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Item 4.3 of the Draft Provisional Agenda

COMMISSION ON GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Tenth Regular Session

Rome, 8-12 November 2004

PROGRESS IN THE PREPARATION OF THE FIRST *REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES* AND THE *REPORT ON STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR ACTION*

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture has recognized the need to create a strong global foundation to underpin decision-making regarding animal genetic resources. To accomplish this, the Commission, during its Eighth Regular Session in 1999, agreed that FAO should coordinate the development of a country-driven first *Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources*.

2. The Commission, at its Ninth Regular Session, foresaw the completion of the first *Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources* in 2006, and the review at the present session in 2004 of a *Report on Strategic Priorities for Action*. It also considered the possibility of completing the process of the development of the *Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources* at a first international technical conference on animal genetic resources, which, it felt, could provide a framework for advancing the conservation and sustainable use of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture¹.

3. At the Commission's request, its Inter-governmental Technical Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources reviewed progress at its Third Session in 2004, the report of which is before the Commission². It recognized that substantial progress had been made in the preparation of the Country Reports. It recommended that the Commission agree to a revised schedule, by which the Commission would conduct a first review of the *Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources* in 2006, and consider its adoption during an intergovernmental technical conference in 2007³. This revised schedule has accordingly been used in the preparation of the present document.

4. The Working Group also reviewed a draft outline for the report. It strengthened and endorsed the outline and forwarded it to the Commission, for final consideration: this is contained in the document, *Draft Outline for the first Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources including the Report on Strategic Priorities for Action*⁴. The Working Group also considered options for initiating a follow-up mechanism to encourage and support implementation of country and regional priorities. It strongly recommended that the Commission establish such a mechanism as soon as possible, and requested FAO to further explore the options for the Commission to consider: see the document, *Initiation of the follow-up mechanism for the implementation of strategic priorities for action in animal genetic resources*⁵.

5. The current document seeks the guidance of the Commission on the process to be followed to complete and adopt the *Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources*, on the basis of the proposed timeline given in Part IV below. The attention of the Commission is drawn to the addendum document, *Budgetary and other aspects of a possible international technical conference on animal genetic resources*⁶. The guidance of the Commission is requested in the Part VII of this document.

¹ CGRFA-9/02/REPORT, para.13.

² CGRFA/WG-AnGR-3/04/REPORT.

³ CGRFA/WG-AnGR-3/04/REPORT, Para 7.

⁴ CGRFA-10/04/9 Add.2.

⁵ CGRFA-10/04/9 Add.1.

⁶ CGRFA-10/04/9 Add.3.

II. PROGRESS IN THE PREPARATION OF THE FIRST REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES

6. Between 2000 and 2004, the Global Focal Point in the Animal Production and Health Division of FAO concentrated on assisting countries in the preparation of Country Reports. The Working Group received activities undertaken, including the preparation of reporting guidelines; technical and financial support to countries; and the organization of training and regional follow-up workshops⁷.

The FAO/World Association for Animal Production partnership

7. To assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the preparation of Country Reports, FAO entered into a comprehensive agreement with the World Association for Animal Production (WAAP) in September 2001, through which technical and financial support was provided to National Consultative Committees in 70 developing and in-transition countries, as a follow-up to regional training. The initial FAO/WAAP agreement has been extended to 30 September 2004, so that regional facilitators may continue to support overall planning and the preparation of the Country Reports. On request, they review draft Country Reports, and provide feedback to National Consultative Committees and National Coordinators.

Regional and global follow-up workshops

8. In addition to the regional follow-up workshops that were reported to the Working Group⁸, a regional follow-up workshop for Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Near East was held in Turkey, in May 2004; this brought the total number of countries participating in regional follow-up workshops from 133 to 147. Caribbean countries also requested a regional follow-up workshop, planned for 13 countries in Jamaica, in October 2004.

9. As part of the country-driven process, a global workshop involving National Coordinators from 116 countries was held in March 2004. The workshop focused on future steps necessary to complete the process, and on possible ways to ensure immediate implementation of the priority actions that were identified in Country Reports, as summarized in the *Report on Strategic Priorities for Action*.

⁷ CGRFA/WG-03/04/2 and CGRFA/WG-03/04/2 add. 2.

⁸ In document CGRFA/WG-03/04/2 Add. 2, Table 3.

Progress in the completion of Country Reports

Table 1: Status of Country Report Preparation

| Region or sub-region | COUNTRY REPORTS | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | Submitted | | Expected | Total |
| | Final | Draft | | |
| Africa | 32 | 8 | 5 | 45 |
| Asia and Pacific | 16 | 10 | 5 | 31 |
| Europe | 31 | 5 | 3 | 39 |
| Latin America and Caribbean | 13 | 7 | 8 | 28 |
| Near East | 7 | 5 | 5 | 17 |
| North America | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Non-Member Countries | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Total | 103 | 36 | 26 | 165 |

10. The status of Country Report preparation as at August 11 2004 is given in *Table 1*: 103 countries have officially submitted final Country Reports; a further 36 countries have prepared draft reports, which are undergoing technical review. “Drafts” include Reports with FAO for comment, or final reports not yet officially submitted. “Expected” reports are those under preparation by National Consultative Committees, which countries have indicated they expect to submit in draft or final form before December 31 2004. This very substantive achievement testifies to the success of the country-driven process to date.

11. FAO initiated the analysis of officially submitted Country Reports in January 2004, and preparation of the *Strategic Priorities for Action Report*. The Working Group recommended that December 2004 be the final date for the submission of Country Reports, for them to be considered in the *Report on the State of the World’s Animal Genetic Resources*, to be submitted to the Commission in 2006, and adopted at an intergovernmental technical conference in 2007⁹.

Progress in the completion of reports from international organizations

12. December 2004 is also the proposed deadline for reports from international organizations. The reports available by June 2004 have contributed to the first draft of the *Report on Strategic Priorities for Action*.

Progress in the elaboration of Thematic Studies

13. On the recommendation of the Working Group and of stakeholders, FAO is preparing a number of thematic studies, with relevant organizations and experts, addressing a series of key

⁹ CGRFA/WG-AnGR-3/04/REPORT, para 24, viii.

themes, as an additional technical input to the first *Report on Strategic Priorities for Action*. These are listed in *Appendix 2*, with an indication of their status.

Communication Activities

14. The Global Focal Point has also stressed communication and information activities for stakeholders and the international community. The process has been presented at various conferences and meetings, and through a variety of publications. A brochure aimed at informing decision-makers is available in five languages and approximately 20 000 copies have been distributed. A revised brochure entitled *Overlooked and at risk farm animal diversity* has been published in five languages, and is being widely distributed to the animal genetic resources networks, both in hard copy and electronically¹⁰. Three newsletters were produced and disseminated in hard copy to all Permanent Representatives to FAO and to the official technical networks on animal genetic resources in each country.

15. The Global Focal Point assisted National Consultative Committees to prepare posters summarizing the major findings of the Country Reports in each country, and 56 posters from 50 countries and 4 International NGOs were displayed during the Third Session of the Working Group. After a call for further contributions, 76 posters in all were received and will be published on a CD.

16. Information on national animal genetic resources initiatives and activities is being made available to the international community through DAD-IS, and many countries have made their Country Reports available on their own websites.

Financial resources dedicated to the process up to 2004

17. The expenditures made in relation to the process until the end of 2004 are shown in *Table 2*. Most funds were allocated to supporting the preparation of Country Reports, including through the convening of sub-regional workshops and technical seminars, the preparation of thematic studies, and operational costs for maintaining the Global Focal Point.

¹⁰ <http://dad.fao.org/en/refer/library/idad/Animal-genetic2.pdf>.

**Table 2: Expenditures for the State of the World Process
Regular Programme and Extra-Budgetary Resources, 2001 – 2004**

| Component | Period | US \$ | | |
|---|-----------|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| | | Regular Programme | Extra-Budgetary ¹¹ | Total |
| Regional Training Workshops | 2001-2002 | 210 000 | 575 000 | 785 000 |
| Technical and financial support to countries for preparation of Country Reports | 2001-2004 | 980 000 | 416 000 | 1 396 000 |
| Sub-regional follow-up workshops to advance preparation of Country Reports | 2002-2003 | 252 000 | 83 000 | 335 000 |
| Sub-regional technical seminars for discussion of national and regional priorities for action | 2003-2004 | 339 000 | 40 000 | 379 000 |
| Thematic studies to complement process | 2002-2004 | 35 000 | 140 000 | 175 000 |
| Preparations for the third Session of the Working Group | 2003-2004 | 220 000 | | 220 000 |
| Global Workshop of National Coordinators | 2004 | | 120 000 | 120 000 |
| Third Session of Working Group (meeting costs) | 2004 | 100 000 | | 100 000 |
| Global Focal Point operations (staff costs) | 2001-2004 | 2 340 000 | 400 000 | 2 740 000 |
| Analysis of Country Reports | 2004 | 160 000 | | 160 000 |
| Preparation – first draft of the Report on Strategic Priorities for Action | 2004 | 50 000 | 50 000 | 100 000 |
| Preparation of documents for the Tenth Session of the Commission | 2004 | 20 000 | 30 000 | 50 000 |
| Total Expenditures 2001-2004 | | 4 706 000 | 1 854 000 | 6 560 000 |

Country-driven initiatives resulting from the process

18. The country-driven process to develop Country Reports has directly resulted in a large number of initiatives being undertaken by countries or groups of countries to identify and address their needs and priorities to use, develop and conserve animal genetic resources, and to facilitate improved regional cooperation. Some of these are described below.

¹¹ Extra-budgetary resources were provided by the Governments of Finland, The Netherlands, Norway and France, the Nordic Gene Bank/Farm Animals, the FAO-Netherlands Partnership Programme, and the German Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ).

19. The Caucasian countries met in Georgia in July 2004, with the support of FAO and the participation of members of the Georgian Parliament and the Ministry of Agriculture. The meeting resulted in the signing of a cooperative Memorandum of Understanding, to develop and implement a strategy for the sustainable use, development and conservation of animal genetic resources in several participating countries; to implement sub-regional animal genetic resources projects and programmes; and to develop an animal genetic resources sub-portal and a sub-regional information database in the AgroWeb network¹². The AgroWeb network is an initiative of the FAO Sub-regional Office for Europe, in cooperation with 16 Central Eastern and Central Asian countries: as of August 2004, 25 countries belonged to the network and 11 national websites now include animal genetic resources.
20. The process has also helped foster closer cooperation among countries in the Balkan region. Several meetings are planned to strengthen future cooperation, such as through a regional animal genetic resources exhibition in Serbia in September 2004, and an animal genetic resources meeting in Bosnia, in October 2004.
21. In recognition of the significant contribution of farm animals to the economies of the D-8 countries¹³, two seminars on the management of farm animal genetic resources were organized, in Islamabad, Pakistan, and Cairo, Egypt. The main objectives of the seminars were to follow up on Country Report preparation, and to enhance national capacities and international cooperation to support sustainable livestock production. Recommendations were adopted to guide the participating countries' activities on animal genetic resources and enhance cooperation.
22. The preparation of Country Reports in ten South American countries, and their participation in sub-regional technical seminars in 2004, has led to the development of a number of regional and national project proposals. The concept of sharing responsibilities for carrying out coordinated genetic improvement programmes for several species is being advanced, to achieve cost-effective genetic progress in all participating countries: the proposed species include: camelids (llama, alpaca, guanaco and vacuña); cuyes; criollo cattle and sheep; capybara; and dual-purpose cattle. FAO has been requested to coordinate a sub-regional network and website for a limited period of time.
23. Seven East African countries have requested FAO to facilitate the development of a sub-regional communication platform and an animal genetic resources information network. The first steps in 2004 will focus on the identification of best information technology options and facilities in the sub-region. Ten West African countries have submitted a similar request. Implementation of the proposed activities is dependent on the mobilization of extra-budgetary funding. An animal genetic resources network involving the fourteen SADC countries will be developed, following closure of the regional FAO/UNDP project, *Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources in the SADC Region*.
24. These examples show how the preparation of Country Reports has increased awareness of the need to better manage animal genetic resources and led to action in many countries. The results have included policy and legislation development, mainstreaming animal genetic resources, research, and the initiation of conservation programmes.

¹² See www.iaaldcee.hu.

¹³ Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan and Turkey.

III. DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPORT ON STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR ACTION

25. The preparation of the *Report on Strategic Priorities for Action* is intended to identify capacity-building requirements and specific needs for urgent action, in order to ensure effective and timely response to the priorities identified by countries in the process of preparation of their Country Reports. The Working Group, at its Third Session, stressed that the *Report on Strategic Priorities for Action* should be a draft synthesis report, based on priorities identified in Country Reports received by June 30, 2004. The main conclusions and recommendations from 133 Country Reports (see the list in *Appendix I*) have accordingly been compiled into a comprehensive global overview of national priorities, as the first draft *Report on Strategic Priorities for Action*¹⁴.

26. The Working Group recommended to the Commission that FAO undertake regional consultations in 2005, using the first draft of the *Report on Strategic Priorities for Action* as a basis for consultations, in order to review and determine regional priorities, identify funding options and expose gaps where international assistance is required. This will significantly enhance the value of the *Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources*.

IV. NEXT STEPS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FIRST REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES AS RECOMMENDED BY THE WORKING GROUP

27. The Working Group, at its third Session, recommended a process and schedule for the preparation of the first *Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources*, with the main activities for 2005 and 2006 summarized below. Implementation of the full programme will crucially depend upon the timely availability of extra-budgetary resources.

2005

January - December

- The Working Group recommended that FAO convene **regional consultations** in 2005, on the basis of the first draft of the *Report on Strategic Priorities for Action* to establish regional priorities.

June – December

- FAO will prepare the **first draft of the *Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources*** between June 2005 to December 2005, using the results of the regional consultations, the available Country Reports, reports from international organizations, and the thematic studies.

2006

- Governments and stakeholders will **review the first draft** of the *Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources* in the first half of 2006. A second Global Workshop for National Coordinators and a stakeholders' meeting will be convened to undertake a comprehensive technical review of the draft, in early 2006.
- The **Working Group has recommended that it meet in 2006**, to review the draft *Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources*, evaluate operations of the follow-up mechanism, and prepare a draft agenda for an international technical conference on animal genetic resources.

¹⁴ CGRFA/10/04/info. 9.

- The **Commission will review the draft *Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources*** at its Eleventh Regular Session in 2006, give any final guidance, evaluate the follow-up mechanism and endorse an agenda for the first international technical conference on animal genetic resources¹⁵.

2007

- The **Working Group has recommended** that an international technical conference on animal genetic resources then be convened to adopt the *Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources*.

V. THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL CONFERENCE ON ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES

28. At its Ninth Regular Session the Commission decided to keep the possibility of convening an international technical conference on animal genetic resources under review. The Working Group, at its Third Session, after reviewing progress to date, has recommended that the Commission recommend that FAO convene such an international technical conference, because this would enable all interested parties to fully debate the issues and strategic priorities involved. The Working Group stressed that this would be an excellent opportunity to achieve governmental consensus on ways forward, and to raise awareness of the importance of animal genetic resources for food security and rural development. It also noted that the Conference would play an important role in endorsing and strengthening the partnerships necessary to achieving the priorities that the Conference might decide¹⁶.

29. It accordingly recommended that the Commission ask FAO to prepare a budget, search for extra-budgetary funds and seek a host country. In order to facilitate a decision by the Commission in this regard, an indicative draft budget has been prepared for the information of and guidance by the Commission, and various suggestions are made as to how these resources could be mobilized¹⁷.

VI. RESOURCES REQUIRED TO COMPLETE THE PREPARATION OF THE FIRST *REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCE AND REPORT ON STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR ACTION*

30. Significant financial resources are required to undertake all activities described above, including completion of the *Report on Strategic Priorities for Action*; finalization of thematic studies; preparation for and undertaking of the regional consultations; and finally preparation, distribution and review of the first draft of the *Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources*; and if so decided, convening of the international technical conference on animal genetic resources. An indicative budget, identifying the core activities, is provided in *Table 3*. The budget provides a total picture, and distinguishes between resources that are expected to be available under the FAO Regular Programme to support this work, as well as the additional extra-budgetary resources that will be needed. Mobilization of these extra-budgetary resources is essential to build upon the very substantial investments that individual countries have already made in the *State of the World* process, to successfully complete this first major undertaking in

¹⁵ In the event that the international technical conference is not held, the Commission will adopt the report on this occasion.

¹⁶ CGRFA/WG-AnGR-3/04/REPORT, para. 15.

¹⁷ These are presented in the companion document, CGRFA-10/04/9 Add.3.

animal genetic resources, and to ensure that the first *Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources* is prepared by 2006, in accordance with the schedule agreed by the Ninth Session of the Commission, and the recommendations of the Third Session of the Working Group.

Table 3: Activities and estimated budget for completing the preparation of the first Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources, 2005 – 2007

| Component | Period | Costs US \$ | | |
|---|-----------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | FAO Regular Programme | Extra-budgetary | Total |
| Global Focal Point Operations in support of the State of the World process | 2005-2007 | 300 000 | 300 000 | 600 000 |
| Thematic studies and case studies | 2005 | | 380 000 | 380 000 |
| Regional Consultations to establish regional priorities and adopt Report on Strategic Priorities for Action | 2005 | 200 000 | 400 000 | 600 000 |
| Preparation of first draft of Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources | 2005 | 50 000 | 450 000 | 500 000 |
| Third Stakeholders' Meeting | 2006 | | 60 000 | 60 000 |
| Preparation of the Fourth Session of the Working Group | 2006 | 80 000 | | 80 000 |
| Global Workshop for National Coordinators | 2006 | 20 000 | 120 000 | 140 000 |
| Fourth Session of the Working Group (meeting costs) | 2006 | 100 000 | | 100 000 |
| Preparation of the Eleventh Session of the Commission | 2006 | 60 000 | | 60 000 |
| Translation, printing and distribution of first Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources | 2007 | 50 000 | 150 000 | 200 000 |
| International technical conference on animal genetic resources ¹⁸ | 2007 | 25 000 | 475 000 | 500 000 |
| Total in 2005 – 2007 | | 885 000 | 2 335 000 | 3 220 000 |

VII. GUIDANCE REQUESTED FROM THE COMMISSION

31. In considering the process to complete the *Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources* and *Report on Strategic Priorities for Action*, and in light of the recommendations of the Working Group, the Commission may wish to:

¹⁸ This indicative budget is explained in more detail in document CGRFA-10/04/9 Add. 3.

- i) Endorse the revised schedule and process for completing the *Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources*, as given in section IV of this document, which would be reviewed first by the Working Group and then by the Commission, both in 2006, and adopted at an international technical conference on animal genetic resources in 2007;
- ii) Agree that the Working Group meet in 2006, to review the first draft of the *Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources* and evaluate the follow-up mechanism, review the preparations and draft agenda for the international technical conference, and make recommendations to the Commission;
- iii) In relation to the international technical conference:
 - Appeal for a host country to come forward at the earliest opportunity;
 - Request FAO to then prepare a more detailed budget and circulate it to FAO Members, initiate discussions with possible host countries, and search for extra-budgetary funds;
 - Appeal to donor countries to support the preparation and holding of the conference, including to facilitate the participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, either by providing in-kind and financial assistance directly to the host country, or by making financial resources available through FAO;
 - Request FAO to prepare a draft agenda for the conference, and submit this to the next session of the Working Group for advice, and the next session of the Commission for approval;
 - Request the Director General to convene the First International Technical Conference on Animal Genetic Resources in 2007;
- iv) Encourage countries that have not yet prepared a Country Report to do so immediately, and agree December 2004 be the final date for submission of Country Reports that will be included in the *Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources*;
- v) Agree that FAO undertake regional consultations in 2005, on the basis of the first draft of the *Report on Strategic Priorities for Action*, to determine regional priorities and initiate follow-up actions, and, in this context, the Commission is invited to provide comments on the draft *Report on Strategic Priorities for Action*;
- vi) Stress to governments, donors and stakeholders, the need to continue to contribute extra-budgetary resources to the *State of the World Animal Genetic Resources* process in order to ensure its timely completion, and encourage governments to consider hosting and supporting the conference;
- vii) Encourage countries to better inform and involve their policy-makers in the process of preparing the first *Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources* to increase awareness of the roles and values of animal genetic resources and to facilitate implementation of priority actions identified in the Country Reports; and
- viii) Inform the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity of the successful development of the State of the World's on Animal Genetic Resources, the key role that the first *Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources* and *Report on Strategic Priorities for Action* will have in ensuring the sustainable management of this crucial component of agricultural biological diversity, and request their continuing support of the process and of the First International Technical Conference on Animal Genetic Resources.

**APPENDIX 1: COUNTRY REPORTS SUBMITTED BY 30 JUNE 2004 AND
INCLUDED IN THE PREPARATION OF THE DRAFT REPORT ON
STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR ACTION**

| Region | Countries |
|---|--|
| Africa (39) | Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe |
| Asia and the Pacific (27) | Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Northern Mariana Islands, Pakistan, Palau, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Vietnam |
| Europe (34) | Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom |
| Latin America and the Caribbean (18) | Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela |
| Near East (11) | Egypt, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Oman, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Yemen |
| North America (2) | Canada, United States of America |
| Non member countries (2) | Belarus, Russian Federation |

APPENDIX 2: THEMATIC STUDIES FOR THE REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES

The following studies have been completed:

- *Measurement of Domestic Animal Diversity (MoDAD) – A review of recent studies.* A survey of molecular characterization of animal genetic resources has been carried out by a visiting scientist from Austria and was made available to the Working Group¹⁹.
- *The economics of farm animal genetic resource conservation and sustainable use: Why is it important and what have we learned?* The Working Group, at its Second Session, emphasized the importance of enhancing awareness of the roles, functions and values of animal genetic resources and advancing their economic valuation. A study on the valuation of animal genetic resources has been prepared by the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and was presented to the Working Group²⁰.
- *Legal issues for the management of animal genetic resources.* An introductory study on the policy and legal framework for the management of animal genetic resources has been undertaken by the FAO Development Law Service and AGAP, and included a survey of National Coordinators for animal genetic resources²¹.

The following studies are in an advanced stage of preparation:

- *Biotechnology and animal genetic resources.* An introductory study on biotechnology applications and their use in developing countries, including information provided in Country Reports, is under preparation by a visiting scientist from Ghana and an Italian volunteer. It will be completed in 2004.
- *Interaction between the environment and animal genetic resources.* A study sponsored by the FAO-Netherlands Partnership Programme (FNPP) is reviewing environmental effects on animal genetic resources, and will be completed in 2004.
- *Strategies and options for the conservation of animal genetic resources.* This study is a first approach regarding options for animal genetic resource conservation strategies, and will be completed in 2004.
- *Community-based animal genetic resource management.* A collection of case studies is to be issued as an FAO publication, under the sponsorship of the FAO-Netherlands Partnership Programme (FNPP), in 2005.

The following studies are under preparation:

- *Gene flow in major domestic animal species among countries and regions.* A study to provide an overview on gene flow in animal genetic resources is being funded by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation/German Technical Cooperation (BMZ/GTZ), and will be finalized in 2005. It will cover historical developments in gene flow during domestication and breed formation, and the influence of artificial insemination on the dissemination of breeds. A description of this study was presented at a side event during the Third Session of the Working Group.

¹⁹ CGRFA/WG-AnGR-3/04 inf. 3.

²⁰ Background Study Paper No. 21.

²¹ Background Study Paper No. 22.

- *Exchange of animal genetic resources – current practices and their effect on stakeholders in the livestock sector.* The Working Group recommended that a study be carried out to identify how exchange practices regarding animal genetic resources affect the various stakeholders in the livestock sector. The Government of the United Kingdom, through the Department for International Development (DFID), indicated its willingness to support this study, which is expected to be completed in 2005.