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COMMISSION ON GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

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

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (Commission) has overseen global assessments of the state of genetic resources in the plant, animal, forest and aquatic sectors, which have led to the adoption of internationally agreed global plans of action for plant, animal and forest genetic resources. These global assessments have focused largely on the contributions that genetic resources within a given sector make to that sector, for example the contribution of plant genetic resources to productivity in the crop sector, the livelihoods of crop producers and the long-term sustainability of crop production. Less attention has been paid to interactions between the biodiversity of the different sectors, for example to the significance of synergies within mixed systems (e.g. crop–livestock, crop–aquaculture or agroforestry) or to the potential benefits of integrated approaches to the management of biodiversity at ecosystem or landscape scales or at the level of policy and institutional development.
2. To date, the Commission’s global assessments have also not focused on the various categories of biodiversity that are not the main targets of management or harvesting in the crop, livestock, forest, fishery or aquaculture sectors but nonetheless contribute to the productivity, resilience and the sustainability of production systems: pollinators and soil-dwelling organisms, for example. Moreover, wild species gathered or hunted for food or other purposes have also not been among the main targets of the global assessments.¹
3. The first report on *The State of the World’s Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture* (Report) a first draft of which is presented to this session of the Commission, addresses biodiversity in all sectors of food and agriculture (crop, livestock, forest, fisheries and aquaculture), including the components addressed in the previous global assessments. The main emphasis is, however, on interactions between the sectors and on components of biodiversity not covered in the sectoral global assessments.
4. This document provides an update on the preparation of the Report, including on the preparation of country reports, on information received from other sources and on the informal regional consultations held to share information on and identify needs and possible actions for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for food and agriculture. Finally, the document summarizes the current status of the Report and discusses its finalization. The Draft Report is contained in the document *The State of the World’s Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture – Draft Report*.²

II. BACKGROUND

5. At its Eleventh Regular Session, in 2007, the Commission adopted a number of outputs and milestones to be addressed in its Multi-Year Programme of Work, including the presentation, at its Sixteenth Regular Session, of the Report.³
6. At its Fourteenth Regular Session, in 2013, the Commission endorsed the proposed structure and content of the Report and stressed that it should be based on information from country reports and also draw on thematic studies, reports from international organizations and inputs from other relevant stakeholders.⁴ Following the Commission’s Fourteenth Regular Session, FAO invited countries to participate in the preparation of the Report by nominating National Focal Points (NFPs) and submitting country reports to FAO by 31 December 2014.⁵ FAO prepared guidelines to support the preparation of country reports.⁶

¹ Wild relatives of crops and livestock are to varying degrees covered in the respective assessments. The majority of forest trees and other woody species covered in the global assessment of forest genetic resources are wild. The focus of the aquatic assessment includes the wild relatives of farmed aquatic species within national jurisdiction.

² CGRFA-16/17/Inf.10.

³ CGRFA-11/07/Report, *Appendix E*.

⁴ CGRFA-14/13/Report, section II.

⁵ Circular State Letter C/NRD-4.

⁶ Available at <http://www.fao.org/nr/cgrfa/biodiversity/guidelines/en/>

7. At its last session, in January 2015, the Commission reviewed the status of preparation of the Report and requested its Secretary to continue working towards the finalization of the Report and to submit a draft for consideration by the Commission at its next regular session, including a report reflecting upon the entire preparation process, subject to the availability of the necessary funding.⁷ The Commission thanked countries that had submitted reports and extended the deadline for submission of country reports to 30 September 2015, with the understanding that the Draft Report submitted to the Commission's Sixteenth Regular Session would not be fully complete. In addition, the Commission called upon donors and relevant international organizations to make available extra-budgetary financial resources as well as in-kind support for the preparation of the global report, including for regional consultations and the preparation of country reports, and requested FAO to provide technical support to countries, including through seminars and training.⁸

III. PREPARATION OF COUNTRY REPORTS

8. As of 30 September 2015, the extended deadline adopted by the Commission at its last session, eleven countries had submitted officially endorsed reports, and seven other countries had submitted draft reports. As of 30 September 2016, 71 countries have submitted officially endorsed country reports (Table 1). In addition, 14 reports have been submitted in draft form and are awaiting official endorsement.

9. Several factors may have contributed to the steady increase of the number of country reports submitted over the course of 2016. Even though the deadline of 30 September 2015 had passed, FAO continued to encourage NFPs to submit reports. Throughout the process, frequent and regular contacts were maintained with countries to assist them in the finalization of their reports. In addition, informal regional consultations held during the first half of 2016 helped NFPs that had not yet done so to prepare or finalize their reports. Moreover, extra-budgetary funds received by FAO to assist countries in the preparation of their reports, for example by providing financial support for national multi-stakeholder meetings and for the informal regional consultations, played an essential role in increasing country activities and the number of country reports.

Table 1. Country reports included in the Draft Report on *The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture*

Region	Countries
Africa (12)	Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Senegal, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia
Asia (7)	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam
Europe and Central Asia (19)	Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom
Latin America and the Caribbean (14)	Argentina, Bahamas, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Saint Lucia, Suriname
Near East and North Africa (8)	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Oman, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Yemen
North America (1)	United States of America
Southwest Pacific (10)	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga

10. The Commission Secretariat provided support throughout and beyond the country-reporting period. On 12 December 2013, a training session in the form of a webinar was held to introduce and provide assistance with the use of the guidelines for the preparation of country reports. The webinar was attended by NFPs and other professionals involved in the preparation of the country reports.⁹

⁷ CGRFA-15/15/Report, paragraph 11.

⁸ CGRFA-15/15/Report, paragraph 13.

⁹ <http://www.fao.org/nr/cgrfa/biodiversity/webinar/en/>

11. In response to the Commission's request¹⁰, FAO also provided technical support to countries, following a detailed needs-assessment survey. In February 2015, all NFPs nominated at the time were consulted as to the type of training or technical support that would be useful to them in the preparation of their country reports. Several countries indicated the need for financial support; others requested individual technical ad hoc support.

12. In light of these responses, FAO provided technical support to NFPs on an individual basis, by providing additional information with regard to the guidelines, clarifying the process or reviewing and providing comments on draft reports. With extra-budgetary support provided by Germany, Norway and Spain and contributions from FAO country offices, FAO was able to respond to requests for financial support from 25 developing countries, allowing them to involve stakeholders in the preparation of country reports and relevant consultations.

IV. ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

13. The Commission, at its Fourteenth Regular Session, stressed that the Report should draw on thematic studies.¹¹ From the outset of the preparatory process, the Commission also emphasized the importance of reports from international organizations and inputs from other relevant stakeholders, including centres of excellence from developing countries.¹² The Commission invited relevant international and regional organizations, including the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), and other initiatives such as The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), to participate in the preparatory process.¹³ The Commission also stressed that the Report should take full advantage of existing information sources, including sectoral assessments.¹⁴

Thematic studies

14. The Secretary commissioned three thematic studies, addressing the topics listed below. The studies will inform and be made available together with the final Report.

- The contribution of civil society organizations and actions in support of the conservation and use of biodiversity for food and agriculture;
- The contribution of biodiversity for food and agriculture to the resilience of socio-ecological systems; and
- The contribution of biodiversity to the sustainable intensification of food production.

Other sources of information

15. Various international organizations reported to the Commission at its last session on their programmes, activities and policies relevant to the Commission's mandate, including to the preparation of the Report.¹⁵ In addition, in March 2016, FAO invited international organizations to provide further inputs by completing a standardized electronic questionnaire. Twenty-six organizations reported on their activities (Table 2) and their replies will be reflected in the final Report.

16. The Draft Report also takes into account other sources of information, including international databases, global reports (including from FAO), scientific literature, national reports and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans prepared in support of the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

¹⁰ CGRFA-15/15/Report, paragraph 13.

¹¹ CGRFA-14/13/Report, paragraph 14.

¹² CGRFA-14/14/Report, paragraph 14.

¹³ CGRFA-14/14/Report, paragraph 16.

¹⁴ CGRFA-14/14/Report, paragraph 14.

¹⁵ CGRFA-15/15/Inf.8; CGRFA-15/15/Inf.30; CGRFA-15/15/Inf.32.

Table 2. International organizations that reported on their activities of relevance to biodiversity for and agriculture

Name of organization	Geographical coverage
Africa Rice Center (AfricaRice)	Africa
African Union Commission, Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture	Africa
African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)	Africa
Bioversity International	Global
Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI)	Caribbean
Centre for Agriculture and Biosciences International (CABI)	Global
Food and Agriculture Global Practice, the World Bank	Global
Global Crop Diversity Trust	Global
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)	The Americas
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	Global
International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)	Global
International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)	Global
International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE)	Africa
International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM Organics International)	Global
International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)	Global
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Global
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)	Sub-Saharan Africa
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)	Global
International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)	Global
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Global
Pacific Organic & Ethical Trade Community	Pacific Islands
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity	Global
Slow Food	Global
Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center (CATIE)	Latin America and the Caribbean
UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC)	Global
World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)	Global

V. INFORMAL REGIONAL CONSULTATIONS

17. Between March and May 2016, in line with the Commission's request and with extra-budgetary funds and in-kind support provided by Germany,¹⁶ informal regional consultations on the state of biodiversity for food and agriculture were held in all regions except North America. Participants included NFPs that had already submitted country reports, NFPs that were in the process of preparing their reports and NFPs that had recently been appointed and were about to start preparing their reports. The informal consultations allowed NFPs to share knowledge and information on the state of biodiversity for food and agriculture in their regions and to discuss regional needs and possible actions in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for food and agriculture. The document *Biodiversity for food and agriculture – needs and possible actions*¹⁷ summarizes the needs and possible actions formulated by countries during the regional consultations.

18. The informal regional consultations, co-organized with regional offices of FAO and regional or global partner organizations, were also useful in assisting NFPs in the preparation, revision and finalization of their country reports. NFPs who had not yet delivered (draft or final) country reports were invited to prepare, prior to the regional consultations, brief reports based on a set of simplified guidelines. Twenty-four countries submitted brief reports, three of which were subsequently transformed into full reports. Nineteen brief reports were officially endorsed and are taken into account in the Draft Report.

¹⁶ CGRFA-15/15/Report, paragraph 13.

¹⁷ CGRFA-16/17/4.

19. The informal regional consultations allowed NFPs to share information and experience on the preparation of their country reports, including challenges faced in collecting the information required according to the proposed classification of production systems and in involving stakeholders in their countries. The consultations also provided an opportunity to discuss specific questions and to consider how the understanding of concepts could be improved and the preparation of country reports facilitated.

20. In order to facilitate discussions on the needs and priorities of the regions, regional synthesis reports were prepared and made available to all NFPs prior to the consultations. The regional synthesis reports provided a preliminary analysis of the (draft and final) country reports submitted by countries prior to the regional consultations. The regional synthesis reports provided NFPs with concrete examples from their regions and helped identify gaps and needs with regard to monitoring, assessment, sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity for food and agriculture and related policies. The regional synthesis reports will be finalized and made available as supporting documentation together with the final Report.

21. The dates and organizers of the informal regional consultations are listed below. The meeting reports are available as information documents.

- **Africa¹⁸**: the meeting was organized jointly by the Secretariat of the Commission, the FAO Regional Office for Africa and the FAO Subregional Office for Eastern Africa. It took place from 24 to 26 May 2016 at the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The meeting was attended by 32 participants, representing 19 countries and three international organizations.
- **Asia¹⁹**: the consultation, organized jointly by the Secretariat of the Commission and the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, was held from 26 to 28 April 2016 in Bangkok, Thailand. The meeting was attended by 25 participants, representing 16 countries and two international organizations.
- **Europe and Central Asia²⁰**: the consultation, organized jointly by the Secretariat of the Commission, the FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia and the German Federal Office for Agriculture and Food, was held from 18 to 20 April 2016 in Bonn, Germany. The meeting was attended by 29 participants, representing 14 countries and two European organizations.
- **Latin America and the Caribbean²¹**: organized jointly by the Secretariat of the Commission and the FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, the meeting took place from 8 to 10 March 2016 in Panama City, Panama. The meeting was attended by 32 participants, representing 19 countries and a regional organization.
- **Near East and North Africa²²**: the consultation for the Near East and North Africa was held from 5 to 7 April 2016 in Rome, Italy. It was organized jointly by the Secretariat of the Commission and the FAO Regional Office for the Near East and North Africa. The meeting was attended by 18 participants representing 10 countries and an international organization.
- **Pacific²³**: the meeting was held from 3 to 5 May 2016, in Nadi, Fiji. It was co-organized by the Secretariat of the Commission and the FAO Subregional Office for the Pacific. The meeting was attended by 18 participants, representing 10 countries and a regional organization.

¹⁸ CGRFA-16/17/Inf.11.1.

¹⁹ CGRFA-16/17/Inf.11.2.

²⁰ CGRFA-16/17/Inf.11.3.

²¹ CGRFA-16/17/Inf.11.4.

²² CGRFA-16/17/Inf.11.5.

²³ CGRFA-16/17/Inf.11.6.

VI. GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY AGENDA

22. Since the Commission's last session, the Secretariat has continued reporting on the preparation of the Report at relevant international meetings, with a view to ensuring that it contributes to and is acknowledged as part of the global biodiversity agenda. The Secretariat provided information on the objectives, conceptual framework, scope and preparation process of the Report on various occasions, including at the CBD Business and Biodiversity Forum in 2015, the Eighth Trondheim Conference on Biodiversity in 2016 and at side events held on the occasion of various intergovernmental meetings of FAO and other international organizations. Meeting reports and other publications²⁴ indicate increasing awareness of the ongoing process.

23. Complementarities between the CBD national reporting process and the preparation process for the Report have been highlighted on several occasions. NFPs have used relevant information from their national reports to the CBD in the preparation of their country reports, and certain aspects of the reporting process for the Report are considered useful to the CBD reporting process. The important contribution of the country reports to the assessment of the Aichi Targets is also recognized.²⁵ The National Focal Points to the CBD were informed in March 2016 of the preparation of the Report and invited by the Secretariat of the CBD to ensure active participation in the national preparatory process.²⁶

24. FAO also provided information on the preparation of the Report to the Twentieth Session of the CBD Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA).²⁷ SBSTTA, and subsequently the CBD Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI), took note of the preparatory process²⁸ and recommended inviting FAO, its Commission and its Committee on Agriculture:

- (a) "To further support the development and implementation of measures, guidance and tools to promote the mainstreaming of biodiversity in the crop, livestock and food and nutrition sectors, with a view to supporting member countries in the transition to sustainable food and agricultural systems;
- (b) To consider developing a global plan of action on the basis of the State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture report;
- (c) To provide information on progress to relevant bodies under the Convention;²⁹

VII. STATUS OF PREPARATION AND PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

25. The Draft Report³⁰ is based on the analysis of 71 country reports, as listed in Table 1, and other sources of information, as described above. As anticipated by the Commission³¹, the Draft Report is, as a consequence of the delayed submission of most country reports, incomplete, and additional work is required to finalize the Report for publication.

26. As a corporate product, the Report will contribute to the achievement of Strategic Objective 2 of the Reviewed Strategic Framework of FAO: *Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner*. The Report will also contribute to mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services across the relevant production sectors. The FAO

²⁴ See, for example, Wiedmer E. 2016. *Analysis of the national reporting processes in agreements relevant for biodiversity – with emphasis on the CBD*. Bern (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/39).

²⁵ UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/39 (available at <https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/sbi/sbi-01/information/sbi-01-inf-39-en.pdf>).

²⁶ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/notifications/2016/ntf-2016-030-agriculture-en.pdf>

²⁷ UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/20/INF/42.

²⁸ UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/20/16 (UNEP/CBD/COP/13/5), Recommendation XX/15, paragraph 24 / UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/14 (UNEP/CBD/COP/13/6), Recommendation 1/4, paragraph 33.

²⁹ UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/20/16 (UNEP/CBD/COP/13/5), Recommendation XX/15, paragraph 25 / UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/14 (UNEP/CBD/COP/13/6), paragraph 34.

³⁰ CGRFA-16/17/Inf.10.

³¹ CGRFA-14/13/Report, paragraph 15; CGRFA-15/15/Report, paragraph 11.

departments of Agriculture and Consumer Protection, Fisheries and Aquaculture, Forestry, and Economic and Social Development are involved in the preparation and review of the Report. In addition, external experts are involved in the preparation and review of Report.

Preliminary findings

Biodiversity for food and agriculture, and in particular associated biodiversity, is essential to the supply of many ecosystem services that underpin food and agricultural production. Many countries highlight the vital roles played by components of biodiversity such as pollinators and the natural enemies of pest species in and around crop, livestock, aquatic and forest production systems, and emphasize the significance of maintaining or increasing biodiversity within these systems as a means of strengthening rural livelihoods, improving food security and nutrition and enhancing sustainability and resilience in the face of challenges such as climate change.

Knowledge of the state of associated biodiversity, ecosystem services and wild foods varies from region to region and is often very incomplete. Many species present in and around production systems, particularly invertebrates and micro-organisms, have not been recorded or characterized and their functions within ecosystems remain poorly understood. Even in developed regions, where the population trends of many species are well monitored and there are numerous ongoing research projects investigating the links between biodiversity and food and agriculture, available data often provide only a snapshot of the status of individual species (or functional or taxonomic groups of species) in particular production systems, habitats or geographical areas.

Wild foods are important for food security and nutrition in many countries, yet are increasingly at risk of loss. Wild species harvested as sources of food are an important but often overlooked component of biodiversity in and around production systems. Wild foods are often wild relatives of domesticated species, have potential for domestication and provide a pool of genetic resources for hybridization and selection. Among the more than 2400 wild food species reported by countries as being present in and around their crop, livestock, forest, aquatic and mixed production systems, at least 500 are reported as being at risk.

The underdeveloped state of monitoring programmes means that data on the status and trends of biodiversity for food and agriculture, and in particular associated biodiversity and wild foods, are inevitably patchy. Population surveys and proxy measures provide an indication of the status of individual categories of associated biodiversity at local, national or regional levels. Data of this kind present a mixed picture, but there are many grounds for concern about the decline of key components of associated biodiversity.

Biodiversity for food and agriculture and the ecosystem services it delivers are being affected, often negatively, by a range of drivers of change; however, biodiversity can also serve as a source of resilience against the effects of many of these drivers and as a basis for adapting production systems to future challenges. Drivers range from the local to the global and from developments in technology and management practices within the food and agriculture sector to wider environmental, economic, social, cultural and political factors. Countries reported examples of how biodiversity for food and agriculture can be used in adapting production systems to the effects of changing climates, in controlling invasive alien species and in improving disaster preparedness.

Efforts to manage biodiversity for food and agriculture to promote the supply of regulating and supporting ecosystem services are widely reported. Countries reported more than 400 species of associated biodiversity as being actively managed to promote ecosystem services. The most commonly reported objectives are to promote pollination, habitat provisioning, greenhouse gas regulation and pest and disease regulation.

The use of a range of management practices regarded as favourable to the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity for food and agriculture is reported to be increasing. Many countries

report upward trends in the implementation of practices such as organic agriculture, pollination management, sustainable soil management, integrated plant nutrient management and integrated pest management. However, knowledge of how management practices of this kind influence the status of biodiversity for food and agriculture still needs to be improved.

Legal and policy frameworks often lack a specific focus on biodiversity for food and agriculture, in particular associated biodiversity and wild foods. Most countries have put in place policy and legal frameworks targeting the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as a whole, and policies addressing the management of food and agricultural production systems are increasingly based on ecosystem, landscape and seascape approaches. However, legal and policy measures explicitly targeting wild foods or components of associated biodiversity and their roles in supplying ecosystem services are not widely reported.

A number of obstacles constrain the development and implementation of effective policy tools addressing the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity for food and agriculture.

Constraints reported by countries include a lack of awareness among policy-makers of the significance of biodiversity for food and agriculture, and in particular associated biodiversity and wild foods, to livelihoods and food security. In addition, countries mentioned a lack of detailed knowledge of these categories of biodiversity, the roles they play in the supply of ecosystems services and how they are being affected by existing management practices and policy measures. Implementation is sometimes hampered by a lack of human and financial resources, a lack of awareness and knowledge on the part of stakeholders and a lack of cooperation among implementing agencies.

Sustainable management of biodiversity for food and agriculture and promotion of its role in the supply of ecosystem services require multi-stakeholder, cross-sectoral and international cooperation. The use of biodiversity for food and agriculture spans international borders and the conventional boundaries between sectors. Frameworks for cooperation at national, regional and international levels in the management of genetic resources are relatively well developed in the individual sectors of food and agriculture. Cross-sectoral cooperation and multi-stakeholder collaborative activities specifically targeting associated biodiversity and wild foods are less widely reported.

VIII. NEXT STEPS

27. The Secretariat proposes that a Revised Draft Report, taking into account all officially endorsed country reports submitted by 31 March 2017, be made available on the website of the Commission on 1 December 2017 and that Commission members and observers be invited to provide comments on the Revised Draft Report before 15 February 2018. The final Report, taking into account comments received, could then be published during the first semester of 2018.

IX. REQUIRED RESOURCES

28. Adequate financial and human resources are necessary in order to ensure the finalization of the Report within the proposed timeframe. It is proposed that remaining costs be covered from Regular Programme and extra-budgetary funds, as indicated in *Appendix I*. Main expenses are related to staff, the publication and translation of the report and communication activities. The total costs for 2017 - 2018 are estimated to be USD 1,238,860. FAO would cover from Regular Programme 55% of the required resources (USD 677,680). With the existing extra-budgetary funds of USD 120,000, the remaining gap amounts to USD 441,180.

X. GUIDANCE SOUGHT

29. The Commission may wish to

- (a) Take note of the Draft Report;

- (b) Invite countries that have not yet done so to submit country reports, by 31 March 2017;
- (c) Request the Secretariat to:
 - i. prepare Revised Draft Report by 1 December 2017;
 - ii. invite members and observers to provide comments on the Revised Draft Report before 15 February 2018;
 - iii. finalize the Report for publication during the first semester of 2018, taking into account comments received from members and observers;
 - iv. publish the final Report in all the languages of FAO, subject to the availability of the necessary funds;
 - v. prepare and publish an in-brief version of the Report in all FAO languages; and
 - vi. Present the final Report at relevant international meetings to ensure that it informs and contributes to the global biodiversity agenda, in particular the implementation of relevant Sustainable Development Goals;
- (d) Call upon governments and donors to make available the financial resources necessary to translate and publish the Report and its in-brief version; and
- (e) Invite countries to respond to the findings of their country reports, through adequate policies, programmes and activities at national and regional level, as appropriate.

APPENDIX I

**PROPOSED CORE ACTIVITIES AND BUDGET FOR FINALIZING AND PUBLISHING
THE REPORT IN USD FOR 2017-2018**

	RP³²	EB	Total
Coordinate the reporting process and communications P3 (16 months) G4 (6 months)	251,136	0	251,316
Analyse data, draft, review, edit and finalize report P5 (16 months) P2 (15 months) Consultants (16 months)	302,544	271,180 ³³	573,724
Translate the Report, in-brief version and web material into five languages	12,000	135,000	147,000
Publish the Report and it's in-brief version, printing, dissemination	12,000	130,000	142,000
Launch the Second Report (communication strategy)	100,000	25,000	125,000
Total	677,680	561,180	1,238,860

³² Estimated Regular Programme contribution to the preparation process and the Report, covering mainly salaries for Professional and General Staff.

³³ Out of this amount, USD 120,000 are covered by extra-budgetary funds provided by Germany.