

Appendix 1

First draft

of

**The State of the World's
Animal Genetic Resources
for Food and Agriculture**

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Contents

Acknowledgements	i
Preface	iv
The reporting and preparatory process	1

Part 1

The state of agricultural biodiversity in the livestock sector

Introduction

SECTION A: ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF LIVESTOCK DIVERSITY

1 Introduction	8
2 The livestock domestication process	9
3 Ancestors and geographic origins of our livestock.....	12
4 Dispersal of domesticated animals	16
5 Transformations in livestock following domestication	19
6 Conclusions	20
7 References	21

SECTION B: STATUS OF ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES

1 Introduction	25
2 State of reporting	26
3 Species diversity	28
3.1 The big five.....	29
3.2 Other widespread species	32
3.3 Species with a narrower distribution	32
4 Breed diversity.....	33
4.1 Overview	33
4.2 Local breeds.....	37
4.3 Regional transboundary breeds	38
4.4 International transboundary breeds	39
5 Risk status of animal genetic resources	39
6 Trends in erosion	45
6.1 Changes in the number of breeds in the different breed groups.....	45
6.2 Trends in erosion	46
7 Conclusions	49

SECTION C: FLOWS OF ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES

1 Introduction	51
2 Driving forces and historical phases in gene flows	51
2.1 Phase 1: prehistory to the eighteenth century.....	52
2.2 Phase 2: nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries	53
2.3 Phase 3: mid-twentieth century to the present.....	53
3 The “big five”	55

3.1 Cattle	57
3.2 Sheep	62
3.3 Goats.....	66
3.4 Pigs	68
3.5 Chickens	70
3.6 Other species	71
4 Impacts of gene flows on diversity	72
4.1 Diversity-enhancing gene flow.....	72
4.2 Diversity-reducing gene flow	73
4.3 Diversity-neutral gene flow	73
4.4 The future	73
5 References	74

SECTION D: USES AND VALUES OF ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES

1 Introduction	77
2 Contribution to national economies.....	77
3 Patterns of livestock distribution	80
4 Food production.....	83
5 Production of fibre, skins, hides and pelts	85
6 Agricultural inputs, transport and fuel.....	86
7 Other uses and values	89
7.1 Savings and risk management	89
7.2 Sociocultural roles	90
7.3 Environmental services	93
8 Roles of livestock for the poor.....	94
9 Conclusions	96
10 References	96

SECTION E: ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES AND RESISTANCE TO DISEASE

1 Introduction	98
2 Disease resistant or tolerant breeds.....	99
2.1 Trypanosomiasis.....	101
2.2 Ticks and tick-borne diseases	101
2.3 Internal parasites.....	102
2.4 Foot rot	103
2.5 Bovine leukosis	104
2.6 Diseases of poultry	104
3 Opportunities for within-breed selection for disease resistance	105
4 Conclusions	106
5 References	106

SECTION F: THREATS TO LIVESTOCK GENETIC DIVERSITY

1 Introduction	109
2 Livestock sector trends: economic, social and policy factors.....	110
3 Disasters and emergencies.....	115
4 Epidemics and disease control measures	120
5 Conclusions	124
6 References	125

Part 2

Livestock Sector Trends

Introduction

SECTION A: DRIVERS OF CHANGE IN THE LIVESTOCK SECTOR

1	Changes in demand.....	131
1.1	Purchasing power	133
1.2	Urbanization	133
1.3	Consumer taste and preference.....	133
2	Trade and retailing.....	134
2.1	Flows of livestock and their products.....	134
2.2	The rise of large retailers and vertical coordination along the food chain	136
3	Changing natural environment	137
4	Advances in technology.....	138
5	Policy environment.....	139

SECTION B: LIVESTOCK SECTOR'S RESPONSE

1	Landless industrialized production systems	144
1.1	Overview and trends.....	144
1.2	Environmental issues.....	148
2	Small-scale landless systems	151
2.1	Overview	151
2.2	Environmental issues.....	152
2.3	Trends	152
3	Grassland based systems.....	153
3.1	Overview	153
3.2	Environmental issues.....	154
3.3	Trends.....	155
4	Mixed farming systems.....	157
4.1	Overview	157
4.2	Environmental issues.....	159
4.3	Trends	159
5	Issues in mixed irrigated systems	161

SECTION C: IMPLICATIONS OF THE CHANGES IN THE LIVESTOCK SECTOR FOR GENETIC DIVERSITY

References	164
------------------	-----

Part 3

The state of capacities in animal genetic resource management

Introduction

SECTION A: INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS

1	Introduction	170
2	Analytical framework	171
	2.1 Stakeholders' involvement and background at country level	171
	2.2 Assessment of institutional capacities at country level	171
	2.3 Organizations and networks with a potential role in regional and international collaboration	173
3	Stakeholders, institutions, capacities and structures	173
	3.1 Stakeholder involvement in the State of the World process at country level	173
	3.2 Assessment of institutional capacities at country and regional level	174
	3.3 Organizations and networks with a potential role in subregional, regional and international collaboration	179
4	Conclusions	183
5	References	185
6	Annex	186

SECTION B: STRUCTURED BREEDING PROGRAMMES

1	Introduction	196
2	Species priorities and breeding objectives	197
	2.1 Cattle	197
	2.2 Buffaloes	199
	2.3 Sheep and goats	199
	2.4 Pigs	199
	2.5 Poultry	199
	2.6 Other species	200
3	Organizational structures	200
4	Tools and implementation	202
5	Overview of breeding programmes by region	204
	5.1 Africa	205
	5.2 Asia	206
	5.3 Europe and the Caucasus	208
	5.4 Latin America and the Caribbean	209
	5.5 Near and Middle East	211
	5.6 North America and Southwest Pacific	211
6	Conclusions and future priorities	212
7	References	214
8	Annex	214

SECTION C: CONSERVATION PROGRAMMES

1	Introduction	219
2	Global status	220
3	Stakeholders	221
	3.1 National governments	221
	3.2 Universities and research institutes	221
	3.3 Civil society organizations and breeders' associations	222
	3.4 Farmers	222
	3.5 Part-time or hobby farmers	222
	3.6 Breeding companies	222

4	Conservation at species level – status and opportunities	223
4.1	Cattle	223
4.2	Sheep	223
4.3	Goats	224
4.4	Pigs	224
4.5	Chickens	224
4.6	Horses	225
5	<i>In vivo</i> and <i>in vitro</i> conservation programmes at regional level	225
5.1	Africa	225
5.2	Asia	228
5.3	Europe	229
5.4	Latin America and the Caribbean	231
5.5	Near and Middle East	232
5.6	North America	232
5.7	Southwest Pacific	233
6	Opportunities for improving conservation programmes	234
7	Conclusions and priorities	235
8	References	236

SECTION D: REPRODUCTIVE AND MOLECULAR BIOTECHNOLOGY

1	Introduction	237
2	Global overview	237
2.1	Africa	238
2.2	Asia	239
2.3	Europe and the Caucasus	240
2.4	Latin America and the Caribbean	242
2.5	Near and Middle East	243
2.6	North America	243
2.7	Southwest Pacific	243
3	Conclusions	244
4	References	244

SECTION E: LEGISLATION AND REGULATION

1	International legal framework – major instruments	245
1.1	Introduction	245
1.2	Legal framework for the management of biodiversity	245
1.3	Access and benefit sharing	247
1.4	Legal framework for international trade	248
1.5	Intellectual property rights	249
1.6	Legal framework for biosecurity	250
1.7	Conclusions	252
1.8	References	253
2	Emerging legal issues	253
2.1	Patenting	253
2.2	Livestock Keepers' Rights	258
3	Regulatory frameworks at regional level	259
3.1	Introduction	259
3.2	European Union Legislation: an example of a comprehensive regional legal framework	260
3.3	Conclusions	268
3.4	Legislation cited	268
4	National legislation and policy	274
4.1	Introduction	274
4.2	Methods	274
4.3	Implementation of AnGR legislation and programmes	275

4.4 Country Reports analysis.....	275
4.5 Conclusions	297
4.6 References	298

Part 4

State of the art in the management of animal genetic resources

Introduction

SECTION A: BASIC CONCEPTS

1 Animal genetic resources and breeds	300
2 Management of animal genetic resources.....	301
3 Risk status classification.....	303
4 References	305

SECTION B: METHODS FOR CHARACTERIZATION

1 Introduction	307
2 Characterization – as the basis for decision-making	307
3 Tools for characterization	310
3.1 Surveying.....	310
3.2 Monitoring.....	313
3.3 Molecular genetic characterization.....	314
3.4 Information systems	314
4 Conclusions	317
5 References	317

SECTION C: MOLECULAR MARKERS – A TOOL FOR EXPLORING GENETIC DIVERSITY

1 Introduction	319
2 The roles of molecular technologies in characterization	320
3 Overview of molecular techniques	321
3.1 Techniques using DNA markers to assess genetic diversity	323
3.2 Using markers to estimate effective population size	325
3.3 Molecular tools for targeting functional variation.....	325
4 The role of bioinformatics	330
5 Conclusions	330
6 References	333

SECTION D: GENETIC IMPROVEMENT METHODS TO SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE UTILIZATION

1 Introduction	338
2 The context for genetic improvement.....	338
2.1 Changing demand.....	338
2.2 Diverse production environments.....	338
2.3 Increasing recognition of the importance of genetic diversity	339
2.4 Scientific and technological advances.....	339
2.5 Economic considerations.....	344
3 Elements of a breeding programme.....	344
3.1 Breeding goals.....	346
3.2 Selection criteria.....	347
3.3 Design of the breeding schemes	348

3.4	Data recording and management	349
3.5	Genetic evaluation	350
3.6	Selection and mating	351
3.7	Progress monitoring.....	351
3.8	Dissemination of genetic progress.....	351
4	Breeding programmes in high input systems.....	352
4.1	Dairy and beef cattle breeding.....	352
4.2	Sheep and goat breeding	357
4.3	Pig and poultry breeding	358
5	Breeding programmes in low input systems.....	361
5.1	Description of low input systems	361
5.2	Breeding strategies	363
6	Breeding in the context of conservation	374
6.1	Methods for monitoring small populations	374
6.2	Conservation through breeding	375
7	Conclusions	376
8	References	377

SECTION E: METHODS FOR ECONOMIC VALUATION

1	Introduction	382
2	Development of methodologies for economic analysis.....	383
3	Application of economic methodologies in AnGR management	386
3.1	Value of livestock genetic resources to farmers	386
3.2	Costs and benefits of conservation	387
3.3	Targeting of farmers for participation in <i>in situ</i> breed conservation programmes	388
3.4	Priority setting in livestock conservation programmes	389
3.5	Priority setting in livestock breeding strategies.....	390
3.6	General policy analysis development.....	390
4	Implications for policies and future research.....	391
5	References	392

SECTION F: METHODS FOR CONSERVATION

1	Introduction	394
2	Arguments for conservation	395
2.1	Arguments related to the past	395
2.2	Safeguarding for future needs.....	396
2.3	Arguments related to the present situation	397
3	The unit of conservation	398
4	Conservation of plant versus animal genetic resources	398
5	Information for conservation decisions	401
6	<i>In vivo</i> conservation.....	403
6.1	Background.....	403
6.2	Genetic management of populations	404
6.3	Self-sustaining strategies for local breeds	405
6.4	<i>In situ</i> versus <i>ex situ</i> approaches to <i>in vivo</i> conservation	408
7	Current status and future prospects for cryoconservation	411
7.1	Gametes	411
7.2	Embryos.....	412
7.3	Cryoconservation of somatic cells and somatic cell cloning.....	413
7.4	Choice of genetic material.....	414
7.5	Security in genebanks.....	415
8	Resource allocation strategies in conservation	415
8.1	Methods for setting priorities	415
8.2	Optimization strategies for planning conservation programmes	416
9	Conclusions	419

10 References	422
SECTION G: RESEARCH PRIORITIES	
1 Information for effective utilization and conservation	425
2 Information systems	425
3 Molecular methods	425
4 Characterization	426
5 Genetic improvement methods for low external input systems.....	426
6 Conservation methods	427
7 Decision support tools for conservation	427
8 Economic analysis	428
9 Access and benefit sharing	428

Part 5

Needs and challenges in animal genetic resources management

Introduction

1 Knowledge of animal genetic diversity: concepts, methods and technologies.....	432
2 Capacity in animal genetic resources management	435
2.1 Capacity in characterization, sustainable use and conservation of AnGR	435
2.2 Capacity in institutions and policy making	437
3 Major challenges for livestock development and animal genetic resources management ...	439
4 Accepting global responsibility	441

Abbreviations and Acronyms	443
----------------------------------	-----

BOXES

Box 1 The domestication process.....	10
Box 2 Molecular characterization – a tool to understand livestock origin and diversity	12
Box 3 The history of African pastoralism	17
Box 4 What is new compared to the World Watch List for Domestic Animal Diversity?	25
Box 5 Glossary: populations – breeds –regions	26
Box 6 Glossary: risk status classification.....	40
Box 7 Gene flows resulting from colonization.....	53
Box 8 Nelore cattle.....	61
Box 9 Continuous repackaging of genes –Dorper sheep.....	65
Box 10 Hybrid pigs	69
Box 11 The chicken breeding industry.....	71
Box 12 Linguistic links between cattle and wealth	90
Box 13 The history of Hungarian Grey cattle – changing uses over time.....	94
Box 14 Mongolian reindeer under threat.....	112
Box 15 Policy distortions influencing the erosion of pig genetic resources in Viet Nam.....	113
Box 16 Which dairy breeds for tropical smallholders?	115
Box 17 War and rehabilitation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	120
Box 18 Sustainable utilization of the Iberian pig in Spain – a success story	134
Box 19 Overcoming constraints to the development of small-scale market oriented dairying	136
Box 20 Facts and trends in the emerging world food economy	141
Box 21 Suggestions for strengthening national structures	184
Box 22 Research and breed development in Africa	205
Box 23 Sheep breeding in Tunisia	205
Box 24 Buffalo breeding in India.....	206
Box 25 Goat breeding in the Republic of Korea	207
Box 26 Duck breeding in Viet Nam	208
Box 27 Pig breeding in Hungary	209
Box 28 Horse breeding – tradition and new requirements	209
Box 29 Beef cattle breeding in Brazil	210
Box 30 Breeding llamas in Argentina	210
Box 31 Influence of market forces on livestock breeding in the United States of America	212
Box 32 Sheep breeding in Australia.....	212
Box 33 Mali – role of the government	221
Box 34 Ethiopia – <i>in situ</i> conservation	226
Box 35 Morocco’s Plan Moutonnier – designated breeding areas to sustain local sheep breeds.....	227
Box 36 Conservation strategies in China	229
Box 37 Denmark – opportunities for <i>in vivo</i> conservation.....	230
Box 38 Brazil - implementation of a genebank.....	232
Box 39 United States of America - priorities in conservation programmes.....	233
Box 40 Australia – involvement of diverse stakeholders	234
Box 41 Impact of international zoosanitary regulations on animal genetic resources management – the example of FMD	251
Box 42 The first patented animal	255
Box 43 The African Union Model Law	260
Box 44 Malawi’s Environmental Management Act.....	276
Box 45 Turkey’s Law on Pastures No. 4342 (1998).....	278
Box 46 Slovenia’s Livestock Breeding Act (2002).....	278
Box 47 Mozambique’s Livestock Development Policy and Strategies	279
Box 48 Slovenia’s regulation on Conservation of Farm Animal Genetic Resources.....	281
Box 49 Uganda’s National Animal Genetic Resources Programme	282
Box 50 Ukraine’s Law About Animal Breeding	283
Box 51 Turkey’s Regulation on Protection of Animal Genetic Resources (2002)	283
Box 52 Lesotho’s Importation and Exportation of Livestock and Livestock Products Proclamation	285

Box 53 Malaysia's Animals Ordinance.....	285
Box 54 Hungary's Decree No 39	286
Box 55 Botswana's Stock Diseases (Semen) Regulations	286
Box 56 Barbados' incentive programme.....	287
Box 57 Uganda's Animal Breeding Act (2001).....	288
Box 58 Guatemala – decentralization of the registration of pure-bred animals	289
Box 59 Mongolia's White Revolution Programme.....	291
Box 60 The Philippine's White Revolution	291
Box 61 Russian Federation - Veterinary and Sanitary Requirements No. 13-8-01/1-8 (1999).....	293
Box 62 India - rules for transportation	294
Box 63 West Africa – pastoralist crossing borders	294
Box 64 The Islamic Republic of Iran's Act of National Veterinary System (1971)	296
Box 65 Definition of breed adopted by FAO	300
Box 66 Production environment descriptors for animal genetic resources	310
Box 67 Information systems at global level.....	316
Box 68 DNA, RNA and protein	319
Box 69 The new “-omics” scientific disciplines.....	320
Box 70 Recent developments in molecular biology.....	320
Box 71 Extraction and multiplication of DNA and RNA	321
Box 72 Commonly used DNA markers.....	322
Box 73 Sampling genetic material	322
Box 74 QTL mapping	326
Box 75 The population genomics approach	327
Box 76 Databases of biological molecules.....	330
Box 77 Glossary: molecular markers	332
Box 78 The changing body size of beef cattle in United States of America	348
Box 79 Calving problems in Belgian White Blue cattle	352
Box 80 Cross-breeding to address inbreeding-related problems in Holstein cattle.....	353
Box 81 Norwegian Red cattle - selection for functional traits	355
Box 82 Community based sheep management in the Peruvian Andes	362
Box 83 Genetic improvement of an indigenous livestock breed – Boran cattle in Kenya.....	363
Box 84 A llama breeding programme in Ayopaya, Bolivia.....	364
Box 85 Pastoralists' breeding criteria - insights from a community member	366
Box 86 The Bororo zebu of the WoDaaBe in Nigeria - selection for reliability in an extreme environment.....	367
Box 87 Community driven breeding programmes for local pig breeds in north Viet Nam	369
Box 88 The cost of heterosis	372
Box 89 Nigeria's Village Poultry Improvement Scheme.....	372
Box 90 A community-based and participatory dairy goat cross-breeding programme in a low input smallholder system in the Eastern Highlands of Kenya.....	373
Box 91 Economic values.....	383
Box 92 Glossary: conservation.....	394
Box 93 Red Maasai sheep – accelerating threats	395
Box 94 Decision-making in conservation and utilization – use of genetic diversity data.....	402
Box 95 Spatial analysis of genetic diversity.....	403
Box 96 In situ conservation of the Norwegian Feral Sheep	406
Box 97 Examples of incentive payment schemes at the national level	407
Box 98 An index of economic development potential for targeting <i>in situ</i> conservation investments	408
Box 99 Community based <i>in situ</i> conservation programme - a case from Patagonia	409
Box 100 Changes in production systems leading to replacement of local buffaloes – a case from Nepal	410
Box 101 Revival of the native Red and White Friesian cattle in the Netherlands	414
Box 102 Revival of the Enderby cattle in New Zealand	414
Box 103 Glossary: objective decision aids.....	417
Box 104 Optimum allocation of conservation funds – an example featuring African cattle breeds...	418

TABLES

Table 1 Regional overview of Country Reports.....	1
Table 2 Country Reports received.....	2
Table 3 Reports from international organisations	3
Table 4 Origin and domestication of livestock species	10
Table 5 Status of information recorded in the Global Databank for Animal Genetic Resources	26
Table 6 Distribution of mammalian species by region.....	28
Table 7 Distribution of avian species by region	29
Table 8 Proportion of the world's population size (2005) and number of local and regional transboundary breeds (January 2006) of the major livestock species by region	36
Table 9 Mammalian species – number of reported local breeds	37
Table 10 Avian species – number of reported local breeds.....	37
Table 11 Mammalian species – number of reported regional transboundary breeds	38
Table 12 Avian species – number of reported regional transboundary breeds.....	38
Table 13 Mammalian species - number of reported international transboundary breeds.....	39
Table 14 Avian Species - number of reported international transboundary breeds	39
Table 15 Number of extinct mammalian breeds	45
Table 16 Number of extinct avian breeds.....	45
Table 17 Years of extinction	45
Table 18 Reclassification of regional and international transboundary breeds from 1999 to 2006	46
Table 19 Changes in risk status of transboundary breeds from 1999 to 2006.....	47
Table 20 Risk status of transboundary breeds reported after 1999	47
Table 21 Changes in risk status of local breeds (1999) reclassified as transboundary breeds (2006)...	48
Table 22 Changes in risk status of local breeds from 1999 to 2006.....	48
Table 23 Risk status of local breeds reported after 1999	49
Table 24 Workforce employed in agriculture and land area per agricultural worker	79
Table 25 Number of animals by species/1000 human population.....	82
Table 26 Number of animals by species/1000 ha agricultural land	82
Table 27 Production of food of animal origin (kg/person/year).....	83
Table 28 Production of fibres skins and hides (1000 mt/year).....	85
Table 29 Trends in the use of animals for draught power	87
Table 30 Roles of livestock by livelihood strategy	95
Table 31 Selected studies indicating breed difference in resistance/tolerance to specific diseases	99
Table 32 Mammalian breeds reported to DAD-IS as having resistance/tolerance to specific diseases or parasites	101
Table 33 Breeds reported to DAD-IS as showing resistance/tolerance to trypanosomiasis.....	101
Table 34 Breeds reported to DAD-IS as showing resistance/tolerance to tick-burden	102
Table 35 Breeds reported to DAD-IS as showing resistance/tolerance to tick-borne diseases	102
Table 36 Breeds reported to DAD-IS as showing resistance/tolerance to internal parasites/worms ..	103
Table 37 Breeds reported to DAD-IS as showing resistance/tolerance to foot rot.....	104
Table 38 Cattle breeds reported to DAD-IS as showing resistance/tolerance to leukosis.....	104
Table 39 Breeds reported to DAD-IS as showing resistance/tolerance to avian diseases.....	105
Table 40 Impact of recent disease epidemics	122
Table 41 Examples of breeds affected by the FMD outbreak in the United Kingdom in 2001	123
Table 42 Projected trends in meat consumption from 2000 to 2050.....	132
Table 43 Projected trends in milk consumption from 2000 to 2050	132
Table 44 Standards in the livestock market and implications for small scale producers	137
Table 45 Trends in production of meat and milk in developing and developed countries.....	144
Table 46 Livestock numbers and production of the world's livestock production systems – averages for 2001–2003.....	145
Table 47 The developing countries with the highest meat and milk production (2004)	145
Table 48 Agriculture's contribution to global greenhouse gas and other emissions	150

Table 49	Estimated number of pastoralists in different geographic regions	153
Table 50	Land with rainfed crop production potential.....	157
Table 51	Main crop–animal interactions in crop-based livestock systems	158
Table 52	Shares of irrigated production in total crop production of developing countries.....	162
Table 53	Sources of information (Country Report sections) for the national level assessments	172
Table 54	Institutional assessment – infrastructure and capacities and participation	175
Table 55	Institutional assessment – research and knowledge	176
Table 56	Institutional assessment – state of policy development.....	177
Table 57	Organizations and networks that play or may play a role in animal genetic resources management.....	180
Table 58	Institutional assessment at country level.....	189
Table 59	List of international organizations and contributed reports on their activities	195
Table 60	Countries prioritizing breeding activities (by species).....	197
Table 61	Structured breeding activities for the main livestock species	198
Table 63	Strategies and tools used in cattle breeding.....	198
Table 63	Training, research and farmers’ organizations in current policies	201
Table 64	Stakeholder involvement in the development of animal genetic resources.....	202
Table 65	Number of countries reporting the use of artificial insemination.....	203
Table 66	Importance of species and locally adapted versus exotic breeds in current policies.....	204
Table 67	List of subsample countries used for analysis	214
Table 68	Strategies and tools used in sheep breeding	215
Table 69	Strategies and tools used in goat breeding	215
Table 70	Strategies and tools used in pig breeding	216
Table 71	Strategies and tools used in chicken breeding.....	216
Table 72	Countries reporting structured breeding activities in minor animal species	217
Table 73	Stakeholder involvement in structured cattle breeding activities.....	217
Table 74	Stakeholder involvement in structured sheep breeding activities	217
Table 75	Stakeholder involvement in structured goat breeding activities.....	218
Table 76	Stakeholder involvement in structured pig breeding activities	218
Table 77	Number of countries with conservation programmes	220
Table 78	Conservation activities at the global level.....	223
Table 79	Conservation activities in Africa.....	226
Table 80	Conservation activities in Asia.....	228
Table 81	Conservation activities in Europe and the Caucasus.....	230
Table 82	Conservation activities in Latin America and the Caribbean.....	231
Table 83	Conservation activities in the Near and Middle East	232
Table 84	Conservation activities in North America	233
Table 85	Conservation activities in the Southwest Pacific.....	233
Table 87	Use of biotechnologies by region.....	237
Table 87	Use of biotechnologies by species.....	238
Table 88	Instruments for sustaining livestock production systems	279
Table 89	Instruments in the field of conservation	282
Table 90	Instruments in the field of genetic improvement.....	284
Table 91	Instruments related to institutions active in genetic improvement	289
Table 92	Instruments in the field of standard setting	290
Table 93	Instruments for promoting trade in livestock products.....	292
Table 94	Instruments regulating import and export of genetic material	292
Table 95	Instruments regulating livestock movements and import and export of live animals and livestock products	295
Table 96	Regulations in the field of animal health.....	295
Table 97	Information recorded for mammalian species in the global databank for animal genetic resources	311
Table 98	Information recorded for avian species in the global databank for animal genetic resources.....	312
Table 99	Breeding objectives in ruminants	354

Table 100 Breeding objectives in pigs	358
Table 101 Breeding objectives in poultry	359
Table 102 Overview of valuation methodologies	385
Table 103 Conservation benefits and costs under a range of valuation methodologies – the case of the Box Keken pig (Yucatan, Mexico)	387
Table 104 Comparisons of biological, operational, and institutional factors influencing plant and animal genetic resources conservation.....	400
Table 105 Current status of cryoconservation techniques by species	413

FIGURES

Figure 1 Assignment of countries to regions and subregions in this report	6
Figure 2 Archaeological map of agricultural homelands and spread of Neolithic/Formative cultures, with approximate radiocarbon dates	9
Figure 3 Major centres of livestock domestication – based on archaeological and molecular genetic information	13
Figure 4 Origin and migration routes of domestic cattle in Africa	18
Figure 5 Proportion of national breed populations for which population figures have been reported ..	27
Figure 6 Regional distribution of major livestock species in 2005	30
Figure 7 Distribution of the world’s mammalian breeds by species	31
Figure 8 Distribution of the world’s avian breeds by species	32
Figure 9 Proportion of local and transboundary breeds at global level.....	34
Figure 10 Proportion of local and transboundary breeds at regional level.....	35
Figure 11 Proportion of the world’s breeds by risk status category	40
Figure 12 Risk status of the world’s mammalian breeds in January 2006: absolute (table) and percentage (chart) figures by species	41
Figure 13 Risk status of the world’s avian breeds in January 2006: absolute (table) and percentage (chart) figures by species	42
Figure 14 Risk status of the world’s mammalian breeds in January 2006 absolute (table) and percentage (chart) figures by region	43
Figure 15 Risk status of the world’s avian breeds in January 2006 absolute (table) and percentage (chart) figures by region.....	44
Figure 16 Local, regional and international breeds in 1999 and 2006	46
Figure 17 Changes in risk status of transboundary breeds from 1999 to 2006	47
Figure 18 Changes in risk status of local breeds from 1999 to 2006	48
Figure 19 Distribution of transboundary breeds.....	56
Figure 20 Distribution of Holstein-Friesian cattle.....	58
Figure 21 Distribution of Charolais cattle.....	58
Figure 22 Distribution of transboundary cattle breeds with Latin American, African or South Asian origin.....	60
Figure 23 Distribution of transboundary sheep breeds.....	63
Figure 24 Gene flow of improved Awassi and Assaf sheep from Israel.....	66
Figure 25 Distribution of Saanen goats	67
Figure 26 Distribution of Boer goats.....	67
Figure 27 Distribution of Large White pigs	69
Figure 28 Contribution of agriculture and livestock to total GDP by region	78
Figure 29 Contribution of livestock to agricultural GDP	78
Figure 30 Percentage of permanent pasture in total agricultural land.....	79
Figure 31 Livestock density in relation to human population.....	80
Figure 32 Livestock density per square kilometre of agricultural land.....	81
Figure 33 Net exports – meat	84
Figure 34 Net exports – milk equivalent	84
Figure 35 Net exports – eggs.....	85
Figure 36 Number of disasters by type and year.....	116
Figure 37 Changes in the meat consumption of developing and developed countries.....	131

Figure 38 Distribution of livestock production systems.....	143
Figure 39 Meat production from ruminants versus monogastrics in developing and developed countries.....	144
Figure 40 Changes in the quantity of cereals used as feed (1992/1994 and 2020)	146
Figure 41 Changes in the distribution of the size of pig farms in Brazil (1985 to 1996).....	147
Figure 42 Estimated contribution of livestock to total phosphate supply on agricultural land in areas presenting a phosphate mass balance of more than 10 kg per hectare in selected Asian countries (1998 to 2000)	149
Figure 43 State of institutions – regional comparison.....	178
Figure 44 State of institutions - subregional comparison within Africa.....	187
Figure 45 State of institutions – subregional comparison within Asia.....	187
Figure 46 State of institutions – subregional comparisons within Latin America and the Caribbean	188
Figure 47 Information required to design management strategies	308
Figure 48 Structure of the poultry breeding industry	345

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Uses and values of animal genetic resources	Dafydd Pilling, Barbara Rischkowsky with Manuel Luque Cuesta	
Animal genetic resources and disease resistance	Dafydd Pilling, Barbara Rischkowsky	Steve Bishop, Jan Slingenbergh
Threats to livestock genetic diversity	Dafydd Pilling, Claire Heffernan, Michael Goe	Anni McLeod, Simon Mack, Jan Slingenbergh
PART 2: Livestock sector trends		
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PART 3: The state of capacities in animal genetic resource management		
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International legal framework - major instruments	Dafydd Pilling drawing on FAO legislative study No 89	Clive Stannard, Niels Louwaars
Patenting – an emerging legal issue	Dafydd Pilling with Claudio Chiarolla	Niels Louwaars, Morten Walløe Tvedt

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Research priorities	all authors	all reviewers
PART 5: Needs and challenges in animal genetic resources management		
	Barbara Rischkowsky Irene Hoffmann	Animal Genetic Resources Group and CGRFA Secretariat

Preface

Agricultural biodiversity is the product of thousands of years of activity during which humans have sought to meet their needs in a wide range of climatic and ecological conditions. Well-adapted livestock have been an essential element of agricultural production systems, particularly important in harsh environments where crop farming is difficult or impossible.

The capacity of agro-ecosystems to maintain and increase their productivity, and to adapt to changing circumstances, remains vital to the food security of the world's population. For livestock keepers, animal genetic diversity is a resource to be drawn upon to select stocks and develop new breeds. More broadly, genetically diverse livestock populations provide society with a greater range of options to meet future challenges.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has, since the early 1960s, provided assistance to countries to characterize their animal genetic resources (AnGR) and develop conservation strategies. In 1990, FAO's Council recommended the development of a comprehensive programme for the sustainable management of AnGR at the global level. A meeting of experts in 1992, and subsequent sessions of FAO's governing bodies, provided impetus to the development of the Global Strategy for the Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources, which was initiated in 1993. The Animal Production and Health Division of FAO was designated as the Global Focal Point for Animal Genetic Resources, and given the role of coordinating further development of the Global Strategy. In 1995, the Twenty-eighth Session of the FAO Conference took the decision to broaden the mandate of the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources to cover all aspects of agro-biodiversity of relevance to food and agriculture; (the Commission, originally established in 1983, was the first permanent intergovernmental forum dealing with agricultural genetic resources). Work on AnGR was the first element of this expanded role. The Commission was renamed the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA).

The international agenda

FAO's commitment to maintaining agricultural biodiversity is consistent with the increasing prominence of biodiversity on the agenda of the international community. This development is the result of a recognition that threats to biodiversity are increasing, whether measured in terms of the extinction of species, the destruction of ecosystems and habitats, or the loss of genetic diversity within the species utilized for agriculture. The 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit) held in Rio de Janeiro was an important landmark. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), signed in Rio by 150 governments, committed the nations of the world to conserve their biodiversity, to ensure its sustainable use, and to provide for equitable sharing of the benefits arising from its use. By 2005, 188 countries had become Parties to the CBD. The Conference of Parties (COP) of the CBD (the governing body of the convention) has specifically recognized the special nature of agricultural biodiversity and the need for distinctive solutions in this field (see for example decision V/5, taken at the Fifth Meeting of the COP in 2000).

Agenda 21, adopted by 179 governments at the time at Rio Earth Summit in 1992, is a plan of action to be undertaken at global, national and local levels by governments, the organizations of the United Nations System and other stakeholders, to address all areas of human impact on the environment. The Agenda's Chapter 14, "Promoting Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development", addressed the question of increasing food production and enhancing food security in a sustainable way. It included programme areas related to the conservation and development of AnGR.

The threat to food security posed by the loss of biodiversity was noted in the Plan of Action adopted at the 1996 World Food Summit held in Rome. Under Objective 3.2(f) of the Rome Declaration, the governments of the world affirmed that they would "promote the conservation and sustainable utilization of animal genetic resources."

Meeting the Millennium Development Goals, adopted by the United Nations in 2000, presents another great challenge to the international community. The adverse effects of biodiversity loss on progress

towards the achievement of these goals is a cause for concern (UNDP, 2002)¹. As well as underpinning food security, biological diversity is the basis of many economic activities, and is vital to ecosystem functioning. Declining biodiversity tends to be associated with greater shocks and fluctuations in ecosystems, and it is the poor that are usually the most vulnerable to these effects. Many poor people are closely dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods, and frequently have a wealth of knowledge regarding the plants and animals with which they work. It has been suggested that this knowledge could be a source of income for the poor if it leads to the development and marketing of unique biological products. In reality, the extent to which the benefits of such developments actually accrue to the poor is often limited – highlighting the need not only for conservation of biodiversity, but for equitable frameworks for its utilization.

Within the international framework for the management and conservation of biological diversity, the work of CGRFA focuses on the particular features and problems associated with the management of agro-biodiversity, and the need for distinctive solutions for this field.

¹ UNDP. 2002. *Building on hidden opportunities to achieve the Millenium Development Goals. Poverty reduction through sustainable biodiversity use.* by I Koziell & C.I. McNeill. New York.

The reporting and preparatory process

In 1999, the CGRFA during its Eighth Regular Session, agreed that FAO should coordinate the preparation of a country-driven first Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources (SoW-AnGR Report)². In 2004, the Inter-governmental Technical Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources (ITWG-AnGR) – a subsidiary body established by the Commission to address issues relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of AnGR, reviewed progress in the preparation of the first Report and endorsed a draft outline including a Report on Strategic Priorities for Action. The CGRFA subsequently endorsed this outline at its Tenth Regular Session. The agreed timetable for the Report's preparation was that a draft would be available for review by the CGRFA at its Eleventh Regular Session in 2007, and that the Report would be finalized at the first International Technical Conference on Animal Genetic Resources.

Inputs to the first Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources reporting process

The process of preparing the SoW-AnGR Report included a number of elements through which the information required was gathered and analysed.

Country Reports

In order to ensure the country-driven nature of the process, FAO in March 2001, invited 188 countries to submit Country Reports assessing their AnGR. Guidelines for the preparation of the Country Reports were produced, including a proposed structure. Regional training and follow-up workshops were conducted between July 2001 and November 2004. The overall objectives of the Country Reports were to analyse and report on the state of AnGR, on the status and trends of these resources, and on their current and potential contribution to food, agriculture and rural development; to assess the state of countries' capacity to manage AnGR, in order to determine priorities for future capacity building; and to identify national priorities for action in the field of conservation and sustainable utilization of AnGR, and related requirements for international cooperation. The first Country Reports were received in the second half of 2002, with the majority being submitted during 2003 and 2004. The latest Country Report was submitted in October 2005, bringing the total to 169 (Tables 1 and 2).

The fact that the submission of the Country Reports was spread over several years meant that as the process of preparing the SoW-AnGR Report progressed, more information became available for analysis. For this reason, it should be noted that the latest arrivals among the Country Reports could not be fully included in the process of analysis and report preparation.

Table 1
Regional overview of Country Reports

Region ³	COUNTRY REPORTS		
	Submitted Final	Draft	Total
Africa	44	3	47
Asia	18	3	21
Europe and the Caucasus	38	3	41
Latin America and the Caribbean	20	10	30
Near East	11	5	16
North America	2	0	2
Southwest Pacific	9	3	12
Total	142	27	169

Reports received by 31 December 2005

² The term animal genetic resources (AnGR) as applied throughout the report is an abbreviation of animal genetic resources used for food and agriculture and excludes fish.

³ Note that these regions do not correspond to the usual FAO regions; see below for further explanation.

Table 2
Country Reports received

Region	Countries
Africa (47)	Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Asia (21)	Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam
Europe and the Caucasus (41)	Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro ⁴ , Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom
Latin America and the Caribbean (30)	Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Near East (16)	Afghanistan, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Oman, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Yemen
North America (2)	Canada, United States of America
Southwest Pacific (12)	Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

Reports received by 31 December 2005

⁴ Since June 2006 Serbia and Montenegro have become independent states. However, in the SoW-AnGR Report they are still treated as one country as in Country Report submitted to FAO.

Reports from international organizations

Following a request from the ITWG, in August 2004, FAO invited 77 international organizations to submit a report of their work in the field of AnGR as a contribution to the first SoW-AnGR Report. These reports were to cover activities such as research, extension, education, training, public awareness, communications and advocacy, and also to include a description of the organization and information on institutional capacities which support activities in AnGR. Specific subjects to be described included (if applicable) inventory and characterization, sustainable use and development, conservation, valuation, policy and legislation, documentation and information databases, animal and human health, and food safety, as well as opportunities and proposals for interaction with other organizations and United Nations agencies. As of June 2006, nine organizations had submitted reports (Table 3). Reports were received from four international non-governmental organizations, three intergovernmental organizations, and two research organizations. A further three international organizations informed FAO that they were not engaged in AnGR-related activities.

Table 3
Reports from international organisations

Organization	Title of the submission	Received
CGIAR Centres	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) Centres Report to FAO for input into the SoW and the draft report on strategic priorities for action on FAnGR Section I: Description of the CGIAR Institutes and Programmes	May 2004
SAVE Foundation	SAVE Foundation (Safeguard for Agricultural Varieties in Europe) Brief Portrait April 2004	May 2004
D8 Countries	Report on Animal Genetic Resources in the D-8 Countries – Strategic Priorities for Action; and Reports D8 Seminar on Conservation of Farm Animal Genetic Resources Cairo, Egypt, 11–13 January 2004 D8 Seminar on Conservation of Farm Animal Genetic Resources, Islamabad, Pakistan, 1–3 August 2003; Report on Workshop on Food Security in D 8 countries, Babolsar, Islamic Republic of Iran, 16–20 October 2000 Report on Workshop on Food Security in D 8 countries, Islamabad, Pakistan, 24–26 November 1999	June 2004 September 2004
LPP	League for Pastoral Peoples Report on Activities of the League for Pastoral Peoples	November 2004
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Oral presentation to the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, 10th Session (to be used thereafter as the OIE input in reply to the FAO AN21/47 request)	November 2004
ACSAD	Arab Center for the Studies of Arid zones and Dry lands (ACSAD) The Activities of the Arab Center for the Studies of Arid zones and Dry lands concerning the Animal Genetic Resources	December 2004
IAMZ	The Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Zaragoza (IAMZ) Report on Training activities	January 2005
EAAP	EAAP (European Association for Animal Production) Report of the Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources	February 2005
ISAG	International Society for Animal Genetics (ISAG) Report of the ISAG/FAO advisory group on animal genetic diversity	March 2005

Thematic Studies

In addition to the Country Reports and the reports from international organizations, a number of thematic studies were commissioned by FAO. These studies were intended to contribute to the understanding of specific topics likely not to be covered in Country Reports, but relevant to the preparation of the SoW-AnGR Report. During the period 2002 to 2006, 12 thematic studies were prepared:

- *Opportunities for incorporating genetic elements into the management of farm animal diseases: policy issues.* A review paper on the potential of genetic elements in the management of disease, technical opportunities, and benefits arising from the incorporation of these elements in effective disease management⁵ (2002);
- *Measurement of domestic animal diversity (MoDAD) – a review of recent studies.* A survey evaluating the current status of molecular genetic research in domestic animal species, with emphasis on characterization of AnGR⁶ (2004);
- *The economics of farm animal genetic resource conservation and sustainable use: why is it important and what have we learned?* A study on the valuation of AnGR, summarizing methodological approaches and knowledge gaps⁷ (2004);
- *Conservation strategies for animal genetic resources.* A study contrasting opportunities, challenges, biological characteristics, institutional infrastructure and operational considerations influencing management of plant and animal genetic resources⁸ (2004);
- *The legal framework for the management of animal genetic resources.* An introductory study of policy and legal frameworks for the management of AnGR including a survey of countries in different world regions⁹ (2004, printed revised version 2005);
- *Environmental effects on animal genetic resources.* An evaluation and synthesis of the evidence available on a spectrum of environmental factors and their effects on AnGR at the individual animal and the breeding population levels¹⁰ (2006);
- *People and animals. Traditional livestock keepers: guardians of domestic animal diversity.* A documentation of 13 case studies from all over the world on how communities manage their local AnGR, demonstrating the value of local knowledge in preserving the equilibrium between farmers, animals and environment¹¹ (2006);
- *The state of development and potential of biotechnologies related to the management of animal genetic resources and their potential application in developing countries.* An introductory study of biotechnology applications and their use in developing countries, which includes information provided in Country Reports (2006);
- *Gene flow in animal genetic resources. A study on status, impact and trends.* A study providing analysis of the magnitude and direction of movement of genetic material of the four major farm animal species: cattle, pigs, goats, and sheep. Determining factors are identified and selected, examples of impacts on economic development, poverty reduction and biodiversity in developing countries are presented (2006);
- *Exchange of animal genetic resources – current practices and their effect on stakeholders in the livestock sector.* A study which identifies how exchange practices related to AnGR affect the various stakeholders in the livestock sector (2006);

⁵ Background Study Paper No. 18

⁶ CGRFA/WG-AnGR-3/04 inf. 3

⁷ Background Study Paper No. 21

⁸ Background Study Paper No. 22

⁹ Background Study Paper No. 24

¹⁰ Background Study Paper No.28

¹¹ FAO Inter-Departmental Working Group on Biological Diversity for Food and Agriculture

- *A conceptual approach to the conservation and utilization of farm animal genetic resources.* A study which outlines patterns of change in AnGR use and their impact on conservation. It summarizes current experience, and the capacity of alternative conservation measures, considering the needs and aspirations of the various stakeholders whose livelihoods depend on animal production¹² (2006);
- *The impact of disasters and emergencies on animal genetic resources.* A study which provides an overview of potential disasters and their possible impact on AnGR. It also provides an analysis of the effects of emergency responses. It proposes decision support guidelines for disaster management (2006).

Preparation of the report

Sources of information

Different sections of the SoW-AnGR Report required different approaches. Some sections were largely based on the information provided in the 148 Country Reports available by June 2005. Other sections drew heavily on the wider literature or on expert knowledge rather than on the information gathered specifically for the SoW-AnGR process. FAO's Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS)¹³ and the FAOSTAT¹⁴ statistical database were also utilized. Regional e-mail consultations, organized by FAO in late 2005 to review the draft Report on Strategic Priorities for Action, provided an additional source of information, particularly on institutional capacities.

Part 1 describes the state of agricultural diversity in the livestock sector. The chapter draws on a number of sources. The description of AnGR inventory and of the extent of genetic erosion is based on information drawn from DAD-IS. This information system, which was launched in 1996, enables National Coordinators to update their national breed databank via the Internet. The guidelines for the development of Country Reports encouraged countries to report breed-related data and information directly to DAD-IS, and not to include details on breeds in the Country Reports. Nonetheless, the Country Reports contained a wealth of breed-related information that was not reported to DAD-IS. As a result of this development, and in order to ensure that the analysis for the SoW-AnGR Report was based on the most up-to-date information available, FAO provided for the extraction of these data from Country Reports and their entry into DAD-IS. National Coordinators were then requested to validate and further complete their national breed databanks. It was also thought desirable to enable the analysis for the SoW-AnGR Report to be based on breeds and not only on national breed populations; i.e. so that populations of the same breed in different countries were not counted as separate breeds. To this end, linkages between breed populations in different countries were introduced into the Global Databank, based on information on names, origin and development, importation and geographic location. Lists of all national breed populations and their proposed linkages were sent to National Coordinators for review. The analysis of the data for the purposes of the SoW-AnGR Report was carried out in January 2006, by which time data from all 169 Country Reports had been entered into the system.

The section on uses and values of AnGR is based on FAOSTAT for population and production statistics, and on the Country Reports for more qualitative information on livestock functions. The section on genetic resistance to disease draws on DAD-IS and the wider scientific literature. Broader sources were also used to describe the origin and domestication of AnGR, sharing and exchange of AnGR, and threats to AnGR.

Part 2 describes livestock sector trends and their implications for AnGR, and draws on a wide range of literature and statistics.

Part 3 describes the state of human capacity, breeding and conservation strategies, legislation and the use of biotechnologies. This part of the report is largely based on the information in the Country

¹² CGRFA/WG-AnGR-4/06/Inf.6

¹³ <http://www.fao.org/dad-is/>

¹⁴ <http://faostat.fao.org/>

Reports. However, the sections on regional and international legislation, and emerging legal and policy issues draw on wider sources.

Part 4 on the state of the art in AnGR management is largely based on the wider scientific literature. For the preparation of the section on the state of the art in the AnGR conservation, an expert meeting was convened at FAO in Rome, in July 2005. The participants discussed the approach to the section and allocated writing tasks. The first draft was reviewed by all members in the writing group in October 2005. In November 2005, a workshop “Options and Strategies for the Conservation of Farm Animal Genetic Resources” took place in Montpellier, France. The participants at this workshop were given the opportunity to review the revised version of the conservation section.

Part 5 analyses the needs and challenges for AnGR management, based on the evidence provided in the other chapters of the Report. This analysis relates the current state of erosion and threats to AnGR to current capacities in AnGR management, and the state of knowledge regarding methodologies and their application.

Regional classification of countries

The assignment of countries to the regions and subregions used for the purposes of the SoW-AnGR Report was based on a number of factors that influence biodiversity, including production environments, cultural specificities and the distribution of shared AnGR. Future collaboration in the establishment of Regional Focal Points was also considered, as was the experience gained from the process of convening SoW-AnGR subregional follow-up workshops in 2003 and 2004. Thus, the assignments do not follow exactly the standard FAO regions used in FAO statistics or for FAO election purposes (although for most countries the assignment does not differ from the standard classification). The proposed classification was reviewed at a meeting of Regional Facilitators on “Strategy for Regional Consultations” held in August 2005. The resulting classification distinguishes seven regions, of which three regions were further subdivided: Africa (East Africa, North and West Africa, Southern Africa); Asia (Central Asia, East Asia, Southeast Asia, South Asia); Europe and the Caucasus; Latin America and the Caribbean (Caribbean, Central America, South America); the Near and Middle East; North America; and the Southwest Pacific.

Figure 1
Assignment of countries to regions and subregions in this report

