SDG Goal 2 Zero hunger

SDG Target 2.5	**By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed**
SDG Indicator 2.5.2	**Proportion of local and transboundary breeds classified as being at risk of extinction**
Time series	**Local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction**

1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: January 22, 2026
- National data: http://sdg-indicators.de/2-5-2/
- Definition: The time series shows the extinction risk of local livestock breeds (cows, goats, horses, pigs and sheep) according to FAO and national classification.
- Disaggregation: type of classification, level of risk of extinction,

2. Comparability with the UN metadata

- Date of UN metadata: March 2025
- UN metadata: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-05-02.pdf
- The time series (according to FAO-classification) is compliant with the UN-metadata. However, only local livestock breeds (cows, goats, horses, pigs and sheep) are taken into account; transboundary breeds are not included.

3. Data description

- The "Red List of native livestock breeds in Germany" is used to calculate the time series. This is regularly updated in the Information System Genetic Resources (GENRES) of the Federal Office for Agriculture and Food (BLE).

  (1) FAO-classification:
  The categorization is primarily based on three of the most important parameters: numerical scarcity (number of breeding females); inbreeding rate and presence of active conservation programmes.
  The three parameters are used to assign breeds into the following six categories: extinct; cryoconserved only; critical; endangered; vulnerable; and not at risk.
  The the categories critical; endangered and vulnerable sum up to “at risk”.

  (2) National classification:
  • Not at risk: Not threatened populations.
  • Monitoring Population: Endangered populations.

- Conservation Population: Highly endangered populations.
- Phenotypic Conservation Populations: Breeds only surviving as remnants.

4. Access to data source

- Information System Genetic Resources (GENRES): https://www.genres.de/en/
- Red List of native livestock breeds in Germany (only available in German): https://genres.de/en/sector-specific-portals/livestock/red-list-of-livestock-breeds/

5. Metadata on source data

- Not available.

6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 5 months
- Frequency:
  FAO-classification: Every 4 years
  National classification: Every 2 years

7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Number, Percentage
- Calculation:

$$\textbf{Proportion of risk classification}_i = \frac{\text{Local livestock breeds (assigned to classification } i\text{) [number]}}{\text{Total livestock breeds [number]}} \cdot 100\ [\%]$$