of natural disasters and disease outbreaks. *Ex situ* measures are complementary to *in situ* measures, and should be linked where appropriate. *Ex situ* collections can also play an important role in supporting breeding programmes.
 - Supporting the on-farm management and the conservation of animal genetic resources are the most direct way of reaching farmers and indigenous and local communities in developing countries. *In situ* conservation measures allow for the maintenance and adaptive management of animal genetic resources in productive landscapes, and the maintenance of on-farm diversity of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture. Strengthening *in situ* conservation is an essential element in the overall approach to maintaining animal genetic resources and must be strategically approached to complement *ex situ* conservation.

SECTION B

Eligibility criteria

Projects must:

1. Address the objectives of the *Global Plan of Action*.
2. Fall within the priorities that will from time to time be established by the Commission.
3. Benefit Commission Members that are developing countries or countries with economies in transition.
4. Be proposed by a Commission Member or Commission Members.

SECTION C

Operational procedures for the use of funds received through the FAO Trust Account for the Funding Strategy established for the implementation of the Global Plan of Action

This section contains Principles, Project Cycle and Selection Criteria.

I. Principles

These operational procedures are based on the following principles:

1. Transparency and impartiality.
2. Simplicity and accessibility.
3. Efficiency and effectiveness.

II. Project Cycle

The project cycle (the period between the Regular Sessions of the Commission) will normally have a duration of two years and will consist of a two-step approach with a concept note and a full project proposal:

1. Opening calls for proposals
 - a. issued by the Commission, in the official languages of the Commission, and containing relevant information and procedures – priority areas; concept notes and project documents format; eligibility, selection and approval criteria; timing and deadlines; and expected funds available;
 - b. advertising of the call for proposals on the Commission website, DAD-IS and through the National Focal Points;
 - c. Responsibility for the above tasks: the call for proposal will be prepared by the Secretariat under the guidance of the Working Group, based on decisions of the Commission.
2. Submission of concept notes
 - a. in any of the Commission languages plus a translation in either English, French or Spanish;
 - b. according to a standard format and within adequate deadlines;
 - c. target: 2-3 pages;
 - d. addressing the selection criteria;
 - e. Responsibility for the above tasks: Commission Members or legal or natural persons, in consultation with Commission Members. Formal submissions should be by a Commission Member or Commission Members, herewith referred to as the proponent, through National Focal Points, to the Secretariat;
3. Screening and response to concept notes
 - a. according to eligibility criteria;

- b. according to other relevant criteria established as part of the call for proposals, e.g. budget parameters;
 - c. response to be provided within agreed timelines;
 - d. Responsibility for the above action: Members of the Commission Bureau, on the basis of preparatory work done by the Secretariat and the recommendations of the Bureau of the Working Group. The Bureaus might work collaboratively through email exchanges and conference calls. The Secretariat will invite preparation of project proposals based upon concept notes approved by the Bureau of the Commission.
4. Submission of project proposals from approved concept notes must
- a. be submitted in any of the Commission languages with a copy also provided in either English, French or Spanish;
 - b. be submitted according to the standard format provided for project documents and within established deadlines;
 - c. must specifically address how the project fits the selection criteria;
 - d. indicate recipients and channels of payment.
 - e. The list of submissions is to be made public.
 - f. Responsibility for the above tasks: Commission Members or legal or natural persons, in consultation with Commission Members. Formal submissions should be provided by a Commission Member or Commission Members, herewith referred to as the proponent, through National Focal Points, to the Secretariat.
5. Appraisal of project proposals will involve
- a. ranking of project proposals according to the selection criteria;
 - b. preparing a portfolio of project proposals that meet the requirements for approval within the given timelines;
 - c. preparing a portfolio of project approvals are to be made public;
 - d. Responsibility for the above tasks: 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. The panel of experts will work without remuneration. Resources to enable work by the panel will be provided under the core administrative budget of the Trust Account including convening of necessary panel sessions.
6. Approval of projects for funding within the project cycle
- a. will be distributed according to the funds available within the Trust Account in that project cycle;
 - b. will be distributed according to other possible considerations, such as geographical balance and relative regional needs, distribution across species/breeds, types of activities (e.g. capacity-building and training, conservation and use of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture), and the duration of the project;
 - c. unfunded projects within a particular project cycle will be presented to donors for possible funding, or may be re-submitted in the following budgetary period;
 - d. Responsibility for the above tasks: the Commission or a delegated authority⁴⁵, such as the Bureau of the Commission and, in addition, one representative per each region.
7. Disbursement
- a. transparent and secure procedures necessary;
 - b. timely according to the needs of the projects;
 - c. Responsibility for disbursement of funds: the Secretariat in accordance with FAO procedures.
8. Reporting and monitoring
- Results-based management is part of the Funding Strategy. It will be achieved through
- a. use of standard reporting and monitoring procedures;
 - b. recipients reports prepared in accordance with an agreed reporting schedule and progress milestones identified in the project document and approval process;

⁴⁵ The Commission may wish to delegate the approval of the projects between its sessions with an agreed ceiling and up to a limited percentage of the total budget available in the project cycle, and under which circumstances.

- c. monitoring procedures which the Commission may wish to adopt;
 - d. Responsibility for project monitoring: The executing entity will develop agreed monitoring products and deposits them with the Secretariat as set out in the project approval process.
9. Independent Evaluation
- a. use of standard evaluation procedures based on norms and standards of the United Nations Evaluation Group;
 - b. evaluation will examine sustainability and the impacts of the project, or group of projects, to ensure accountability on results and independent assessment of the results to facilitate further execution of the Funding Strategy;
 - c. evaluation of the components of the Funding Strategy addressed under this Annex will be periodically commissioned by the Commission;
 - d. Responsibility for evaluation: the Commission.

III. Selection Criteria

1. Project relevance.
 - a) Are there priorities of the Funding Strategy and the strategic principles and priorities established by the Commission for the allocation of funds in the FAO Trust Account clearly incorporated and represented in the proposed goals and expected outputs of the proposal?
 - b) Will the project contribute to the Millennium Development Goals, in particular goals 1 and 7?
 - c) What is the relevance of the project to the country's region's priorities as contained in national and regional strategies, plans and programmes for animal genetic resources? Does the project identify information that is available on existing national and regional animal genetic resources priorities?
 - d) Does the project proposal clearly indicate how proposed activities will complement work already carried out, or are underway and, or will not unnecessary duplicate other work?
2. Feasibility.
 - a) Are the proposed activities feasible in terms of resources and timing and in terms of regional characteristics? In particular, is the budget adequate to fully cover the proposed activities and produce the expected results?
3. Effectiveness and efficiency.
 - a) Are the anticipated project costs warranted given the expected project results and benefits?
 - b) Are the types of activities clearly linked toward effectively achieving the project's net results, its outcome and impact?
4. Benefits and beneficiaries.
 - a) Does the proposed project clearly indicate who the immediate beneficiaries will be?
 - b) Does the proposed project clearly indicate how the expected results will directly or indirectly address the needs of the proposed beneficiaries, including the various gender roles and needs as well as minorities targeted in national public policies?
 - c) Does the proposed project clearly indicate the potential contribution of the project to sustainable development?
5. Team composition and capacity.
 - a) Does the proposed project clearly indicate that the capacity of the proposed project team is adequate to perform the activities indicated? Are partners with different disciplines, gender and from different stakeholder groups included in the team?
 - b) Does the proposed project clearly indicate how or what local expertise could contribute?
6. Collaboration.
 - a) What is the extent of collaboration promoted by the project proposal?

- b) How is collaboration expected to contribute to the effectiveness and efficiency of the project?
 - c) Does the proposal indicate counterpart funding or other inputs or in kind contributions?
7. Planning and Monitoring.
- a) Have proper milestones and indicators been incorporated in the project proposal?
 - b) Does the proposal indicate how project progress will be monitored and its impact assessed?
 - c) Does the proposal note the extent to which the expected positive impacts are measurable?
8. Sustainability.
- a) How sustainable are the activities and beneficial changes proposed by the project?
 - b) Is technology transfer and capacity building adequately addressed in the project proposal?
 - c) Has a training component been incorporated into the project proposal?
9. Geographic extension.
- a) How wide is the geographic scope and impact of the proposed project?
 - b) What is the global and/or regional importance of the project in achieving the objectives of the *Global Plan of Action*?
10. Species and breed relevance.
- a) What is the contribution of the species or breed for which activities are proposed to global or regional food security and sustainable utilization?
 - b) What is the relevance of the species or breed for which activities are proposed to human livelihoods?
 - c) What is the contribution of the proposed project to the conservation of the species' gene pool? Are potential adverse impacts to the gene pool addressed?
 - d) Is the project addressing the conservation and/or utilization of a species in one of its "hotspots" of diversity?
 - e) To what extent is the gene pool covered by the proposed project activities threatened at a national, regional or global level?

SECTION D

Information and reporting requirements

This section sets out the information and reporting requirements under the Funding Strategy in order to facilitate the monitoring of the implementation of the Funding Strategy and the assessment of its efficacy by the Commission.

Information will be compiled by the Secretariat, and made available to the Commission, including by use of the DAD-IS website.

I. Periodicity of reporting

Reporting to the Commission will normally be required every two years, or according to the periodicity of the Regular Sessions of the Commission. Reporting periods will normally cover the preceding two full calendar years before each meeting of the Commission. At the Fourteenth and Sixteenth Sessions of the Commission, stand-alone progress reports on the operation and effectiveness of Funding Strategy will be presented.

II. Information and reporting on resources in the FAO Trust Account

Reports on resources in the FAO Trust Account will be prepared by the Secretariat and will include:

- A general overview on and status of funds received and disbursed under Trust Account, according to: priorities established under *Section A* of the Funding Strategy; beneficiaries by stakeholder groups and geographic area; and species/breeds addressed; and other relevant criteria;
- Detailed data on and breakdown of funds received to the Trust Account, including information on individual contributors, corresponding amounts received, provenance of funds by contributors category and regional distribution;
- Synoptic information on projects funded from the Trust Account, including project descriptions and status, based on project reporting and monitoring as foreseen in the project cycle in *Section C* of the Funding Strategy;
- Assessment and evaluation of the sustainable effects and impacts of the use of resources in the Trust Account, according to the independent evaluation procedures set out in the project cycle in *Section C* of the Funding Strategy;
- Assessment and evaluation of the overall operation of the Trust Account, including the receipt, administration and disbursement of funds, and the management of the project cycle;
- Emerging issues and possible measures that might be considered by the Commission to improve the operations of the Funding Strategy regarding resources under the Trust Account.

SECTION E

Institutional arrangements

The Funding Strategy will be implemented by the Commission with advice provided by the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources, which normally meets prior to each of the Commission's Regular Sessions, the Bureau of the Working Group; and the Secretariat.

SECTION F

Financial rules

The financial procedures for the projects selected by the Commission will be consistent with existing financial procedures of FAO. This will enable a range of possibilities for project implementation.

The Financial Regulations of the FAO shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to all matters not specifically dealt with under the present rules. All contributions and other receipts shall be placed in the Trust Account administered by FAO. The Trust Account shall make provision for Project Servicing Costs to reimburse FAO for the administrative and operational support services provided to the Commission, its subsidiary bodies, as well as cost incurred by the Secretariat in its execution of projects, under such terms as may, from time to time be established by the Governing Bodies of FAO. The accounts and financial management of all funds governed by the present rules shall be subject to the internal and external auditing procedures of FAO.

Annex II

INFORMATION AND REPORTING ON RESOURCES NOT UNDER THE TRUST ACCOUNT

The information and reporting on resources not under the Trust Account provided by Member countries, international organisations, and relevant international mechanisms, funds and bodies will be compiled by the Secretariat.

1. Information and reporting provided according to standard formats will include:
 - Reporting on the results of measures taken within the Governing Bodies of relevant international mechanisms, funds and bodies, to ensure due priority and attention to the effective allocation of predictable and agreed resources for plans and programmes relevant for the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action*;
 - Reporting on the results of actions taken to promote voluntary contributions from sources within their country for plans and programmes relevant for the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action*;
 - Information on bilateral funding and assistance provided relevant to the Funding Strategy from sources within their country;
 - Information on national activities, plans and programmes for building capacity in animal genetic resources for food and agriculture, and for the conservation and sustainable use of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture.
2. Information and reporting provided by international organisations will include:
 - Reporting on resources provided and activities undertaken in support of the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action*.
3. Information and reporting provided by relevant international mechanisms, funds and bodies will include:

Information on their mandates, priorities, eligibility criteria, procedures and availability of resources relevant to the support of actions for the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action*.

APPENDIX D
**MEMBERS OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL TECHNICAL WORKING GROUPS,
ELECTED BY THE TWELFTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE COMMISSION**

**MEMBERS OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP ON
ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

<i>Composition (no. of countries per region)</i>	<i>Country</i>
Africa (5)	Cameroon
	Ethiopia
	Morocco
	South Africa
	Togo
Asia (5)	China
	Mongolia
	Nepal
	Republic of Korea
	Thailand
Europe (5)	Finland
	Germany
	Netherlands
	Switzerland
	Turkey
Latin America and the Caribbean (5)	Brazil
	Chile
	Costa Rica
	Jamaica
	Venezuela
Near East (3)	Islamic Republic of Iran
	Jordan
	Qatar
North America (2)	Canada
	United States of America
Southwest Pacific (2)	Papua New Guinea
	Samoa

**MEMBERS OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP ON
PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

<i>Composition (no. of countries per region)</i>	<i>Country</i>
Africa (5)	Algeria Burkina Faso Kenya Madagascar Republic of Congo
Asia (5)	Bangladesh Cambodia Japan Malaysia Vietnam
Europe (5)	France Norway Poland Spain Sweden
Latin America and the Caribbean (5)	Brazil Cuba Ecuador Guatemala Venezuela
Near East (3)	Egypt Kuwait Yemen
North America (2)	Canada United States of America
Southwest Pacific (2)	Cook Islands Tonga

**MEMBERS OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP ON
FOREST GENETIC RESOURCES**

<i>Composition (no. of countries per region)</i>	<i>Country</i>
Africa (5)	Burundi Côte d'Ivoire Democratic Republic of the Congo Tunisia Zambia
Asia (5)	Bhutan India Indonesia Myanmar Philippines
Europe (5)	Finland France Italy Norway Spain
Latin America and the Caribbean (5)	Brazil Chile Cuba Ecuador El Salvador
Near East (3)	Islamic Republic of Iran Lebanon Yemen
North America (2)	Canada United States of America
Southwest Pacific (2)	Papua New Guinea Vanuatu

APPENDIX E

THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S FOREST GENETIC RESOURCES: OUTLINE BY CHAPTER

	<i>Chapter Title</i>	<i>Scope of Chapter</i>	<i>Issues and elements</i>
1	Overview of Forest Genetic Resources	Definition of FoGR - their value and importance – Between and within species diversity - Threats, opportunities and challenges	Characteristics of FoGR, differences and similarities between trees and other organisms – Context of FoGR management - Main forest management systems (including agroforestry systems) – Concept of SFM - Economic, environmental, social and cultural values of FoGR – Role of forest genetic diversity in ecosystem resistance, resilience, and vulnerability - Threats and risk status – causes of genetic erosion
2	The State of Forest Genetic Resources Management	FoGR conservation and management – Strategies - Programmes - Implementation	Characterisation of genetic diversity - Conservation <i>in situ</i> and <i>ex situ</i> , genetic improvement programmes and their implementation – Delivery/deployment systems – Role of public and private sectors – Social and economic value of conservation and breeding activities
3	Trends Affecting the Forest Sector and their Implications on Forest Genetic Resources	Assessment of impact of global trends in FoGR and their management	Internal and external drivers – Environmental, economic, social, political trends and outlook - Positive and negative implications - Threats and opportunities
4	The State of Capacities	Capacities of stakeholders and institutions involved in FoGR management and conservation	Infrastructures, institutional and human capacities – Public and private sectors, including at local level – Capacities in: development and implementation of FoGR conservation and management strategies, tree genetic improvement, information sharing and networking, mainstreaming FoGR management into forest management and broader international, regional and national policies and programmes – Training capacity
5	Institutional and Policy Framework	Institutional, policy and legal framework for FoGR management at national, regional and global level	Institutions responsible for FoGR management, including coordination mechanisms – Legal framework and traditional use rights in FoGR management - FoGR in national forest programmes and other national strategies and policies (poverty reduction, biodiversity, land degradation and desertification, climate change, etc) – International and regional agreements/treaties – Frameworks for transfer of forest reproductive material
6	Status of Knowledge – Current and Emerging Technologies	Current knowledge and gaps in characterisation and improvement – Current and emerging methodologies and technologies	Characterisation – Technologies for conservation – Marker-assisted selection – Propagation and dissemination technology and methods - Participatory tree domestication – Applications of biotechnologies – Challenge of combining biotechnology tools and traditional tree improvement
7	Needs, Challenges and Required Responses for the Future	Synthesis and recommendation for action	Syntheses of needs and challenges identified in previous chapters – Priorities for future action

APPENDIX F**STATUTES OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP
ON FOREST GENETIC RESOURCES**

Article 1 - Terms of Reference

1. The Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Forest Genetic Resources (the Working Group) shall:
 - review the situation and issues related to biodiversity in the area of forest genetic resources and advise and make recommendations to the Commission on these matters;
 - consider the progress made in implementing the Commission's programme of work on forest genetic resources as well as any other matters referred to the Working Group by the Commission; and
 - report to the Commission on its activities.
2. In order for the Working Group to carry out this mandate, the Commission will assign specific tasks to the Working Group.

Article II - Composition

The Working Group shall be composed of twenty-seven Member Nations from the following regions:

- 5 from Africa
- 5 from Europe
- 5 from Asia
- 5 from Latin America and the Caribbean
- 3 from Near East
- 2 from Northern America
- 2 from South West Pacific.

Article III - Election and term of office of Members

The Members of the Working Group shall be elected at each regular session of the Commission and serve until the next regular session of the Commission. They shall be eligible for re-election.

Article IV - Officers

1. The Working Group shall elect its Chairperson and one or more Vice-Chairpersons from among the representatives of Members of the Working Group at the beginning of each session. These officers shall remain in office until the next session of the Working Group and be eligible for re-election.
2. The Chairperson, or a Vice-Chairperson in the absence of a Chairperson, shall preside over the meetings of the Working Group and exercise such other functions as may be required to facilitate its work.

Article V - Sessions

The Commission shall decide on the timing and duration of the sessions of the Working Group, when required. In any case, the Working Group shall hold no more than one regular session annually.

Article VI - Observers

1. Members of the Commission which are not Members of the Working Group may participate, upon request to the Commission Secretariat, in the work of the Working Group in an observer capacity.

2. The Working Group, or the bureau on behalf of the Working Group, may invite experts, as well as representatives of specialized international organizations, to attend its meetings.

Article VII - Application of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

1. The provisions of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to all matters not specifically dealt with under the present Statutes.

APPENDIX G
STRATEGIC PLAN 2010-2017
FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MULTI-YEAR PROGRAMME OF WORK

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<i>Annex 1:</i>	<i>Processes needed to achieve major outputs and milestones of the Multi-Year Programme of Work and organizations with which to cooperate</i>
<i>Annex 2:</i>	<i>Glossary with acronyms</i>

VISION

Conserving biodiversity for food and agriculture and promoting its use in support of global food security and sustainable development, for present and future generations.

MISSION

Cognizant that genetic resources for food and agriculture are a common concern of all countries, in that all countries depend on genetic resources for food and agriculture that originated elsewhere, the Commission strives to halt the loss of genetic resources for food and agriculture, and to ensure world food security and sustainable development by promoting their conservation, sustainable use, including exchange, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from their use.

STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goal 1: *The Commission has a coordinating role and deals with policy, sectorial and cross-sectorial matters related to the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources of relevance to food and agriculture.*

- The Commission guides and monitors FAO's policies, programmes and activities related to genetic resources for food and agriculture. In that context, the Commission takes into consideration the Impact Focus Areas and Organizational Results of the Strategic Framework and Medium Term Plan of FAO.
- The Commission keeps under continuous review relevant matters in other forums, including policy developments, relating to the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources for food and agriculture and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from their use.

Goal 2: *The Commission monitors the state of the world's genetic resources for food and agriculture.*

- The Commission supervises the periodic preparation of global assessments on genetic resources for food and agriculture leading to The State of World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture, and, as appropriate, the development of a comprehensive global information system or systems on relevant genetic resources in support of this role.

Goal 3: *The Commission strives to reach international consensus on policies and action programmes to ensure the conservation and sustainable utilization of genetic resources for food and agriculture, as well the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from their use.*

- The Commission provides an intergovernmental forum for negotiations of international policies on genetic resources for food and agriculture.
- The Commission oversees the implementation of, and updates global action plans and other instruments addressing the conservation and sustainable utilization of genetic resources for food and agriculture, as well the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from their use.
- The Commission responds to developments in other forums, where appropriate.

Goal 4: *The Commission contributes to the strengthening of national and regional policies on biodiversity for food and agriculture and promotes cooperation in capacity-building*

- The Commission supports the development or strengthening of national and regional policies and programmes on genetic resources for food and agriculture, in particular by facilitating the implementation of global plans of actions for genetic resources, and establishes coordination mechanisms to promote national and regional cooperation across relevant sectors and among actors.
- The Commission identifies and facilitates the availability of financial, human, scientific, technical and technological resources to Commission Members to be able to actively contribute to the achievement of the outputs and milestones of the Commission's Multi-Year Programme of Work and to implement policies and recommendations developed by the Commission in response.
- The Commission supports its Members in the development and implementation of strategies and activities to raise public awareness and facilitate education for a better understanding of the relevance of biodiversity for food and agriculture to promote a broader participation of stakeholders in the conservation and use of genetic resources for food and agriculture.

Goal 5: *The Commission continues and strengthens cooperation and partnerships on biodiversity for food and agriculture.*

- The Commission facilitates and oversees cooperation between FAO and other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies, including the Governing Body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, the Conference of Parties to the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD), the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, and the Global Crop Diversity Trust.
- In addition to its activities in plant and animal genetic resources, the Commission brings together international partners addressing biodiversity for food and agriculture, to facilitate exchange of experiences and to create new partnerships, including in particular forest, aquatic, micro-organism and invertebrate biodiversity, and their interrelations.
- The Commission's cooperation with other relevant international bodies strives to ensure that negotiations in other forums take into account the special needs of the agricultural sector, with regard to all components of biological diversity relevant for food and agriculture.
- The Commission will actively increase the involvement of all stakeholders, such as civil society and producer organizations, including organizations representing women and small-scale producers, breeding institutions and industries and public and private sector organisations involved with genetic resources for food and agriculture.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Biodiversity for food and agriculture are among the earth's most important resources. Crops, farm animals, aquatic organisms, forest trees, micro-organisms and invertebrates - thousands of species and their genetic variability make up the web of biodiversity in agricultural and other ecosystems that the world's food production depends on. Biodiversity, and in particular genetic diversity, continues to be under threat and is still being lost. With the erosion of these resources, mankind loses the potential to adapt to new socio-economic and environmental conditions, such as population growth, nutritional needs and climate change.
2. Maintaining biodiversity for food and agriculture is a global responsibility. Aware of the importance of biodiversity for food and agriculture for global food security, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in 1983, established the intergovernmental Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (the Commission). The Commission's original mandate to address *plant genetic resources* for food and agriculture was broadened by the FAO Conference¹ in 1995, to include all components of biodiversity for food and agriculture.
3. With more than 170 Members, the Commission offers an intergovernmental forum to reach global consensus on policies relevant to biodiversity for food and agriculture. The main objectives of the Commission are to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources for food and agriculture, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from their use, for present and future generations.
4. To fulfil its multidisciplinary mandate, the Commission, adopted a Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPOW), at its Eleventh Regular Session and subsequently amended it at its Twelfth Regular Session. The MYPOW lays out major outputs and milestones that the Commission aims to achieve by 2017 (see *Table 1*).² The MYPOW enables the Commission to strategically plan its work in the medium- and long-term, and serves as a vehicle to strengthen cooperation in the field of biodiversity for food and agriculture, both within FAO and between FAO and other relevant international bodies.

II. THE PURPOSE OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN

5. In adopting its MYPOW, the Commission also stressed the need to develop a detailed plan to achieve the agreed outputs and milestones, identifying the processes that would be needed and the organizations with which to cooperate.³ The Commission requested its Secretary and its Chair to develop such a plan, in consultation with the FAO Regional Groups, in the inter-sessional period, taking also into account inputs from the Intergovernmental Technical Working Groups, on Plants and Animals.
6. The processes and cooperation required to achieve outputs and milestones of the Multi-Year Programme of Work are identified in *Annex 1*. The plan provides for each sectoral and cross-sectoral matter, an indicative timetable, which lists the relevant activities and identifies a time frame within which they should be undertaken. In addition, the plan identifies relevant international organizations with which the Commission wishes FAO to cooperate in the implementation of the plan.
7. The plan is more specific and detailed with regard to activities necessary for the achievement of major outputs and milestones foreseen for earlier sessions than it is for activities related to outputs and milestones scheduled for later sessions. This will allow the Commission to fine-tune, at a later stage, the activities required in preparation of later sessions, and to provide at any session, more precise guidelines as to what needs to be addressed in its next session, and how.

¹ FAO Conference Resolution 3/95.

² CGRFA-11/07/Report, *Appendix E*.

³ CGRFA-11/07/Report, paragraph 91.

Table 1: The Commission's Multi-Year Programme of Work: Major outputs and milestones (as amended at the Twelfth Regular Session)

	12 th Session	13 th Session	14 th Session	15 th Session	16 th Session
Plant Genetic Resources (PGRFA)	Presentation of <i>The State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources</i>	Consideration of the updated <i>Global Plan of Action</i> for adoption, and review of cooperation with the International Treaty			Update of <i>The State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources</i>
Animal Genetic Resources (AnGR)	Follow-up to the Interlaken Conference		Review of implementation of Interlaken Outcomes		Update of <i>The State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources</i>
Aquatic Genetic Resources (AqGR)		Review of information base for aquatic genetic resources, and key issues for <i>The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources</i>	Presentation of <i>The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources</i>	Development of elements related to the <i>Code of Conduct of Responsible Fisheries</i> aimed to maintain a broad genetic basis and to ensure sustainable use and conservation of aquatic genetic resources	
Forest Genetic Resources (FoGR)	Analysis of key issues in forest genetic resources, for <i>The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources</i>		Presentation of <i>The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources</i>		
Micro-organisms and invertebrates	Review of scoping study on Micro-organisms and invertebrates		Review of key issues on micro-organisms and invertebrates	Review of work on micro-organisms and invertebrates	
Cross-sectorial matters	Consideration of policies and arrangements for access and benefit-sharing for genetic resources for food and agriculture	Review ways and means of considering the application and integration of biotechnologies in the conservation and utilization of genetic resources Consider scoping study on climate change and genetic resources for food and agriculture	Review of all relevant international targets and indicators for biodiversity for food and agriculture	Consideration of the internalization of the ecosystem approach to biodiversity management in agriculture, forestry and fisheries Review of contribution of biodiversity for food and agriculture to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals	Presentation of <i>The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i>
Management of the Multi-year Programme of Work		Progress Report/ Periodic assessment/ Review of the Multi-year Programme of Work		Progress Report/ Periodic assessment/ Review of the Multi-year Programme of Work	

III. PREPARATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN

8. *Table 2* provides brief synopsis of the consultations that have been held to obtain views on the Strategic Plan in order to finalize it for consideration by the Commission at its next session.

Table 2. Preparation of the Draft Strategic Plan for the implementation of the Multi-Year Programme of Work	
January 2008	Review of strategic plans of other organizations/ instruments.
February 2008	Consideration of the work plan for the preparation of the draft Strategic Plan by the Bureau of the Eleventh Regular Session of the Commission.
August 2008	Preparation of a draft outline of the Strategic Plan 2010-2017 by the Chair and Secretary
September 2008	Circulation of a draft outline of the Strategic Plan 2010-2017 to the Chairs of FAO Regional Groups, IGOs and NGOs for comments and suggestions.
January 2009	Fifth Session of the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture reviews sections of the draft Strategic Plan 2010-2017 which are relevant to animal genetic resources
March 2009	Finalization of draft Strategic Plan 2010-2017 by the Chair and Secretary in close cooperation with relevant departments of FAO.
April 2009	Consultation of Bureau Members and subsequently FAO Regional Groups and relevant international organizations
July 2009	Fourth Session of the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture reviews sections of the draft Strategic Plan 2010-2017 which are relevant to plant genetic resources. Bureau of the Eleventh Regular Session of the Commission reviews and consolidates draft Strategic Plan 2010-2017, taking into account comments received from Regional Groups, Intergovernmental Technical Working Groups and IGOs and NGOs.
October 2009	Twelfth Regular Session of the Commission.

IV. REVIEW OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN

9. The Multi-Year Programme of Work is a rolling, and therefore flexible set of outputs and milestones, which the Commission will keep under review. Accordingly, in adopting its Multi-Year Programme of Work, the Commission decided that it would be reviewed at the Commission's Thirteenth and Fifteenth Regular Sessions. The reviews will also provide the Commission the opportunity to review and adjust major outputs and milestones of the Multi-Year Programme of Work, as appropriate, taking into account progress reports and periodic assessments of the implementation of the MYPOW. The reviews will also allow the Commission to:

- assess progress of the Commission's work;
- address and include into the MYPOW new and emerging issues in the field of genetic resources for food and agriculture;
- take into account and react to new developments and processes in other relevant forums; and
- update and adjust the Strategic Plan for the implementation of the MYPOW accordingly.

V. THE STRATEGIC PLAN AS A AN IMPLEMENTING TOOL

10. The draft Strategic Plan 2010-2017 is the main tool for the implementation of the Commission's Multi-Year Programme of Work. It enables the Commission to strategically organize its work in the medium- and long-term, to streamline reporting, and to strengthen and harmonize cooperation in the field of biodiversity for food and agriculture.

11. Similar to the Multi-Year Programme of Work, the draft strategic plan has been thematically structured, so that the user can easily identify the process proposed to achieve and follow-up to a particular milestone or output by consulting the sector or the cross-sectoral matter the milestone or output is related to. For each sector, and for each cross-sectoral matter, the Strategic Plan provides an indicative timetable including the full range of activities and processes that need to be undertaken to achieve the outputs or milestones. The Strategic Plan also displays recommendations of the Commission for future work, which are not reflected in the outputs and milestones of the MYPOW.

12. At the end of each chapter, relevant international organizations are identified for which FAO would build and strengthen partnerships for the implementation of the Multi-Year Programme of Work.

13. The timetables display major outputs and milestones of the Multi-Year Programme of Work in bold capital letters.

14. The Strategic Plan covers the implementation of the Multi-Year Programme of Work from 2010 to 2017. However, for ease of reference, the indicative timetables also reflect, in grey, activities, processes and outputs that are expected to be finalized at the Commission's Twelfth Regular Session.

15. The implementation of the Strategic Plan will greatly depend on the support provided by FAO's Programme of Work and Budget, and on the mobilization by FAO of extra-budgetary resources, as well as on partnerships with and contributions of other international organizations. To ensure the development and implementation of future work for each sectoral and cross-sectoral matter, the timetables therefore specifically indicates when would be the most opportune time for the Commission to consider both the availability of, and the need for resources.

16. The Commission recommends to FAO to explore the establishment of a Trust Fund to enable participation of delegates from developing countries, in particular, least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition in the Sessions of the Commission, taking into account to the extent possible, the broadened mandate of the Commission.

ANNEX I

**PROCESSES NEEDED TO ACHIEVE MAJOR OUTPUTS AND MILESTONES OF THE
MULTI-YEAR PROGRAMME OF WORK AND ORGANIZATIONS WITH WHICH TO
COOPERATE**

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I. PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

1. Since its establishment in 1983, the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture deals with issues related to the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources. For advancing future work in the field of plant genetic resources in close collaboration with the Governing Body of the International Treaty, the Commission, at its Eleventh Regular Session, adopted the following set of outputs and milestones in the context of its Multi-Year Programme of Work:

- presentation of the second *State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture* (CGRFA-12);
- consideration of the updated *Global Plan of Action* for adoption, and review of cooperation with the International Treaty (CGRFA-13); and
- up-date of *The State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture* (CGRFA-16).

2. The Commission, at its Eleventh Regular Session, also recommended that FAO review the relevance of the various components of the FAO Global System for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.¹ It further suggested that a cooperation mechanism be established between the Commission and the Governing Body of the International Treaty in relation to work on these components.²

3. Furthermore, the Commission,
at its Tenth Regular Session,

- (i) noted that consideration, including an update of the Code of Conduct for Germplasm Collecting and Transfer, remained on the Commission's agenda;³ and,

at its Eleventh Regular Session,

- (ii) requested its Secretariat to report on progress of the Facilitating Mechanism⁴ of the *Global Plan of Action*, at its next Regular Session. It emphasized that the activities undertaken in this area should also be reported to the Governing Body of the International Treaty, for its consideration in the context of the Funding Strategy;⁵
- (iii) requested that FAO submit to the Twelfth Regular Session a proposed plan for the process of updating the *Global Plan of Action*, to allow for consideration of the Global Plan of Action at the Commission's Thirteenth Regular Session;⁶
- (iv) stated that the World Information and Early Warning System on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (WIEWS) should be further developed in the context of developing the Global Information System on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in the International Treaty. It expressed its willingness to work with the Governing Body of the International Treaty for this purpose. The Commission further invited the Governing Body to consider utilizing national information sharing mechanisms established through WIEWS, as contributions to the development of its Global Information System;⁷

¹ CGRFA-11/07/Report, paragraph 29.

² CGRFA-11/07/Report, paragraph 27.

³ CGRFA-10/04/REP, paragraph 31.

⁴ www.globalplanofaction.org.

⁵ CGRFA-11/07/Report, paragraph 30.

⁶ CGRFA-11/07/Report, paragraph 41.

⁷ CGRFA-11/07/Report, paragraph 37.

- (v) requested FAO to prepare an options paper to strengthen plant breeding in developing countries, identifying new opportunities for effective partnerships between the public and the private sector, with the involvement of the CGIAR Centres;⁸
- (vi) encouraged FAO to continue its work to strengthen seed systems at national, regional and global levels, and reiterated its recommendation,⁹ that a gap analysis of the seed sector be prepared. The analysis should consider in a balanced way both the formal and informal seed sectors, as well as the relationship between breeding and seed systems;¹⁰
- (vii) requested that attention be given to work on crops essential for food security, including underutilized crops, and that this be considered in the context of its Multi-Year Programme of Work.¹¹

⁸ CGRFA-11/07/Report, paragraph 33.

⁹ CGRFA-10/05/Report, paragraph 32.

¹⁰ CGRFA-11/07/Report, paragraph 34.

¹¹ CGRFA-11/07/Report, paragraph 28.

**INDICATIVE TIMETABLE AND PROCESSES FOR
PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

Time Frame	Process
2010	<p>UPDATING THE <i>GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional meetings to consider the update of the rolling <i>Global Plan of Action</i> • Consultation with partners on update of the rolling <i>Global Plan of Action</i> with the aim to identify gaps and needs • Consultation with the Secretariat of the International Treaty • Preparation of first draft updated <i>Global Plan of Action</i>
2011	<p>UPDATING THE <i>GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint meeting of the Bureau of the Commission and the Bureau of the Treaty Governing Body to review first draft updated <i>Global Plan of Action</i> • Review of draft updated <i>Global Plan of Action</i> by ITWG-PGRFA, at its fifth session • Review indicators, including higher-order indicators, and monitoring for the implementation of the updated <i>Global Plan of Action</i> by ITWG-PGRFA, at its fifth session <p>COOPERATION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL TREATY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow-up to the analysis of areas of collaboration with other partners and the review of the Global System on Plant Genetic Resources: Preparation of joint report with International Treaty Secretariat on future cooperation between the Commission and the International Treaty's Governing Body • Finalization of vision paper (to be developed by the Secretariats of the Commission and of the International Treaty) with options for facilitating policy coherence and complementarity of the work of the Commission and of the Governing Body • Joint meeting of the Bureau of the Commission and the Bureau of the International Treaty Governing Body to identify areas of collaboration and review the Global System. <p>FUTURE WORK ON SELECTED TECHNICAL AREAS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITWG-PGRFA to consider option papers on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - strengthening plant breeding and seed systems, including strengthening capacities in biotechnologies; - <i>in situ</i> conservation, on-farm management and the utilization of plant genetic resources; and - crops essential to food security, including underutilized and neglected crops. • ITWG-PGRFA to review gap analysis on plant genetic resources and seed systems • ITWG-PGRFA to consider review of <i>Genebank Standards</i> and associated rules and regulations.
CGRFA-13 / 2011	<p>CONSIDERATION OF THE UPDATED <i>GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION</i> FOR ADOPTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide guidance with regard to the implementation and monitoring of the implementation of the <i>Global Plan of Action</i> • Review of indicators and monitoring for the implementation of the updated <i>Global Plan of Action</i>

	<p>REVIEW OF COOPERATION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL TREATY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of the relevance of the components of the Global System on Plant Genetic Resources and provide guidance on future work • Review coordination of intergovernmental work of the Commission and the International Treaty's Governing Body and future cooperation <p>FUTURE WORK ON SELECTED TECHNICAL AREAS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider review of <i>Genebank Standards</i> and future work on plant breeding, seed systems, <i>in-situ</i> conservation and on-farm management and crops essential for food security and sustainable agriculture <p>REVIEW RESOURCES NEEDED FOR ACHIEVING FUTURE WORK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider resources available from the FAO Regular Programme, and the need for extra-budgetary contributions and other means to enable future work
2012	<p>REVIEW POSSIBLE OPTIONS TO UPDATE <i>THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES</i> IN PREPARATION OF SIXTEENTH SESSION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review by ITWG-PGRFA • Review report on repartitioned intergovernmental work on plant genetic resources
CGRFA-14 / 2013	<p>REVIEW POSSIBLE OPTIONS TO UPDATE <i>THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES</i>, IN PREPARATION OF SIXTEENTH SESSION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree upon process for the updating of <i>The State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</i> • Consider follow-up to the Commission's Thirteenth and the Governing Body's Fourth Sessions regarding future work on plant genetic resources for food and agriculture
2014	<p>PREPARATION OF THE UPDATED <i>STATE OF THE WORLD'S PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invite countries to submit Country and Regional Reports (submission deadline March 2016) • ITWG-PGRFA to review progress report on the implementation of the updated <i>Global Plan of Action</i>
CGRFA-15 / 2015	<p>REVIEW OF PROGRESS IN PREPARATION OF THE UPDATED <i>STATE OF THE WORLD'S PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider progress report <p>REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE <i>GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider progress report on the implementation of the updated <i>Global Plan of Action</i>
2016	<p>REVIEW OF DRAFT UPDATED <i>STATE OF THE WORLD'S PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review by ITWG-PGRFA • Consideration of the need for and process of up-dating the <i>Global Plan of Action</i>
CGRFA-16 / 2017	<p>UPDATE OF <i>THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider process of up-dating the <i>Global Plan of Action</i>

COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

4. To support the planning process regarding the updating of *The State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*, and of the rolling *Global Plan of Action*, FAO may in particular wish to strengthen collaboration with:

- United Nations and Inter-Governmental Organizations, such as the CBD, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, IPPC, UNFCCC, UNEP, UNDP, UPOV, WIPO and WTO;
- International Agricultural Research Centres of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and other International Research Institutes;
- International and regional non-governmental organizations, civil society, producer organizations and the private sector;
- National Focal Points on plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and relevant regional networks;
- The global network of national and regional scientific organisations and relevant consortia or strategic partnerships; and
- Relevant funding agencies.

II. ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

5. In September 2007, the International Technical Conference on Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, held in Interlaken, Switzerland, adopted the *Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources* and the *Interlaken Declaration on Animal Genetic Resources*.¹² The *Global Plan of Action* was subsequently endorsed by the Thirty-fourth Session of the FAO Conference.¹³

6. The Commission agreed that follow-up to the International Technical Conference should be placed within the Commission's Multi-Year Programme of Work at its Twelfth Regular Session, with the Commission overseeing implementation of the *Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources*.¹⁴

7. The *Global Plan of Action* contains four Strategic Priority Areas: 1) Characterization, inventory and monitoring of trends and associated risks; 2) Sustainable use and development; 3) Conservation; and 4) Policies, institutions and capacity building. The *Interlaken Declaration* commits countries and organizations to implement the *Global Plan of Action*.

8. The *Global Plan of Action* calls for the provision of technical assistance, especially to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to assist them with the implementation of the provisions of *Global Plan of Action*. The *Interlaken Declaration* recognises that national governments have the main responsibility for implementation of the *Global Plan of Action* and acknowledges the essential role of the FAO in supporting country-driven efforts.

9. To follow-up on the outcomes of the Interlaken Conference:

- (i) The International Technical Conference on Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, as well as the FAO Conference, at its Thirty-fourth Session in November 2007, requested the Commission to develop a Funding Strategy for the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources*;
- (ii) The Commission requested the development of modalities for evaluating progress in the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources*, as well as future reports on status and trends of animal genetic resources;¹⁵
- (iii) The Commission requested FAO to continue to develop technical guidelines, including in relation to the management of animal genetic resources in low and medium input production systems;¹⁶ and
- (iv) In considering the reports of the Interlaken Technical Conference, the FAO Conference, at its Thirty-fourth Session, requested the Commission to address the important role of small-scale livestock keepers as custodians of most of the world's animal genetic resources for food and agriculture in the use, development and conservation of livestock resources.¹⁷

10. The Commission's Multi-Year Programme of Work seeks to seize momentum and ensure an appropriate and serious follow-up on the outcomes of the Interlaken Conference. The Work Plan's major outputs and milestones in this area include:

- the follow-up to the Interlaken Conference (CGRFA-12);
- a review of the implementation of the Interlaken Outcomes (CGRFA-14); and
- the presentation of the updated *State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources* (CGRFA-16).

¹² ITC-AnGR/07/REP; http://www.fao.org/ag/againfo/programmes/en/genetics/ITC_docs.html.

¹³ CGRFA/WG-AnGR-5/09/Inf. 9.

¹⁴ CGRFA-11/07/Report, paragraph 17.

¹⁵ CGRFA-11/07/Report, paragraph 23.

¹⁶ CGRFA-11/07/Report, paragraph 24.

¹⁷ CGRFA/WG-AnGR-5/09/Inf. 9.

**INDICATIVE TIMETABLE AND PROCESSES FOR
ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

Time Frame	Processes
2010	<p>MONITORING AND FACILITATING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE <i>GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITWG-6: Review progress made in the implementation of the <i>Global Plan of Action</i>
CGRFA-13 / 2011	<p>Countries: Submit first Country/Regional Progress Reports to FAO</p> <p>MONITORING AND FACILITATING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE <i>GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO Progress Report • International Organizations Progress Report <p>MONITORING STATUS AND TRENDS OF ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Status and Trends Report
2012	<p>MONITORING AND FACILITATING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE <i>GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FAO: Prepare first Synthesis Progress Report - WG AnGR-7: Review and finalize first Synthesis Progress Report - FAO: Prepare elements of the plan to update <i>The State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources</i> and the <i>Global Plan of Action</i> - WG AnGR-7: Consider elements of plan to update <i>The State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources</i> and the <i>Global Plan of Action</i>
CGRFA-14 / 2013	<p>REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERLAKEN OUTCOMES</p> <p>MONITORING AND FACILITATING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE <i>GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the first Synthesis Progress Report¹⁸ • Agree upon the plan to update <i>The State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources</i> and the <i>Global Plan of Action</i> • FAO Progress Report • International Organizations Progress Report <p>FUNDING STRATEGY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of the Funding Strategy, including international institutional mechanisms to facilitate implementation of the four priority areas of the <i>Global Plan of Action</i> at the global level <p>MONITORING STATUS AND TRENDS OF ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of lessons learnt in the development of country-based early-warning and response systems for breeds at risk • Status and Trends Report <p>ROLES OF SMALL-SCALE LIVESTOCK KEEPERS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of progress made to address the important roles of small-scale livestock keepers as custodians of animal genetic resources in the use, development and conservation of livestock resources <p>TECHNICAL GUIDELINES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of new and existing technical guidelines for the management of animal genetic resources, such as guidelines for the sustainable use and development of animal genetic resources in low and medium input production systems

¹⁸ CGRFA/WG-AnGR-5/09/3.1.

2014	MONITORING AND FACILITATING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE <i>GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION</i> ITWG-8: Review progress in preparation of the updated <i>State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources</i>
CGRFA-15 / 2015	Countries: Submit second Country/Regional Progress Reports to FAO <hr/> MONITORING AND FACILITATING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE <i>GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of progress in preparing the updated <i>State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources</i> • FAO Progress Report • International Organizations Progress Report MONITORING STATUS AND TRENDS OF ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status and Trends Report
2016	MONITORING AND FACILITATING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE <i>GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO: Prepare second Synthesis Progress Report • ITWG-9: Review and finalize second Synthesis Progress Report • FAO: Prepare Draft Updated <i>State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources</i> • ITWG-AnGR 9: Review Draft Updated <i>State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources</i> • FAO: Prepare Draft Updated <i>Global Plan of Action</i> • ITWG-AnGR 9: Review Draft Updated <i>Global Plan of Action</i>
CGRFA-16 / 2017	MONITORING AND FACILITATING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE <i>GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of UPDATED STATE OF THE WORLD'S ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES • Consideration of Updated <i>Global Plan of Action</i> • FAO Progress Report • International Organizations Progress Report FUNDING STRATEGY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review Funding Strategy MONITORING STATUS AND TRENDS OF ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status and Trends Report TECHNICAL GUIDELINES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of new and existing technical guidelines for the management of animal genetic resources

Note:

1. The following reporting processes will support the evaluation of progress made in the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources*:
 - (i) FAO Progress Reports provide up to date information on FAO's activities for the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action*. FAO Progress Reports include information on progress made in the development of the *Global Plan of Action's* Funding Strategy.
 - (ii) At CGRFA-14 and CGRFA-16, a stand alone document on the progress of the Funding Strategy will be presented.
 - (iii) International Organizations Progress Report: International Organizations are invited to regularly submit a progress report on their activities that contribute to the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action*.
 - (iv) Country Progress Reports provide a basis for governments and their stakeholders to report on progress made on the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action* at the

- national level. A standard questionnaire is used to facilitate the reporting process and subsequently enable the synthesis of the information provided by the countries.
- (v) Regional Progress Reports highlight collaborative efforts and indicate regional priorities for capacity building in relation to the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action*.
 - (vi) Synthesis Progress Reports are based on the synthesis of the data and information provided both by countries and regions. They provide the global overview of progress made to implement the *Global Plan of Action*.
 - The first Synthesis Progress Report is presented for the Commission's consideration at its 14th Session; and
 - The second Synthesis Progress Report is included in the updated *State of the World's on Animal Genetic Resources*, to be presented to the Commission's 16th Session.
2. Status and Trends Reports on animal genetic resources are brief synthesis reports prepared by FAO based on up-to-date data and information provided by countries, submitted to the Domestic Animal Diversity-Information System (DAD-IS).

COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ON ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

11. To support the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action*, FAO may in particular, wish to strengthen collaboration with:
- Other United Nations and Inter-Governmental Organizations, such as the CBD, CIHEAM, IAEA, OIE, UNDP, UNEP, UNFCCC, WIPO and WTO;
 - International Agricultural Research Centres of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and other research institutes;
 - International and regional non-governmental organizations, civil society, producer organizations and the private sector;
 - National and Regional Focal Points on animal genetic resources and other relevant regional networks and institutions;
 - The global network of national scientific organisations and relevant consortia or strategic partnerships; and
 - Relevant funding agencies.
12. In the short term, FAO will stimulate the development and strengthening of an international collaboration platform to facilitate the implementation of the four priority areas of the *Global Plan of Action* at the global level, and it will ensure that the international collaboration network and the *Global Plan of Action's* Funding Strategy are linked.

III. AQUATIC GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

13. The Commission, at its Eleventh Regular Session, recognised the importance and vulnerability of aquatic genetic resources, for their roles in an ecosystem approach for food and agriculture, and for their contributions to meeting the challenges presented by climate change. It agreed that the Multi-Year Programme of Work should include coverage of aquatic genetic resources for the development of sustainable and responsible fisheries and aquaculture.¹⁹

14. The Commission noted that FAO is well placed to coordinate sustainable use and conservation of aquatic genetic resources and requested that coverage of aquatic genetic resources under the Multi-Year Programme of Work should be undertaken in collaboration with *inter alia*; the FAO Committee on Fisheries, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the United Nations Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea, regional and international fisheries organizations and networks, and industry.²⁰

15. The Commission supported for inclusion in its Multi-Year Programme of Work a scoping policy analysis, to identify gaps and opportunities related to aquatic genetic resources. It confirmed the need to review and strengthen information systems, and to develop technical guidelines for aquatic genetic resources conservation and sustainable use, in relation to the FAO *Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries*.²¹ The Commission further agreed that improving the collection and sharing of information on aquatic genetic resources is of high priority.²²

16. Members of the Commission expressed a variety of views on the development of the elements related to the *Code of Conduct of Responsible Fisheries* aimed to maintain a broad genetic basis, and to ensure the sustainable use and conservation of aquatic genetic resources, and the process for a global assessment, in the form of a *State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources*.²³

17. The Multi-Year Programme of Work's major outputs and milestones in the area of aquatic genetic resources include:

- a review of the information base for aquatic genetic resources, and key issues for *The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources* (CGRFA-13);
- the presentation of *The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources* (CGRFA-14); and
- the development of elements related to the *Code of Conduct of Responsible Fisheries* aimed to maintain a broad genetic basis to ensure sustainable use and conservation of aquatic genetic resources (CGRFA-15).

¹⁹ CGRFA-11/07/Report, paragraph 58.

²⁰ CGRFA-11/07/Report, paragraph 59.

²¹ CGRFA-11/07/Report, paragraph 61.

²² CGRFA-11/07/Report, paragraph 60.

²³ CGRFA-11/07/Report, paragraph 62.

**INDICATIVE TIMETABLE AND PROCESSES FOR AQUATIC GENETIC RESOURCES
FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

Time Frame	Processes
2010	<p>EXISTING INFORMATION BASE FOR AQUATIC GENETIC RESOURCES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare Status Report on the existing information base and information sharing systems for aquatic genetic resources <p>REVIEW KEY ISSUES FOR <i>THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S AQUATIC GENETIC RESOURCES</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare analysis of key issues for <i>The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources</i>, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • matters in aquatic genetic resources; • a proposal for the structure and contents of <i>The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources</i>; • a proposal for the preparatory process leading to <i>The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources</i>, including an indicative timetable and cost estimates for extra-budgetary resources required in support of the preparatory process; and • a list of potential partners FAO should seek cooperation with in preparing <i>The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources</i>. • Prepare a scoping policy analysis, to identify gaps and opportunities related to Aquatic Genetic Resources • Presentation of the Strategic Plan 2010-2017 and of key issues for <i>The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources</i> to the 29th Session of FAO's Committee on Fisheries and to the 5th Session of its Sub-Committee on Aquaculture
CGRFA-13 / 2011	<p>REVIEW OF INFORMATION BASE FOR AQUATIC GENETIC RESOURCES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review Status Report on the existing information base and information sharing systems for aquatic genetic resources and consideration of future work needed in this area <p>REVIEW KEY ISSUES FOR <i>THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S AQUATIC GENETIC RESOURCES</i>, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • matters in aquatic genetic resources; • a proposal for the structure and contents of <i>The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources</i>; • a proposal for the preparatory process leading to <i>The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources</i>, including an indicative timetable and cost estimates for extra-budgetary resources required in support of the preparatory process; and • a list of potential partners FAO should seek cooperation with in preparing <i>The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources</i>. • Review a scoping policy analysis, to identify gaps and opportunities related to Aquatic Genetic Resources <p>REVIEW RESOURCES NEEDED FOR ACHIEVING FUTURE WORK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider resources available from the FAO Regular Programme, and the need for extra-budgetary contributions and other means to enable future work
2012	<p>DRAFT STATE OF THE WORLD'S AQUATIC GENETIC RESOURCES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of the Draft <i>State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources</i> and prepare report on its follow-up
CGRFA-14 / 2013	<p>PRESENTATION OF <i>THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S AQUATIC GENETIC RESOURCES</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider follow-up to the first <i>State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources</i>, including the development of elements related to the <i>Code of Conduct of Responsible Fisheries</i> to ensure sustainable use and conservation of aquatic genetic resources
2014	<p>OPTIONS FOR ELEMENTS RELATED TO THE CODE OF CONDUCT OF RESPONSIBLE FISHERIES</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of options paper on the development of elements of the <i>Code of Conduct of Responsible Fisheries</i> to maintain a broad genetic basis and to ensure sustainable use and conservation of aquatic genetic resources • 31st Committee of Fisheries: presentation of <i>The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources</i> and consideration of follow-up, including elements of the <i>Code of Conduct of Responsible Fisheries</i> to ensure sustainable use and conservation of aquatic genetic resources
CGRFA 15 / 2015	DEVELOPMENT OF ELEMENTS RELATED TO THE <i>CODE OF CONDUCT OF RESPONSIBLE FISHERIES</i> AIMED TO MAINTAIN A BROAD GENETIC BASIS TO ENSURE SUSTAINABLE USE AND CONSERVATION OF AQUATIC GENETIC RESOURCES
2016	Preparation of report on possible follow-up to the Commission's Fifteenth Session regarding future work on aquatic genetic resources
CGRFA 16 / 2017	Consider follow-up to the Commission's Fifteenth Session regarding future work on aquatic genetic resources

COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ON AQUATIC GENETIC RESOURCES

18. At its Eleventh Regular Session, the Commission requested FAO to seek synergies and build partnerships with relevant international organizations to facilitate the implementation of the Multi-Year Programme of Work.²⁴ In relation to the coverage of aquatic genetic resources, in particular, the Commission requested FAO to enhance collaboration with *inter alia*; the FAO Committee on Fisheries, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the United Nations Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea, regional and international fisheries organizations and networks, and industry.²⁵

19. To further support the implementation of the aquatic genetic resources elements of the Multi-Year Programme of Work, such as *The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources*, and the further development of elements related to the *Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries*, FAO may also wish to strengthen cooperation with:

- Other United Nations and intergovernmental Organizations, such as the CBD, the United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, UNEP and the United Nations *Ad-Hoc* Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction;
- International Agricultural Research Centres of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and other research organizations;
- International and regional non-governmental organizations, civil society, producer organizations and the private sector; and
- Relevant funding agencies.

²⁴ CGRFA-11/07/Report, paragraph 92.

²⁵ CGRFA-11/07/Report, paragraph 59.

IV. FOREST GENETIC RESOURCES

20. The Commission, at its Eleventh Regular Session, emphasized the importance of forest genetic resources for food security, poverty alleviation and environmental sustainability, and acknowledged the important role played by FAO and the Panel of Experts on Forest Gene Resources in this area.²⁶ The Commission stressed the urgency to address the need to conserve and sustainably use forest genetic resources and approved the inclusion of *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources* in its Multi-Year Programme of Work.²⁷

21. The Commission agreed to review, at its Twelfth Regular Session, a scoping paper on forest genetic resources, with an analysis of existing information sources and their gaps in coverage. It noted that the preparatory process for *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources*, including the possibility of establishing an *ad hoc* intergovernmental technical working group, would be presented and discussed at its Twelfth Regular Session, with a view to considering *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources* at its Fourteenth Regular Session.²⁸

22. The Commission recommended that the Commission on Forestry (COFO) and the FAO Regional Forestry Commissions be fully involved in the preparation of *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources*, which should be undertaken in synergy with relevant regional and global programmes and instruments, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity.²⁹

23. The Multi-Year Programme of Work's major outputs and milestones in the area of forest genetic resources include:

- an analysis of key issues in forest genetic resources, for *The State of the World's Forest Genetic resources* (CGRFA-12); and
- the presentation of *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources* (CGRFA-14).

²⁶ CGFA-11/07/Report, paragraph 54.

²⁷ CGRFA-11/07/Report, paragraph 55.

²⁸ CGRFA-11/07/Report, paragraph 55.

²⁹ CGRFA-11/07/Report, paragraph 56.

INDICATIVE TIMETABLE AND PROCESSES FOR FOREST GENETIC RESOURCES

Time Frame	Processes
2010	<p>PREPARATION OF <i>THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S FOREST GENETIC RESOURCES</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invitation of countries to nominate National Focal Points for the preparation of country reports for <i>The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources</i> • Initiation of preparation of Country Reports through National Focal Points • FAO to assist countries to prepare their Country Reports, in collaboration with regional networks, including through Global and Regional workshops for National Focal Points • Strengthening and further development of the FAO global information system on forest genetic resources (REFORGEN) • Preparation of thematic studies • Request to International Organizations to submit reports on their activities, data and possible areas of cooperation in relation to <i>The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources</i> • Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Forest Genetic Resources: Review progress in preparation of <i>The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources</i>
CGRFA-13 / 2011	<p>PREPARATION OF <i>THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S FOREST GENETIC RESOURCES</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review progress in preparation of <i>The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources</i>
2012	<p>PREPARATION OF <i>THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S FOREST GENETIC RESOURCES</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compilation and analysis of Country Reports, thematic studies and reports from International Organizations • Preparation of Draft <i>State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources</i> • COFO: Consider progress of the preparation of <i>The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources</i>
2013	<p>PREPARATION OF <i>THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S FOREST GENETIC RESOURCES</i></p> <p>Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Forest Genetic Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review Draft <i>State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources</i> • Review possible follow-up to <i>The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources</i>
CGRFA-14 / 2013	<p>PRESENTATION OF <i>THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S FOREST GENETIC RESOURCES</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider follow-up to <i>The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources</i>, including holding regional consultations to identify priority areas for action
2014	<p><i>THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S FOREST GENETIC RESOURCES</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of <i>The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources</i> to COFO, UNFF and the COP of the CBD

COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ON FOREST GENETIC RESOURCES

24. The Commission, at its Eleventh Regular Session, requested FAO to seek synergies and build partnerships with relevant international organizations to facilitate the implementation of the Multi-Year Programme of Work,³⁰ including in the preparation of *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources*.

25. To support the preparation of *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources*, FAO may in particular wish to strengthen cooperation with:

³⁰ CGRFA-11/07/Report, paragraph 92.

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- Other United Nations and Inter-Governmental Organizations, the CBD, the UNCCD the UNFF and ITTO;
 - International Agricultural Research Centers of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, and other international Research organizations;
 - International and regional non-governmental organizations, civil society, producer organizations and the private sector;
 - Regional organizations and networks; and
 - Relevant funding agencies.

V. MICRO-ORGANISMS AND INVERTEBRATES

26. At its Eleventh Regular Session, the Commission noted that biodiversity of micro-organisms and insects for food and agriculture had not received adequate attention, especially given the many types of micro-organisms and invertebrates that play critical roles in the provision of essential services within the food chain. It also recognised the important role of micro-organisms and invertebrates in relation to food security and sustainable agriculture, and the need to strengthen capacity and knowledge, to further understand their many roles and functions, particularly in these areas of sustainable agriculture.³¹

27. The Commission welcomed FAO's further coordination and facilitation of two international initiatives that address micro-organisms and invertebrates: the *International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators*, and the *International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity*.³²

28. The Commission recognised that invertebrates and micro-organisms have different characteristics and therefore decided to consider them separately in its Multi-Year Programme of Work. It agreed to address key issues on micro-organisms and invertebrates at its Fourteenth Regular Session.³³

29. To prepare for detailed discussions, the Commission requested its Secretariat, in cooperation with relevant organizations, to provide at its Twelfth Regular Session, a brief scoping study on the functions and services provided by micro-organisms and invertebrates. The document would describe current policies and programmes of relevant international organizations, including the status of international collections of micro-organisms, and identify policy gaps and options for strengthening international cooperation.³⁴

30. The Commission agreed that, on the basis of the scoping study to be provided to the Twelfth Regular Session, it would consider further analysis and background studies, in preparation for its Thirteenth Regular Session. It noted that additional information could be gathered on key issues between its Twelfth and Fourteenth Regular Sessions, to enable a detailed review of the overall status of work on micro-organisms and invertebrates at its Fifteenth Regular Session.³⁵

31. The Multi-Year Programme of Work's major outputs and milestones in the area of micro-organism and invertebrate genetic resources include:

- a review of scoping study on micro-organisms and invertebrates (CGRFA-12);
- a review of key issues on micro-organisms and invertebrates (CGRFA-14); and
- a review of work on micro-organisms and invertebrates (CGRFA-15).

32. As the Commission decided to consider micro-organisms separately from invertebrates in its Multi-Year Programme of Work, the processes and activities proposed for the implementation of these outputs and milestones and of other relevant requests of the Commission, are reflected below in two separate indicative timetables. A section on possible relevant international organizations with which the Commission may wish FAO to cooperate, is also provided.

³¹ CGRFA-11/07/Report, paragraph 65.

³² CGRFA-11/07/Report, paragraph 65.

³³ CGRFA-11/07/Report, paragraph 66.

³⁴ CGRFA-11/07/Report, paragraph 67.

³⁵ CGRFA-11/07/Report, paragraph 68.

INDICATIVE TIMETABLE AND PROCESSES FOR MICRO-ORGANISMS

Time Frame	Processes
2010	<p>FURTHER ANALYSIS AND BACKGROUND STUDIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of further analysis and background studies in areas defined by the Commission, taking into account FAO's relevant work undertaken in the framework of the CBD's programme of work on agricultural biodiversity
CGRFA-13 / 2011	<p>FURTHER ANALYSIS AND BACKGROUND STUDIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider progress made in relation to micro-organisms
2012	<p>ANALYSIS OF POLICY ISSUES, GAPS AND AREAS FOR FUTURE INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of policy issues, gaps and future intergovernmental work needed in relation to micro-organisms for food and agriculture • Preparation of an overview of the status and needs of national programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of microbial genetic resources
CGRFA-14 / 2013	<p>REVIEW OF KEY ISSUES ON MICRO-ORGANISMS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of policy issues, international gaps and future intergovernmental work needed in relation to micro-organisms for food and agriculture, as a basis for future work, such as the development of guidelines, Codes of Conduct or other policy instruments • Review of status and needs of national programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of micro-organisms • Consider key issues on micro-organisms to be integrated in <i>The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i>, including the need for information gathering on micro-organisms at national and regional levels • Review of cooperation with international partners in the field of micro-organisms, in particular to facilitate the preparation of <i>The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i> • Consideration of a process to assist the Commission in the area of micro-organisms <p>REVIEW RESOURCES NEEDED FOR ACHIEVING FUTURE WORK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider resources available from the FAO Regular Programme, and the need for extra-budgetary contributions and other means to enable future work
2014	<p>REVIEW OF THE OVERALL STATUS OF WORK ON MICRO-ORGANISMS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of Draft Review of the overall status of work on micro-organisms
CGRFA-15 / 2015	<p>REVIEW OF WORK ON MICRO-ORGANISMS, especially in light of the preparation of <i>The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i></p>
2016	
CGRFA-16 / 2017	<p>Consideration of follow-up to the Commission's Fifteenth Session regarding future work on micro-organisms.</p>

INDICATIVE TIMETABLE AND PROCESSES FOR INVERTEBRATES

Time Frame	Processes
2010	<p>FURTHER ANALYSIS AND BACKGROUND STUDIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further analysis and background studies in areas defined by the Commission, taking into account FAO's relevant work, in particular the facilitating and coordinating role of FAO in the CBD initiatives on pollinators and soil biodiversity
CGRFA-13 / 2011	<p>PROGRESS IN RELATION TO INVERTEBRATES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of progress in relation to invertebrates, including the presentation of management tools prepared by FAO and partners to improve the delivery of ecosystem services by invertebrates in sustainable agriculture (biological control, pollination and soil health)
2012	<p>MONITORING AND PROMOTION OF TOOLS DEVELOPED TO IMPROVE ECOSYSTEM SERVICES PROVIDED BY INVERTEBRATES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and promote use by countries of tools prepared by FAO and partners to improve the delivery of ecosystem services provided by invertebrates in sustainable agriculture (pest and disease regulation, pollination and nutrient cycling and soil health)
CGRFA-14 / 2013	<p>REVIEW OF KEY ISSUES ON INVERTEBRATES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of progress made by FAO and its partners, in particular in relation to international initiatives for the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators and of soil biodiversity • Review of adoption of tools by countries to improve the delivery of ecosystem services provided by invertebrates in sustainable agriculture (pest and disease regulation, pollination and nutrient cycling and soil health); and consider national experiences to mainstream ecosystem services provided by invertebrates in national programmes and policies; and identify future work • Consideration of key issues in invertebrates, including the need for information gathering from international initiatives on soil biodiversity and pollinators, to be integrated into <i>The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i> • Review of cooperation with international partners in the field of invertebrates, especially with regard to biological control. <p>REVIEW RESOURCES NEEDED FOR ACHIEVING FUTURE WORK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider resources available from the FAO Regular Programme, and the need for extra-budgetary contributions and other means to enable future work
2014	<p>REVIEW OF THE OVERALL STATUS OF WORK ON INVERTEBRATES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of Draft Review of the overall status of work on invertebrates
CGRFA-15 / 2015	<p>REVIEW OF WORK ON INVERTEBRATES, especially in light of the preparation of <i>The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i></p>
2016	
CGRFA-16 / 2017	<p>Consider follow-up to the Commission's Fifteenth Session regarding future work on invertebrates</p>

COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ON MICRO-ORGANISMS AND INVERTEBRATES

33. The Commission, at its Eleventh Regular Session, requested FAO to seek synergies and build partnerships with relevant international organizations to facilitate the implementation of the Multi-Year Programme of Work,³⁶ including in the preparation of the scoping study on the functions and services provided by micro-organisms and invertebrates and of the review of the overall status of work in this field:

34. To support the preparation of the scoping study and of the review of the overall status of work on the functions and services provided by micro-organisms and invertebrates, FAO may in particular wish to strengthen cooperation with:

- Other United Nations and Inter-Governmental Organizations, such as CABI, the CBD, ICIPE, IPPC, OECD, UNEP and WIPO;
- International Agricultural Research Centers of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and other international research organizations with specific reference to the status of and access to their collections;
- International and regional non-governmental organizations, civil society, producer organizations and the private sector; and
- Relevant funding agencies.

³⁶ CGRFA-11/07/Report, paragraph 92.

VI. CROSS-SECTORAL MATTERS

35. At its Eleventh Regular Session, the Commission identified and adopted the major outputs and milestones to be addressed in its Multi-Year Programme of Work, over its next five sessions.³⁷ With regard to cross-sectoral matters, the Commission agreed to focus on:

- Policies and arrangements for access and benefit-sharing for genetic resources for food and agriculture;
- The application and integration of biotechnologies in the conservation and utilization of genetic resources for food and agriculture;
- Relevant international targets and indicators for biodiversity for food and agriculture
- The internalization of the ecosystem approach to biodiversity management in agriculture, forestry and fisheries;
- A review of the contribution of biodiversity for food and agriculture to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; and
- The presentation of *The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture*.

36. Other relevant cross-sectoral matters the Commission, at its last Session, decided to address include climate change,³⁸ the role of intellectual property in relation to genetic resources,³⁹ and the contribution of biodiversity to nutrition.⁴⁰

37. The Multi-Year Programme of Work strives for focussed and solution-oriented discussions on cross-sectoral matters to better address the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for food and agriculture. Discussions on these issues may therefore result in decisions that require follow-up action.

VI.1 POLICIES AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING FOR GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

38. The Commission, at its Tenth Regular Session in 2005, recommended that FAO and the Commission contribute to further work on access and benefit-sharing, in order to ensure that it move in a direction supportive of the special needs of the agricultural sector, in regard to all components of biological diversity of interest to food and agriculture.⁴¹ At its Eleventh Regular Session, the Commission recommended that FAO continue to focus on access and benefit-sharing for genetic resources for food and agriculture in an integrated and interdisciplinary manner and agreed on the importance of considering access and benefit-sharing, in relation to all components of biodiversity for food and agriculture. It decided that work in this field should be an early task within its Multi-Year Programme of Work.⁴² Accordingly, the Commission will consider policies and arrangements for access and benefit-sharing for genetic resources for food and agriculture at its Twelfth Regular Session.

39. The Commission also recognized the importance of being able to consider questions regarding the role of intellectual property in relation to genetic resources, and requested that the Secretariat continue to keep under continuous review developments in all relevant forums, and report to the Commission at each of its Regular Sessions.⁴³

³⁷ CGRFA-11/07/Report paragraph 90.

³⁸ CGRFA-11/07/Report paragraph 84.

³⁹ CGRFA-11/07/Report paragraph 72.

⁴⁰ CGRFA-11/07/Report paragraph 35.

⁴¹ CGRFA-10/04/Report, paragraph 76.

⁴² CGRFA-11/07/Report paragraph 71.

⁴³ CGRFA-11/07/Report paragraph 72.

**INDICATIVE TIMETABLE AND PROCESSES FOR ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING
FOR GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

Time Frame	Processes
2010	<p>FOLLOW-UP TO CGRFA-12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow-up to the recommendations of the Commission, including through participation as an observer in relevant international negotiations • Intergovernmental Technical Working Groups of the Commission: Review of follow-up activities requested by the Commission to provide recommendations in their field of expertise
CGRFA-13 / 2011	<p>REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIELD OF ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING RELEVANT FOR GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of progress report on status of the International Regime on access and benefit-sharing, within the framework of the CBD • Review of developments in relevant forums regarding the role of intellectual property for the use and exchange of genetic resources for food and agriculture • Consideration of future work of the Commission and its working groups on the issue of access and benefit-sharing <p style="text-align: center;">REVIEW OF COOPERATION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL TREATY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of options for joint work of the Governing Body and the Commission with regard to access and benefit-sharing
2012	<p>REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIELD OF ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING RELEVANT FOR GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of reports on recent developments in relevant international forums regarding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access and benefit-sharing in relation to genetic resources, including possible options for future work in these areas; and • intellectual property rights in relation to genetic resources.
CGRFA-14 / 2013	<p>REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIELD OF ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING RELEVANT FOR GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review reports on recent developments in relevant international forums regarding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access and benefit-sharing in relation to genetic resources, including possible options for future work in these areas; and • intellectual property rights in relation to genetic resources.

**COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ON ACCESS AND
BENEFIT-SHARING FOR GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

40. To support the Commission's work on policies and arrangements for access and benefit-sharing for genetic resources for food and agriculture, in order to ensure policy coherence, promote synergies and avoid duplication of efforts, FAO may in particular, wish to strengthen cooperation with:

- Other United Nations and Inter-Governmental Organizations, such as the CBD, the International Treaty, UNCTAD, UNEP, UPOV and WIPO;
- International Agricultural Research Centers of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and other international research organizations; and
- International and regional non-governmental organizations, civil society, producer organizations and the private sector; and
- Relevant funding agencies.

VI.2 CONSIDERATION OF THE APPLICATION AND INTEGRATION OF BIOTECHNOLOGIES IN THE CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION OF GENETIC RESOURCES

41. The Commission, at its Eleventh Regular Session, acknowledged the potential of modern biotechnologies for agricultural improvement, in particular, the opportunities for improving the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources for food and agriculture. It stressed that this involved much more than transgenic technologies. The Commission noted that in order to minimize risks and maximize benefits of new biotechnologies, there was a need to take new directions, and specifically focus on improving use of appropriate biotechnologies for the conservation and sustainable use genetic resources, including through policy development, national capacity building, and support for the development of relevant national and international regulations.⁴⁴

42. The Commission further noted with appreciation the work of FAO and its PAIA-Biotechnology in collecting and disseminating biotechnology-related information, and in providing policy development and assistance on request to Members. It encouraged the PAIA-Biotechnology to continue to do so, and requested a report on FAO's policy and technical assistance on biotechnology for food and agriculture, and matters relevant to codes of conduct, guidelines, or other approaches, at its Twelfth Regular Session.⁴⁵

⁴⁴ CGRFA-11/07/Report, paragraph 46.

⁴⁵ CGRFA-11/07/Report, paragraph 47.

**INDICATIVE TIMETABLE AND PROCESSES FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE
APPLICATION AND INTEGRATION OF BIOTECHNOLOGIES IN THE
CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION OF GENETIC RESOURCES**

Time Frame	Processes
2010	<p>CONSIDERATION OF THE APPLICATION AND INTEGRATION OF BIOTECHNOLOGIES IN THE CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION OF GENETIC RESOURCES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of a report on the application and integration of biotechnologies in the conservation and use of genetic resources for food and agriculture • Intergovernmental Technical Working Groups of the Commission: Review a reports on the application and integration of biotechnologies in the conservation and use of genetic resources and provide recommendations in their field of expertise
CGRFA-13 / 2011	<p>REVIEW WAYS AND MEANS OF CONSIDERING THE APPLICATION AND INTEGRATION OF BIOTECHNOLOGIES IN THE CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION OF GENETIC RESOURCES :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of status of the application and integration of biotechnologies in the conservation and use of genetic resources for food and agriculture • Consideration of policy developments, including in other international forums, in the application and integration of biotechnologies in the conservation and use of genetic resources for food and agriculture • Consideration of issues for future work related to the application and integration of biotechnologies in the conservation and use of genetic resources for food and agriculture, including the need for extra-budgetary resources
2012	<p>CONSIDERATION OF THE APPLICATION AND INTEGRATION OF BIOTECHNOLOGIES IN THE CONSERVATION AND USE OF GENETIC RESOURCES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intergovernmental Technical Working Groups to consider recommendations in their field of expertise regarding future work on biotechnologies
CGRFA-14/ 2013	<p>OPTIONS TO ADDRESS SELECTED MATTERS RELATED TO BIOTECHNOLOGY IN FUTURE WORK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider option paper on ways to address matters related to biotechnologies in future work and decide on further work

COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ON APPLICATION AND INTEGRATION OF BIOTECHNOLOGIES IN THE CONSERVATION AND USE OF GENETIC RESOURCES

43. To support the consideration of the application and integration of biotechnologies in the conservation and use of genetic resources for food and agriculture, FAO may in particular wish to strengthen cooperation with:

- Other United Nations and Inter-Governmental Organizations, such as the Cartagena Protocol, the CBD, IAEA, IPPC, OECD, OIE, UNEP and WIPO;
- International Agricultural Research Centers of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and other international research organizations;
- International and regional non-governmental organizations, civil society, producer organizations and the private sector;
- Relevant national research organizations; and
- Relevant funding agencies.

VI.3 RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL TARGETS AND INDICATORS FOR BIODIVERSITY FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

44. The Commission, at its Eleventh Regular Session, recognised the importance of developing targets and indicators for biodiversity for food and agriculture, in order to promote policy coherence among international forums in this regard, and to reduce reporting burdens on countries. It requested that FAO continue work in this field in cooperation with other relevant organizations.⁴⁶

INDICATIVE TIMETABLE AND PROCESSES FOR RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL TARGETS AND INDICATORS FOR BIODIVERSITY FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Time Frame	Processes
2010	<p>COOPERATION WITH RELEVANT ORGANIZATIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of FAO in COP-10 of the CBD to review the achievement of the 2010 target and to establish synergies in the development of a post 2010 target(s) and indicators relevant to biodiversity for food and agriculture, including at the ecosystem and genetic resources levels.
CGRFA-13 / 2011	<p>CONSIDER SCOPING PAPER TO REVIEW INTERNATIONAL TARGETS AND INDICATORS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of scoping paper to review relevant international targets and indicators for biodiversity for food and agriculture in close collaboration with other relevant international organizations
2012	<p>ASSESSMENT OF INTERNATIONAL TARGETS AND INDICATORS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of assessments of relevant international targets and indicators for biodiversity for food and agriculture, together with partners • Intergovernmental Technical Working Groups to provide recommendations in their fields of expertise on all relevant international targets and indicators for biodiversity for food and agriculture
CGRFA-14 / 2013	<p>REVIEW OF RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL TARGETS AND INDICATORS FOR BIODIVERSITY FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of policy developments and analysis of potential synergies and gaps, including in relevant international forums in the area of international targets and indicators for biodiversity for food and agriculture • Consideration of possible future work in the area of international targets and indicators for biodiversity for food and agriculture, including in the various

⁴⁶ CGRFA-11/07/Report paragraph 73.

	sectoral programmes of work of the Commission, including the need for extra-budgetary resources, taking into account the role of this work for the development of <i>The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i>
2014	<p>REVIEW OF RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL TARGETS AND INDICATORS FOR BIODIVERSITY FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intergovernmental Technical Working Groups to provide recommendations in their fields of expertise on future work on international targets and indicators for biodiversity for food and agriculture
CGRFA-15 / 2015	<p>REVIEW OF RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL TARGETS AND INDICATORS FOR BIODIVERSITY FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of recommendations provided by the Intergovernmental Technical Working Groups of the Commission

COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ON INTERNATIONAL TARGETS AND INDICATORS FOR BIODIVERSITY FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

45. To assist with the assessment of all relevant international targets and indicators for biodiversity for food and agriculture, FAO may in particular wish to strengthen cooperation with:

- Other United Nations and Inter-Governmental Organizations, such as the CBD, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, OECD, UNEP, UNESCO and WHO;
- International Agricultural Research Centers of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and other international research organizations;
- International and regional non-governmental organizations, civil society, producer organizations and the private sector;
- Global networks and partnerships; and
- Relevant funding agencies.

VI.4. INTERNALIZATION OF THE ECOSYSTEM APPROACH TO BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

46. The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes the conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. There are many ways in which ecosystem approaches may be used as the framework for achieving the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources in practice. FAO and its Commission strive to apply the ecosystem approach in the area of food and agriculture, as reflected in the Multi-Year Programme of Work. The application of the ecosystem approach in various sectors and production systems can be further promoted by building upon the existing management approaches and tools.

47. The Commission, at its Eleventh Regular Session, acknowledged the ecosystem approach in FAO's programmes and activities, particularly in forestry, fisheries and agriculture. The Commission further acknowledged that the ecosystem approach is relevant for integrating cross-cutting issues, such as the impact of climate change on agricultural biodiversity. It recommended that FAO continue to advance the application of the ecosystem approach across its diverse programmes and activities in relation to biodiversity for food and agriculture. The Commission recommended that FAO continue to provide support to countries, in particular developing countries, to assist them to apply the ecosystem approach.⁴⁷

48. Key issues to be addressed in the document on the internalization of the ecosystem approach to biodiversity management in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, could include: the development of principles and guidelines (built upon the already thoroughly discussed normative principles of the CBD) for a more coherent application of the ecosystem approach in the areas of agriculture, forestry and fisheries; and the development of a framework on how to apply the ecosystem approach to

⁴⁷ CGRFA-11/07/Report paragraph 70.

biodiversity management in agriculture to help mainstream biodiversity in national food and agriculture planning, and facilitate cooperation with the CBD. This framework would, among other things, provide a range of basic tools needed for national planning.

INDICATIVE TIMETABLE AND PROCESSES FOR THE ECOSYSTEM APPROACH TO BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

Time Frame	Processes
2012	<p>KEY ISSUES IN THE INTERNALIZATION OF THE ECOSYSTEM APPROACH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of a document on key issues to be addressed in reporting on the internalization of the ecosystem approach to biodiversity management in agriculture, forestry and fisheries • Intergovernmental Technical Working Groups to review documents and provide recommendations in their field of expertise
CGRFA-14 / 2013	<p>KEY ISSUES IN THE INTERNALIZATION OF THE ECOSYSTEM APPROACH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of and identification of key issues to be addressed at CGRFA-15, on the internalization of the ecosystem approach to biodiversity management in agriculture, forestry and fisheries • Consideration of ways to integrate the application of the ecosystem approach in food and agriculture into <i>The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i>
2014	<p>KEY ISSUES IN THE INTERNALIZATION OF THE ECOSYSTEM APPROACH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of document on the internalization of the ecosystem approach to biodiversity management in agriculture, forestry and fisheries • Intergovernmental Technical Working Groups to review documents and provide recommendations in their field of expertise
CGRFA 15 / 2015	<p>CONSIDERATION OF THE INTERNALIZATION OF THE ECOSYSTEM APPROACH TO BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of status of the internalization of the ecosystem approach to biodiversity management in agriculture, forestry and fisheries • Consideration of status of policy development, including in relevant international forums, and in particular the CBD, related to the internalization of the ecosystem approach to biodiversity management in agriculture, forestry and fisheries • Consideration of possible future work to enhance the internalization of the ecosystem approach to biodiversity management in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, including the need for extra-budgetary resources

COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS WITH REGARD TO THE ECOSYSTEM APPROACH TO BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

49. To support the analysis on the internalization of the ecosystem approach to biodiversity management in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, FAO may in particular, wish to strengthen cooperation with:

- Other United Nations and intergovernmental organizations,
- International Agricultural Research Centers of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and other international research organizations;
- International and regional non-governmental organizations, civil society, producer organizations and the private sector;
- Global networks and partnerships; and
- Relevant funding agencies.

VI.5 REVIEW OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF BIODIVERSITY FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

50. Through the adoption of the Multi-Year Programme of Work, the Commission, at its Eleventh Regular Session, agreed to review the contribution of biodiversity for food and agriculture to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals at its Fifteenth Regular Session.

INDICATIVE TIMETABLE AND PROCESSES FOR THE REVIEW OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF BIODIVERSITY FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Time Frame	Processes
2012	<p>OPTIONS TO ASSESS THE CONTRIBUTION OF BIODIVERSITY FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE MDGs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of a document with options to assess the contribution of biodiversity for food and agriculture to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, including the expected increase in food production resulting from plant and animal breeding • Intergovernmental Technical Working Groups of the Commission to review documents and provide recommendations with regard to ways and means to assess the contribution of biodiversity for food and agriculture to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals
CGRFA-14 / 2013	<p>OPTIONS TO ASSESS THE CONTRIBUTION OF BIODIVERSITY FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE MDGs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of options for the assessment of the contribution of biodiversity for food and agriculture to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals • Consideration of ways to integrate the contribution of biodiversity for food and agriculture to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in <i>The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i>
2014	<p>PREPARATION OF ASSESSMENT OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF BIODIVERSITY FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of the assessment • Intergovernmental Technical Working Groups to review assessments and provide recommendations
CGRFA 15 / 2015	<p>REVIEW OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF BIODIVERSITY FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of assessments and provision of guidance to FAO on further work needed in the context of cooperation within the United Nations System, including the need for extra-budgetary resources

COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ON THE REVIEW OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF BIODIVERSITY FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

51. To support the assessment on the extent to which biodiversity for food and agriculture has contributed to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, FAO may, in particular, wish to strengthen cooperation with:

- Other United Nations and intergovernmental organizations,
- International Agricultural Research Centers of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and other international research organizations;

- International and regional non-governmental organizations, civil society, producer organizations and the private sector;
- Global networks and partnerships; and
- Relevant funding agencies.

VI.6 PREPARATION OF *THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S BIODIVERSITY FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE*

52. Through the adoption of its Multi-Year Programme of Work, the Commission, at its Eleventh Regular Session, agreed to consider the first *State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture* at its Sixteenth Regular Session. While the Commission did not specify in any detail the content of this report, *The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture* might aim at reflecting as accurately as possible the overall status of biodiversity within agriculture and the role of agriculture within the wider environment. *The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture* is therefore an essential long-term goal of the MYPOW.

53. The preparation of *The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture* will be a unique opportunity to integrate the preparation of sectoral assessments foreseen in the MYPOW into a comprehensive process leading to one comprehensive report, as well as an opportunity to identify linkages, synergies and possible differences among the different sectors. *The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture* could also address cross-sectoral issues, including the management of biodiversity in complex agricultural ecosystems and the ecosystem approach,⁴⁸ the contribution of biodiversity to nutrition⁴⁹ and ways to address climate change and agriculture,⁵⁰ which are of relevance to each sector.

INDICATIVE TIMETABLE AND PROCESSES FOR *THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S BIODIVERSITY FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE*

Time Frame	Processes
2012	<p>PREPARATIONS FOR <i>THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S BIODIVERSITY FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of key cross-sectoral issues to be addressed in the first <i>State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i> • Preparation of proposal for the structure and content of <i>The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i>, including for the integration of sectoral assessments and analysis of cross-sectoral issues • Preparation of a proposal for the preparatory process leading to <i>The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i>, including an indicative timetable and cost estimates for extra-budgetary resources required in support of the preparatory process • Identification of potential partners FAO would seek cooperation with in preparing <i>The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i> • Intergovernmental Technical Working Groups to review preparations leading to <i>The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i> and provide recommendations, based on their field of expertise
CGRFA-14/ 2013	<p>PREPARATIONS FOR <i>THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S BIODIVERSITY FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of key issues for <i>The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i>, including through studies on the application of the ecosystem approach, the contribution of biodiversity to nutrition and on ways to address climate change

⁴⁸ CGRFA-11/07/Report paragraph 69.

⁴⁹ CGRFA-11/07/Report paragraph 35.

⁵⁰ CGRFA-11/07/Report paragraph 84.

	<p>and agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of a proposal for the structure and content of <i>The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i>, including the possible integration of sectoral assessments and analysis of cross-sectoral issues • Consideration of the proposed process leading to <i>The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i> and the identification of potential partners FAO would seek cooperation with in this endeavour
	<p>REVIEW RESOURCES NEEDED FOR ACHIEVING FUTURE WORK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider resources available from the FAO Regular Programme, and the need for extra-budgetary contributions and other means to enable future work
2014	<p>REPORTING FOR THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S BIODIVERSITY FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiation of reporting by international organizations, including review of progress made by FAO in promoting interdisciplinary approaches to biological diversity for food and agriculture • Initiation of preparation of thematic studies • Review of progress in the preparation of <i>State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i> • Intergovernmental Technical Working Groups of the Commission to review progress in the preparation of <i>The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i>
CGRFA 15 / 2015	<p>REVIEW PROGRESS IN PREPARATION OF THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S BIODIVERSITY FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE</p>
2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of the Draft of <i>The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i> • Preparation of options for follow-up to <i>The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i> • Intergovernmental Technical Working Groups of the Commission to review the Draft of <i>The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i> and make recommendations with regard to possible follow-up
CGRFA 16 / 2016	<p>PRESENTATION OF THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S BIODIVERSITY FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of follow-up to <i>The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i>, including through a possible <i>Global Plan of Action</i>

COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ON THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S BIODIVERSITY FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

54. In preparation of *The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture*, FAO may wish to seek cooperation with the Commission's entire international network. This would include a large number of United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations, the International Agricultural Research Centers of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, and other international and regional research institutes and organizations, international non-governmental organizations, the private sector and relevant funding agencies.

VI.7 REVIEW OF THE MULTI-YEAR PROGRAMME OF WORK

55. The Commission, at its Eleventh Regular Session, decided that it would review progress in the implementation of the Multi-Year Programme of Work in subsequent sessions.⁵¹ Through the adoption of its Multi-Year Programme of Work, the Commission agreed that a mid-term review of the MYPOW take place at its Thirteenth Regular Session, followed by another review at its Fifteenth Regular Session.

⁵¹ CGRFA-11/07/Report, paragraph 90.

INDICATIVE TIMETABLE AND PROCESSES FOR THE REVIEW OF THE MULTI-YEAR PROGRAMME OF WORK

Time Frame	Processes
2010	REVIEW OF THE MYPOW <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of a progress report on the implementation of the Multi-Year Programme of Work • Prepare a periodic assessment of the Multi-Year Programme of Work, in view of the development of key issues in the field of genetic resources for food and agriculture, including new developments in other forums • Intergovernmental Technical Working Groups of the Commission to provide recommendations with regard to progress, assessment and the MYPOW review
CGRFA-13 / 2011	REVIEW OF THE MYPOW <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider a progress report, undertake a periodic assessment and review the MYPOW and the Strategic Plan
2012	
CGRFA-14 / 2013	
2014	REVIEW OF THE MYPOW <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of a progress report on the implementation of the Multi-Year Programme of Work • Prepare periodic assessments of the Multi-Year Programme of Work, in view of the development of key issues in the field of genetic resources for food and agriculture, including new developments of relevant developments in other forums • Intergovernmental Technical Working Groups of the Commission to provide recommendations with regard to progress, assessment and the MYPOW review
CGRFA-15 / 2015	REVIEW OF THE MYPOW <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider a progress report, undertake a periodic assessment and review and/or update the MYPOW and the Strategic Plan • Consider follow-up to the MYPOW 2008-2017

ANNEX II

GLOSSARY WITH ACRONYMS

CABI	Centre for Agriculture and Biosciences International
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CGRFA	Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
CIHEAM	International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies
COFO	FAO'S Committee on Forestry
COP	Conference of the Parties
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICIPE	African Insect Science for Food and Health
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
ITWG-AnGR	Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
ITWG-PGRFA	Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
PAIA	FAO'S Priority Area for Interdisciplinary Action
REFORGEN	World-Wide Information System on Forest Genetic Resources
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests
UPOV	International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
WHO	World Health Organization
WIEWS	World Information and Early Warning System on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

APPENDIX H**JOINT STATEMENT OF INTENT FOR COOPERATION BETWEEN THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE AND THE COMMISSION ON GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

Whereas the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (“the Treaty”) has as its objectives the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from their use,

Whereas the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (“the Commission”) is FAO’s inter-governmental statutory body addressing biodiversity for food and agriculture, with an internationally acknowledged competence in facilitating negotiations by governments of international instruments on aspects of biological diversity of relevance to food and agriculture,

Whereas the Commission facilitates and oversees cooperation between FAO and other international governmental and non-governmental bodies dealing with the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources, and seeks to develop appropriate mechanisms for cooperation and coordination in consultation with them,

Whereas the Governing Body establishes and maintains cooperation with relevant international organizations and treaty bodies, on matters covered by the Treaty, including their participation in the funding strategy,

Whereas the Commission keeps under continuous review all matters relating to the policy, programmes and activities of FAO in the area of genetic resources of relevance to food and agriculture, including their conservation and sustainable use and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from their utilization,

Whereas the Commission has developed and oversees a Global System on Plant Genetic Resources that includes a number of supporting components of the Treaty, in particular *The State of the World’s Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture* and the *Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*,

Whereas the Treaty provides for a funding strategy for priority activities, plans and programmes, in particular in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, taking into account the *Global Plan of Action*,

Whereas the Treaty provides that Contracting Parties shall cooperate with the Commission in its periodic reassessment of the state of the world’s plant genetic resources for food and agriculture in order to facilitate the updating of the *Global Plan of Action*,

Whereas the Treaty provides that sessions of its Governing Body shall, as far as possible, be held back-to-back with regular sessions of the Commission,

The Governing Body of the Treaty and the Commission intend to cooperate as follows:

1. The Chairs of the one body will be invited to participate in sessions of the other body, when matters of common interest are being considered.
2. The Chairs of either body may request an item to be put on the draft provisional agenda of the other body.

3. The Chairs and, as necessary, the Bureau of the two bodies will maintain contact between sessions, in order to promote synergy in the implementation of the programmes of work of the two bodies. By mutual agreement, the Bureau may meet jointly to address matters of common interest.
4. The Secretary of the Commission will report regularly to sessions of the Treaty on the implementation of relevant components of the Commission's Multi-year Programme of Work, in particular regarding the supporting components of the Treaty that are under its aegis, including *The State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture* and the *Global Plan of Action*.
5. Recognizing the importance that the Treaty gives to the *Global Plan of Action*, in the development and implementation of the Treaty's funding strategy, the Commission will consider comments, suggestions or requests from the Governing Body in relation to the updating and to the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action*.

The Secretariats of the Governing Body of the Treaty and the Commission will cooperate as follows:

1. The Secretariats will meet regularly, in order to keep each other informed of relevant developments, to seek synergy and efficiency, and to promote coherence in the development and implementation of their respective programmes of work.
2. They will cooperate, as appropriate, in the preparation and management of meetings of the Commission and the Treaty.
3. They will consult each other in the development of relevant documents for meetings of their respective bodies, and any subsidiary processes.
4. Where relevant, they will coordinate fund-raising activities, and may develop joint projects and jointly seek donor support, as appropriate, including in the context of the Treaty's funding strategy.
5. They will endeavour to coordinate their participation in meetings of relevant international processes and bodies, such as in the Convention on Biological Diversity, the World Intellectual Property Organization and the World Trade Organization.

APPENDIX I

RULES OF PROCEDURE

OF THE

COMMISSION ON GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE*

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Rule I
Scope

These rules of procedure shall apply to all sessions of the Commission.

Rule II
Membership

In accordance with its Statutes, the Commission shall be open to all Members and Associate Members of the Organization. It shall be composed of those Members or Associate Members which notify the Director-General of their desire to be considered as Members of the Commission.

Rule III
Bureau

(1) The Commission shall elect, from among the representatives of its Members, a Chairperson and six Vice-Chairpersons (hereinafter collectively referred to as “the Bureau”), each coming from one of the following geographic regions: Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Near East, North America and South-West Pacific. In electing the Chairperson, the Commission shall have due regard to the principle of rotation.

* These Rules of Procedure contain provisions from the current Statutes of the Commission which are indicated in bold and italics.

- (2) The Commission shall elect a *Rapporteur* from among the Members of the Bureau.
- (3) The Chairpersons and Vice-Chairpersons shall be elected at the first regular session of each biennium. The terms of office of the Chairperson and the Vice-Chairpersons shall commence with immediate effect upon closure of the session at which they are elected.
- (4) The Chairperson, or in her or his absence a Vice-Chairperson, shall preside at meetings of the Commission and exercise such other functions as may be required to facilitate its work. A Vice-Chairperson acting as Chairperson shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairperson.
- (5) The Chairperson and the Vice-Chairpersons shall serve as the Bureau and provide guidance to the Secretary with regard to the preparations for, and conduct of, sessions of the Commission.
- (6) The Chairperson, if temporarily absent from a session or any part thereof or temporarily unable to fulfil her or his intersessional duties, shall designate a Vice-Chairperson from among the Vice-Chairpersons elected in accordance with Rule III.1, to act as Chairperson.
- (7) If a Bureau Member is unable to temporarily carry out any of her or his functions, the Member of the Commission of that Bureau Member may designate an alternate.
- (8) If a Bureau Member resigns from her or his position or find herself or himself permanently unable to exercise her or his functions, the Member of the Commission of that Bureau Member shall designate a substitute representative for the remainder of the term.

Rule IV Sessions

- (1) ***The Commission shall normally hold one regular session each biennium. It may also decide to convene extraordinary sessions as necessary, subject to the approval of the FAO Council. Sessions of the Commission shall normally be held at the Organization's Headquarters.*** Regular sessions shall normally not exceed five days. Sessions shall normally be preceded by regional consultations with appropriate facilities.
- (2) All sessions shall be convened by the Director-General in consultation with the Bureau of the Commission.
- (3) Notice convening a regular session of the Commission shall normally be communicated not less than 90 days, and notices convening a special session not less than 30 days, before the date fixed for the opening of the session, to Members of the Commission and to observers from Members and Associate Members of the Organization that are not Members of the Commission, from states that are not members or Associate Members of the Organization, and from international organizations.
- (4) Each Member of the Commission shall communicate to the Secretary of the Commission the names of its representative and of alternates, associates and advisers before the opening of each session of the Commission.

Rule V Attendance

- (1) Each Member of the Commission shall be represented by one representative and may appoint alternates, associates and advisers to its representative on the Commission.
- (2) Members of the Commission should, as far as possible, be represented by delegations consisting of senior officers highly qualified to contribute actively to a multidisciplinary consideration of the subjects on the agenda of the Commission.

(3) *Meetings of the Commission shall be open to observers from Members and Associate Members that are not Members of the commission, from states that are not Members or Associate Members of the Organization, and from international organizations, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the rules and principles adopted by the Conference.*

(4) Media representatives may be accredited to attend sessions of the Commission by filing a request to the Secretariat, which will forward the accreditation request to the responsible division within FAO.

Rule VI Agenda and documents

(1) The Director-General, in consultation with the Bureau of the Commission, shall prepare a provisional agenda. The provisional agenda shall be communicated with the notice referred to in Rule IV.3.

(2) Any Member of the Commission may request the Director-General normally not less than 30 days before the date fixed for the opening of a session, to include an item in the provisional agenda. The Director-General shall thereupon circulate the proposed item to all Members of the Commission, together with any necessary documents.

(3) After the agenda has been adopted, the Commission may, by consensus, amend the agenda by the deletion, addition or modification of any item.

(4) Documents to be submitted to the Commission at any session shall be published on the website of the Commission and be made available at the request by Members as hard copies, at the time the agenda is published, or as soon as possible thereafter, but always at least six weeks prior to the opening of the session.

(5) "Documents to be submitted to the Commission" shall comprise the working documents of the session. They should include a summary if they exceed 5 000 words.

Rule VII Decision-making

All decisions of the Commission shall be taken by consensus unless by consensus another method of arriving at a decision on certain measures is reached.

Rule VIII Intergovernmental Technical Sectoral Working Groups of the Commission

(1) *The Commission may establish intergovernmental technical sectoral working groups ("Sectoral Working Groups"), with appropriate geographical balance, to assist it in the areas of plant, animal, forestry and fisheries genetic resources.*

(2) *The purpose of the Sectoral Working Groups shall be to review the situation and issues related to agro-biodiversity in the areas under their respective competences, to advise and make recommendations to the Commission on these matters, and to consider the progress made in implementing the Commission's programme of work, as well as any other matters referred to them by the Commission.*

(3) *The Sectoral Working Groups, where established, shall hold no more than one regular session annually.*

(4) *The composition and terms of reference for each Sectoral Working Group shall be established by the Commission.* Rules of procedure of Sectoral Working Groups shall be approved by

the Commission, and shall be in conformity with the rules of procedure of the Commission and the General Rules of the Organization.

Rule IX Other Subsidiary Bodies

The Commission may establish such other Subsidiary Bodies as it may deem necessary for the effective discharge of its functions.

Rule X Funding of Sectoral Working Groups and other Subsidiary Bodies

(1) The establishment of any Sectoral Working Group or other Subsidiary Body shall be subject to the determination by the Director-General that the necessary funds are available in the relevant chapter of the budget of the Organization or from extra-budgetary sources.

(2) Before taking any decision involving expenditure in connection with the establishment of Subsidiary Bodies, the Commission shall have before it a report from the Director-General on the programme, administrative and financial implications thereof.

Rule XI Reporting

The Commission shall report to the Director-General, who shall bring to the attention of the Conference through the Council any recommendations adopted by the Commission, which have policy implications, or which affect the programme or finances of the Organization. As soon as they become available, copies of each report of the Commission will be circulated to Members and Associate Members of the Organization and also to international organizations and agencies that are concerned with genetic resources.

Rule XII Secretariat and expenses

(1) The Secretary of the Commission shall be appointed by the Director-General and shall be administratively responsible to him. The Secretariat of the Commission will monitor and coordinate the preparations for the Commission meetings and the work for the Sectoral Working Groups, where established. The expenses of the Secretariat of the Commission shall be determined and paid by the Organization within the limits of the relevant appropriations in the approved budget of the Organization.

(2) Secretariat services for each Sectoral Working Group, where established, will be provided by the respective technical divisions of FAO as part of its annual programme of work.

(3) Expenses incurred by representatives of Members of the Commission and its Working Groups, their alternates and advisers, when attending sessions of the Commission, its Sectoral Working Groups or other Subsidiary Bodies, as well as the expenses of observers at sessions, shall be borne by the respective governments or organizations.

Rule XIII Languages

(1) The languages of the Commission shall be the languages of the Organization.

(2) Any representative using a language other than one of the languages of the Commission shall provide for interpretation into one of the languages of the Commission.

(3) Documents to be submitted to the Commission shall be translated into all languages of the Commission, in accordance with Rule IV.2 and XLVII of the General Rules of the Organization.

Rule XIV
Amendment of the Rules of Procedure

(1) The Commission may amend its Rules of Procedure, provided that such amendment is consistent with the Constitution and the General Rules of the Organization and the Statutes of the Commission.

(2) No proposal for the amendment of these Rules shall be included in the agenda of any session of the Commission unless notice thereof has been given by the Director-General to the Members of the Commission at least 30 days before the opening of the session.

Rule XV
Application of the General Rules of FAO

The provisions of the General Rules of FAO shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to all matters not specifically dealt with under the present Rules.

APPENDIX J**LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

Working Documents

CGRFA-12/09/1	Provisional agenda
CGRFA-12/09/2.1	Provisional annotated agenda
CGRFA-12/09/2.2	Provisional time-table
CGRFA-12/09/3.1	Policies and arrangements for access and benefit-sharing for genetic resources for food and agriculture
CGRFA-12/09/3.2 Rev.1	Status of the negotiations of the International Regime on Access and Benefit-Sharing
CRGFA-12/09/4	Draft Strategic Plan 2010-2017 for the implementation of the Multi-Year Programme of Work
CGRFA-12/09/5	Preparation of the <i>Second Report on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</i>
CGRFA-12/09/6	Follow-up to recommendations regarding plant genetic resources for food and agriculture
CGRFA-12/09/7	Report of the Fourth Session of the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Plant Genetic Resources
CGRFA-12/09/8	Updating the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
CGRFA-12/09/9	Follow-up to the International Technical Conference on Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
CGRFA-12/09/10	Report of the Fifth Session of the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
CGRFA-12/09/11	Funding Strategy for the implementation of the <i>Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources</i>
CGRFA-12/09/12	Preparation of the first Report on <i>The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources: key issues</i>
CGRFA-12/09/13	Follow-up to recommendations regarding forest genetic resources
CGRFA-12/09/14 Rev.1	Establishment of an Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Forest Genetic Resources
CGRFA-12/09/15.1	Scoping study on micro-organisms relevant to food and agriculture
CGRFA-12/09/15.2	Scoping study on invertebrates relevant to food and agriculture
CGRFA-12/09/16	Follow-up to recommendations regarding aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture
CGRFA-12/09/17	FAO's policy and technical assistance on biotechnology for food and agriculture, and matters relevant to codes of conduct, guidelines, or other approaches

CGRFA-12/09/18	Draft joint statement for cooperation between the Governing Body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
CGRFA-12/09/19	Cooperation with the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, the Global Crop Diversity Trust and the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CGRFA-12/09/20	Cooperation with the Convention on Biological Diversity
CGRFA-12/09/21	Draft Rules of Procedure
CGRFA-12/09/22	The Status of the Commission

Information Documents

CGRFA-12/09/Inf.1	Information note for participants
CGRFA-12/09/Inf.2	Statutes of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
CGRFA-12/09/Inf.3	Statutes of the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, and Members elected by the Eleventh Regular Session of the Commission
CGRFA-12/09/Inf.4	Statutes of the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, and Members elected by the Eleventh Regular Session of the Commission
CGRFA-12/09/Inf.5	Statement of competence and voting rights submitted by the European Community and its Member States
CGRFA-12/09/Inf.6	Submissions by international organizations
CGRFA-12/09/Inf.6 Add.1	Submissions by international organizations: report from the International Agricultural Research Centres of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) on their policies, programmes and activities and potential contributions to the MYPOW implementation
CGRFA-12/09/Inf.7 Rev.1	Draft <i>Second Report on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</i> – final version
CGRFA-12/09/Inf.8	Joint work plan with the Convention on Biological Diversity
CGRFA-12/09/Inf.9	Questionnaire to support the preparation of country progress reports on the implementation of the <i>Global Plan of Action for animal genetic resources</i>
CGRFA-12/09/Inf.10	Preparation of national strategies and action plans for animal genetic resources – guidelines
CGRFA-12/09/Inf.11	Breeding strategies for sustainable management of animal genetic resources – draft guidelines
CGRFA-12/09/Inf.12	The roles of small-scale livestock keepers in the development, use and conservation of livestock resources
CGRFA-12/09/Inf.13	Report of the Fifteenth Session of the FAO Panel of Experts on Forest Gene Resources

CGRFA-12/09/Inf.14	Preparation of <i>The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources</i> : draft guidelines for country reports
CGRFA-12/09/Inf.15	Main functions and services provided by invertebrates relevant to food and agriculture
CGRFA-12/09/Inf.16	Policies and programmes of relevant international organizations working in the field of invertebrates for food and agriculture
CGRFA-12/09/Inf.17	Main functions and services provided by micro-organisms relevant to food and agriculture
CGRFA-12/09/Inf.18	Policies and programmes of relevant international organizations working in the field of micro-organisms for food and agriculture
CGRFA-12/09/Inf.19	Identifying new opportunities and partnerships for plant breeding: Options and challenges
CGRFA-12/09/Inf.20	Strengthening seed systems: a contribution to the preparation of the <i>Second Report on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</i>
CGRFA-12/09/Inf.21	Membership of the Commission
CGRFA-12/09/Inf.22 Rev.1	List of documents

Background Study Papers

Background Study Paper 39	Establishment of a global network for the <i>in situ</i> conservation of crop wild relatives: status and needs
Background Study Paper 42	Framework study on food security and access and benefit-Sharing for genetic resources for food and agriculture
Background Study Paper 43	The use and exchange of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture
Background Study Paper 44	The use and exchange of forest genetic resources for food and agriculture
Background Study Paper 45	The use and exchange of aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture
Background Study Paper 46	The use and exchange of microbial genetic resources for food agriculture
Background Study Paper 47	The use and exchange of biological control agents for food and agriculture
Background Study Paper 48	The impact of climate change on countries' interdependence on genetic resources for food and agriculture
Background Study Paper 49	Trends in intellectual property rights relating to genetic resources for food and agriculture
Background Study Paper 50	Threats to animal genetic resources – their relevance, importance and opportunities to decrease their impact

APPENDIX K
MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION ON GENETIC RESOURCES
FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

AFRICA	ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	EUROPE	LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
Algeria	Australia	Albania	Antigua and Barbuda
Angola	Bangladesh	Armenia	Argentina
Benin	Bhutan	Austria	Bahamas
Botswana	Cambodia	Belgium	Barbados
Burkina Faso	China	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Belize
Burundi	Cook Islands	Bulgaria	Bolivia
Cameroon	Democrat. People's Republic of Korea	Croatia	Brazil
Cape Verde	Fiji	Cyprus	Chile
Central African Republic	India	Czech Republic	Colombia
Chad	Indonesia	Denmark	Costa Rica
Comoros	Japan	Estonia	Cuba
Congo, Republic of the	Kazakhstan	European Community	Dominica
Côte d'Ivoire	Kyrgyzstan	Finland	Dominican Rep.
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Malaysia	France	Ecuador
Equatorial Guinea	Maldives	Georgia	El Salvador
Eritrea	Mongolia	Germany	Grenada
Ethiopia	Myanmar	Greece	Guatemala
Gabon	Nepal	Hungary	Guyana
Gambia	New Zealand	Iceland	Haiti
Ghana	Pakistan	Ireland	Honduras
Guinea	Papua New Guinea	Israel	Jamaica
Guinea-Bissau	Philippines	Italy	Mexico
Kenya	Republic of Korea	Latvia	Nicaragua
Lesotho	Samoa	Lithuania	Panama
Liberia	Solomon Islands	Luxembourg	Paraguay
Madagascar	Sri Lanka	Malta	Peru
Malawi	Thailand	Netherlands	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Mali	Tonga	Norway	Saint Lucia
Mauritania	Vanuatu	Poland	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Mauritius	Vietnam	Portugal	Suriname
Morocco		Romania	Trinidad and Tobago
Mozambique	NEAR EAST	Russian Federation	Uruguay
Namibia	Afghanistan	San Marino	Venezuela
Niger	Azerbaijan	Serbia	
Nigeria	Egypt	Slovakia	
Rwanda	Iran, Islamic Republic of	Slovenia	
Sao Tome and Principe	Iraq	Spain	NORTH AMERICA
Senegal	Jordan	Sweden	Canada
Seychelles	Kuwait	Switzerland	United States of America
Sierra Leone	Lebanon	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	
South Africa	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Turkey	
Sudan	Oman	Ukraine	
Swaziland	Qatar	United Kingdom	
Togo	Saudi Arabia		
Uganda	Syrian Arab Republic		
United Republic of Tanzania	Tunisia		
Zambia	United Arab Emirates		
Zimbabwe	Yemen		

A total of 171 countries and the European Community are members of the Commission.