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COMMISSION ON GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Item 8.2 of the Provisional Agenda

Fourteenth Regular Session

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DRAFT STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE COMMISSION ON GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE 2014 - 2021

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its Eleventh Regular Session in 2007, the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (the Commission) adopted its Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPOW).¹ At its Twelfth Regular Session in 2009, the Commission adopted the Strategic Plan 2010-2017 for the implementation of the Multi-Year Programme of Work.² At its Thirteenth Regular Session in 2011, the Commission reviewed the MYPOW and adopted a revised version.³ It also requested its Secretary to prepare a revised Strategic Plan 2014-2021 for the implementation of the Multi-Year Programme of Work for consideration at its Fourteenth Regular Session,⁴ which would provide an opportunity both to update and to further improve the Strategic Plan. The scheduling of the review of the Strategic Plan for 2013 maintained the initial two-year time discrepancy that arose because of the adoption of the Strategic Plan two years after the adoption of the MYPOW.

2. The MYPOW and the Strategic Plan are both key instruments for the planning and implementation of the Commission's work. At present, the MYPOW lays out the major outputs and milestones that the Commission aims to achieve, while the Strategic Plan organizes the Commission's work to ensure the timely implementation of the MYPOW.

3. In view of their complementarity and their intrinsic linkages, the Commission may wish to take advantage of the current review, to bring together the MYPOW and the Strategic Plan in the revised Strategic Plan 2014-2021, which could be entitled *The Strategic Plan for the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture 2014-2021*. A draft Strategic Plan 2014-2021 was presented to the Commission's Intergovernmental Technical Working Groups on animal, plant and forest genetic resources,⁵ after which it was revised. The revised draft Strategic Plan 2014-2021 is provided in the *Appendix* to this document for the Commission's consideration.

II. FAO'S STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK AND THE COMMISSION'S MULTI-YEAR PROGRAMME OF WORK

4. FAO's reviewed Strategic Framework⁶ and Medium Term Plan 2014-17 / Programme of Work and Budget 2014-15⁷ includes three Global Goals of Members and five Strategic Objectives that guide the work of the Organization. One of the Global Goals is the *sustainable management and utilization of natural resources, including land, water, air, climate and genetic resources for the benefit of present and future generations*. Most of the Commission's work will contribute to Strategic Objective 2, *Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner*, and in particular to the indicators of change for two Organizational Outcomes:

- *Stakeholders develop, adopt and implement international governance mechanisms and related instruments (standards, guidelines, recommendations etc.) needed to improve and increase provision of goods and services in agricultural sector production systems in a sustainable manner.*
- *Stakeholders make evidence-based decisions in the planning and management of the agricultural sectors and natural resources to support the transition to sustainable agricultural sector production systems through monitoring, statistics, assessment and analysis.*

¹ CGRFA-11/07/Report, paragraphs 88–94.

² CGRFA-12/09/Report, paragraph 75.

³ CGRFA-13/11/Report, paragraph 107.

⁴ CGRFA-13/11/Report, paragraph 109.

⁵ CGRFA/WG-AnGR-7/12/Inf.5; CGRFA/WG-PGR-6/12/Inf.2; CGRFA/WG-FGR-2/13/Inf.3.

⁶ C 2013/7.

⁷ C 2013/3.

III. MAIN ELEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE COMMISSION ON GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE 2014-2021

5. The draft Strategic Plan 2014-2021 contains two main sections:
- the Commission's vision and mission statements, its strategic goals and objectives, and chapters on the rationale of the Strategic Plan, its implementation, monitoring and review, and partnerships; and
 - the Commission's MYPOW (2013-2021), which was adopted by the Commission at its Thirteenth Regular Session in 2011, including proposed revisions.

Vision and mission statements, strategic goals and objectives, and chapters on the rationale of the Strategic Plan, its implementation, monitoring and review, and partnerships

6. In the draft Strategic Plan 2014-2021, the Commission's vision and mission statements, strategic goals and objectives have remained unchanged compared to those in the Strategic Plan 2010-2017, with the exception of the mission statement, which includes the promotion of the conservation of genetic resources for food and agriculture, and of Goal 1, which needed a slight adjustment in view of the organizational changes at FAO.

7. The first chapter, *Rationale for the Strategic Plan 2014-2021*, briefly introduces the Strategic Plan 2014-2021 and explains the rationale behind its development. To a large extent, this chapter is an updated and shortened version of Chapters I and II of the Strategic Plan 2010-2017. An important addition is the reference to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, which was adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in 2010 as the basis for halting and reversing the loss of the planet's biodiversity.⁸ To build support and momentum for this urgent task, the United Nations General Assembly, at its 65th session, declared the period 2011 to 2020 to be "the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, with a view to contributing to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity for the period 2011-2020" (Resolution 65/161). The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity includes five strategic goals and 20 targets, known as the Aichi Targets. Through the implementation of its MYPOW, the Commission particularly contributes to efforts to achieve Aichi Targets 4, 7, 13 and 16.⁹

8. Chapter II of the draft Strategic Plan 2014-2021, *Implementing, monitoring and reviewing*, briefly discusses the MYPOW as the Commission's guiding tool for the implementation of the Strategic Plan 2014-2021. This chapter also includes summarized updated text extracted from Chapters IV and V of the Strategic Plan 2010-2017. In contrast to these latter two chapters, the new Chapter II does not introduce an annex laying out the processes needed to achieve the major outputs and milestones of the MYPOW and the organizations with which cooperation is needed. Unlike the Strategic Plan 2010-2017, the draft Strategic Plan 2014-2021 does not include such an annex.

9. In reviewing the Strategic Plan 2010-2017, the usefulness of the annex, and particularly of its thematically structured indicative timetables, to the implementation of the MYPOW was assessed. In view of the dynamic environment in which the MYPOW is being implemented, where new and emerging issues continuously need to be taken into account, many of the detailed activities and processes laid out in the indicative timetables either became irrelevant or required significant adjustments that could not wait for an official review. Because of their lack of flexibility in the short term, and because of the difficulty involved planning for activities in the medium to long term, the timetables often turned out to be hurdles rather than aids to the achievement of the Commission's major outputs and milestones. To provide the flexibility the Commission needs in order to implement its work more efficiently, the draft Strategic Plan 2014-2021 therefore proposes that the MYPOW serve as its sole implementation tool.

10. Finally, given that the current review of the Strategic Plan includes proposed amendments to the MYPOW, Chapter II of the draft Strategic Plan 2014-2021 suggests that the currently foreseen reviews of the MYPOW be postponed by one session. While the Commission agreed to

⁸ Decision X/2 of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD.

⁹ <http://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

review the MYPOW at its Fifteenth and Seventeenth Regular Sessions, it may wish to consider amending the MYPOW in such a way that these reviews are postponed until its Sixteenth and Eighteenth Sessions, respectively.

11. The third and last chapter of the draft Strategic Plan 2014-2021, *Partnerships*, highlights the importance of partnerships to the implementation of the MYPOW. It restates that the Commission both contributes to partnerships and benefits from them. This chapter also replaces the sections on “Cooperation with International Organizations” which were provided for each of the Commission’s sectorial and cross-sectorial matters in Annex I of the Strategic Plan 2010-2017.

The Commission’s Multi-Year Programme of Work (2013-2021)

12. As described above, the Commission may wish to consider including the MYPOW in the revised Strategic Plan 2014-2021. The MYPOW (2013-2021), including proposed revisions¹⁰ to the text adopted by the Commission at its Thirteenth Regular Session in 2011, is given in Table 1 of the draft Strategic Plan 2014-2021.

13. In reviewing the draft Strategic Plan 2014-2021, the Commission may wish to reassess the need for its MYPOW to include the milestone *Review of the contribution of biodiversity for food and agriculture to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals*. While this issue is of importance to its work, the Commission might consider it to be of less direct relevance to genetic resources for food and agriculture than are other cross-sectorial matters such as access and benefit-sharing of genetic resources for food and agriculture and climate change. In this perspective, and in view of the need to optimize the use of the limited human and financial resources available, the Commission may wish to consider leaving this milestone out of the MYPOW and thus out of the Strategic Plan 2014-2021. However, the Commission may wish to request its Secretary to continue monitoring and reporting on relevant developments related to ongoing consultations and discussions on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and on the post-2015 UN development agenda.

IV. A TEN-YEAR CYCLE FOR THE LAUNCH OF STATE OF THE WORLD REPORTS

14. In reviewing the draft Strategic Plan 2014-2021, the Commission may wish to seize the opportunity to address certain imbalances in the MYPOW, such as the currently scheduled presentation of three State of the World Reports at the Commission’s Sixteenth Regular Session.¹¹ This document proposes that, starting from the Commission’s Seventeenth Regular Session, a schedule be established under which each of the relevant sectors will produce a State of the World Report every ten years and the Commission will be presented with no more than one such report at each regular session (see table). As the preparation of State of the World Reports is largely country-driven, the proposed schedule will reduce the reporting burden on countries. It will also facilitate the Commission’s strategic planning process, including the timely mobilization of financial and human resources.

Indicative planning for the presentation of State of the World Reports

CGRFA-15 2015	CGRFA-16* 2017	CGRFA-17 2019	CGRFA-18 2021	CGRFA-19 2023	CGRFA-20 2025	CGRFA-21 2027	CGRFA-22 2029	CGRFA-23 2031	CGRFA-24 2033
AnGR SoW-2	AqGR SoW-1 / Biodiversity SoW-1	AqGR SoW-1 / Biodiversity SoW-1	PGRFA SoW-3	FGR SoW-2	AnGR SoW-3	AqGR SoW-1 / Biodiversity SoW-2	AqGR SoW-2 / Biodiversity SoW-1	PGRFA SoW-4	FGR SoW-3
10 years					10 years				

* The Commission may wish to decide on the dates for the launch of *The State of the World’s Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture* and *The State of the World’s Aquatic Genetic Resources* (CGRFA-16 or CGRFA-17) at its Fourteenth Regular Session.

¹⁰ Revisions to the MYPOW are proposed in paragraphs 9, 12 and 14 of this document (CGRFA-14/13/25).

¹¹ See the MYPOW in Table 1 of the draft Strategic Plan for the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture 2014-2012.

15. The proposed schedule would require three amendments to the MYPOW, as reflected in *Table 1* of the draft Strategic Plan 2014-2021:
- The presentation of *The Second Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture* would be brought forward by one session, from the Commission's Sixteenth to its Fifteenth Regular Session;
 - The presentation of either *The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources* or *The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture* would be postponed by one session, from the Commission's Sixteenth to its Seventeenth Regular Session; and
 - The presentation of *The Third Report on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture* would be delayed by one session, from the Commission's Seventeenth to its Eighteenth Regular Session.
16. To facilitate strategic mobilization of the funds required for the preparation of the State of the World Reports, the Commission may wish to recommend that FAO explore the establishment of a trust fund and to appeal to all FAO Members and relevant international mechanisms, funds and bodies to contribute, preferably predictable, resources to this fund.

V. GUIDANCE SOUGHT

17. The Commission may wish to:
- i. Consider the draft Strategic Plan for the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture 2014-2021, as given in the *Appendix* to this document, with a view to adopting it;
 - ii. Welcome the Strategic Plan for the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture 2014-2021 as the planning and implementation framework to assist Members of the Commission, the Bureau and the Secretariat of the Commission, FAO and other organizations to contribute to the implementation of the Commission's Multi-Year Programme of Work;
 - iii. Decide on dates for the launch of *The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture* and for the launch of *The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources* (CGRFA-16 or CGRFA-17).
 - iv. Request FAO to strengthen existing, and establish new, cooperative arrangements with relevant international organizations to support the implementation of the Strategic Plan 2014-2021;
 - v. Invite United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations; international agricultural research institutes and scientific organizations; civil society organizations, producer organizations and the private sector; focal points and regional networks for genetic resources for food and agriculture; and relevant funding agencies to contribute actively to the implementation of the MYPOW and to use the Strategic Plan 2014-2021 as a vehicle in the planning of their activities; and
 - vi. Recommend that FAO explore the establishment of a trust fund to facilitate the preparation of State of the World Reports.

APPENDIX

DRAFT STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE COMMISSION ON GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE 2014-2021

VISION

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

MISSION

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

STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

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

- The Commission guides and monitors FAO's policies, programmes and activities related to genetic resources for food and agriculture 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 and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from their use.

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

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

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

- The Commission provides an intergovernmental forum for 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 genetic resources for food and agriculture, as well the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from their use.
- The Commission responds to developments in other forums, where appropriate.

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

- The Commission supports the development or strengthening of national and regional policies and programmes on genetic resources for food and agriculture, in particular by facilitating the implementation of global plans of actions for genetic resources, and establishes coordination mechanisms to promote national and regional cooperation across relevant sectors and among actors.
- The Commission identifies and facilitates the availability of financial, human, scientific, technical and technological resources to enable Commission Members to contribute actively to the achievement of the outputs and milestones of the Commission's Multi-Year Programme of Work and to implement policies and recommendations developed by the Commission.
- 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.

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

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

I. RATIONALE FOR THE STRATEGIC PLAN 2014-2021

18. 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 that the world's food supply depends on. Biodiversity for food and agriculture contributes to food and nutrition security and sustainable livelihoods, and underpins the natural potential for adaptation to ever-changing socio-economic and environmental dynamics, such as population growth, nutritional needs and climate change.

19. Aware of the importance of each component of biodiversity for food and agriculture to global food security, the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (the Commission) aims to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources for food and agriculture, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from their use, for present and future generations.

20. The Commission operates under a Multi-Year Programme of Work, or MYPOW, which it adopted in 2007 and revised in 2011.¹² The MYPOW guides the Commission in the implementation of its Strategic Plan. It suggests a structure for subsequent sessions of the Commission and consists of a clear implementation schedule of the key milestones and outputs the Commission has agreed to address. The Commission's MYPOW (2013-2021) is provided in *Table 1*.

21. The Commission also developed a Strategic Plan identifying the processes that would be needed, and the organizations with which cooperation would be needed, in order to achieve the outputs and milestones laid out in the MYPOW.¹³ The Commission adopted this plan in 2009 and revised it in 2013. The Strategic Plan for the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture 2014-2021, contains two main sections:

- The Commission's vision and mission statements, its strategic goals and objectives, and chapters on the rationale and the implementation of the Strategic Plan; and
- The Commission's MYPOW (2013-2021).

22. In 2010, the Conference of the Parties to the CBD adopted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, as the basis for halting and reversing the loss of the planet's biodiversity.¹⁴ To build support and momentum for this urgent task, the United Nations General Assembly at its 65th session declared the period 2011 to 2020 to be "the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, with a view to contributing to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity for the period 2011-2020" (Resolution 65/161). The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity includes five strategic goals and 20 targets, known as the Aichi Targets. Through the implementation of its MYPOW the Commission particularly contributes to achieving Aichi Targets 4, 7, 13 and 16.¹⁵

II. IMPLEMENTING, MONITORING AND REVIEWING

23. The Commission's MYPOW guides the Commission in the implementation of its Strategic Plan. The MYPOW is a rolling, and therefore flexible, set of outputs and milestones, which the Commission keeps under review. Reviewing the MYPOW enables the Commission to assess the progress of its work, to address and include new and emerging issues in the field of genetic resources for food and agriculture, and to take into account new developments and processes in other relevant forums. The Commission agreed to review the MYPOW at its Sixteenth and Eighteenth Regular Sessions.

¹² CGRFA-13/11/Report, *Appendix F*.

¹³ The Strategic Plan 2010-2017 for the Implementation of the Multi-Year Programme of Work (CGRFA-12/09/Report-Appendix G).

¹⁴ Decision X/2 of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD.

¹⁵ <http://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

24. For the implementation of the MYPOW, the Commission receives technical support from its subsidiary bodies, including the Intergovernmental Technical Working Groups on Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and Forest Genetic Resources, respectively, and the Ad hoc Technical Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing for Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. The working groups review the situation and issues related to biodiversity 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 the Commission's MYPOW.

25. Through its MYPOW, the Commission foresees the preparation and presentation of State of the World Reports on animal, plant, aquatic and forest genetic resources, as well as on biodiversity for food and agriculture. Each of the above-mentioned sectors will produce a State of the World Report every ten years and the Commission will be presented with no more than one such report at each regular session. Every two to four years, intermediate reports on the status and trends of each of the sectors will be presented to the Commission. As the preparation of State of the World Reports is largely country-driven, this schedule will reduce the reporting burden on countries. It will also facilitate the Commission's strategic planning process, including the timely mobilization of financial and human resources.

26. The success of the implementation of the Strategic Plan 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.

III. PARTNERSHIPS

27. To achieve its strategic goals and objectives and support the implementation of the MYPOW, 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.

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

28. The *Joint Statement of Intent for Cooperation between the Governing Body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*¹⁶ and the Joint Work Plan with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity also contribute to the effective implementation of the Commission's MYPOW by enhancing synergies between the programmes of work of the different bodies

¹⁶ CGRFA-12/09/Report, *Appendix H*.

Table 1. The Commission's Multi-Year Programme of Work: Major Outputs and Milestones (2013-2021)

	14 th Session 2013	15 th Session 2015	16 th Session 2017	17 th Session 2019	18 th Session 2021
<i>The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i>	Key issues and preparation of <i>The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i>	Consideration of the internalization of the ecosystem approach to biodiversity management in agriculture, forestry and fisheries	Presentation of <i>The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</i>	Presentation of <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> **	
Plant Genetic Resources (PGRFA)		Review of implementation of the updated <i>Global Plan of Action</i>		Presentation of <i>The Third Report on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</i>	Presentation of <i>The Third Report on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</i> Consideration of the updated <i>Global Plan of Action</i> for adoption
Animal Genetic Resources (AnGR)	Review of implementation of Interlaken Outcomes	Presentation of <i>The Second Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</i>	Presentation of <i>The Second Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</i>	Consideration of the updated <i>Global Plan of Action</i> for adoption	
Aquatic Genetic Resources (AqGR)	Review scoping policy analysis to identify gaps and opportunities related to aquatic genetic resources		Presentation of <i>The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources</i>	Presentation of <i>The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources</i>* Development of elements related to the <i>Code of Conduct of Responsible Fisheries</i> and associated tools for assessing their implementation, aimed to maintain a broad genetic basis and to ensure sustainable use and conservation of aquatic genetic resources	Review of implementation of relevant elements of the <i>Code of Conduct of Responsible Fisheries</i>
Forest Genetic Resources (FoGR)	Presentation of <i>The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources</i>	Follow-up to <i>The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources</i>		Review of progress in follow-up to <i>The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources</i>	
Micro-organisms and invertebrates	Review of key issues on micro-organisms and invertebrates	Review of work on micro-organisms and invertebrates			
Cross-sectorial matters	Consideration of the need for and modalities of access and benefit-sharing arrangements for genetic resources for food and agriculture Consideration of finalized roadmap or work programme on climate change and genetic resources for food and agriculture Review of all relevant international targets and indicators for biodiversity for food and agriculture		Review implementation of the roadmap or work programme on climate change and genetic resources for food and agriculture Review and analyze lessons learnt from the implementation of targets and indicators	Review of existing access and benefit-sharing instruments and their impact on genetic resources for food and agriculture	
	Review of key issues on biodiversity and nutrition	Review of the work of the Commission's Working Groups on the application and integration of biotechnologies for the conservation and sustainable utilization of genetic resources for food and agriculture Review of contribution of biodiversity for food and agriculture to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals		Review of the work of the Commission's Working Groups on the application and integration of biotechnologies for the conservation and sustainable utilization of genetic resources for food and agriculture	
		Progress Report/ Periodic assessment/ Review of the Multi-Year Programme of Work	Progress Report/ Periodic assessment/ Review of the Multi-Year Programme of Work	Progress Report/ Periodic assessment/ Review of the Multi-Year Programme of Work	Progress Report/ Periodic assessment/ Review of the Multi-Year Programme of Work

Note: * The Commission may wish to decide on the date for the launch of *The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture* and *The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources* (CGRFA-16 or CGRFA-17) at its Fourteenth Regular Session; ** The Follow up to *The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture* will be presented to the Commission either at its Seventeenth or at its Eighteenth Regular Session. This will depend on whether the Commission decides to launch *The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture* at its Sixteenth or at its Seventeenth Regular Session