Indicator 2.5.2

"Number/percentage of local breeds classified as being at-risk, not-at-risk and unknown-levels of risk of extinction)"

Definition

The indicator presents the percentage of livestock breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk or of unknown risk of extinctions at a certain moment in time, as well as the trends for those percentages.

The indicator is based on the most up to date data contained in FAO's Global Databank for Animal Genetic Resources DAD-IS (http://dad.fao.org/) at the time of calculation. Risk classes are defined based population sizes of breeds reported to DAD-IS. The risk class is considered to be "unknown" if (i) no population sizes are reported or (ii) the most recent population size reported refers to a year more than 10- years before the year of calculation (10 year cut off point).

Links to official definitions/descriptions of the indicator are reported below:

The indicator is one out of a set of 3 sub-indicators which are defined in the document CGRFA/WG-AnGR-7/12/7 "Targets and indicators for animal genetic resources" (http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/026/me514e.pdf) and that are endorsed in their current form by Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture at its the 14th Session (see par 28 CRRFA-14/13/Report at http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/028/mg538e.pdf). The indicator serves to monitor the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources. In this respect the indicator is presented in the "Status and Trends of Animal Genetic Rescources-2014" (see http://www.fao.org/3/a-mm278e.pdf).

This indicator is also proposed for the Target 15.5 under SDG, and it serves also as an indicator for the Aichi Target 13 "**Genetic Diversity of Terrestrial Domesticated Animals"** under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). It is described on the webpage of the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP), a network of organizations which have come together to provide the most up-to date biodiversity information possible for tracking progress towards the Aichi Targets (http://www.bipindicators.net/domesticatedanimals). Further, it is presented in the Global Biodiversity Outlook 4, page 91 (see http://www.cbd.int/gbo/gbo4/publication/gbo4-en-lr.pdf) which is an output of the processes under the CBD.

Enabling target measurement

The indicator has a direct link to "biodiversity" as animal or livestock genetic resources represent an integral part of agricultural ecosystems and biodiversity as such.

Further there are indirect links to "malnutrition": Animal genetic resources for food and agriculture are an essential part of the biological basis for world food security, and contribute to the livelihoods of over a thousand million people. A diverse resource base is critical for human survival and well-being, and a contribution to the eradication of hunger: animal genetic resources are crucial in adapting to changing socio-economic and environmental conditions, including climate change. They are the animal breeder's raw material and amongst the farmer's most essential inputs. They are essential for sustainable agricultural production.

No increase of the percentage of breeds being at risk or being extinct is directly related to "halt the loss of biodiversity".