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COMMISSION ON GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

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

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (Commission), at its Nineteenth Regular Session, called upon countries to continue implementing the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources (Global Plan of Action)[1] with a view to contributing to global food security, sustainable rural development and the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 15.[2] The Commission further recommended that FAO provide complementary technical and policy support, especially to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.[3]

2. The Commission recommended that FAO continue to support capacity building and to prepare technical guidelines.[4] It further recommended that FAO continue raising awareness, and encourage relevant stakeholders to continue raising awareness, of the importance of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture (AnGR) and the roles of livestock keepers and of livestock species and breeds and their production systems in the provision of ecosystem services.[5] The Council, at its 174th Session, endorsed the Commission's recommendations.[6]

3. This document summarizes FAO's activities supporting the implementation of the Global Plan of Action since the Commission's Nineteenth Regular Session. The activities are grouped according to their relevance to the four strategic priority areas (SPA) of the Global Plan of Action. In addition, the document reviews FAO's collaboration with other stakeholders and reports on the funding situation. A more detailed inventory of FAO projects, publications, meetings and capacity building events supporting the implementation of the Global Plan of Action is provided in the document *Summary progress report on the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources*.[7]

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

4. Since the last Session of the Commission, FAO continued to support countries in the implementation of all SPAs of the Global Plan of Action, by providing institutional and technical support, facilitating research, developing collaborative partnerships and building capacity.

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

Domestic Animal Diversity Information System development

5. As recommended by the Commission at its Nineteenth Regular Session, [8] FAO continued to maintain and further develop the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS) while increasing its user-friendliness. These activities included: (i) the development of DAD-IS tools for entering, storing and visualizing data related to the geographic distribution of breeds within and among countries; (ii) general improvements of the user-friendliness, including through the on-going translation of the system into Chinese; (iii) the introduction of new data fields to allow for detailed reporting on breeding programmes and on effective population size in the context of within-breed diversity; and (iv) the development and testing of a methodology for the collection and estimation of breed population data. More information on these improvements is provided in the document *Detailed report on the development of the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System.*[9]

- Geographic distribution tools for data entry, storage and visualization have been further improved. A test version of the tool was developed with data kindly provided by France, Serbia and Spain. This test version was made available to all National Coordinators for the

[1] FAO. 2007. *Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources and the Interlaken Declaration*. Rome. https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/a1404e
[2] CGRFA-19/23/Report, paragraph 96.
[3] CGRFA-19/23/Report, paragraph 97.
[4] CGRFA-19/23/Report, paragraph 98.
[5] CGRFA-19/23/Report, paragraph 99.
[6] CL 174/REP, paragraph 33.
[7] CGRFA-20/25/7.2/Inf.1.
[8] CGRFA-19/23/Report, paragraph 101.
[9] CGRFA-20/25/7.2/Inf.3.

Management of Animal Genetic Resources (NCs-AnGR) in December 2023 and subsequently revised and finalized in light of feedback received. As of December 2024, 21 countries provided geographic distribution data for at least one of their national breed populations.

- DAD-IS now allows for the bulk upload of information for additional data categories, such as on geographic distribution, performance, breeding programmes, and breed uses and ecosystem services. With the changes made, DAD-IS will now alert respective NCs-AnGR to any unexpected population dynamics, such as an extreme increase or decrease in the number of animals from one reporting year to the next or the reappearance of animals for breeds previously reported as extinct.
- As recommended by the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (Working Group),[10] newly created data fields now allow for more detailed reporting in DAD-IS on breeding programmes and on estimates of effective population size.
- As recommended by the Commission,[11] FAO also developed and tested a methodology for the collection and estimation of breed population data. More detailed information on the methodology is provided in the publication *Alternative methods to estimate breed population size in a cost-efficient way: a brief guide*.[12]

6. Following the recommendation of the Commission,[13] FAO also continued to work on the interoperability of DAD-IS with existing regional data information systems, particularly through collaboration with the European Regional Focal Point (ERFP).[14] FAO was not approached by any other database provider to establish or improve the interoperability with DAD-IS.

7. During the reporting period, FAO continued to provide technical support related to DAD-IS, including through: (i) six national, regional and global virtual training workshops held between November 2023 and June 2024; (ii) four in-person regional workshops held between April and June 2024 with financial support provided by Germany; and (iii) a global workshop for NCs-AnGR held in conjunction with the Thirteenth Session of the Working Group. FAO also provided online assistance in using and updating DAD-IS, including by making available custom-made Microsoft Excel® forms facilitating the bulk upload for data categories.

Monitoring the status and trends of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture

8. As evidenced by the report on the *Status and trends of animal genetic resources – 2024*[15], breed-related information in DAD-IS is still far from complete. This is the case even though the Commission, at its Sixteenth,[16] Seventeenth,[17] Eighteenth,[18] and Nineteenth[19] Regular Sessions, stressed the need for countries to regularly update their national data in DAD-IS.

9. As of January 2025, 38 countries have reported on 91 managed bee populations, representing 36 different species or subspecies, including stingless bees. Twenty-one countries were able to provide estimates of the number of colonies for 18 different species and subspecies, thus providing the basis for monitoring the genetic diversity of bees. Nevertheless, the current amount and geographical coverage of data are not yet sufficient to draw robust conclusions regarding the status of genetic diversity of bees managed for food and agriculture.

[10] CGRFA-19/23/10.1, paragraph 22.
[11] CGRFA-19/23/Report, paragraph 102.
[12] FAO. 2024. *Alternative methods to estimate breed population size in a cost-efficient way: a brief guide*. Rome. https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/cd1881en
[13] CGRFA-19/23/Report, paragraph 104.
[14] https://www.animalgeneticresources.net/index.php/about-erfp/
[15] CGRFA-20/25/7.2/Inf.2.
[16] CGRFA-16/17/Report/Rev. 1, paragraph 46.
[17] CGRFA-17/19/Report, paragraph 89.
[18] CGRFA-18/21/Report, paragraph 78.
[19] CGRFA-19/23/Report, paragraph 100.

10. The Working Group, at is last session, stressed the need for countries to regularly update their national data in DAD-IS, especially the data pertaining to breed adaptation classifications, cryoconservation and population sizes, and to bees managed for food and agriculture, to ensure that any measures taken to implement the Global Plan of Action and to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Target 2.5 are based on the most up-to-date data and information available.[20]

11. During the reporting period, FAO also prepared a proposal to broaden SDG Indicator 2.5.2[21] with a view to include *all* breeds registered in DAD-IS classified as being at risk of extinction. The document was approved by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators in November 2024. The core methodology for calculation of SDG Indicator 2.5.2 remains unchanged. The proportion of breeds at risk of extinction among all breeds with known risk status will be reported separately for local and transboundary breeds. For SDG reporting on transboundary breeds, the risk status reported will be based on calculations at global level. In DAD-IS, information on the risk status at national, regional and global levels will continue to be available.

12. For the creation of an image-based breed recognition tool, FAO is building a reference database, [22] which initially focusses on cattle breeds. NCs-AnGR and others are welcome to upload any pictures of cattle breeds from their countries to help expand the database and improve the accuracy of the recognition tool. Images have to be verified by NCs-AnGR. If a breed name is changed in DAD-IS, the change will automatically be reflected in the database. The recognition tool will support the identification of breeds in the field based on digital photographs and, thus, facilitate the collection of breed population data by enumerators, including non-livestock experts. The Working Group, at its last session, recommended that FAO organize a webinar to share information about the use of the recognition tool and explore further options for data collection and validation.[23]

Analysis of the rate of reporting of breed performance data in DAD-IS

13. In response to the Commission's request,[24] FAO reviewed the reporting rate for breed performance data based on a total of 46 data fields. At least one performance data field is filled for 27 percent (covering 31 species) of 15 189 national breed populations registered in DAD-IS. Out of those national breed populations, 82 percent belong to five species, namely cattle, sheep, goat, pig and chicken. However, the performance data that can be reported for animal species vary due to the physiological nature of certain traits, such as milk yield or egg production.

14. Regionally, the reporting rate is highest in Asia, followed by Europe and the Caucasus, and lowest in the Southwest Pacific. Among the above-listed five species, the reporting rate for chickens is the lowest in all regions. For some regions, no data are reported for pigs, which may be due to the rarity of the species in these regions. However, performance data for pigs are also not reported for North America and the Southwest Pacific where these species are common. The reason for the lower reporting rates for chicken and pigs may be that relevant data are mainly owned by private companies that do not make phenotypes available to the public. Most data are available for sheep, which may be partly due to the ease with which some wool-specific traits can be recorded.

15. When ranked by percentage of reporting, the 20 most reported trait-species combinations include three species: sheep, chicken and cattle. The four trait-species combinations with the highest reporting rate are: wool or hair for sheep (52 percent), wool type for sheep (30 percent), average number of eggs per year for chicken (25 percent) and average litter size for sheep (24 percent). These traits are rather easy and inexpensive to assess when compared to less frequently reported traits, such as carcass weight or dressing percentage, that require specific procedures and equipment. The higher degree of reporting on traits that are rather easy to assess, suggests that the complexity of

[20] CGRFA-20/25/7.1, paragraph 15.
[21] Indicator 2.5.2: Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction
[22] https://cattle-image-retrieval-microservice-tzpoevo4wq-ew.a.run.app/
[23] CGRFA-20/25/7.1, paragraph 15.
[24] CGRFA-19/23/Report. paragraph 104.

measurement may be an important barrier to recording. More details are provided in *Status and trends of animal genetic resources – 2024*.[25]

16. The Working Group, at its last session, recommended that FAO, in order to facilitate decision making, develop a new index combining existing information in DAD-IS on cryoconserved material, demographic risk status and existence of in situ conservation programmes.[26]

Other activities related to characterization, inventory and monitoring

17. FAO, including the Joint FAO/International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Centre of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture (CJN) continued to work through technical cooperation (TC) programmes and with various partners to support countries in the characterization, inventory and monitoring of AnGR, in the standardization of methods to undertake these tasks, and in the dissemination of results and related information. During the 2022-2023 biennium, FAO and IAEA technically and/or financially supported projects in 8 countries[27] and provided capacity building through training courses and individual fellowships. More information on these activities is provided in the *Summary progress report on the implementation of the global plan of action for animal genetic resources.*[28]

B. Strategic Priority Area 2. Sustainable use and development

18. During the reporting period, FAO continued to assist countries in the sustainable use and development of AnGR, both directly and through cooperation with other organizations. During the 2022-2023 biennium, 49 countries received support through 62 TC and extra-budgetary projects.[29] These included projects administered by FAO (28 projects, 37 countries)[30] and by CJN (34 projects, 31 countries).[31] Projects address various priorities of the respective countries, including agroecological production, family poultry production, beekeeping, livestock development, value-chain enhancement, genetic improvement, the use of artificial insemination and other reproductive technologies and animal identification and traceability.

19. FAO also continued supporting pastoralists and other small-scale livestock keepers, who maintain a large proportion of the world's AnGR. In the Sahel region,[32] support was given to establish national, regional, and local transhumance committees tasked with informing policy development in the respective countries in line with the FAO technical guidelines on *Improving Governance of Pastoral Lands*.[33] In Mongolia, Tunisia and Uganda, FAO projects aim to fill a critical gap in the availability of harmonized data on the contribution of pastoralism to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and women's role in the livestock sector. FAO also continues to operate the Pastoralist Knowledge Hub.[34] The actions undertaken were supported by extra-budgetary funds from the Government of Spain as well as through FAO Regular Programme funds.

[25] CGRFA/WG-AnGR-13/24/4/Inf.1.
[26] CGRFA-20/25/7.1, paragraph 17.
[27] Bahrain, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Islamic Republic of Iran, Mongolia, Mozambique and Paraguay.
[28] CGRFA-20/25/7.2/Inf.1.
[29] CGRFA/WG-AnGR-13/24/3/Inf.1, Tables 4 and 5.
[30] Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Comoros, Cuba, Fiji, Georgia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Mauritania, Micronesia, Mongolia, Niger, Niue, Pakistan, Palau, Rwanda, Republic of Moldova, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tonga, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and Vanuatu.
[31] Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zimbabwe.
[32] Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal.
[33] Davies, J. *et al*. 2016. *Improving governance of pastoral lands*. Rome. FAO. https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/e3da5b48-920a-4b07-bfa7-0c62e9761511/content
[34] FAO. 2024. Pastoralist Knowledge Hub. In: *FAO*. Rome. [Cited 11 September 2024]. https://www.fao.org/pastoralist-knowledge-hub/en/

C. Strategic Priority Area 3. Conservation

20. In response to the Commission's recommendation to prepare guidance tools on the quality management of animal gene banks according to international standards,[35] FAO developed an online *Quality management checklist for animal gene banks*.[36] By responding to the questions in the checklist, a gene bank manager can identify issues meriting further consideration for quality management of a country's *ex situ* collection of AnGR.

21. During the reporting period FAO also contributed to several capacity building events of partners and supported projects on conservation in five countries.[37]

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

22. FAO and its partners contributed to the development and/or implementation of three global projects and 67 regional or national projects involving 67 countries.[38] FAO organized the first ever *Global Conference on Sustainable Livestock Transformation*,[39] which was held at FAO Headquarters in 2023 and included sessions and side events related to AnGR management. The conference was attended by nearly 750 people from approximately 100 countries.

23. FAO continues to maintain the Domestic Animal Diversity Network (DAD-Net)[40] and regional subgroups as an informal forum for the exchange of information and discussion of issues relevant to the management of AnGR. As of December 2024, more than 3 450 people from 157 countries were subscribed to DAD-Net. In terms of awareness-raising, in 2024, FAO continued to organize events to commemorate World Bee Day[41] and to raise awareness of the importance of honey bees and other pollinators for food and agriculture. These activities included the organization of the First International Forum for Action on Sustainable Beekeeping and Pollination[42] held in May 2024 in collaboration with the Government of Slovenia.

24. Marking the Year of Camelids, [43] FAO held numerous events for the promotion of the diverse camelid species and breeds and their uses and special traits. FAO continues to increase its social media presence with the aim of raising awareness of the importance of AnGR. Content includes regular quizzes on livestock breeds and facts about AnGR.

E. Collaboration

25. As described in preceding sections of this document, FAO maintained and continued to strengthen its interactions with scientific and non-governmental organizations, national and regional focal points as well as regional networks during the reporting period. FAO maintains its recognized technical competence in the management of AnGR through participation in various scientific endeavours, including by undertaking in-house research and contributing to research and development projects, organizing and leading sessions at international scientific conferences and writing scientific publications.

F. Funding

26. The Commission, at its Twelfth Regular Session, adopted the *Funding Strategy for the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources*[44] (Funding Strategy) and

[35] CGRFA-19/23/Report, paragraph 98.
[36] FAO. 2024. *Quality management checklist for animal gene banks.* [Cited 16 September 2024]. https://forms.gle/mxAsaR5X3trgmamZ7
[37] Bahrain, Cuba, Islamic Republic of Iran, Paraguay and Serbia.
[38] CGRFA-20/25/7.2/Inf.1.
[39] https://www.fao.org/events/detail/fao-global-conference-on-sustainable-livestock-transformation/en
[40] https://dgroups.org/fao/dad-net
[41] FAO. 2024. World Bee Day | 20 May. In: *FAO*. Rome. [Cited 10 September 2024]. https://www.fao.org/world-bee-day/en#:~:text=World%20Bee%20Day%20%7C%2020%20May
[42] https://www.fao.org/newsroom/detail/first-international-forum-for-action-on-sustainable-beekeeping-and-pollination-gives-new-impetus-to-international-cooperation-on-pollinator-protection/en
[43] https://www.fao.org/camelids-2024/en
[44] CGRFA-12/09/Report, *Appendix C*.

requested FAO to implement it.[45] The Funding Strategy covers "all known and potential sources of financial resources" that support the implementation of the Global Plan of Action, including bilateral and multilateral support, domestic support, FAO Regular Programme resources and voluntary contributions to the FAO Trust Account for the Funding Strategy for the Implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources.[46]

27. The Commission, at its last session, recommended that FAO increase fund-raising efforts and invite donors to contribute to the implementation of the Global Plan of Action.[47] Furthermore, the Commission invited technical agencies and donors to develop and implement national projects on AnGR, with the wide inclusion of stakeholders and NCs-AnGR.[48]

Contributions from the Regular Programmes of FAO and IAEA

28. During the 2022-2023 biennium, work on AnGR, including the implementation of the Global Plan of Action, contributed to all four "Betters" and nine different Programme Priority Areas (PPAs) within *The Director-General's Medium Term Plan (Reviewed) 2022-25 and Programme of Work and Budget 2024-25 (C 2023/3)*,[49] indicating the multifaceted contribution of AnGR to food and agriculture. The greatest contribution by far was to the PPA *Better Environment 3: Biodiversity and ecosystem services for food and agriculture*. Other PPAs receiving substantial contributions are *Better Production 1: Innovation for sustainable agriculture production* and *Better Production 5: Digital agriculture*. During this period, the portion of FAO's Regular Programme resources allocated for work on AnGR was around USD 1.7 million.

29. During the 2022-2023 biennium, the value of FAO TC projects contributing to this work amounted to approximately USD 1.6 million. That from the IAEA TC Programme through CJN amounted to approximately USD 3.5 million. CJN also contributed approximately USD 0.25 million through its Coordinated Research Projects. Similar allocations are foreseen for the 2024-2025 biennium.

Voluntary contributions to FAO

30. FAO received funds from Afghanistan, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Canada, Germany, Mauritania, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Switzerland, Türkiye and the United Arab Emirates (total of approximately USD 4.0 million) to support the implementation of the Global Plan of Action by means of regional and country projects. For some of these projects, countries provided financial support for domestic activities, with FAO providing technical support. In the other cases, the financial support involved funds the countries had received from donors, such as the Global Environment Facility and other FAO Members. The funds under these programme cooperation agreements helped FAO to provide catalytic funds for special activities under all four SPAs, but primarily SPA 2.

31. The Working Group, at its last session, recommended to invite and actively engage with donors to contribute to the implementation of the Global Plan of Action, including by providing funds to the FAO Trust Account for the Funding Strategy for the Implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources. It further recommended, in this context, that the Commission invite FAO and relevant stakeholders to continue raising awareness, particularly among decision makers, on the importance of AnGR and the roles of livestock keepers and of livestock species and breeds and their production systems in the provision of ecosystem services.[50]

[45] CGRFA-12/09/Report, paragraph 43.
[46] FAO. 2010. *Funding Strategy for the Implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources*. Rome. https://www.fao.org/4/i1674e/i1674e00.pdf
[47] CGRFA-19/23/Report, paragraph 97.
[48] CGRFA-19/23/Report, paragraph 98.
[49] C 2023/3; https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/237eaea9-46f1-423f-979a-41635d0e14d7/content
[50] CGRFA-20/25/7.1, paragraph 12.

Resources not under FAO control

32. FAO does not have detailed information about the distribution of resources available for AnGR that are not under its control. Therefore, the Commission, at its Eighteenth Regular Session, requested FAO to invite countries to report on projects that contribute to the implementation of the Global Plan of Action, for consideration by the Working Group and the Commission.[51]

33. Therefore, in July 2024, FAO invited NCs-AnGR to report on their projects related to implementation of the Global Plan of Action. Responses were received from 21 countries.[52] Information on 90 country projects that were active during the intersessional period is summarized in the document Summary *progress report on the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources*.[53] The countries responding represented a wide range of levels of economic development. In general, higher-income countries reported greater expenditure on AnGR projects. Most projects reported were related to SPA2 (54), followed by SPA3 (48), SPA4 (29), and SPA1 (26).

III. GUIDANCE SOUGHT

34. The Commission is invited to review the progress made in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action. It may wish to:

(i) welcome progress made in implementation of the Global Plan of Action and the support provided by FAO;
(ii) invite countries to strengthen efforts to implement the Global Plan of Action, with a view to contribute to achievement of SDGs 2 and 15, and to the sustainable transformation of the livestock sector;
(iii) invite countries to inform FAO of national projects and policies related to the conservation and sustainable use of AnGR, and recommend that the information received and reported to the Commission, be arranged according to the strategic priority areas of the Global Plan of Action;
(iv) recommend that FAO continue to support countries in implementing the Global Plan of Action, including through its Technical Cooperation Programme, provision of relevant information and facilitating cooperation among countries and regions;
(v) recommend that FAO prepare a technical guidance document exploring the range of disaster mitigation and recovery measures as they relate to AnGR, including *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation, for review by the Working Group;
(vi) recommend that FAO evaluate previous capacity-development workshops and take the evaluation results into account in conceptualizing future events;
(vii) invite donors to contribute to support countries in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action, including by providing funds to the FAO Trust Account; and
(viii) invite FAO and relevant stakeholders to continue and strengthen their efforts in raising awareness, particularly among decision makers, on the importance of AnGR and the roles of livestock keepers and of livestock species and breeds and their production systems in providing ecosystem services.

35. The Commission may further wish to:

(i) stress the importance of DAD-IS as the international clearing-house mechanism for AnGR and recommend that FAO continue to provide the support necessary to maintain and further develop DAD--IS;
(ii) reiterate its invitation to countries to regularly update their national data in DAD-IS and recommend that FAO provide the necessary technical support, as appropriate;

[51] CGRFA-18/21/Report, paragraph 72.
[52] Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Finland, Gabon, Italy, Mali, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Serbia, Spain, Sri Lanka, United States of America, Uruguay, Yemen, Zimbabwe.
[53] CGRFA-20/25/7.2/Inf.1.

(iii) recommend that FAO follow-up with countries regarding the status of breeds with unknown risk status and invite them to regularly update their national breed lists in DAD-IS;
(iv) recommend that FAO report in greater detail the data made available to DAD-IS on cryoconserved material, including material from transboundary breeds;
(v) recommend that FAO, in order to facilitate decision making, develop a new index combining existing information in DAD-IS on cryoconserved material, demographic risk status and existence of *in situ* conservation programmes; and
(vi) invite countries to provide images of livestock cattle breeds for the breed recognition tool and recommend that FAO organize a webinar to share information about the use of the tool, explore further options for data collection and validation and report to the next session of the Working Group on the status of development and use of the tool.