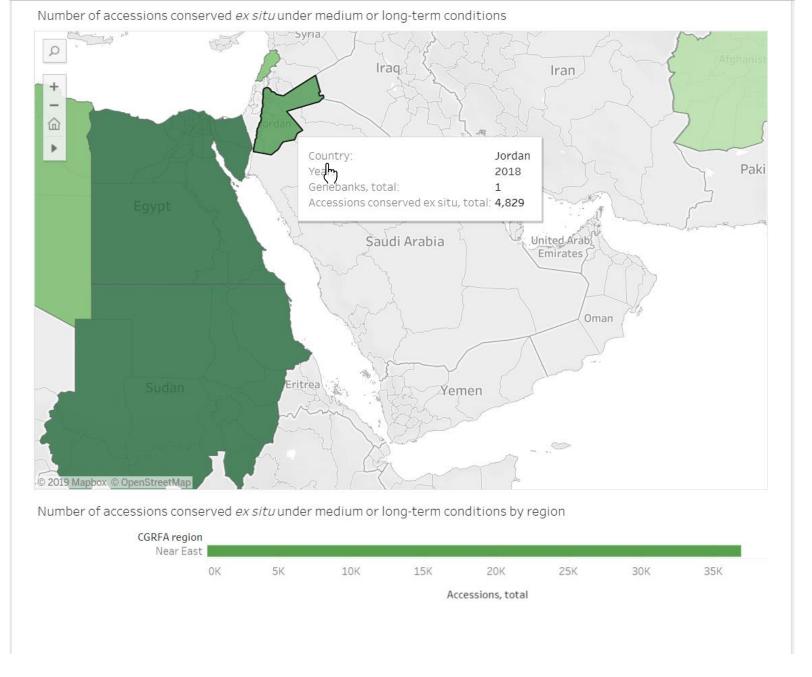


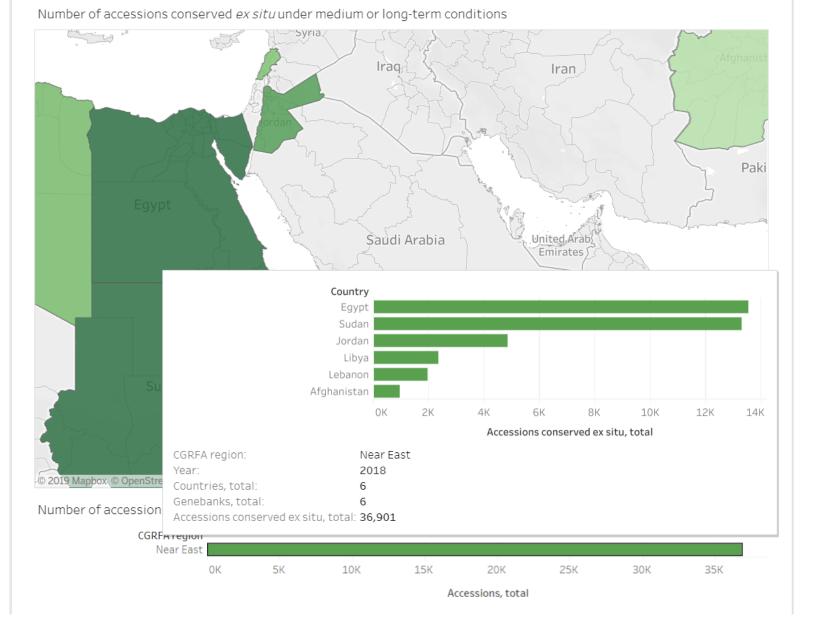


SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



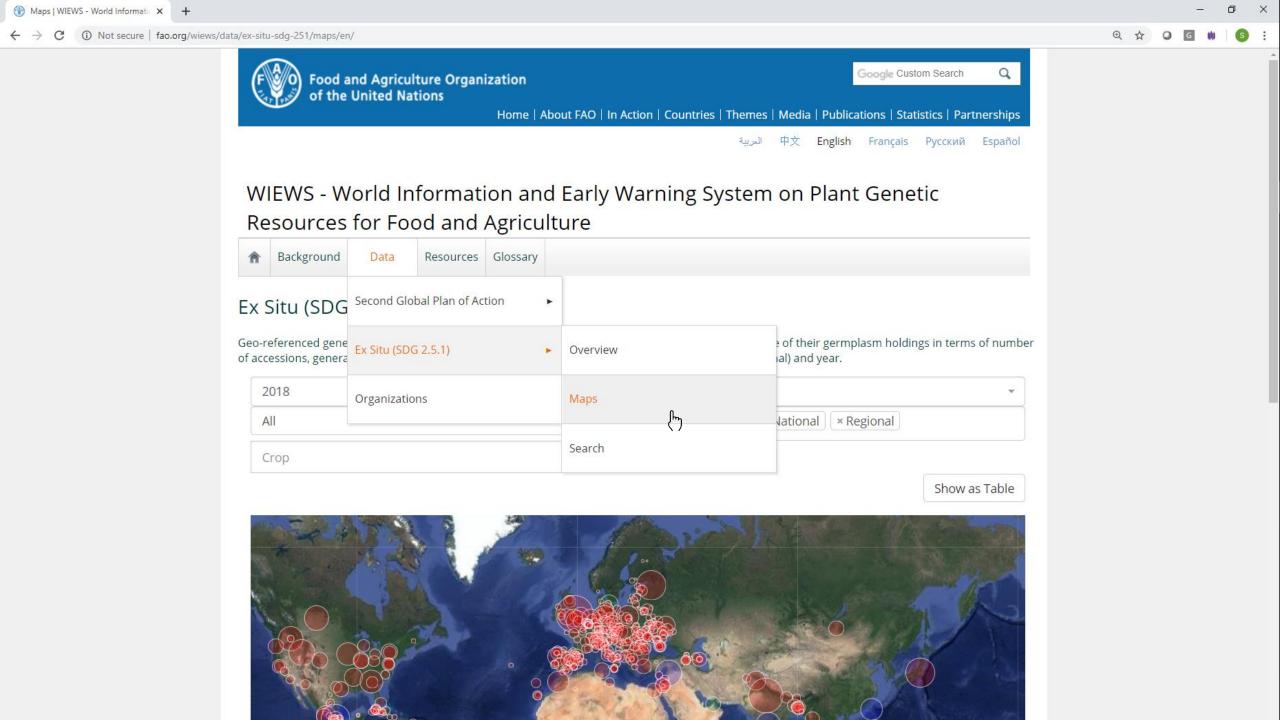


SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT





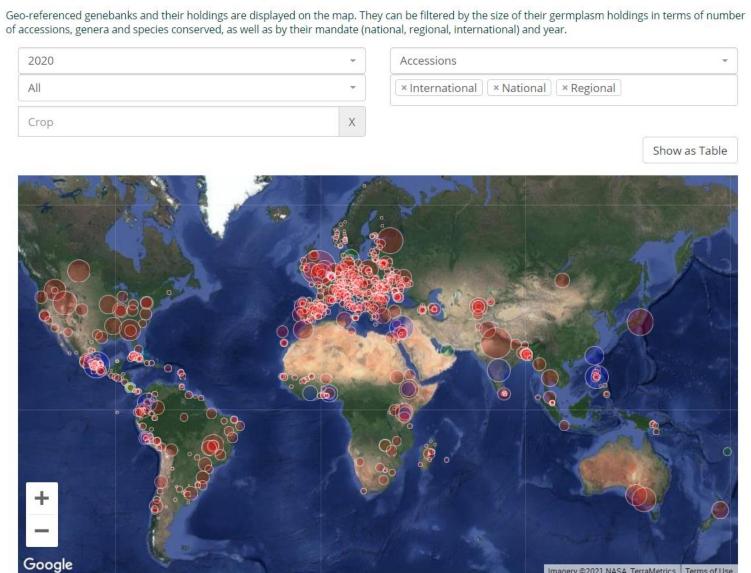




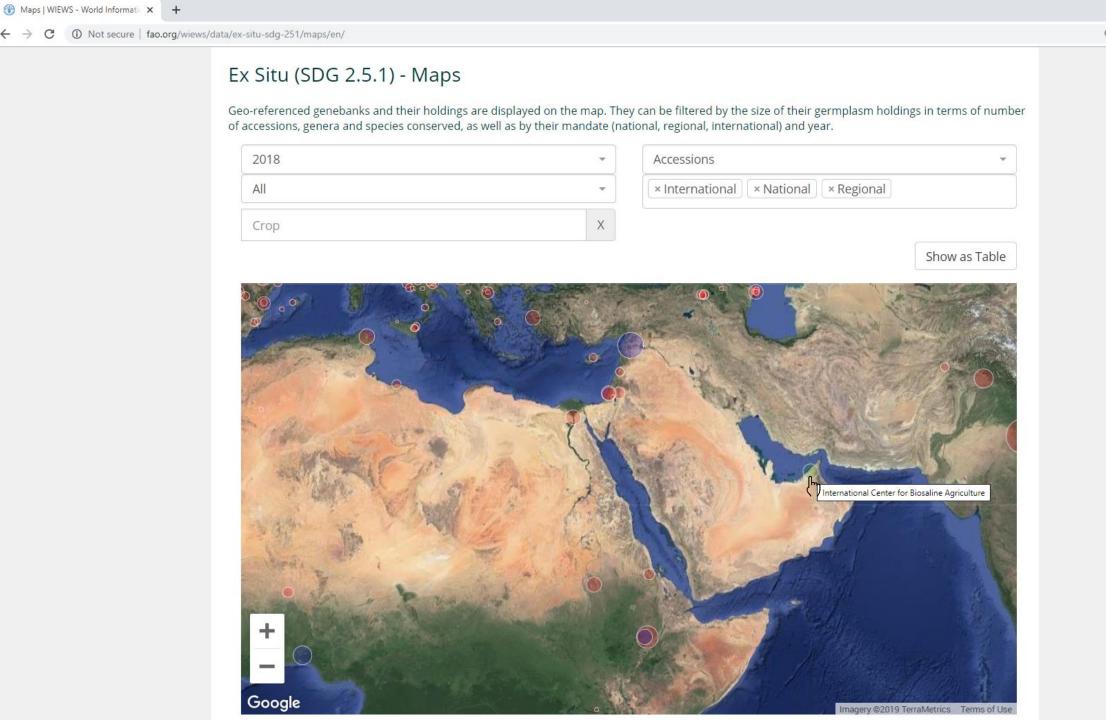
WIEWS - World Information and Early Warning System on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

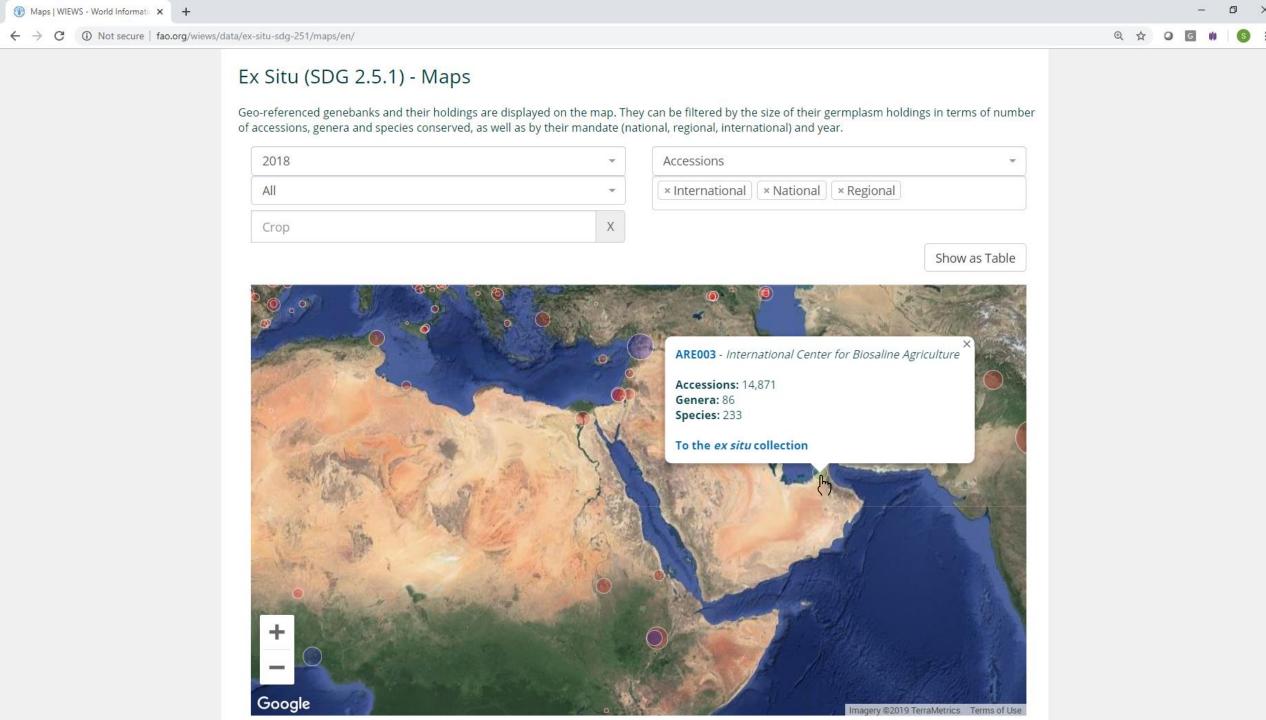
A	Background	Data	Resources	Glossary

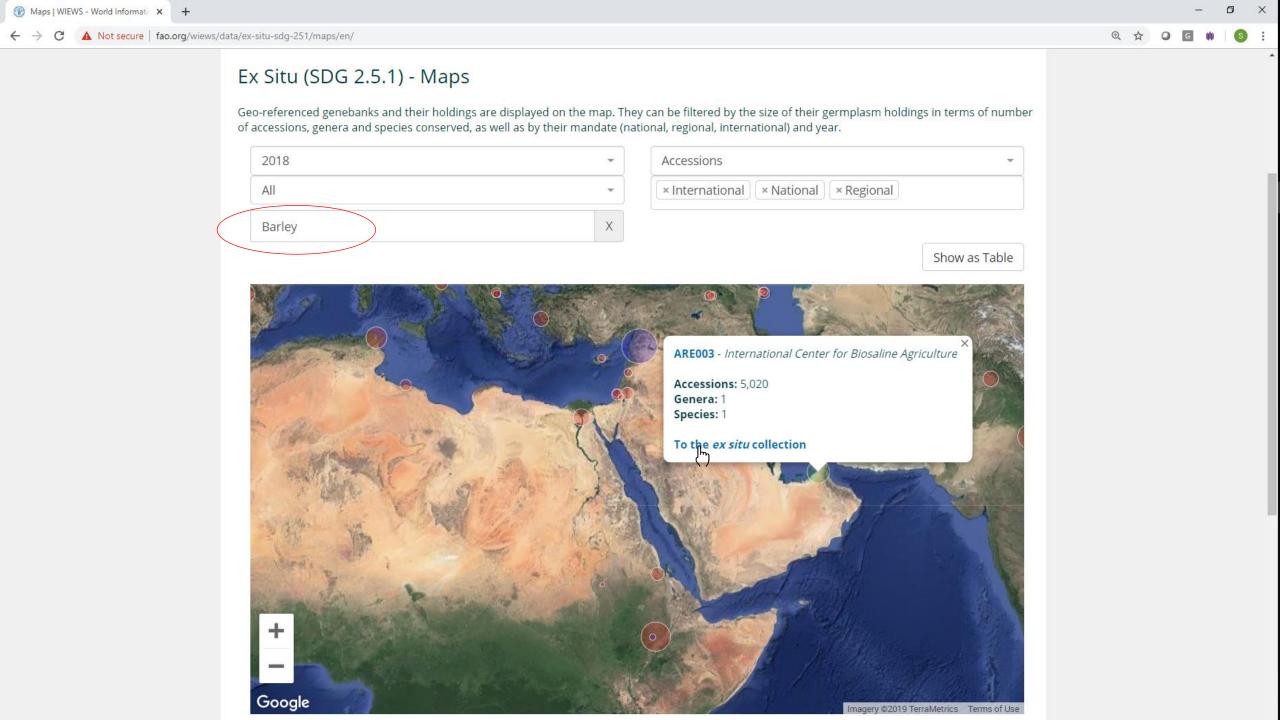
Ex Situ (SDG 2.5.1) - Maps

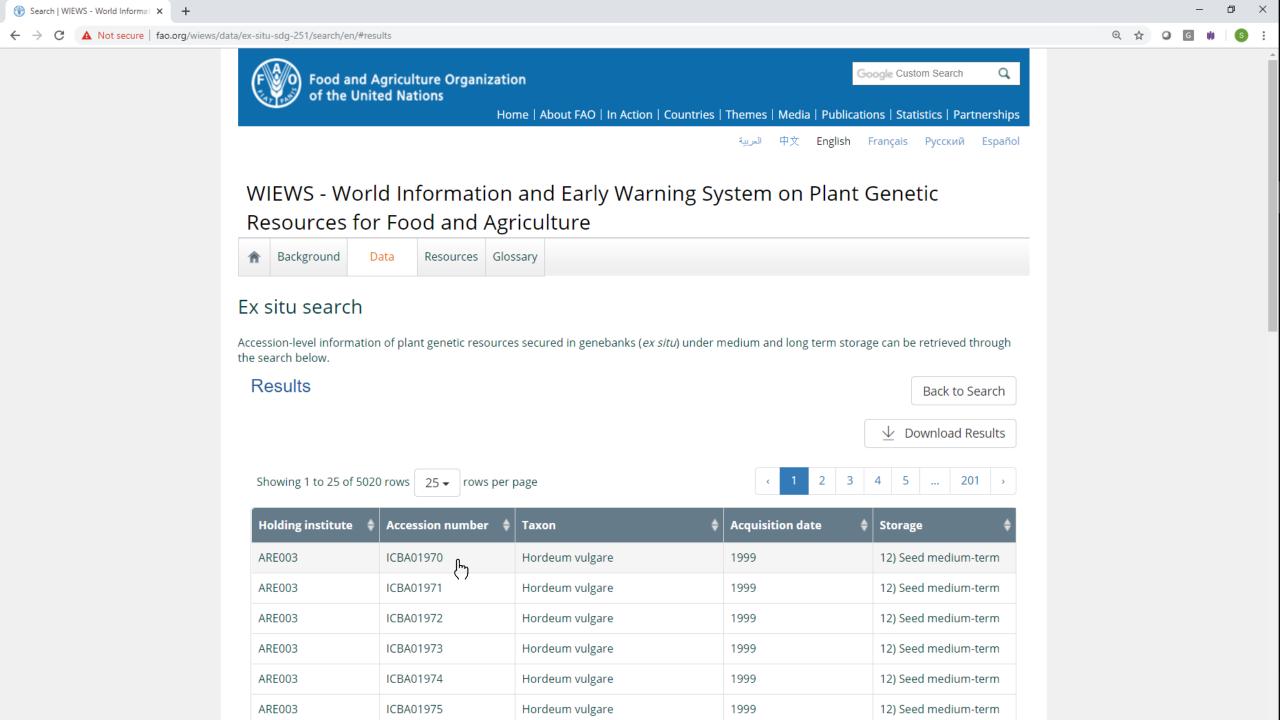


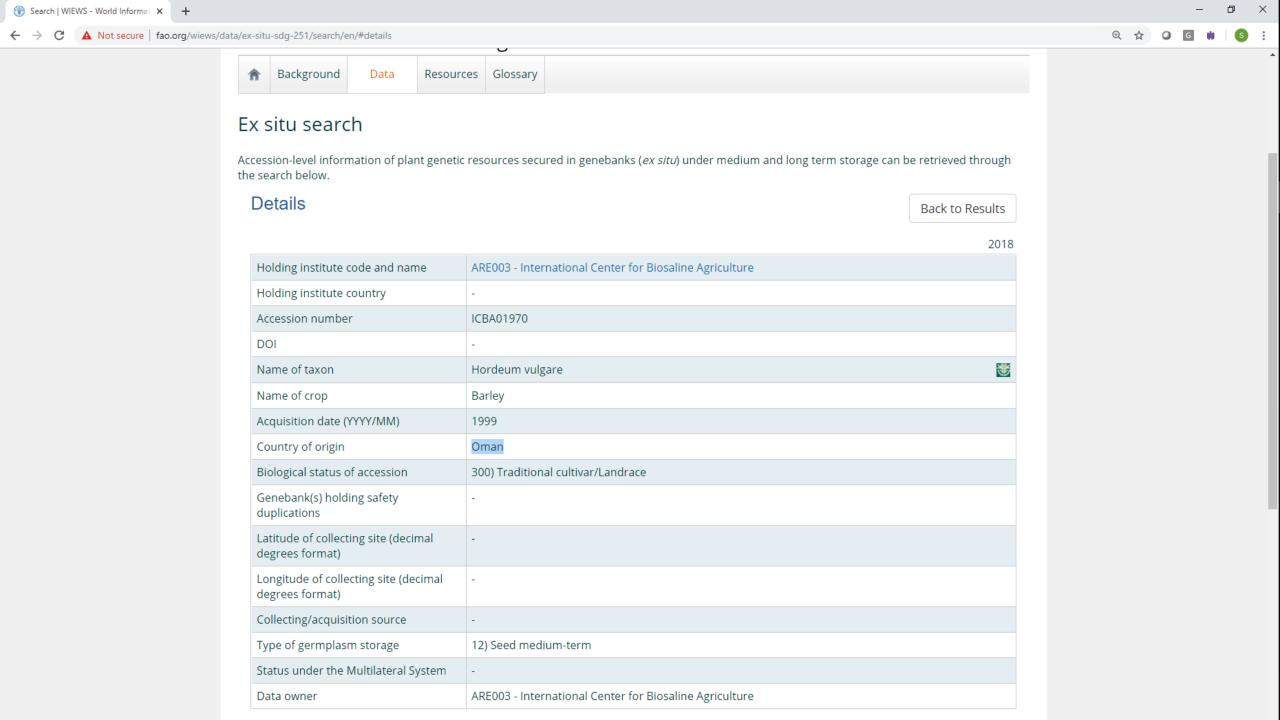
Imagery @2021 NASA, TerraMetrics Terms of Use

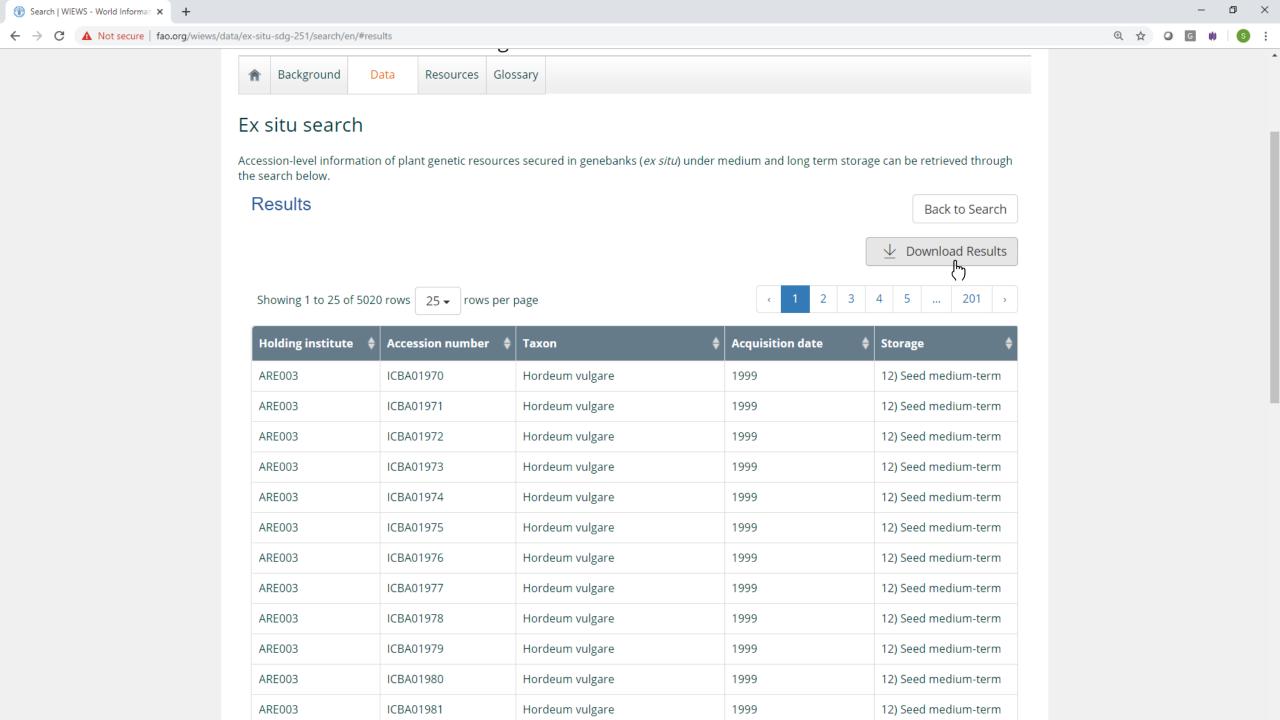


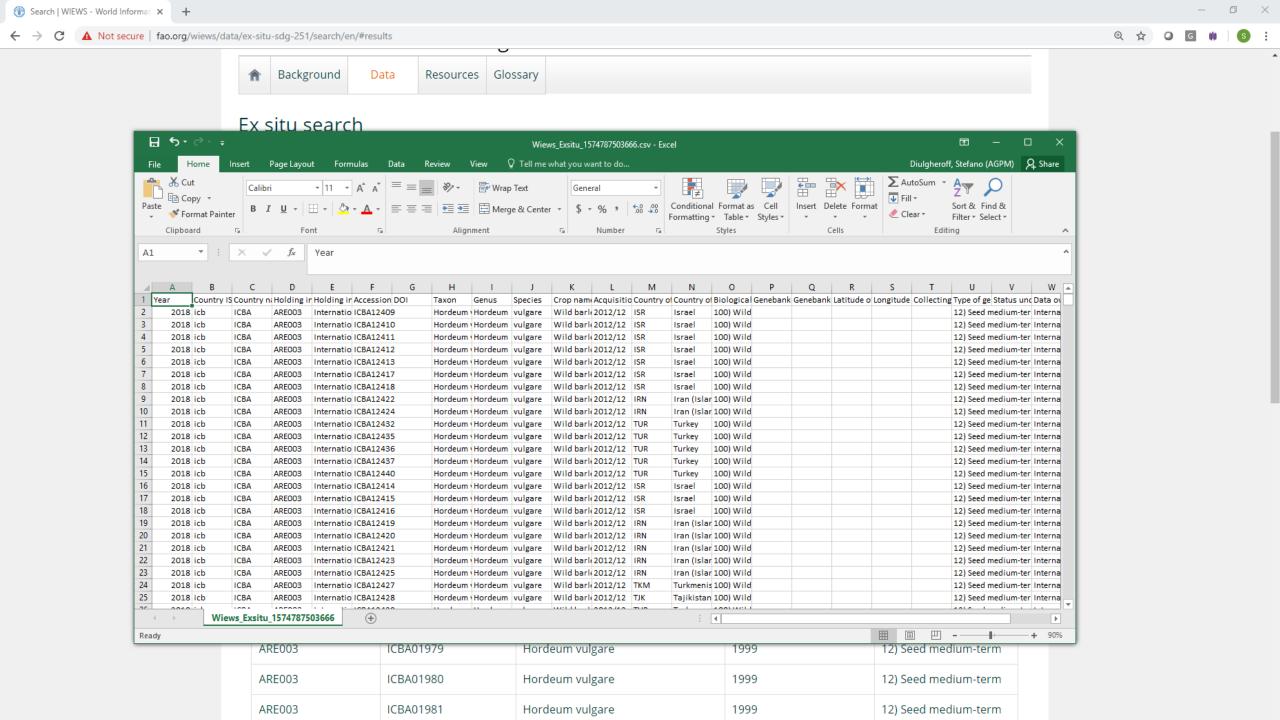


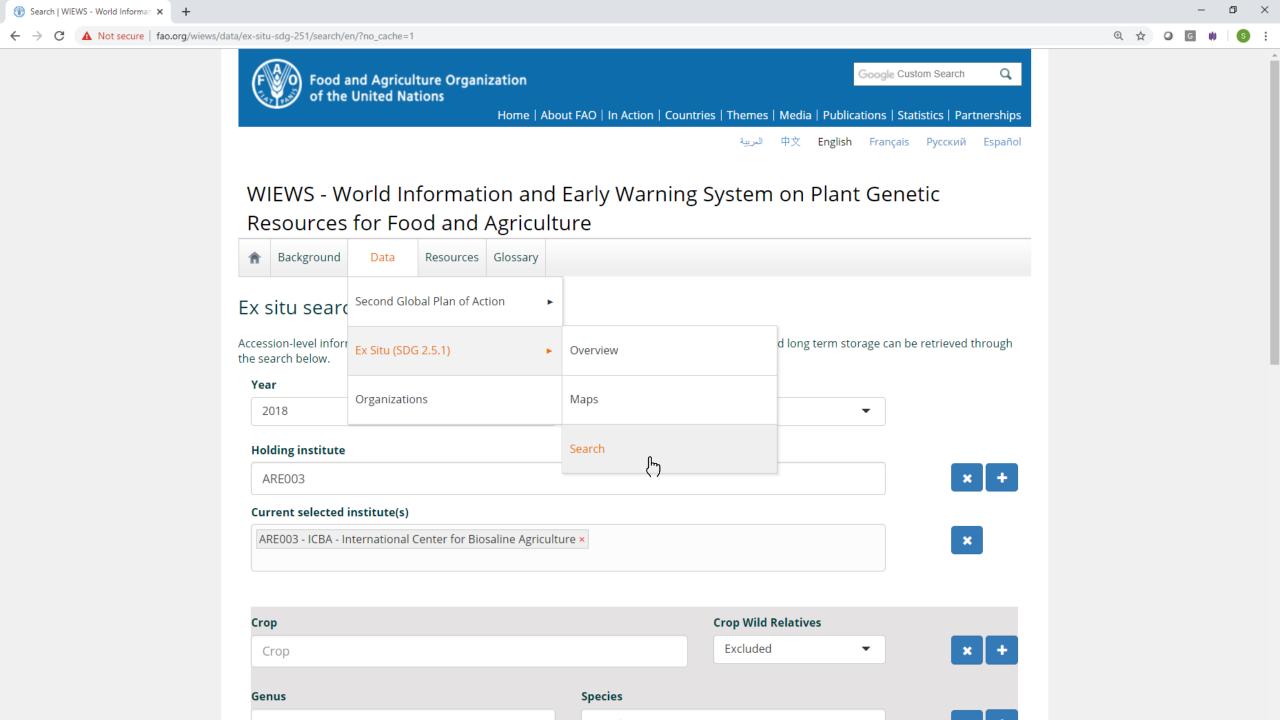


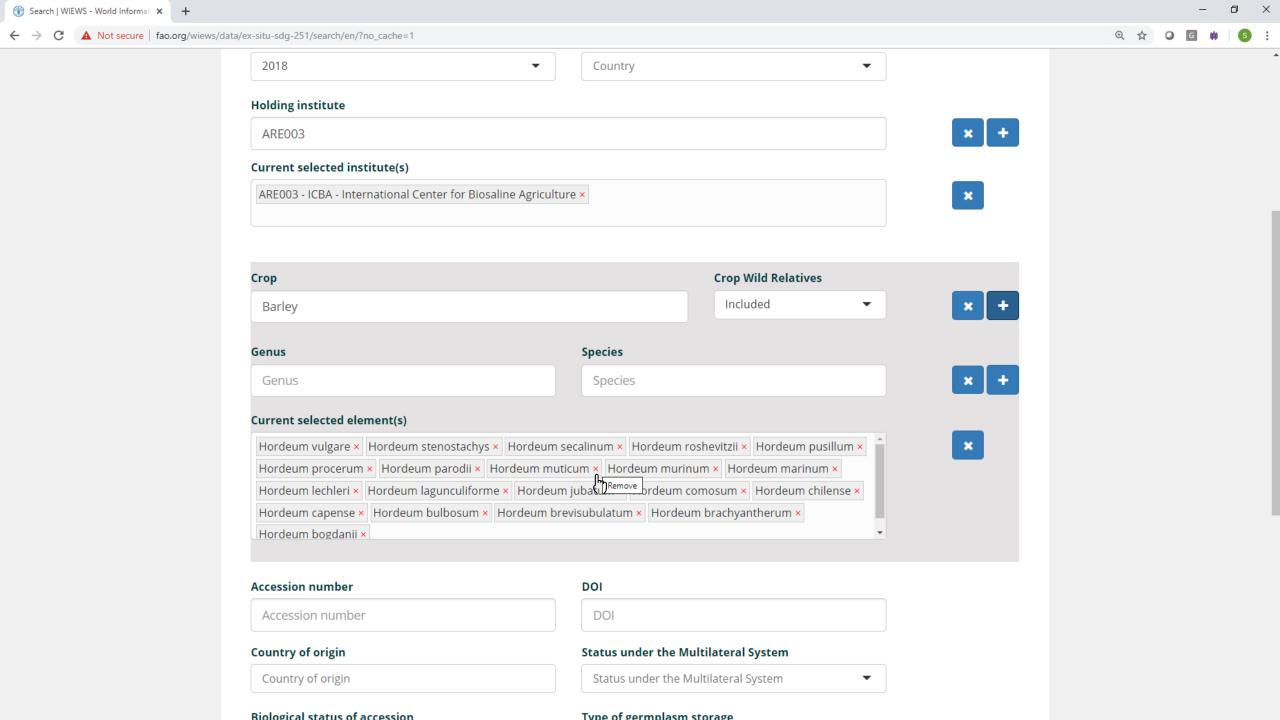


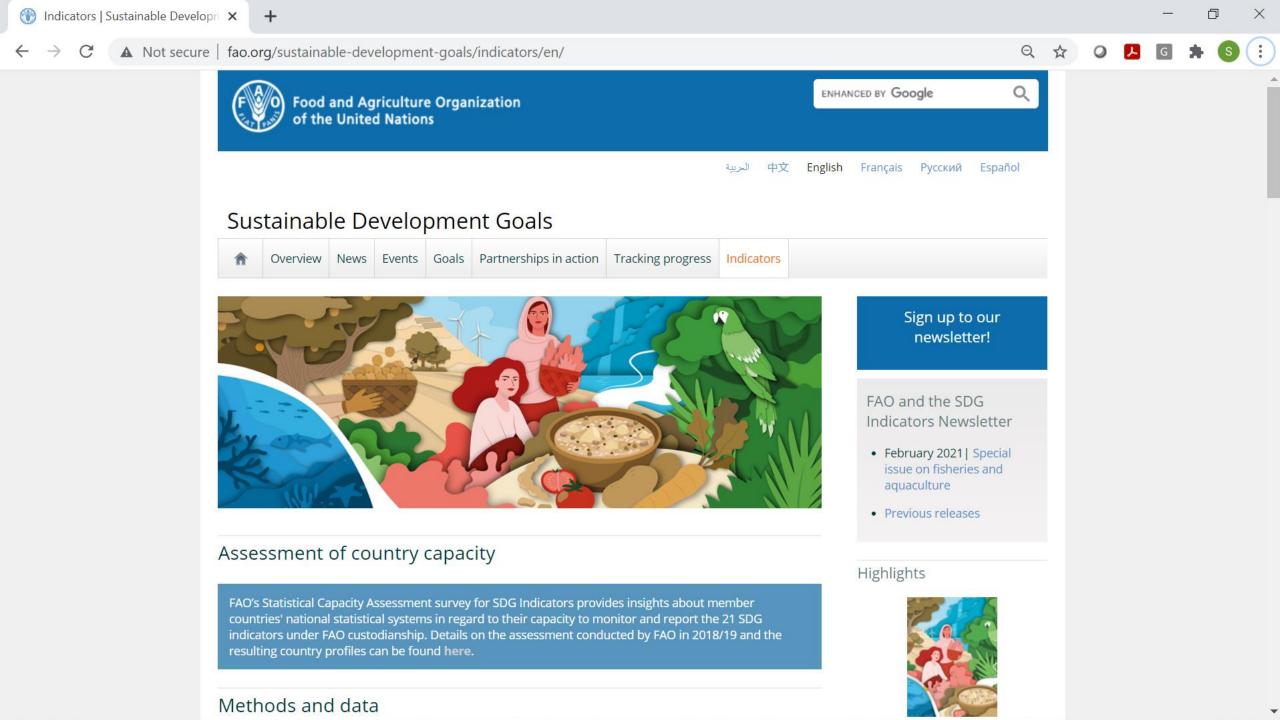












Highlights



- NEW E-learning course | Fish stocks sustainability
- Telearning courses on SDG indicators: Take the courses and get your certificates!

FAO and the SDG Indicators - Newsletter

- September 2019
- September 2019 | Special Issue on Indicators 2.3.1 and 2.3.2
- August 2019 | Special Issue on Indicator 6.4.1

Assessment of country capacity

FAO's Statistical Capacity Assessment survey for SDG Indicators provides insights about member countries' national statistical systems in regard to their capacity to monitor and report the 21 SDG indicators under FAO custodianship. Details on the assessment conducted by FAO in 2018/19 and the resulting country profiles can be found here.

Methods and data

FAO is the custodian UN agency for 21 SDG indicators and is a contributing agency for a further 5. In this capacity, FAO is supporting countries' efforts in monitoring the 2030 Agenda.

Visit the pages below to find out more about the FAO SDG indicators - methodology, key results, events and focal points.

Indicators under FAO custodianship



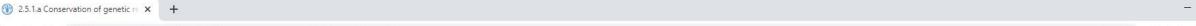
- 2.1.1 Hunger
- 2.1.2 Severity of food insecurity
- 2.3.1 Productivity of small-scale food producers
- 2.3.2 Income of small-scale food producer
- 2.4.1 Agricultural sustainability

- 2.5.1.a Conservation of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture
- Opens internal link in current window
 2.5.1.b Conservation of animal genetic
 resources for food and agriculture
- 2.5.2 Risk status of livestock breeds
- 2.a.1 Public Investment in agriculture
- 2.c.1 Food price volatility

Events

1-5 December 2019 (Muscat, Oman) |Introduction to the 2030 Agenda: Experiences and Lessons Learned on integration and implementation

15-18 October 2019 (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia) | Workshop on SDG indicators 6.4.1 and 6.4.2 for Eastern Africa





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Indicators



Not secure | fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/251a/en/

Indicator 2.5.1.a - Number of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in medium or long term conservation facilities

The conservation of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture in medium or long term conservation facilities (ex situ in genebanks) represents the most trusted means of conserving genetic resources worldwide. This indicator will measure progress towards target 2.5.

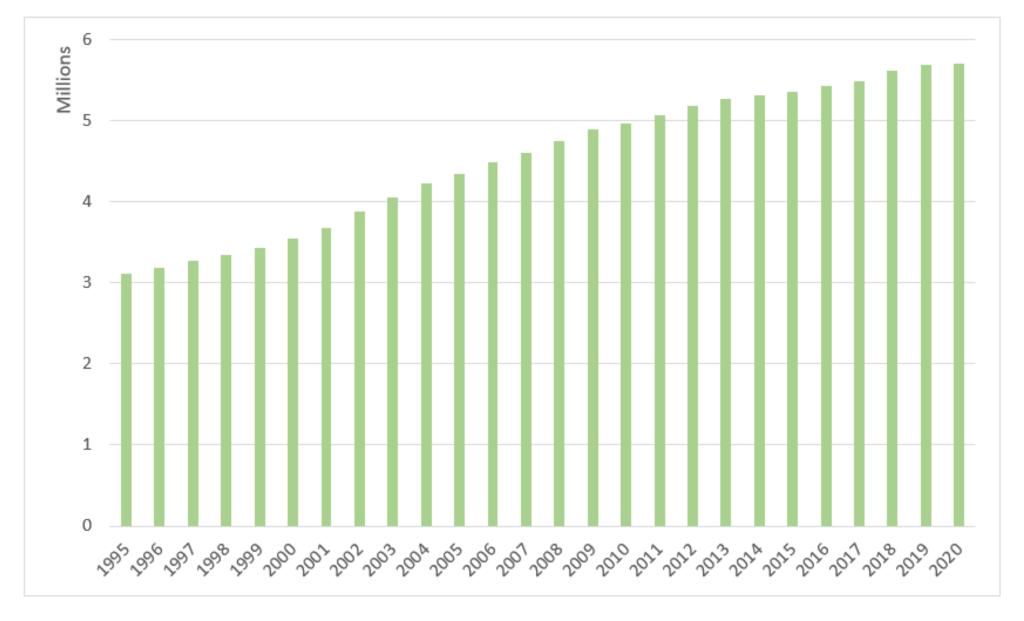


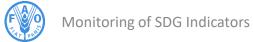
By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable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











2.5.1a – Global Report



- No significant changes over the previous year were observed in the global holdings of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture in 2020.
- At the end of 2020, 5.7 million accessions of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture were reportedly conserved under medium or longterm conditions in 831 genebanks by 114 countries and 17 regional and international research centres, about 0.2 percent increase on the previous year.
- Growth rate of the global holdings has decreased in the past ten years reaching its lowest level in 2020. The first year of the COVID pandemic has likely accelerated this negative trend by affecting genebanks' operations, including new germplasm collecting and acquisition activities.



2.5.1a – Global Report



- The on-going preparatory process of *The Third Report on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture* has helped to increase the number of **reporting countries from 103 to 114**. Newly reporting countries were 4 from Central America, 3 from Western Africa and Central Asia, and 1 from Southeastern Asia. The increase reflects a **better awareness of the importance of conserving and monitoring** *ex situ* **holdings**.
- Overall, diversity of crop wild relatives, wild food plants, and neglected and underutilized crop species continues to be under-represented in ex situ collections and this is of particular concern given the increasing pressure faced by these plant species in both natural and agricultural environments.

2.5.1a – Global Report



- As of December 2020, 355 genebanks around the world conserved 125,027 samples from over 2,276 species listed in the IUCN categories of global major concern. Among these are underutilized crops and wild relatives of crops particularly important for global and local food security, as well as livelihood also in marginal environments, like arid and semi-arid zones. They include upland cotton, sweet potatoes, coffee, plums, apricots, Levant cotton, apples, mat beans and year-long beans, as well as wild relatives of wheat, oats, chickpeas, lupines and rice.
- Over the last 25 years, the augmenting pressure exerted by climate change on crop and crop-associated diversity under on-farm and wild conditions has been alarming.
 Crop wild relatives, wild food plants, and neglected and underutilized crop species have been among the plant groups most at risk. The global response in preserving crop diversity in standard compliant ex situ facilities has been insufficient to address to the increasing threats. Vulnerable plant groups continue to be missing in the gene bank collections or have their intraspecific diversity poorly represented.

2.5.1a – Capacity development



- A global training workshop took place in Rome/FAO HQ in 29th November-1st December 2017.
- E-learning course available: http://www.fao.org/elearning/#/elc/en/course/SDG251-252
- Direct technical assistance can also be provided upon request



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http://www.fao.org/wiews