



منظمة الأغذية
والزراعة
للأمم المتحدة

联合国
粮食及
农业组织

Food
and
Agriculture
Organization
of
the
United
Nations

Organisation
des
Nations
Unies
pour
l'alimentation
et
l'agriculture

Продовольственная и
сельскохозяйственная
организация
Объединенных
Наций

Organización
de las
Naciones
Unidas
para la
Agricultura
y la
Alimentación

COMMISSION ON GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

INTERGOVERNMENTAL TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP ON ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Fifth Session

Rome, 28-30 January 2009

RESULTS OF QUESTIONNAIRES ON COUNTRY NEEDS AND DONOR PRIORITIES TO IMPLEMENT THE *GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCE*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Executive summary	1
I. Introduction	2
II. Results and discussion	2
III. Conclusions and recommendations	10
Annex I Questionnaire on the needs of countries to implement the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources	12
Annex II Questionnaire on the priorities of donors regarding the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources	18

Executive summary

In agreement with the Bureau of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (the Commission), FAO developed and widely disseminated questionnaires on country needs and on donor priorities and programmes. Sixty-one National Coordinators for the Management of Animal Genetic Resources (44 percent) responded to the questionnaire on country needs. The response rate from donors was low; this may indicate low levels of awareness of the importance of animal genetic resources to food and agriculture, as well as focus on other issues.

A national programme or strategy for the management of animal genetic resources with a national budget exists in 72 percent of countries in Europe and North America, but only in 51 percent of countries from the developing regions. Despite the existence of such programmes, lack of priority given to animal genetic resources in national policies was raised as the main problem with respect to mobilizing national funding, followed by low awareness among policy-makers of the need for such programmes.

Among countries that receive external funding, most (39 percent) receive funds from multilateral donors, followed by 25 percent receiving funds from regional organizations and 20 percent receiving funds from bilateral donors. Few countries received funds from non-governmental organizations (7 percent) or private foundations (5 percent).

The low use of bilateral funds may be a reflection of a lack of inclusion of animal genetic resources in national planning processes which increasingly are becoming the basis for allocation of bilateral and multilateral “basket funding”. This may suggest that National Focal Points will need to devote increasing amounts of their time to awareness raising and lobbying for funding.

Countries obtain the largest share of the funds for animal genetic resources via livestock development programmes (28 percent), followed by programmes targeting specific genetic resources (23 percent) and biodiversity and agriculture/rural development (18 percent each). Bilateral donors provide the largest shares of the funds received for environment/sustainability and agricultural/rural development programmes, while multilateral donors and regional organizations provide the largest shares of the funds received for biodiversity and genetic resources programmes.

Respondents from all developing regions reported a lack of information about potential donors, and indicated a lack of national capacity to write proposals and obtain funding. The institutional and technical priorities for funding cover all Strategic Priority Areas of the *Global Plan of Action*, with slight variations between regions. Among the technical fields, *in situ* conservation was given the highest priority, followed by characterization and the development of breeding programmes. The majority of respondents indicated that their countries need support in the development of national policies and legal frameworks.

I. Introduction

The International Technical Conference on Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture¹, as well as the FAO Conference² at its Thirty-fourth Session, requested the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (the Commission) to develop a Funding Strategy for the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources (Global Plan of Action)*. The Commission requested its Bureau to play an active role in preparing for the next Session. More specifically, the Commission requested its Chair and its Secretary to develop a detailed work plan to achieve the agreed outputs and milestones of the Multi-year Programme of Work. In agreement with the Bureau of the Commission, FAO developed and widely disseminated questionnaires on country national needs and priorities with regard to funding activities for implementation of the *Global Plan of Action* and donor funding priorities related to *Global Plan of Action*. The document *Towards a Funding Strategy for the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources*³ is available for review by the Working Group.

The questionnaires for National Coordinators for Animal Genetic Resources and donors can be found in Annexes 1 and 2, respectively.

II. Results and discussion

Respondents

The “Questionnaire on the needs of countries to implement the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources” (Annex 1) was sent to all National Coordinators. Sixty-one National Coordinators (44 percent) responded to the questionnaire – a very good response rate (Table 1). The countries are grouped according to the six world regions used in DAD-IS, and results are presented by region.

Table 1. Number of National Coordinators responding per region

Region	Number of responses	Percent
Africa	12	20
Asia and the Pacific	10	16
Europe	24	39
Latin America and the Caribbean	11	18
Near East	3	5
North America	1	2

Most of the National Coordinators are employed by the public sector, and more than half of them work for the ministry of agriculture (Table 2).

¹ Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources, paragraph 54.

² C 2007/REP, Resolution 12/2007.

³ CGRFA/WG-AnGR-5/09/6.

Table 2. Employers of National Coordinators

Organization type	Responses	Percent
Government (ministry of agriculture)	33	54
Government (other ministry)	3	5
Research institute	15	25
Other (extension or collaborating institute under/with the ministry of agriculture, university, governmental body, non-governmental / civil society organization, farmer organization, gene bank)	10	16

The “Questionnaire on the priorities of donors regarding the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources” (Annex 2) was sent to all donors found in the donor database of the Facilitating Mechanism of the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (<http://www.globalplanofaction.org/servlet/CDSServlet?status=ND1zb3VyY2VzJjY9ZW4mMzM9KiYzNz1rb3M~>) that might fund projects related to livestock, animal genetic resources, agricultural biodiversity or genetic resources in general. Among these donors, only four private foundations responded.

Country budget for animal genetic resources

Across all regions, 37 respondents (61 percent) indicated that their countries have a national programme or strategy for the management of animal genetic resources, including breeding and conservation measures. In the Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) regions, respectively, the figures are only 42 percent and 36 percent. In contrast while 71 percent of respondents from European countries report that their countries have such a programme or strategy. In three countries, there is no separate programme for animal genetic resources but funding is available for related programmes of other departments or ministries.

Twenty-nine of the above 37 respondents specified the national budget available in their countries for programmes involving animal genetic resources. While the average national budget for animal genetic resources was reported to be US\$1.3 million, the sums involved ranged from US\$20 000 to US\$10 million. The figures have to be treated with caution, as they are only estimates of the actual budget spent on animal genetic resources. More precise data are usually unavailable, as programmes overlap among the departments or ministries that provide funding for animal genetic resources. The figures indicated may thus underestimate the reality.

Table 3. Number of countries per region with a national programme/strategy for animal genetic resources

Country	Respondents	Countries with national AnGR programme	Countries that specified AnGR related budget
Africa	12	5	4
Asia and Pacific	10	7	5
Europe	24	17	13
Latin America and the Caribbean	11	4	4
Near East	3	3	2
North America	1	1	1
Total	61	37	29

External funding

Only 24 of the 61 respondents indicated that their countries receive or have received financial support from external sources for their animal genetic resources-related activities (8 in Africa; 3 in Asia and the Pacific; 9 in Europe; and 4 in Latin America and the Caribbean). Except for Africa, fewer than half of the respondents from each region indicated that their countries receive external financial support.

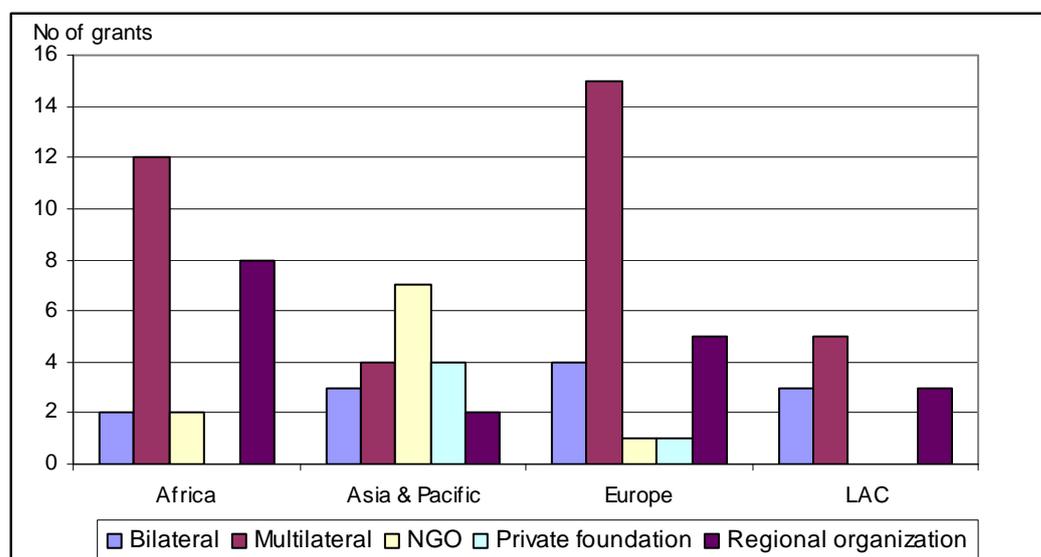
Table 4. Types of external funding (multiple replies per country possible)

Funding source	Number of receiving countries	Total number of grants	Mean number of grants per receiving country
Bilateral	8	11	1.4
Multilateral	15	36	2.4
NGOs	3	10	3.3
Regional organizations	10	18	1.8
Private foundations	2	5	2.5
Total	38	83	2.2

The low level of exploitation of bilateral funds may be a reflection of a lack of inclusion of animal genetic resources in national planning processes, which have increasingly become the basis for allocation of bilateral and multilateral “basket funding”. This suggests a lack of lobbying power on the part of National Focal Points for Animal Genetic Resources.

Multilateral funding makes up the bulk of external funding (15 countries). Most of the external funding received by European countries comes from various programmes of the European Union (EU). Most other countries did not specify the origin of the external funding.

Figure 1. Number of grants by funding source and region



In most regions, support from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or private foundations is small. However, there are countries that successfully tap NGO resources, as indicated by the high numbers of NGO-funded projects per recipient country (Table 4).

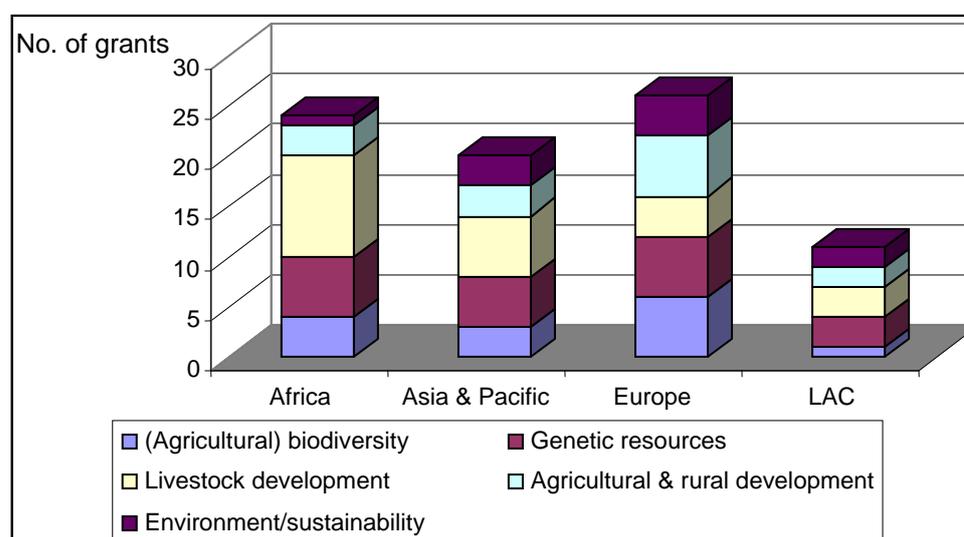
Regional organizations also provide significant financial resources for animal genetic resources. This contribution was highest in Africa, due to a previous United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)-funded South African Development Community (SADC) project (Figure 1 and Table 5).

Table 5. Funding sources per region as specified by 16 National Coordinators

Region	Funding sources
Africa	FAO (2); African Development Bank (2); International Fund for Agricultural Development; Global Environment Facility (GEF); UNDP (through SADC)
Asia and the Pacific	Not specified by respondents
Europe	EU (7); domestic foundations; research council; NordGen; government; World Bank; Sweden/SIDA; Germany/GTZ, GEF; Public-Private Partnerships in gene bank collections and research
Latin America and the Caribbean	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA); EU; World Bank (loans); Inter-American Bank for Development

Most of the grants received by the responding countries and used for activities related to animal genetic resources are not specifically destined for animal genetic resources. Countries received the highest share of funds for animal genetic resources through livestock development programmes (29 percent), followed by programmes targeting specific genetic resources (25 percent). Less funding for animal genetic resources was received through biodiversity (17 percent) agriculture/rural development (17 percent) and environment/sustainability (12 percent) programmes. Bilateral donors had the highest shares in environment/sustainability and agricultural/rural development programmes, while multilateral donors and regional organizations had higher shares in biodiversity and genetic resources programmes.

The main targets for external funding differ across the regions (Figure 2). The majority of the external financial grants for Africa are directed to livestock development (42 percent). The share directed to genetic resources is similar in all regions (23 to 27 percent). For Europe, the targets of external funding are quite evenly distributed.

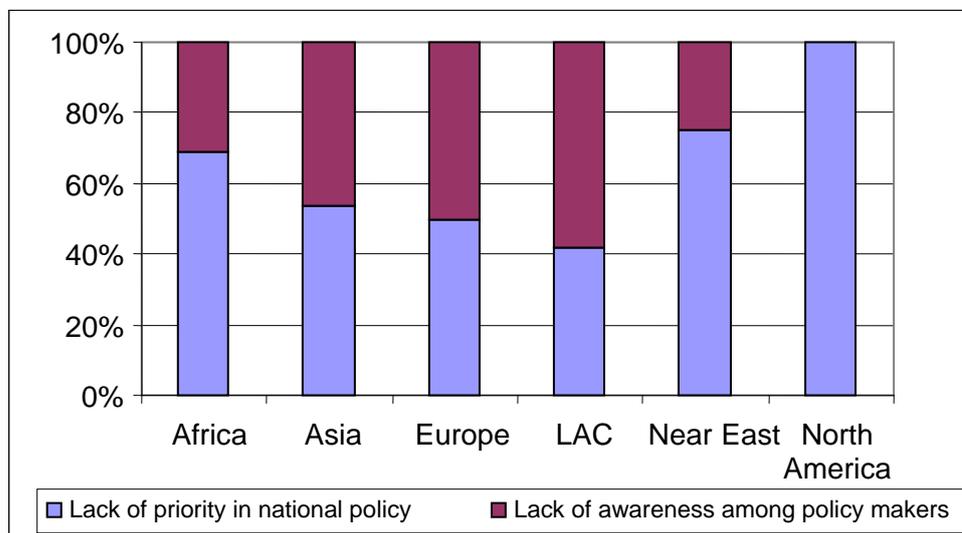
Figure 2. Regional differences in the targeting of grants

Obstacles to the mobilization of funding

Countries encounter obstacles when they try to mobilize financial resources at both national and international levels. Respondents were asked to choose between two reasons for difficulties experienced in the mobilization of national funding resources – lack of priority given in national policy and lack of awareness among policy-makers. The two are in fact related – a lack of priority given in national policies to programmes dealing with animal genetic resources may be a consequence of the fact that few or no policy-makers are aware of

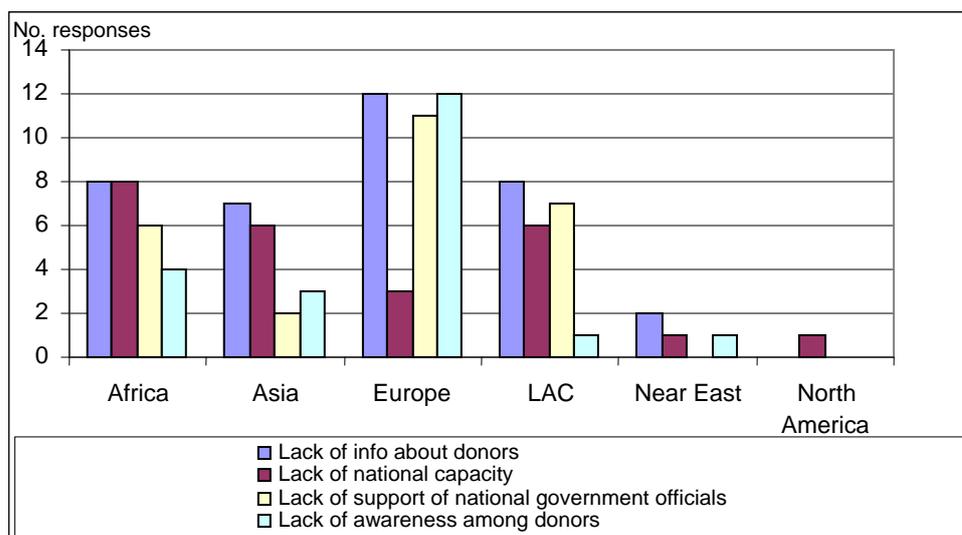
the need for such programmes. However, while National Coordinators from Europe mentioned both reasons with the same frequency, respondents from Africa, the Near East and North America consider the lack of priority in national policies to be crucial, while lack of awareness among policy-makers seems to be regarded as a lesser problem (Figure 3). The average for all countries indicates that lack of priority in national policies is a slightly larger obstacle than non-awareness among policy-makers.

Figure 3. Obstacles to the mobilization of national funding



The mobilization of external funding resources also proves difficult (Figure 4). All regions (except North America) are affected by a lack of information about potential donors. A lack of national capacity to write proposals and obtain funding was noted in every region (although many European countries are exceptions). Lack of support from the national government in mobilizing international financial support is seen as an obstacle in many countries, with the exception of the majority of countries in Asia and the Pacific. A lack of awareness among donors about animal genetic resources projects that they could support is considered to be a problem in about 35 percent of the countries. All countries taken together, the largest perceived obstacle in the search for external funding is the lack of information about donors.

Figure 4. Obstacles to the mobilization of external funding



Some National Coordinators note that national systems for government allocation of funds, even when they are from external sources, are competitive, complicated and bureaucratic. Direct support from donors to institutions implementing animal genetic resources projects should, thus, be stimulated.

Priorities for financial support

National Coordinators were asked to point out which of the eight technical priority areas and five cross-cutting activities listed below they considered the most important (with multiple responses allowed).

Cross-cutting activity areas

National policies and legal frameworks
Strengthening institutions
Research and sector analysis
Training and education
Awareness raising

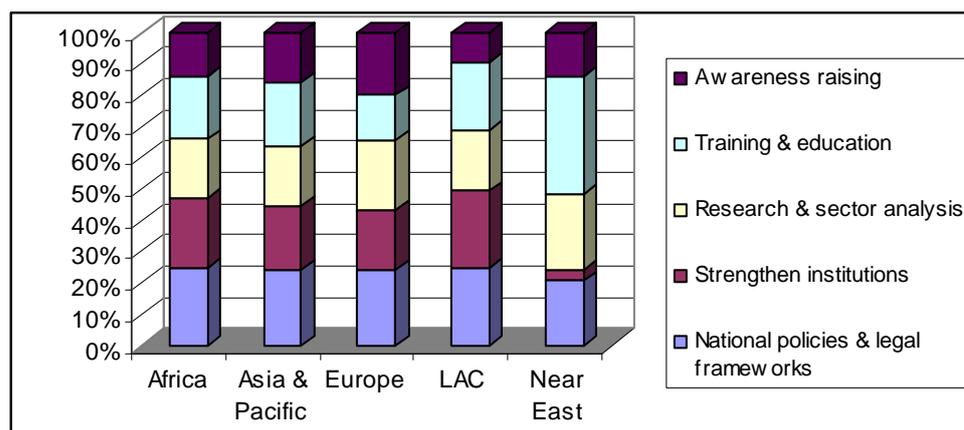
Technical priority areas

Characterization
Inventory and monitoring
Breeding programmes
Agro-ecosystems approach
Indigenous peoples
Niche markets and incentives
In situ conservation
Ex situ conservation

The need for support for the development of national policies and frameworks was mentioned by 24 percent of all respondents; 21 percent mentioned research and sector analysis; 20 percent strengthening institutions, 19 percent training and education, while only 16 percent mentioned awareness raising. The low importance given to awareness-raising contrasts with the reported significance of lack of awareness among policy-makers as a constraint to mobilizing national funding for animal genetic resources.

Respondents from the Near East expressed the greatest need for training and education, while the respondents from Europe expressed the greatest need for support in awareness raising.

Figure 5. Cross-cutting activity areas needing support



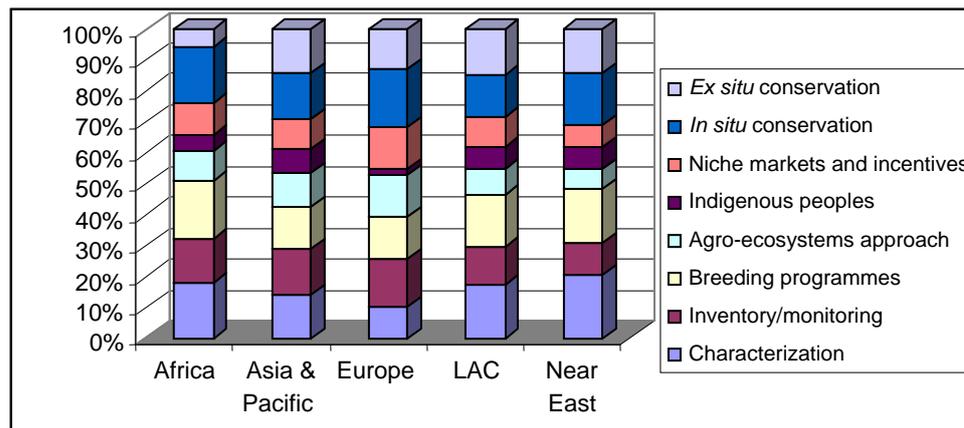
Note: responses received from 59 countries.

Despite regional differences, respondents from all regions indicated a need for support in all technical and cross-cutting areas related to animal genetic resources management. *In situ* conservation (16 percent of all respondents), characterization (15 percent), breeding programmes (15 percent), inventory and monitoring (14 percent) and *ex situ* conservation (13 percent) were the most frequently mentioned. Agro-ecosystems approaches and niche markets and incentives (11 percent each) and indigenous peoples (5 percent) ranked slightly lower.

Across all regions, the most important combination is *research and sector analysis for characterization* purposes. The development of national policies and legal frameworks is regarded as important for practically all priority targets with the exception of the priority target “indigenous peoples”. Twenty-one countries consider strengthening institutions for inventory and monitoring as well as for *in situ* conservation to be key priorities. Support for indigenous peoples was mentioned by only 5 percent of respondents.

The priority technical areas vary slightly among the regions. Respondents from Africa had the highest need for support with breeding programmes, followed by characterization and *in situ* conservation (Figure 6). The Near East had the highest need in characterization.

Figure 6. Technical priority areas needing support



Note: responses received from 59 countries.

Africa (12 countries)

Among respondents from Africa, the development of national policies and legal frameworks and the strengthening of institutions were the areas most frequently identified as priorities for assistance. Research and sector analysis, and training and education followed. Overall, characterization, breeding programmes and *in situ* conservation were considered to be the most important priorities for Africa. The combination shared by the largest number African countries is *strengthening institutions for inventory and monitoring* (9 countries); this is followed by *training and education for characterization* (8) *strengthening institutions for breeding programmes* (7) and *national policies and legal frameworks for in situ conservation* (7).

Asia and the Pacific (10 countries)

Among respondents from Asia and the Pacific the development of national policies and legal frameworks, institutional strengthening, and training and education were the areas most frequently identified as priorities for assistance. *Strengthening institutions for ex situ conservation, national policies and legal frameworks for breeding and training and education for characterization* were the most frequent combinations (7 countries each).

Europe (23 countries)

Respondents from Europe reported the need for assistance in practically all areas, with training and education being a relative exception. *In situ* conservation was considered to be the highest priority in this region. Inventory and monitoring, niche markets and incentives, and *ex situ* conservation are also important targets. Respondents from fourteen countries identified *research and sector analysis for characterization* as a key priority; followed by *awareness raising for in situ conservation* (13) and *awareness raising for niche markets and incentives* (12) and *strengthening institutions for in situ conservation* (12).

Latin America and the Caribbean (11 countries)

Respondents from Latin American and Caribbean indicated the need for assistance in practically all areas except for awareness raising. Characterization and breeding programmes appear to be the most important priorities this region, followed by *ex situ* and *in situ* conservation. *Strengthening institutions for breeding programmes, research and sector analysis for characterization* and *strengthening institutions for in situ conservation* were the most frequent combinations (8 countries each).

Near East (3 countries)

Respondents from the Near East focused on characterization and *in situ* conservation, followed by breeding programmes, for which assistance is required in *training and education, research and sector analysis* and in the *development of national policies and legal frameworks*.

North America (1)

The most important priority area for respondents from North America was *research and sector analysis for ex situ conservation*. Other priority areas were *strengthening institutions and raising awareness for ex situ conservation* and *research and sector analysis for characterisation* and for *inventory and monitoring*.

Experiences and priorities of donors

Only four private foundations, the Christensen Fund⁴, the Protected Areas Conservation Trust⁵, Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council⁶ in the United Kingdom, and the Eiselen-Foundation⁷ in Germany replied to the questionnaire on the priorities of donors. Two of these organizations have a budget available for projects related to animal genetic resources and have funded various activities related to animal genetic resources, either on the research or on the community-based management side. They consider the quality of proposals they receive to be fairly good.

Suggestions for improvement from National Coordinators and donors

At the end of the questionnaire, National Coordinators and donors provided suggestions as to how FAO might facilitate countries' search for funding. These suggestions emerge from priorities identified by the National Coordinators and the obstacles they encounter in the search for funding; they can be regarded as recommendations for the development of the Funding Strategy for the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action*. The National Coordinators requested assistance from FAO for the following activities:

- Provide online information on funding possibilities for use by *countries and other stakeholders* (using the Facilitating Mechanism for the Implementation of the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture);
- Create an online facility *for donors* that provides country profiles indicating up-to-date priorities and short briefs of country/regional projects run by a wide range of stakeholders that need support and would contribute to the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action*. The facility should be easily accessible, and provide donors with the opportunity to directly contact the stakeholders in the countries of interest. National Coordinators should update this profile database on a regular basis. An

⁴ http://www.christensenfund.org/frame_about.html

⁵ <http://www.pactbelize.org/default.asp>

⁶ For more information about BBSRC activities see BBSRC review of farm animal genomics (http://www.bbsrc.ac.uk/organisation/policies/reviews/scientific_areas/0507_farm_animal_genomics_report.pdf)

⁷ http://www.eiselen-stiftung.de/index_e.html

additional advantage of this facility might be that countries could more easily identify partners with similar needs for collaborative projects.

- Create, within DAD-IS, a database of experts who can be contacted regarding questions about funding opportunities and proposal preparation. The experts could be selected at national, regional or international level.
- Create a database of all institutions involved in animal genetic resources activities. This might make it easier for countries to understand how other countries organize these activities.
- Publish success stories about countries who successfully applied for funding. These success stories could focus on successful partnerships with private organizations or fruitful collaborations between several countries in the quest for financial support. In addition to these success stories, it might be useful to publish online a general checklist on how to find donors, how to find partners and how to write proposals.
- Stimulate regional and subregional cooperation for the mobilization of financial resources. National Coordinators from Africa suggested that the East African Community could provide a platform. Another National Coordinator suggested that regional organizations could organize regional forums to bring together donors and countries. It was suggested that FAO regional offices play a role in such regional forums.
- Create a special line of TCP (Technical Cooperation Programme of FAO) projects with long time horizons that would fit to the conservation of AnGR. This should be further elaborated within FAO.
- Promote bilateral cooperation for capacity-building. Several countries in South America, for instance, provided seed money to researchers that allowed them to initiate longer-term bilateral projects.
- Prepare and present training courses and workshops to build capacity for proposal writing, and to develop manuals (for proposal writing, searching for donors, etc);
- Develop a standard information package to improve awareness raising among policy-makers. As it was recognized that animal genetic resources issues are sometimes difficult to communicate, one National Coordinator suggested presenting the issues during forums dealing with, for example, animal welfare, the environment or climate change. It would be useful to have a standard information package for the “marketing” of projects on animal genetic resources, to facilitate the task of attracting investments from the private sector, NGOs and other funding sources. The information package could also be used to convince policy-makers of the importance of animal genetic resources.

III. Conclusions and recommendations

From the analysis of the questionnaires it becomes clear that:

- a. Many countries still have to develop a national programme/strategy for animal genetic resources and the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action*.
- b. Few countries have a detailed overview of the budget that is available and spent on animal genetic resources.
- c. Patterns of external funding received by countries differ greatly from region to region; multilateral funding (especially from the EU) is by far the largest form of external support;
- d. The types of activities funded through external funding differ also by region. General genetic resources management and livestock development are the major targets – in

-
- three of the four regions in which countries receive external support (Europe being the exception).
- e. Countries have specific priorities in cross-cutting and technical areas, considering these priorities can help ensure that adequate and appropriate support is provided to countries and/or regions.
 - f. Countries face various obstacles to the mobilization of financial resources, which need to be addressed in a coordinated manner:
 - internally, a lack of priority given to animal genetic resources by the government and low awareness among policy-makers; and
 - externally, a lack of information about donors, together with a lack of national capacity to prepare proposals, a lack support from national government officials and low levels of awareness among donors.
 - g. Donors are interested in supporting countries to implement the *Global Plan of Action*, either directly or as a component of related programmes.

Annex I

Questionnaire on the needs of countries to implement the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources

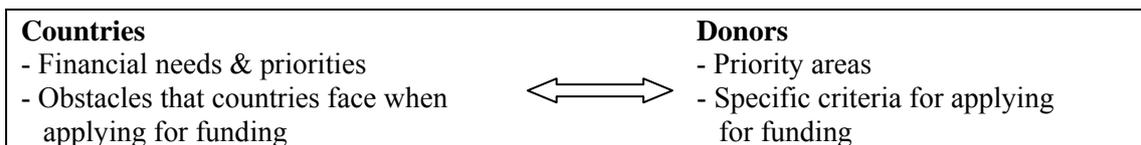
This questionnaire consists of 6 questions and takes ca. 10 minutes to fill in.

The International Technical Conference on Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, held in Interlaken, Switzerland, from 3 to 7 September 2007, adopted the *Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources* and the Interlaken Declaration on Animal Genetic Resources. The action plan aims to halt the alarming rate of extinction of livestock breeds and to promote better use of the diversity of farm animals in the fight against poverty and hunger.

The Interlaken Conference recognized that the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources will require substantial and additional capacity-building, transfer of technology and financial resources, either bilaterally or through appropriate national and international organizations.

The Interlaken Conference also recognized the essential role of FAO in facilitating the mobilisation of donor resources for animal genetic resources. It requested FAO's Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture to develop a Funding Strategy to assist countries in mobilising resources for national implementation.

FAO is currently preparing tentative elements for the Funding Strategy for consideration by the Commission's Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources. The Funding Strategy is not expected to be a financial mechanism. Rather, it is expected to be a strategy, which may include a set of tools and services to assist the country-driven mobilisation of financial resources among existing donors. A key question in the development of the Funding Strategy is how to improve the linkages between the financial needs of countries and the specific priorities of donors, while removing the obstacles countries face when applying for funding.



The objective of this questionnaire is to survey national needs with regard to the mobilisation of funds for activities for the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources. The needs of countries will be compared to the priorities and criteria of the donors, which will also receive a questionnaire on their awareness of animal genetic resources, their priorities and criteria.

We kindly ask all National Coordinators to fill in this questionnaire, as you are in the best position to answer general questions about the needs of your countries. Answers can be given to your best judgment as National Coordinator – they will not be taken as official positions of your government.

We thank you very much for your time and valuable inputs.

PLEASE INDICATE ALL MULTIPLE CHOICE ANSWERS WITH THE LETTER 'X' (except question 4)

First name:

Last name:

E-mail:

Name of organization:

1. To what type of organisation do you belong?

<input type="checkbox"/>	Government, Ministry of Agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/>	Government, other ministry
<input type="checkbox"/>	Research institution
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other, namely:

2. Does your government have a national programme / strategy for the management of animal genetic resources (including breeding and conservation measures)?

<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	No

If yes, what is - approximately - the latest annual budget of your government for animal genetic resources? (Please fill in the budget in \$ equivalents)

--

3. Has your country received financial assistance from external sources for the management of animal genetic resources since 2000?

<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	No

If yes, please indicate the kind of external funding source(s) and their targets:

Source:	Target: (Agricultural) Biodiversity	Genetic resources	Livestock development	Agricultural & rural development	Environmental sustainability
Bilateral					
Multilateral					
NGO					
Private foundations					
Regional organisations					

Additional comments:

--

4. Which activities in the cross-table below are most important for your country at this moment?

Please select a maximum of 10 activities* and indicate the priority level (1 is high, 3 is low).

	<i>National policies & legal frameworks</i>	<i>Strengthen institutions</i>	<i>Research & sector analysis</i>	<i>Training & education (human capacity)</i>	<i>Awareness raising</i>
Characterisation					
Inventory/monitoring					
Breeding programmes					
Agro ecosystems approach					
Indigenous peoples					
Niche markets and incentives					
In situ conservation					
Ex situ conservation					

* Each selected activity will be counted separately (i.e. when 2 activities are chosen in 1 row, they will be considered as separate activities)

Additional comments:

--

5. What obstacles do you encounter in mobilizing financial resources? (specify in text boxes)

Mobilising national financial resources

	Lack of priority given to animal genetic resources activities in national policy
	Lack of awareness among national policy makers about animal genetic resources

Comments:

--

Mobilising external financial resources

	Lack of information about donors, their priorities and eligibility criteria
	Lack of national capacity to develop eligible project proposals
	Lack of support by senior national government officials in the mobilisation of external sources
	Lack of awareness among donors about animal genetic resources

Comments:

6. What kind of service(s) would you like FAO to deliver in order to assist your country in mobilising financial resources to implement the Global Plan Action for Animal Genetic Resources (in response to obstacles identified in question 5)?
E.g. workshops, trainings, manuals, forums, online information on funding possibilities, online donor database, other facilitating activities . Please specify your answer.

Do you have any additional comments, ideas or suggestions? Please write them down here:

E.g. Did you miss a question in this questionnaire? Has your country a specific need, or rather a solution for a particular obstacle in mobilizing financial resources? Do you have personal experiences that FAO – and other countries – can learn from?

Annex II.

Questionnaire on the priorities of donors regarding the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources

NB. The original questionnaire is only available in PDF format.

This questionnaire consists of 12 questions and takes ca. 15 minutes to fill in.

Introduction

Livestock is vital for food security and agricultural development. More than 7000 breeds have been described in a recent survey* of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). The options that this diversity offers for maintaining and improving animal production will be of enormous significance in the coming decades. Climate change and the emergence of new and virulent livestock diseases highlight the importance of retaining the capacity to adapt our agricultural production systems. In the next forty years, the world's population will rise from 6.2 billion to 9 billion, with all this growth taking place in developing countries. More people will require more meat, eggs and other livestock products. A wide portfolio of animal genetic resources will be crucial in adapting and developing the world's agricultural production systems and increasing the resilience of our food supply. Despite their important roles in society, particularly for poor rural households, the diversity of farm animals is under threat. Around 20% of the world's breeds of cattle, goats, pigs, horses and poultry are currently at risk of extinction. FAO recognises the enormous potential of animal genetic resources to contribute to livelihood improvement and the eradication of hunger. Sustainable use and conservation of livestock are essential for our future.

Global Plan of Action

The International Technical Conference on Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, held in Interlaken, Switzerland, from 3 to 7 September 2007, adopted the *Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources* and the *Interlaken Declaration on Animal Genetic Resources*. The action plan aims to halt the alarming rate of extinction of livestock breeds and to promote better use of the diversity of farm animals in the fight against poverty and hunger. The Interlaken Conference recognised that the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources* will require substantial and additional capacity-building, transfer of technology and financial resources, either bilaterally or through appropriate national and international organisations.

The Interlaken Conference also recognised the essential role of FAO in facilitating the mobilisation of donor resources for animal genetic resources. It requested FAO's Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture to develop a Funding Strategy to assist countries in mobilising resources for national implementation.

Objective of this questionnaire

FAO is currently preparing tentative elements for the Funding Strategy for consideration by the Commission's Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources. The Funding Strategy is not expected to be a financial mechanism. Rather, it is expected to be a strategy, which may include a set of tools and services to assist the country-driven mobilisation of financial resources among existing donors. A key question in the development of the Funding Strategy is how to improve the linkages between the financial needs of countries and the specific priorities and criteria for applying for funding of donors. **State of World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (FAO, 2007)*

Countries vs. Donors

Financial needs & priorities - Priority areas vs. Obstacles that countries face when applying for funding - Specific criteria for applying for funding applying

The objective of this questionnaire is to survey donors' priorities and specific criteria for applying for funding with regard to activities involving animal genetic resources. The results will be compared to the needs of countries that will be identified through another questionnaire directed at National Coordinators for animal genetic resources. We thank you very much for your time and valuable inputs.

Name of organisation

Name of contact person

Country

E-mail

1. Did you know about the *Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources*?
 - Yes
 - No
2. Which activities do you currently fund that involve animal genetic resources? Please list below.
3. Do you focus on specific regions?
 - Yes
 - NoIf yes, please specify:
4. Who are the target beneficiaries or partners of your funding programme(s)?
 - Government
 - NGOs & community based organisations
 - Indigenous peoples
 - Multilateral & regional organisations
 - Research institutions

- Educational institutions
 - Breed associations / farmers groups
 - Women & development
 - Individuals
 - Please specify groups indicated above:
5. Which **general** thematic areas are covered by your funding programme(s)?
- Agricultural biodiversity
 - Genetic resources
 - Livestock development
 - Biodiversity (general)
 - Agricultural & rural development
 - Environment / sustainability
 - None of the above (continue with question 7)
6. Which **specific** thematic areas are covered by your funding programme(s)?
- Characterisation, inventory & monitoring of animal genetic resources
 - Sustainable use and development of animal genetic resources
 - In situ* conservation of animal genetic resources
 - Ex situ* conservation of animal genetic resources
 - None of the above
7. Which **horizontal activities** are covered by your funding programme(s)?
- Strengthening of institutions
 - Research & sector analysis
 - Training & education (human capacity)
 - Awareness raising
 - Development of national policies & legal frameworks
 - Community based development
 - None of the above
8. What is the potentially **available annual budget** for activities that involve animal genetic resources?
- Potential budget in \$ equivalents
9. What was the total annual **financial support requested by applicants** for activities that involve animal genetic resources over the last reporting period?
- Sum requested in \$ equivalents
- Please specify activities

10. What was the total annual **financial support you have granted** to activities that involve animal genetic resources over the last reporting period?
- Sum granted in \$ equivalents
- Please specify funded activities
11. What is the average quality of the proposals you receive involving animal genetic resources?
- Very poor
 - Poor
 - Pretty good
 - Good
 - Comments
12. What kind of **service(s) of FAO** could assist your organisation in identifying and strategically funding activities that support the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources*? *E.g. Information on or presentation of Global Plan of Action and FAO activities on animal genetic resources, information on needs and priorities of (developing) countries and regions, (online) forum for donors interested in animal genetic resources, other facilitating activities. Please specify below.*

Do you have additional comments, ideas or suggestions? Please list them below.

If the Submission by E-mail does not work, please PRINT this questionnaire and send it by fax to **0039 06 570 53927**. Please also print if you wish to have a copy for yourself.

THANK YOU