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COMMISSION ON GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Item 7 of the Provisional Agenda

INTERGOVERNMENTAL TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP ON ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Tenth Session

Rome, 27–29 June 2018

DRAFT REVISED STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE COMMISSION ON GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (2018–2027)

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. Since 2007, the Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPOW) has guided the work of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (the Commission).¹ The Commission adopted a strategic plan for its implementation in 2009 and adjusted both, the Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPOW) and the strategic plan in the following years. In 2013, the Commission adopted the *Strategic Plan for the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture 2014-2023*, which contains the Multi-Year Programme of Work and the Commission's vision and mission, goals and objectives as well as explanatory notes to the rationale and the implementation of the strategic plan. The strategic plan was complemented in 2015 by an implementation plan for the Commission's Multi-Year Programme of Work.²

2. Over the last decade the Commission has made significant progress in the step-wise implementation of its mandate which, in 1995, was broadened to cover all genetic resources for food and agriculture with a view to “*facilitate an integrated approach to agrobiodiversity and coordination with governments, which are increasingly dealing with policy issues regarding biological diversity in an integrated manner.*”³ The Commission guided the preparation of global assessments of animal, plant, forest and aquatic genetic resources and of biodiversity for food and agriculture. It also negotiated and agreed on new action plans and addressed important cross-sectoral issues.

3. At its Sixteenth Regular Session, the Commission considered the document *Review of implementation of the Multi-Year Programme of Work and draft Strategic Plan for the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (2018–2027)*⁴ that also summarized the Commission's achievements since 2007. The Commission expressed its appreciation for the substantive progress made, in collaboration with its partners, in the implementation of the MYPOW over the last decade. It agreed that the Strategic Plan for the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture⁵ adopted at the Commission's Fourteenth Regular Session remains valid, with the updated major outputs and milestones (2018–2027) of the MYPOW⁶.

4. The MYPOW foresees for the Commission's forthcoming Seventeenth Regular Session, as a major output, a “Progress report/review of the Strategic Plan.” The Commission also requested the Secretary to invite Members and observers to comment during the intersessional period on the draft Strategic Plan and to revise the document taking into account comments received, relevant international developments and FAO's Strategic Framework. The Secretary invited on 22 May 2017, through Circular State Letter C/CBD-7, Members and observers to comment on the draft Strategic Plan. A revised version of the draft Strategic Plan, taking into account comments received from Members and observers, was presented to the Bureau of the Commission, for its consideration. The revised draft Strategic Plan, as revised by the Bureau, is contained in *Appendix I* to this document, for review by the Working Group.

II. PROPOSAL FOR A DRAFT REVISED STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE COMMISSION ON GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (2018-2027)

5. The purpose of the proposed *Strategic Plan for the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (2018-2027)* (Strategic Plan), as given in *Appendix I* to this document, is to support through a strategic approach the Commission in its efforts to halt the loss of biodiversity, including genetic resources, for food and agriculture, and to ensure world food security and sustainable development by promoting the conservation and sustainable use of these vital resources, including access to them and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their use.

¹ CGRFA-11/07/Report, *Appendix E*.

² CGRFA-15/15/Inf. 29.

³ C 1995/REP, Resolution 3/95.

⁴ CGRFA-16/17/22.

⁵ CGRFA-14/13/Report, *Appendix I*.

⁶ CGRFA-16/17/Report Rev.1, *Appendix C*.

6. In the past, the Commission treated the MYPOW and the (strategic) plans for the implementation of the MYPOW as two separate documents which were updated at different, though usually immediately successive, sessions and were therefore, at times, not fully synchronized with each other. In addition, the strategic goals and objectives contained in the Strategic Plan 2014-2023⁷ were of operative, rather than strategic nature. The proposed Strategic Plan, as contained in *Appendix I* to this document, aims to:

- (i.) combine the previous MYPOW table and the planning of Commission sessions into one and the same planning tool; and
- (ii.) raise awareness of the contribution of the Commission to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

7. The proposed Strategic Plan would continue to contain the Commission's 'Mission' and 'Vision'. The former section on 'Strategic Goals and Objectives' would be revised and become 'Operative Principles'.

Strategic orientation: Supporting the Sustainable Development Goals

8. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental – with closely interwoven targets. The SDGs call to make our agriculture and food systems more efficient and sustainable, and to shift to more sustainable consumption and production approaches. Sustainable food and agriculture underpins the other development challenges addressed in the 2030 Agenda. The 17 indivisible SDGs with 169 targets are expected to stimulate and guide actions of governments, international agencies, civil society and other institutions over the period of 2016 to 2030. Countries and stakeholders might align existing plans and strategies with the SDGs, or even develop SDG-based development strategies.⁸ Countries will report annually on progress on SDG indicators.

9. The SDGs encompass and align existing agreements such as the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and are consistent with the CBD's 2050 Vision⁹.

10. As called for in the General Assembly Resolution on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the UN system,¹⁰ the SDGs have been mainstreamed into FAO's strategic documents. In fact, at the level of the FAO Strategic Objectives, the Medium Term Plan will measure progress exclusively against SDGs and targets; FAO's Plan of Work and Budget 2018-19 contributes to the achievement of 40 targets of 15 SDGs measured by 53 indicators.¹¹ FAO is the custodian agency for 21 SDG indicators and is a contributing agency for a further 4.

11. The Commission's work contributes to several targets, particularly under SDGs 2¹², 14¹³ and 15¹⁴. The FAO Conference, at its 40th session, in Resolution 4/2017, acknowledged the Commission's contribution to the achievement of the SDGs and invited Members to mainstream biodiversity for food and agriculture into policies, programmes and national and regional plans of action on agriculture, climate change, food security and nutrition and other relevant sectors.¹⁵

12. The Commission also directly contributes to Agenda 2030 and SDG reporting through annual reports which the Chair of the Commission provides to the High Level Political Forum¹⁶ and by

⁷ CGRFA-14/13/Report, paragraph 113 and *Appendix I*.

⁸ UNSDSN, 2015. Getting Started with the Sustainable Development Goals - A Guide for Stakeholders. Available at <http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/151211-getting-started-guide-FINAL-PDF-pdf>.

⁹ CBD/SBSTTA/21/2; CBD/SBSTTA/21/2/Add.1.

¹⁰ A/RES/71/243.

¹¹ C 2017/3.

¹² Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

¹³ Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

¹⁴ Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

¹⁵ C 2017/REP, Resolution 4/2017.

¹⁶ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/inputs>

facilitating country reporting on relevant indicators through dedicated FAO databases, DAD-IS and WIEWS. Data are also reflected on FAO's SDG website¹⁷.

The proposed cross-sectoral goals

13. The proposed cross-sector goals of the Commission build on the global assessments prepared under its guidance, the strategic priority areas, long-term goals and targets of the Commission's global action plans and other Commission activities taken in response to the global assessments.

14. The new section 'Goals' would contain four goals:

Goal 1: Sustainable use: Promote the sustainable use and development of genetic resources for food and agriculture and, more generally, all biodiversity relevant to food and agriculture, for world food security and sustainable development;

Goal 2: Conservation: Maintain the diversity of genetic resources for food and agriculture;

Goal 3: Access and benefit-sharing: Promote appropriate access to genetic resources for food and agriculture and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization; and

Goal 4: Participation: Facilitate the participation of relevant stakeholders in decision-making.

Targets and indicators

15. The Commission considered, at its Fourteenth and Fifteenth Sessions, targets and indicators as a cross-sectoral matter. While the Commission should continue receiving reports on developments with regard to relevant targets and indicators in FAO and other bodies, it is proposed that it consider in the future the reporting on sectoral indicators as part of the sectoral sections of the MYPOW, as most of the actual work on targets and indicators is related to specific subsectors of genetic resources for food and agriculture.

Management of the Strategic Plan

16. It seems useful to consider at each session on the Commission the status of implementation of its Strategic Plan and to review it at every second session. In addition, given the rolling nature of the Strategic Plan, there is a need for the MYPOW (see *Appendix I, Annex 1*) and Session planning (see *Appendix I, Annex 2*) to be updated on a regular basis.

III. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MULTI-YEAR PROGRAMME OF WORK

17. Following a request by the Commission¹⁸, FAO established in 2017 a cross-sectoral multi-donor trust fund for the implementation of the MYPOW covering all outputs and milestones while continuing bilateral projects for specific activities. The project GCP/GLO/841/MUL has so far received contributions from Norway and Switzerland. Other donors have indicated interest to provide funds to the multi-donor trust fund in support of the implementation of the MYPOW.

IV. GUIDANCE SOUGHT

18. The Working Group is invited to recommend that the Commission:

- i. Review and revise, as appropriate, the draft revised Strategic Plan for the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (2018-2027), as given in *Appendix I* to this document;
- ii. Agree to update the MYPOW (*Appendix I, Annex 1*) and Session planning (*Appendix I, Annex 2*) on a regular basis and review the Strategic Plan at every second session;
- iii. Thank the governments of Switzerland and Norway for their support to the MYPOW multi-donor trust fund and encourage other donors to follow their example;

¹⁷ <http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/en/>

¹⁸ CGRFA-16/17/Report Rev.1, paragraph 85.

- iv. Consider in the future the reporting on sectoral indicators as part of the sectoral sections of the MYPOW; and
- v. Request FAO to apply existing indicators and continue developing indicators, as appropriate.

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VISION

Valuing and 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 on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (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.

GOALS

In line with its mission, the Commission's Goals are cross-sectoral and in support of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Goal 1: Sustainable use: Promote the sustainable use and development of genetic resources for food and agriculture and, more generally, all biodiversity relevant to food and agriculture, for world food security and sustainable development¹⁹

Goal 2: Conservation: Maintain the diversity of genetic resources for food and agriculture²⁰

Goal 3: Access and benefit-sharing: Promote appropriate access to genetic resources for food and agriculture and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization²¹

Goal 4: Participation: Facilitate the participation of relevant stakeholders in decision-making²²

¹⁹ Goal 1 supports SGD 2.4. By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality; SDG Target 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics; and SDG Target 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.

²⁰ Goal 2 supports SDG 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.

²¹ Goal 3 supports SDG 2.5 and SDG 15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.

²² Goal 4 supports SDG 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

OPERATIVE PRINCIPLES

Principle 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 within the framework of FAO's strategic objectives.
- 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, access to these resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from their use.

Principle 2: The Commission monitors the state of the world's biodiversity, including genetic resources, for food and agriculture.

- The Commission oversees the periodic preparation of global assessments on genetic resources and biodiversity for food and agriculture, and, as appropriate, the development of a comprehensive global information system or systems for relevant genetic resources in support of this role.

Principle 3: The Commission strives to reach international consensus on policies and action programmes to ensure the conservation and sustainable utilization of biodiversity, including 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 negotiation 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 biodiversity, including genetic resources, for food and agriculture, as well as access to these resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from their use.
- The Commission responds to developments in other forums, where appropriate.

Principle 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 and biodiversity 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 enable Commission Members to contribute actively to the achievement of the outputs and milestones of the Commission's Strategic Plan and to implement policies and recommendations developed by the Commission.
- The Commission supports its Members in the development and implementation of strategies and activities that raise public awareness and facilitate education that creates a better understanding of the relevance of biodiversity for food and

agriculture and thereby promotes broader participation of stakeholders in the conservation and use of genetic resources for food and agriculture.

Principle 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.
- In addition to its activities on plant, animal, forest, aquatic genetic resources, microorganisms and invertebrates, the Commission brings together international partners addressing biodiversity for food and agriculture, to facilitate exchange of experiences and to create new partnerships.
- 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 strengthen 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 organizations involved with genetic resources for food and agriculture.

I. RATIONALE FOR THE STRATEGIC PLAN (2018-2027)

1. Biodiversity for food and agriculture is among the earth's most important resources. Crops, livestock, aquatic organisms, forest trees, micro-organisms and invertebrates – thousands of species and their genetic variability – make up the web of biodiversity upon which the world's food production depends. Biodiversity for food and agriculture contributes to food security and nutrition and sustainable livelihoods, and, through the provision of regulating and supporting ecosystem services, underpins the natural potential for adaptation to ever-changing socio-economic and environmental dynamics, such as population growth, dietary preferences, nutritional needs and climate change.
2. Aware of the importance of each component of biodiversity for food and agriculture to global food security and nutrition, the Commission aims to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources for food and agriculture, access to these resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from their use, for present and future generations.
3. Since 2007, the Commission has been operating under a Multi-Year Programme of Work.²³ The *Strategic Plan for the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture 2014-2023* embraces the Multi-Year Programme of Work and contains the Commission's vision, mission and goals. The Commission's goals of the *Strategic Plan for the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture 2018-2027* build on the 'State of the World' global assessment reports, and the strategic priority areas, long-term goals and targets of the global action plans and other policy responses to these assessments, as well as the established indicators and monitoring procedures for assessing the global action plans' and the implementation of other instruments agreed.
4. This Strategic Plan supersedes and replaces all previous versions of the Multi-Year Programme of Work and of strategic plans. It includes in *Annex 1* the MYPOW's major outputs and milestone for the forthcoming five regular sessions of the Commission and in *Annex 2* more detailed plans for the next two sessions of the Commission.

II. IMPLEMENTING, MONITORING AND REVIEWING

5. The Strategic Plan guides the Commission in the implementation of its mandate. The Strategic Plan is a rolling, and therefore flexible, set of outputs and milestones, which the Commission keeps under review. Reviewing this Strategic Plan at each second Session will enable the Commission to assess the progress of its work towards its goals, to address and include new and emerging issues in the field of biodiversity, including genetic resources, for food and agriculture, and to take into account new developments and processes in other relevant forums. The MYPOW with major outputs and milestones and the Session Planning are reviewed at each Session.
6. For the implementation of this Strategic Plan, the Commission continues to rely on technical support from its subsidiary bodies, including the intergovernmental technical working groups that advise the Commission on issues in the areas under their respective competences. They provide advice and make recommendations to the Commission on these matters and consider the progress made in implementing this Strategic Plan.
7. Through this Strategic Plan, the Commission foresees the continued preparation and presentation of its global assessments of the state of the world's biodiversity for food and agriculture, including animal, plant, aquatic and forest genetic resources.
8. The success of the implementation of this Strategic Plan and its MYPOW will depend on the support provided through FAO's Programme of Work and Budget, and on the mobilization of extra-budgetary resources, as well as on partnerships with, and the contributions of, other international organizations.

²³ CGRFA-11/07/Report, *Appendix E*.

III. PARTNERSHIPS

9. To achieve its goals and targets and support the implementation of this Strategic Plan, the Commission will continue to seek synergies and strengthen partnerships with the relevant specialized agencies and conventions of the United Nations as well as other intergovernmental organizations. Cooperation will also be enhanced with international agricultural research centres, national and regional scientific organizations, international and regional non-governmental organizations, civil society, producer organizations, relevant funding agencies and the private sector.

10. To facilitate the implementation of this Strategic Plan and strengthen cooperation in the field of biodiversity for food and agriculture, the Commission has established a consultation process, by which international organizations are invited to provide information on their policies, programmes and activities relevant to the prioritized themes of each of the Commission's regular sessions.

ANNEX 1
MULTI-YEAR PROGRAMME OF WORK: MAJOR OUTPUTS AND MILESTONES
(2018-2027)

	17 th Session 2019	18 th Session 2021	19 th Session 2023	20 th Session 2025	21 st Session 2027
Sectoral matters					
Animal genetic resources		Review of implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources		Presentation of <i>The Third Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</i>	Review of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources
Aquatic genetic resources	Presentation of the finalized <i>State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</i>	Follow-up to <i>The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</i>		Follow-up to <i>The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</i>	
Forest genetic resources	Review of implementation of the <i>Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Development of Forest Genetic Resources</i>		Presentation of <i>The Second Report on the State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources</i>	Review of the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Development of Forest Genetic Resources	
Micro-organisms and invertebrates		Review of work on micro-organisms and invertebrates		Review of work on micro-organisms and invertebrates	
Plant genetic resources	Review of status and trends of seed policies		Presentation of <i>The Third Report on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</i>	Review of the Second Global Plan of Action for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	Review of implementation of the (Second) Global Plan of Action for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
Cross-sectoral matters					
<i>The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i>	Follow-up to <i>The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i>		Follow-up to <i>The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i>		Presentation of <i>The Second Report on the State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i>
Access and benefit-sharing (ABS)	Develop explanatory notes for subsectors of GRFA to complement the ABS Elements	Review of work on ABS		Review of work on ABS	
Biotechnologies		Review of the work on biotechnologies for the conservation and sustainable utilization of GRFA		Review of the work on biotechnologies for the conservation and sustainable utilization of GRFA	
"Digital sequence information on GRFA"	Consider the use of "digital sequence information on GRFA" and the potential implications for conservation, sustainable use and ABS of GRFA		Consider the use of "digital sequence information on GRFA" and the potential implications for conservation, sustainable use and ABS of GRFA		
Climate change		Review of work on climate change and GRFA	Review of a country-driven global assessment of climate change effects and genetic resource adaptation and mitigation measures	Review of work on climate change and GRFA	
Nutrition and Health	Review of work on GRFA and nutrition	Concept note on biodiversity for food and agriculture and human health	Review of work on GRFA and nutrition and health		Review of work on GRFA and nutrition and health
Management	Progress report/review of the Strategic Plan		Progress report/review of the Strategic Plan		Progress report/review of the Strategic Plan

* The term is taken from decision CBD COP XIII/16 and is subject to further discussion. There is a recognition that there are a multiplicity of terms that have been used in this area (including, *inter alia*, "genetic sequence data", "genetic sequence information", "genetic information", "dematerialized genetic resources", "*in silico* utilization", etc.) and that further consideration is needed regarding the appropriate term or terms to be used.

ANNEX 2
SESSION PLANNING FOR CGRFA-18 AND CGRFA-19

Activities in preparation of CGRFA-18 (2020/ 2021)

Sectoral matters	
Animal genetic resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare draft outline, timeline and budget and develop process for collecting national data to support the preparation of <i>The Third Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</i> • Prepare synthesis progress report to provide a global overview of progress made to implement the Global Plan of Action • Prepare FAO progress report on the implementation of the Global Plan of Action and the Funding Strategy • Prepare international organizations progress report • Prepare brief report on the status and trends of animal genetic resources
Aquatic genetic resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop follow-up to <i>The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</i> • Prepare 'in brief' version of <i>The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</i> • Publish country reports submitted for the preparation of <i>The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</i>
Forest genetic resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare FAO progress report on the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Forest Genetic Resources • Prepare an update on the preparation of Second Implementation Report and <i>The Second Report on the State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources</i> (including collection of national data)
Micro-organisms and invertebrates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of work on micro-organisms and invertebrates • Follow-up on previous recommendations by the Commission on this matter
Plant genetic resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare FAO progress report on the implementation of the Second Global Plan of Action for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture • Prepare update on the preparation of <i>The Third Report on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</i>
Cross-sectoral matters	
<i>The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare progress report on the implementation of the follow-up to <i>The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i>
Access and benefit-sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare review of existing access and benefit-sharing instruments and their impact on genetic resources for food and agriculture and define future work • Follow-up on previous recommendations by the Commission on this matter
Biotechnologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of work on biotechnologies for the conservation and sustainable utilization of genetic resources for food and agriculture
'Digital sequence information'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow-up on previous recommendations by the Commission on this matter
Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of preparation of the global assessment of the role of genetic resources for food and agriculture for climate change adaptation and mitigation • Follow-up on previous recommendations by the Commission on this matter
Food security, nutrition and health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow-up on previous recommendations by the Commission on this matter • Concept note on biodiversity for food and agriculture and human health
Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare progress report of the Strategic Plan, MYPOW review
Other matters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invite international instruments and organizations to report on their work in supporting the activities of the Commission and collate their inputs

Activities in preparation of CGRFA-19 (2022/ 2023)

Sectoral matters	
Animal genetic resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance preparation of <i>The Third Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</i> and report on progress made • Prepare document on the implementation and possible updating of the (Second) Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources • Prepare FAO progress report on the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources • Prepare brief report on the status and trends of animal genetic resources
Aquatic genetic resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare review of the implementation of follow-up action taken in response to <i>The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</i> • Follow-up on previous recommendations by the Commission on this matter
Forest genetic resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of <i>The Second Report on the State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources</i> and the Second GPA Implementation Report • Prepare FAO progress report on the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Forest Genetic Resources
Microorganisms & invertebrates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of work on microorganisms and invertebrates • Follow-up on previous recommendations by the Commission on this matter
Plant genetic resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of <i>The Third Report on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</i> • Progress report on the implementation of the Second Global Plan of Action for Plant Genetic Resources • Prepare draft Third Global Plan of Action for Plant Genetic Resources, if relevant
Cross-sectoral matters	
<i>The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare progress report on the implementation of the follow-up to <i>The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i>
Access and benefit-sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow-up on previous recommendations by the Commission on this matter
'Digital sequence information'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the use of "digital sequence information on GRFA" and the potential implications for conservation, sustainable use and ABS of GRFA
Biotechnologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow-up on previous recommendations by the Commission on this matter
Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of a country-driven global assessment of climate change effects and genetic resource adaptation and mitigation measures • Prepare follow-up to the assessment
Food security, nutrition and health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of work on GRFA and nutrition and health
Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress report/review of the Strategic Plan and MYPOW • Follow-up on previous recommendations by the Commission on targets and indicators
Other matters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invite international instruments and organizations to report on their work in supporting the activities of the Commission and collate their inputs