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COMMISSION ON GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Item 7.2 of the Provisional Agenda

Fourteenth Regular Session

Rome, 15 – 19 April 2013

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SECOND GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its Thirteenth Regular Session, the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (the Commission) agreed on the *Second Global Plan of Action for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture* (Second GPA) and welcomed it as a major achievement in global efforts for the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (PGRFA).¹ The Second GPA was subsequently adopted by the FAO Council in November 2011.²
2. The Commission requested FAO, including through the Second GPA, to follow-up on a number of activities that directly or indirectly support the implementation of the Second GPA. It further agreed that, at its Fourteenth Regular Session, it would review the preparatory process for *The Third Report on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture* (Third Report), including the timeline and budget for its preparation.³
3. This document:
 - provides a summary of FAO's activities in the follow-up to the Commission's recommendations, including in the areas of *in situ* conservation and on-farm management of PGRFA, plant breeding and seed systems, the National Information Sharing Mechanism (NISM) and the Facilitating Mechanism; and
 - proposes a process with timeline and tentative budget for the preparation of the Third Report.
4. The document reflects the recommendations provided by the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (Working Group), which met from 14 to 16 November 2012. The document requests the Commission's guidance in further advancing work on PGRFA.

II. FAO ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SECOND GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

5. FAO provides policy and technical assistance to Member Countries for country-based implementation of the Second GPA, through capacity development of national programmes, development and implementation of seeds and PGRFA strategies, publication of technical tools and guidelines and fostering partnerships and collaboration. The adoption of the Second GPA which, as requested by the Commission⁴, has been disseminated widely in all official languages of FAO, including a synthetic account and through a dedicated website⁵, provides an excellent opportunity to increase the awareness of the value and potential of PGRFA in addressing challenges related to food and nutrition security, adaptation to climate change and sustainable crop production.
6. Within the framework of FAO's new Strategic Objectives⁶, the implementation of the Second GPA will be directly aligned to increasing and improving the goods and services from agriculture in a sustainable manner. It will create more opportunities to stimulate more and varied multi-disciplinary partnerships that strengthen linkages with organisations widely engaged in conservation, crop-improvement and the seed sector, including the civil society and the private sector, to support country-led, inclusive capacity development and investment in comprehensive strategies.

¹ CGRFA-13/11/Report, paragraphs 21-22.

² CL 143/REP, paragraph 43; *Appendix B*.

³ CGRFA-13/11/Report, paragraph 108.

⁴ CGRFA-13/11/Report, paragraph 22.

⁵ Accessible through <http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/core-themes/theme/seeds-pgr/en/> and <http://www.pgrfa.org/gpa/gpa.htm>

⁶ CL 145/4.

In situ conservation and on-farm management

7. The Commission, at its Thirteenth Regular Session, reiterated the need for greater attention to crops essential for food security and on-farm management of PGRFA, and stressed the need for improved collaboration and coordination at national, regional and global levels in these areas. In this regard, it recognized the importance of establishing a global network for *in situ* conservation and on-farm management of PGRFA, and requested FAO to elaborate on the means and opportunities for such a global network for the Commission's consideration.⁷

8. In response to the Commission's request, FAO continued to strengthen its collaboration with regional partners in Europe, Asia and Latin America through technical consultations and projects promoting the conservation and use of crop wild relatives (CWR) and local crop diversity. A toolkit for *in situ* conservation of CWR and on-farm management of local varieties has also been prepared.⁸ FAO held consultations with partners, to explore means and opportunities for a global network for *in situ* conservation and on-farm management of PGRFA, including with the International Treaty, the CBD, Bioversity International, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and a large array of National Focal Points as well as experts from academia. A survey and assessment identifying demands for - and mechanisms to support - on-farm management was conducted in September and October 2012, followed by a multi-stakeholder Technical Workshop, organised in Rome in November 2012⁹. The analysis of the survey, and the recommendations of the workshop support the establishment of a global network to provide the necessary platform to raise awareness of the social and economic value of *in situ* conservation and on-farm management amongst a wider range of stakeholders, increase funding for improving the sector, and to promote knowledge sharing, capacity development and partnerships at national and regional levels. The global network could also play an important facilitating role in the coordination of the many ongoing initiatives dealing with this issue.¹⁰

9. The Working Group recommended that the Commission request FAO to develop a concept note detailing the possible structure and functions of a global network and on its financial implications, taking into account the need to strengthen national and regional networks, for submission to the Commission at its next session.¹¹

10. The Working Group also stressed the importance of establishing genetic reserves for *in situ* conservation of priority CWRs and noted that such genetic reserves could occasionally address traditional cultivars as well. It recommended that the Commission request FAO to provide technical support and remind donors of the extra-budgetary resources that are necessary for the establishment of such reserves.¹²

Sustainable use

Strengthening plant breeding

11. The Commission, at its last session, emphasized the role of plant breeding in addressing food security in light of climate change and other emerging threats, and reaffirmed the importance of further work in the area of sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture,

⁷ CGRFA-13/11/Report, paragraph 41.

⁸ 'Tools and guidelines for *in situ* conservation and on-farm management of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture' - to be published in 2013.

⁹ 'Technical Workshop – 'Towards the establishment of a global network for *in situ* conservation and on-farm management of PGRFA' - 13 Nov, 2012, Rome Italy <http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/core-themes/theme/seeds-pgr/itwg/6th/technical-workshop/en/>

¹⁰ Including with the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas, FAO's Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems, UNESCO's World Heritage Sites and Man and Biosphere Reserves, International Treaty's Benefit-Sharing Fund projects and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Programme.

¹¹ CGRFA-14/13/20, paragraph 16.

¹² CGRFA-14/13/20, paragraph 17.

to support the implementation of the Second Global Plan of Action. It requested FAO to continue its activities in support of sustainable crop production intensification.

12. Since the Commission's last session, FAO has undertaken several activities to reinforce the sustainable use of PGRFA and the role of plant breeding including through the Global Partnership Initiative for Plant Breeding Capacity Building (GIPB) and projects¹³. An e-Learning Course on Pre-breeding¹⁴, developed with partners, was distributed widely and joint activities were undertaken through projects, including with the Global Crop Diversity Trust to enhance the use of conserved germplasm and promote new multi-purpose crop varieties. In June 2012, FAO held in collaboration with the European Plant Society Organisation a workshop on *Plant Sciences for Sustainable Crop Production: Strengthening Partnerships between Europe and Developing Countries* which aimed at fostering partnerships and leveraging the most appropriate technological tools to translate the potentials of PGRFA into well-adapted crop varieties in Africa. The workshop highlighted the need for establishing long-lasting partnerships between scientists and institutions from Europe and sub-Saharan Africa.

13. The Working Group recommended that the Commission reaffirm the importance of further capacity development in the areas of plant breeding, and request FAO to continue work in collaboration with partners, in particular with the CGIAR and the International Treaty, in capacity strengthening and related activities, and call upon donors to continue supporting this work through provision of extra-budgetary resources.¹⁵

Diversification and Underutilized crops

14. FAO prepared an illustrated *Atlas of African agro-biodiversity* to raise awareness and understanding of the important role of promising and endangered underutilized fruits and vegetables of tropical Africa. In collaboration with GlobalHort, and supported by the Global Forum on Agricultural Research, the International Treaty and a range of other stakeholders¹⁶, FAO launched the Diversity for Development Alliance¹⁷. Together with international and regional institutions, FAO is supporting the organisation of an international conference on neglected and underutilized species of Africa for increasing research opportunities in these areas in Africa and upgrading value chains¹⁸. The Working Group recommended that the Commission request FAO to continue supporting Member Countries in mainstreaming crop diversification, increasing the use of underutilized crops, strengthening their seed systems and integrating climate change and related aspects for increasing sustainable production intensification.

Strengthening seed systems

15. The Commission, at its last Session, acknowledged the efforts made in collaboration with Member Countries, relevant international organizations and other partners to strengthen seed systems at national, regional and global levels, and facilitating farmers' access to quality seeds of a diverse range of adapted crop varieties.¹⁹ It requested FAO to continue to provide technical and policy assistance to strengthen seed sector development and partnerships at the national and

¹³ i. GEF-Mainstreaming use and conservation of agro-biodiversity in public policies through integrated strategies in the Andean highlands in Ecuador ii. GEF-Conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity to improve human nutrition in five macro eco-regions in Bolivia.

¹⁴ "Pre-breeding for Effective Use of Plant Genetic Resources": <http://km.fao.org/gipb/e-learning/gipb-pre-breeding-course/en/>

¹⁵ CGRFA-14/13/20, paragraphs 19-20.

¹⁶ The Initiative includes at the moment: GlobalHort, INBAR, Crops for the Future (CFF), Plant Resources of Tropical Africa (PROTA), the Platform for Agrobiodiversity Research (PAR), AVRDC - The World Vegetable Center, PROLIINOVA, GFAR, AARINENA, APAARI, FARA, ITPGRFA, and the Crop Diversification for Improved Livelihoods Team within FAO-AGPM.

¹⁷ *Development Opportunity of Crop Networks for Promotion of Agro-biodiversity*, 10-11 January 2012, FAO, Italy. <http://www.globalhort.org/activities/advocacy/>

¹⁸ 3rd *International Conference on Neglected and Underutilized Species for a Food-Secure Africa' Accra, 23-25 September 2013.*

¹⁹ CGRFA-13/11/Report, paragraph 38.

regional levels for the implementation of the Second GPA, as well as for enhancing resilience to climate change, especially for smallholder farmers.²⁰

16. In support of the implementation of the Second GPA, FAO continued to provide policy and technical assistance to Member Countries, supporting the development of seed systems and seed enterprises and facilitating farmers' access to highly performing varieties in Africa, Asia and Latin America²¹. Through a combination of Technical Cooperation Projects and Trust Funds, projects were implemented for the preparation and/or review of seed policies and regulations with a view to strengthening institutions and establishing local seed enterprises.²² FAO also prepared a *Draft Guide for National Seed Policy Formulation* through stakeholder consultations²³ organised in collaboration with relevant CGIAR centers and national and regional seed associations.²⁴ FAO published case studies on African Seed Enterprises²⁵, and a review of community seed production will be published in 2013. FAO assisted in partnership with the International Seed Federation, the International Seed Testing Association, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Seed Schemes and the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants, countries²⁶ in developing regulatory frameworks and capacities for the emergence of seed industries and the delivery of quality seed to small farmers. To cope with disaster situations in the long-term, FAO supports the use of better seed security assessment methodologies that improve emergency seed relief interventions in countries.²⁷ A technical consultation on the subject was held in Rome in November 2012.²⁸

17. The Working Group commended FAO's work in strengthening the capacities for sustainable use of PGRFA, including partnerships, especially with regard to the development of adapted crop varieties and the dissemination of quality seeds and planting materials to farmers.

Building institutional and human capacities

National Strategy for PGRFA

18. The Commission, at its last session, reaffirmed the need to improve linkages between conservation, plant breeding and seed systems for the sustainable management of PGRFA.²⁹ Work is in progress at national and regional levels in Africa³⁰, to support countries in developing national strategies as a means for mainstreaming the continuum approach to the management of PGRFA whereby conservation, plant breeding and seed systems are interlinked to sustain crop

²⁰ CGRFA-13/11/Report, paragraph 40.

²¹ a) GCP/RLA/182/SPA Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panamá y Belize Reforzamiento de las políticas de producción de semilla de granos básicos en apoyo a la agricultura campesina para la seguridad alimentaria en países miembros del Consejo Agropecuario Centroamericano²⁹; b) GCP/RLC/183/SPA Programa de apoyo a la agricultura familiar campesina en Perú, Bolivia y Ecuador para mejorar la disponibilidad, el acceso y el uso de semillas de calidad en las zonas Alto Andinas; c) GCP/RAF/453/SPA Improving Rice Production in West Africa in Response to Rising of Food Prices.

²² In 2011-2012 national seed policy review/ enterprises establishment was supported in Afghanistan, Benin, Burkina Faso, Lebanon Mauritania, Sierra Leone and Togo.

²³ Seed policy workshop for Central Asian region 12-13 October 2011, Turkey; Seed policy workshop for West Africa, Benin 5 - 6 May 2011; Seed policy experts workshop, Italy, 28-30 March, 2010.

²⁴ CGRFA-14/13/Inf.20.

²⁵ P. Van Mele, J.W. Bently (Editor), Robert G. Guéi *African Seed Enterprises: Sowing the Seeds of Food Security*, FAO, 2011, Italy.

²⁶ Pilot countries are Tanzania, Ghana and Senegal.

²⁷ Seed Security Assessment Report for Darfur Region, Sudan. FAO, 2011, Italy. Seed Security Assessment Southern Sudan. FAO, 2010, Italy.

²⁸ Briefing on Seed System Security Assessment (SSSA): What is it and how we plan to promote it in FAO Emergency Operations? <http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/thematic-sitemap/theme/seeds-pgr/ssa-workshop/en/>

²⁹ CGRFA-13/11/Report, paragraph 40.

³⁰ a) TCP/RWA/3401 *Preparation of a National PGRFA Strategy in Rwanda*, and b) TCP/SFS/3402 *Support for the development of national strategies for plant genetic resources for food and agriculture in six countries within SADC* (Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia).

production systems.³¹ A national PGRFA strategy may provide a model for the collaborative implementation of priority activities over specific timeframes, and for identifying and assigning responsibilities to key stakeholders. It can provide the basis for developing and implementing relevant legislation and tools. Guidelines to assist countries in preparing a national PGRFA strategy are under development. Resources and national stakeholder support are necessary for establishing and implementing such strategies within national systems.

19. The Working Group recommended that the Commission request FAO to continue supporting countries in strengthening their capacity in decision-making processes, which are relevant to the implementation of the Second GPA, including through provision of guidelines, best practices and tools as appropriate. It also recommended that the Commission request FAO to prepare draft Guidelines for the Preparation of National PGRFA Strategies, for review by the Working Group at its next session.³²

National Information Sharing Mechanisms (NISMs)

20. The Commission, at its last session, stressed the importance of the NISMs and emphasized the need to link its information systems with the development of the Global Information System of the International Treaty.³³

21. Since the last session of the Commission³⁴, further progress has been made in establishing NISMs³⁵, in Africa and South America (supported through the FAO Regular Programme), and in Asia (supported by extra-budgetary resources from Japan³⁶).³⁷ An International Symposium and a regional consultation were held in Tsukuba, Japan, in October 2011, to assess the status of information of PGRFA, impacts and future directions in Asia.^{38,39} Furthermore, a workshop was organised in New Delhi in December 2011 to gather suggestions for upgrading the NISM system in light of the adoption of the Second GPA and the on-going revision of the indicators and reporting format for monitoring its implementation.⁴⁰ The inputs from the consultation will help the development of a new system for monitoring the implementation of the Second GPA based on the indicators and reporting format being considered at this meeting.⁴¹ Additional resources will be needed to ensure the current multi-lingual coverage, improved graphical features for data analysis, as well as data migration to the new indicators and reporting format.

22. The Working Group recommended that the Commission reiterate the need for strengthening collaboration with the International Treaty to ensure that the NISMs provides a cost effective support for building the Global Information System. The Working Group further recommended that the Commission invite its Members to establish or continue updating NISMs, in line with the revised indicators and reporting format for monitoring the Second GPA, and call for extra-budgetary resources to ensure continuity in the implementation of the Second GPA

³¹ Mba C., Guimaraes EP., Guei RG., Hershey C., Paganini M., Pick B and Ghosh K. 2011. Mainstreaming the continuum approach to the management of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture through national strategy. *Plant Genetic Resources: Characterization and Utilization* 10(1): 24–37.

³² CGRFA-14/13/20, paragraph 21.

³³ CGRFA-13/11/Report, paragraph 36.

³⁴ CGRFA-13/11/10, paragraph 6-8.

³⁵ There are 73 established NISMs in 2012, either hosted or mirrored by the WISM, with the interface of both the Web and stand-alone GPA monitoring systems available in 26 different languages.

³⁶ GCP/RAS/240/JPN: Capacity Building and Regional Collaboration for Enhancing the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources in Asia.

³⁷ Completed in Bhutan, Cambodia, Guyana, Indonesia, Mongolia, Myanmar and Suriname; on-going in Ethiopia, Honduras and Rwanda.

³⁸ Moving forward: Status of Information on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in Asia. Records of the Final National Focal Point Meeting under GCP/RAS/240/JPN. 17th October 2011, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan. FAO RAP 2012. <http://www.fao.org/docrep/015/an018e/an018e00.pdf>

³⁹ Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in Asia and the Pacific: Impacts and future directions. Proceedings of a symposium held on 18th October 2011 in Tsukuba, Japan. FAO RAP- NIAS (2012) <http://www.fao.org/docrep/015/i2554e/i2554e00.pdf>

⁴⁰ Report of Workshop on the Updating and Improvement of NISM-GPA. National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, New Delhi, India, 6-7th December 2011.

⁴¹ CGRFA-14/13/4.1.

including the development of an improved version of the NISM software and the application of the indicators and reporting format in a maximum number of countries.

Facilitating Mechanism

23. The Commission, at its last session, recognized the important role of the Facilitating Mechanism in the implementation of the Second GPA. It stressed the need to continue to advance the Facilitating Mechanism in collaboration with the International Treaty, and called for extra-budgetary resources to advance its operation after considering its further development.

24. Since the Commission's last session, efforts were made to update and reorient the portal in view of the adoption of the Second GPA and to maintain the Facilitating Mechanism database through support from the Regular Programme. Extra-budgetary resources are required in order to support these activities in the future.

25. The Working Group commended FAO's work with regards to the updating of the Facilitating Mechanism. It recommended that the Commission reiterate the need for strengthening collaboration with the International Treaty to ensure that the Facilitating Mechanism is taken into consideration in setting up the Global Information System.

III. PREPARATION OF THE THIRD REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

26. The Commission, at its last session, agreed that it would review at this session the preparatory process for the Third Report, including the timeline and budget for its preparation.⁴² In response to this request FAO presented a proposed structure, scope and a proposal for the preparatory process to the Working Group⁴³, for its consideration.

Scope and structure of the Third Report and Preparatory Process

27. In line with the recommendations of the Working Group, it is proposed that the scope and structure of the Third Report will be adjusted to the scope and structure of the Second GPA and address developments in the four key areas: *in situ* conservation and management; *ex situ* conservation; sustainable use; and institutional and human capacities. The Third Report would mainly focus on policies, processes and practices that impact on the status of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and identify gaps and needs in this respect. The Third Report would also take into account any emerging global challenges for sustainable crop production and food security, the provisions of the International Treaty and other relevant instruments as well as the major findings of *The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture*. It would be a succinct, analytical and forward looking document, balancing details to provide a sound factual basis for updating the Second GPA.

28. The preparatory process for the Third Report would be fully integrated with the process of monitoring the implementation of the Second GPA. An assessment of the implementation of the Second GPA, which would be based on the indicators for the implementation of the Second GPA⁴⁴, would be presented to the Working Group and the Commission in 2016/2017. The Third Report would be based on Country Reports and other additional sources of information. Countries would be invited to confirm/nominate their National Focal Points (NFPs) for monitoring the implementation of the Second GPA and for the preparation of Country Reports. Monitoring and the preparation of Country Reports should be in the same hands.

29. Other relevant data would be gathered from published international and regional sources, including the GENESYS database, the Global Biodiversity Information Facility, the European Internet Search Catalogue, the upcoming Global Information System of the International Treaty,

⁴² CGRFA-13/11/Report, paragraph 108.

⁴³ CGRFA/WG-PGR-6/12/5.

⁴⁴ CGRFA-14/12/4.1.

as well as selected databases from the CGIAR and Regional Agricultural Research Centres. Subject to the availability of the necessary funds, technical consultations would be held with relevant stakeholders at national and regional levels to facilitate the preparation of Country Reports, discuss preliminary results and identify common needs, gaps and priorities. Consultations would include all stakeholders, including relevant international and regional organizations as well as non-governmental organizations and the private sector.

Timeline and Budgetary Requirements

30. *Table 1* presents the timeline for the GPA Implementation Assessment and the Third Report as recommended by the Working Group. Taking into consideration the time required for the preparation of the Third Report, including the proposed GPA Implementation Assessment, it is suggested to postpone the launch of the Third Report to the Commission's Eighteenth Regular Session and to keep this ten-year interval in the future.

Table 1: Monitoring the implementation of the Second GPA and preparing *The Third Report on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*

Reports to the Working Group and the Commission	Information sources	Timeline		
		ITWG-8 2016 CGRFA-16 2017	ITWG-9 2018 CGRFA-17 2019	ITWG-10 2020 CGRFA-18 2021
Second GPA implementation assessment	Data provided through NISM or other sources on the basis of agreed indicators			
Report on feasibility of composite indices for PGRFA				
Third Report	Data provided through NISM or other sources on the basis of agreed indicators, country reports and thematic studies and other relevant sources			

31. The preparation of the Third Report will require substantial investment in human and financial resources to gather high-quality data and information in a sustained manner, to enable countries to provide Country Reports as well as to establish or continue updating NISMs. It is estimated that about USD 3.2 million will be required as extra-budgetary funds (see *Table 2*). This would support the monitoring of the Second GPA in at least 120 countries, the preparation of Country Reports in about 100 countries, the preparation of seven thematic studies as well as the organization of four regional consultations. The cost estimates are based on experiences with the preparation of the first and the second reports. The cost for the First Report amounted to a total of USD 5.5 million received from France, Germany, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America.⁴⁵ For the Second Report, an estimated amount of USD 3 million was spent including extra-budgetary resources from Canada, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, Norway and Spain.⁴⁶

⁴⁵ The State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. Preface endnote 10, page 8.

⁴⁶ CGRFA/WG-PGR-3/05/3, paragraph 20.

Table 2: Cost estimates for extra-budgetary resources required in support of monitoring the implementation of the Second GPA and the preparatory process for *The Third Report on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*.

Item	Estimated Costs (USD)	NOTES
Staff Cost	200,000	To assist secretariat in the coordination of the process
Establishment / Update of National Information Sharing Mechanisms (NISM) and reporting format	1,800,000	To establish/update 120 NISMs and help to produce snapshot assessments.
Development of country reports	400,000	To assist at least 100 developing countries to convene national workshops or consultations with stakeholders and prepare country reports @ USD 4000/ country
Development of thematic background studies	280,000	To support the development of thematic studies and other necessary background material and expert meetings for the Third Report. To be developed according to the priorities identified by the Commission. Budget calculated @ USD 40,000/ study for 7 thematic studies
Regional meetings	400,000	One meeting for each of 4 regions (Africa, CWANA, AP, LAC) @ USD 100 000 / region / meeting. For participation of developing countries and general organizational expenses
Technical consultancies	100,000	To assist countries in the preparation of Country Reports and sub-regional and regional analyses. 9 sub-regions @ USD 11 000
Total	3,180,000	

IV. GUIDANCE SOUGHT

32. The Commission may wish to:

- Request FAO to continue supporting countries in strengthening capacities for the implementation of the Second GPA, in collaboration with its partners;
- Invite donors to provide extra-budgetary resources to ensure the full implementation of the Second GPA, especially supporting international cooperation and developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
- Request FAO to submit to the Commission at its next session a concept note detailing the possible structure, functions and financial implications of a global network for *in situ* conservation and on-farm management, taking into account the need to strengthen national and regional networks;
- Stress the importance of establishing genetic reserves for *in situ* conservation of priority crop wild relatives (CWR), which in some circumstances can include also traditional cultivars, and recommend FAO to provide technical support and remind donors of the

extra-budgetary resources that are necessary for the establishment of such genetic reserves;

- Request FAO to continue collaborating with partners in capacity strengthening and related activities, and call upon donors to continue supporting this work through extra-budgetary resources;
- Review the *Draft Guide for National Seed Policy Formulation* in the light of comments received and invite its Working Group to review it, for consideration by the Commission, at its next session;
- Request FAO to continue supporting countries in strengthening their capacity in decision-making processes, which are relevant to the implementation of the Second GPA, including support through provision of guidelines, best practices and tools as appropriate.
- Request FAO to prepare draft guidelines for the preparation of national PGRFA strategies, for review by its Working Group and the Commission at their next sessions;
- Invite its Members to establish or continue updating NISMs, in line with the revised indicators and reporting format for monitoring the Second GPA;
- Reiterate the need for strengthening collaboration with the International Treaty to ensure that the NISMs and the Facilitating Mechanism provide a cost effective support for building the Global Information System;
- Call for extra-budgetary resources for the development of an improved version of the NISM software and the application of the indicators and reporting format of the Second GPA in a maximum number of countries;
- Invite relevant international organizations to actively participate in the preparation of the Third Report and donors to provide the necessary extra-budgetary resources to facilitate the preparatory process, in particular the participation of developing countries and least developed countries;
- Endorse the proposed timeline for preparation of the Third Report as recommended by the Working Group, and align its Multi-Year Programme of Work (2013-2021) and its Strategic Plan accordingly;
- Request FAO to provide a detailed outline of the Third Report, including suggested chapters, thematic areas as well as a revised estimated budget to the Seventh Session of the Working Group and the Fifteenth Session of the Commission, for their consideration.