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 Alimentación y la Agricultura

Country report

supporting the preparation of *The Second Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*, including sector-specific data contributing to *The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture* - 2013 -

Country: Mongolia

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Please provide an executive summary (not more than two pages) that will allow national and international stakeholders to gain a quick overview of the content of the country report.
The executive summary should contain information on:

- key trends and driving forces affecting animal genetic resources management in your country;
- strengths, weaknesses and gaps in capacity to manage animal genetic resources in your country;
- key constraints and challenges with respect to animal genetic resources management in your country;
- priorities and strategic directions for future action (focusing particularly on the next ten years).

Mongolia is rich in animal genetic diversity for food and agriculture. As history records, the country is one of the three major regions of the world where livestock arose naturally. Local breeds of livestock in Mongolia developed with special biological, genetic and environmental features are adapted well to the harsh climatic conditions of Central Asia.

Currently there are 20 sheep breeds, 9 goat strains, 7 cattle breeds including yak, one horse breed with its 4 strains and one camel breed with its 3 strains. Swine and poultry production is not traditional livestock sector therefore breeding stock is imported. There is a list of livestock breeds, with phenotypic characteristics, estimated population size, some assessment of genetic variability within breeds. Most locally adapted breeds are characterized phenotypically. The process for official characterization is established and in operation. A small number of reindeer exists in north territory of the country. Due to ongoing government policy on breeding and veterinary care the number of reindeer is on increase.

The livestock sector plays important role in the country's economy. In 2012 agricultural sector share for GDP was counted as 14.6 percent. About 80% of agricultural gross domestic product and 7.0% of export revenue is produced by livestock sector. One third of Mongolians engaged in animal husbandry. According to livestock census 2012, total population of livestock is 40.4 millions, including 2.2 horses, 2.5 million cattle, 0.3 million camel, 17.9 million sheep and 17.4 million goat.

For the last 10 years, total number of livestock is doubled. Strong demand-led factors such as population and income growth, urbanization, market demand associated changes for consumer preference have resulted in drastic increase of livestock number. For instance, during this period the total and urban populations have increased by 13.6% and 8.5% respectively. Meat consumption per capita has decreased from 103.2 kg to 80.7 kg, in contrast consumption of eggs, cereals, chicken, pork, various vegetable and dairy products especially yogurt and cheese have increased drastically. The increase in livestock number has positive effects on animal genetic resources and their management. The number of locally adapted breeds is increased and in active use by livestock keepers except some synthetic breeds of angora goat and merino with fat tail and karakul sheep. With the increase of livestock population it has been reported that production

parameters of some breeds are decreasing due to inbreeding and lack of coherent measures to promote genetic resources management in the country.

Results of recently conducted national survey on some performances of main livestock breeds show that live weight, wool and cashmere quality traits of several native sheep and goat strains have been reduced due to mainly inbreeding and poor breeding management. Goat keepers tend to keep adult male goat with high cashmere yield rather than with fine cashmere which leads to production of poor quality of cashmere. For instance, due to market demand and high price for cashmere, goat population in 2012 has increased by 1.9 times compare to 2002. The increase of goat population has resulted in some effects on changes of national herd composition and grazing land degradation. According to the national survey 2004 more than 70% of grasslands are degraded to certain extend.

Graduate and post graduate programmes for management of animal genetic resources are exist. Within the framework of the national programme “Mongol Livestock”, which was approved by resolution of the Parliament of Mongolia in 2010, veterinary and animal breeding units have recently established in each provincial districts. The Government of Mongolia was spent 9.5 million US$ to strengthen the capacity of these units. Even though adequate capacity to manage animal genetic resources is in place, the existing capacity does not utilized properly due to mainly lack of measures in implementing policies, no clear distinction of responsibilities of different stakeholders, weak coordination and financial resources. Research on animal breeding and genetic improvement is weak. AI only is used extensively in dairy. Individual animal identification/recording program began in 2010, but due to budget and implementation limitations it is discontinued. The identification scheme did not differentiate between identification for routine management, traceability and breed improvement.

There is no clearly defined policy, implementing measures and funding mechanisms on risk monitoring, breed improvement and conservation of animal genetic resources. For instance, law on “Livestock Gene-pool protection and health” provides only general provisions with respect to animal genetic resources management and but does not address issues regarding breed conservation, monitoring and breeding programmes. Thus lack of coherent measures to promote animal genetic resource management leads to possible erosion and loss of genetic diversity through its poor management in the country. Mostly random selection is used for breeding of most breeds and inbreeding is common. Breed-wise population data is not collected. Although all locally adapted breeds in active use usually have large populations except camels and reindeers but decrease of population of some synthetic sheep, goat and beef cattle breeds established through long term breeding programme in the past is observed.

Responsibilities of stakeholders for management of animal genetic resources are unclear and their coordination and collaboration is weak. Although there are some NGOs are existing but they mostly concentrate on protection of members' interest rather than implementing breed development and conservation programmes.

Currently two potential threats to animal genetic resources management are identified. These include: occurrence of natural disasters and outbreak of animal diseases. Because of climate change, occurrences of natural disasters have become frequent which cause adverse impact on animal genetic resources through tremendous death of livestock. For instance, the harsh winter disaster of 2010 has resulted 10.2 million livestock loss, equivalent to 20% of national herd. Negative effects of climate change on Mongolian drylands are therefore predicted to be substantial. New and re-emerging diseases cause adverse impact on animal genetic resources and national economy. In last 10 years outbreak of new and re-emerging diseases has increased. For instance, in 2013 outbreaks of sheep pox and FMD were reported and resulted in forced slaughter of 2500 animal and 6.0 billion MNT spent to control and vaccinate suspected animals in FMD zone.

In the future, rapid mining industry development might become as a potential threat for management of animal genetic resources through decrease of grazing land. For instance, in 10 last year 12.5% of grazing land was occupied by mining activities.

Law on animal genetic resources management is drafted with assistance of the FAO and discussion is ongoing. Main objective of the draft law is to regulate and coordinate legal issues related to animal genetic resources risk assessment and conservation, sustainable use, development and sharing the economic profits.

Priorities and strategic directions for future actions:
Clearly defined long and mid-term polices and strategies on animal genetic resources are urgently needed for the country. These include:

- Developing sound policy on animal breeding and genetic improvement with clear distinction of responsibilities of main stakeholders;
- Adopting new legislation specifically for animal genetic resources that includes provisions for conservation, surveying and monitoring of animal genetic resources, including a funding and implementation modality;
- Revising existing national animal breeding strategies with focus on comprehensive breed development and

conservation, genetic improvement programmes along with funding and action plans;
- Promoting stakeholder's participation such as NGOs and breeder associations in animal genetic resources management and implementation of breeding programmes to manage animal genetic diversity;
- Developing and implementing specific conservation programmes for camel, yak and rein deer and, legislation with provision for protection of specific pedigree flocks or herds in case of sever natural disasters and disease outbreaks;
- Redesigning animal identification and recording that is practical, feasible achieves objectives of management, traceability and breed improvement as separate but linked objectives.

II. DATA FOR UPDATING THE PARTS AND SECTIONS OF *THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE*

FLOWS OF ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES

1. Studies of gene flow in animal genetic resources have generally concluded that most gene flow occurs either between developed countries or from developed countries to developing countries. Does this correspond to the pattern of gene flow into and out of your country?

For developed countries, exceptions to the usual pattern would include significant imports of genetic resources from developing countries. For developing countries, exceptions would include significant exports of genetic resources to developed countries, and/or significant imports and/or exports of genetic resources to/from other developing countries.

- (●) yes
- ( ) no
- ( ) yes but with some significant exceptions

1.1. If you answer “no” or “yes but with some significant exceptions”, please provide further details. Please include information on: which species are exceptions and which regions of the world are the sources and/or destinations of the respective genetic material.

2. Have there been any significant changes in patterns of geneflow in and out of your country in the last ten years?

- (●) yes
- ( ) no

2.1. If yes, please indicate whether this view is based on quantified data (e.g. import and export statistics collected by the government).

- (●) yes
- ( ) no

2.2. If yes, please provide references (preferably including web links) (if relevant, indicate which types of animal genetic resources are covered).

National Custom Monthly statistics books

2.3. Please also describe the changes, indicating the species involved, the direction of the changes, and the regions of the world to and from which the patterns of imports and exports have changed.

Pattern of importing of animals has been changed slightly during the last years: Eastern European countries replaced by China (Canadian and American origin Holstein), France (Montbéliarde, Brown Swiss), Canada (Black and red Angus), Germany (Simmental). Suffolk sheep and Alpine goat were imported in 2007 and 2013 for experiment.

3. Please describe how the patterns of geneflow described under Questions 1 and 2 affect animal genetic resources and their management in your country.

Note: Please answer this question even if the pattern of geneflow into and out of your country corresponds to the "usual" pattern described in the first sentence of Question 1 and/or has not changed significantly in the last ten years.

There is no export of breeding animals. Import pattern of geneflow into the country corresponds to the usual pattern. In 1970's dairy, dual purpose and beef cattle, and merino sheep were imported from eastern European countries for pure and crossbreeding purposes to meet demand and increase production performances of local breeds. Due to market demand after 20 year break the import of live cattle, semen and embryos is restarted.

LIVESTOCK SECTOR TRENDS

4. Please indicate the extent to which the following trends or drivers of change have affected or are predicted to affect animal genetic resources and their management in your country and describe these effects.

Note: Relevant impacts on animal genetic resources and their management might include, for example, changes in the type of animal genetic resources kept (e.g. different breeds or species), changes in the uses to which animal genetic resources are put, changes in the geographical distribution of different types of animal genetic resources, increases or decreases in the number of breeds at risk of extinction, changes in the objectives of breeding programmes, changes in the number or type of conservation programmes being implemented, etc. In the text sections, please briefly describe the changes. If possible, provide some concrete examples of the challenges or opportunities presented by the respective drivers and the actions taken to address these challenges or opportunities. If relevant, you may also indicate why a given driver is not affecting animal genetic resources and their management in your country. For a general discussion of drivers of change, please see The State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (Part 2, Section A) (http://www.fao.org/docrep/010/a1250e/a1250e00.htm).

Drivers of change	Impact on animal genetic resources and their management over last ten years	Future impact on animal genetic resources and their management (predicted for the next ten years)	Describe the effects on animal genetic resources and their management
Changing demand for livestock products (quantity)	high	high	Production of main livestock products increased. For instance, meat production by 15.8 thousand tons, milk and eggs by 234.4 thousand tons and 65.3 million numbers respectively. Also livestock products per capita were increased: milk and dairy products by 42.9% and eggs by 3 times. Due to the sustainable economic growth of the country the demand for livestock products is on increase through increase of animal number and volume of livestock products. It has positive impact on sustainable use of animal genetic resources. Locally adapted breeds are in active use by herders.
Changing demand for livestock products (quality)	medium	medium	Because of rapid urbanization consumer preference is changing. For instance, in last 10 year meat consumption per capita decreased from 103.2 kg to 80.7 kg. Consumption of stable food items such as mutton and goat meat decreased and replaced by easy digestible food items such as pork, chicken, vegetables, cereals and dairy products. Annual import of pork between 2002 and 2012 increased from 10.6 tons to 1700 tons and chicken import increased from 286.8 tons to 9000 tons respectively. Newly emerging consumer demand allows to enrich animal genetic resources through importing breeding stock of dairy cattle, dairy goat, swine and poultry. From 2002 to 2012 were imported 1500 dairy heifers, 775 pigs and 466700 layers.

Drivers of change	Impact on animal genetic resources and their management over last ten years	Future impact on animal genetic resources and their management (predicted for the next ten years)	Describe the effects on animal genetic resources and their management
Changes in marketing infrastructure and access	medium	high	In recent years access to market information of herders improved due to rural market infrastructure and IT development. Currently 80 percent of herders have mobile phone and open access to livestock product market information. Changes in marketing infrastructure and better access market have motivated herders to increase herd size and improve productivity per animal which have favorable impact on animal genetic resources in general.
Changes in retailing	medium	medium	Effect is positive. In connection with increased urban population and volume of livestock products the number of supermarkets for retailing is expanded which lead to increase of national herd size.
Changes in international trade in animal products (imports)	medium	medium	Pastoral system does not fully meet demand for livestock products. Import of dairy products is still dominant in winter and spring period. In 2012 for the import of dairy products was spent 75.0 billion MNT, which was equal to 120.0 million liter liquid whole milk. In addition some 460 million US$ spent to import food products. In recent years import of pork and chicken has been increased and further increase is projected. No significant impact on animal genetic resources is expected.
Changes in international trade in animal products (exports)	medium	medium	Frozen beef, mutton, goat meat, horse meat, sheep wool, cashmere and camel wool are traditional export items. Compared to previous year in 2013 washed cashmere exports grew by 10.1% and washed camel wool by 7.8%. Live animal export is licensed which favorably contributes to prevent the loss of animal genetic resources.

Drivers of change	Impact on animal genetic resources and their management over last ten years	Future impact on animal genetic resources and their management (predicted for the next ten years)	Describe the effects on animal genetic resources and their management
Climatic changes	high	high	Climate change comes as an additional factor affecting livestock sector that is already highly dynamic and causing many challenges. Air temperature in Mongolia elevated by 2.140C in the last 70 years, in association with other climatic problems: rain pattern changes, wild and dry winters. There has been a tendency of increasing evaporation rate of earth surface moisture and intensification of acidification. Occurrences of natural disasters have become frequent which cause adverse impact on animal genetic resources through tremendous death of livestock. For instance, the harsh winter disaster of 2010 has resulted in 10.2 million livestock loss, equivalent to 20% of national herd. According to national report of climatic change for 2009, Mongolian livestock body is becoming smaller and their productivity is reducing in the last years. For instance, body weight of native Mongolian cattle dropped by 14-19 kg, sheep and goats by 7-8 kg, and wool yield of sheep decreased approximately 90 gram. As pastoral livestock system is vulnerable to any changes the climate change trends will have adverse impact on its animal genetic resources through lack of feed and water resources in the future.
Degradation or improvement of grazing land	high	high	With the increase of the livestock population pasture land degradation is on increase in last decade. According to the national survey of 2004 more than 70% of grasslands are degraded to certain extend. It is affecting the decrease of productivity of animal which might affect proper management of livestock genetic resources in future.
Loss of, or loss of access to, grazing land and other natural resources	high	high	It is been reported that grazing area is decreasing due to rapid development of mining industry and migration of herders with their animals. For instance, in 2012, traditional grazing area is decreased by 12.3% compare to 2002. If decrease of grazing land continues, it might have negative effect on management of animal genetic resources causing scarcity of feeds and water supply.

Drivers of change	Impact on animal genetic resources and their management over last ten years	Future impact on animal genetic resources and their management (predicted for the next ten years)	Describe the effects on animal genetic resources and their management
Economic, livelihood or lifestyle factors affecting the popularity of livestock keeping	medium	medium	To have better access to social services such as children's education and alternative employment opportunities rural-to-urban migration is increased which leads to concentration of human and livestock in urban areas. For instance, the number of herding households decreased from 172.4 thousand to 146.1 thousand between 2003 and 2012. The concentration of livestock in suburban areas causes scarcity of grazing land which effects reduction of livestock productivity per animal. Later the reduction may have adverse impact on animal genetic resources.
Replacement of livestock functions	low	low	Use of draught animals such as yak, camel and horses is reduced and replaced by motorcycles, tractors and lorries. Household income growth has resulted in use of machinery for transportation and movement of herder camps and herding livestock.
Changing cultural roles of livestock	none	none	Cultural roles of livestock remains the same as the past.
Changes in technology	low	low	Low impact is expected because pastoral livestock sector is entirely depend on traditional herding technologies. Traditional technology needs improvement rather than changes.
Policy factors	low	low	Livestock is vital sector for Mongolia therefore policy for livestock sector is stable.
Disease epidemics	medium	medium	New and re-emerging diseases cause adverse impact on animal genetic resources and national economy. In last 10 years outbreak of new and re-emerging diseases has increased. For instance, in 2013 outbreaks of sheep pox and FMD were reported and resulted in forced slaughter of 2500 animals and 6.0 billion MNT spent to control and vaccinate suspected animals in FMD zone.

OVERVIEW OF ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES

5. Please provide the number of locally adapted and exotic breeds kept in your country.

Data on the number of breeds is needed in order to calculate the percentage of breeds subject to the various management activities that are covered in this questionnaire. In line with the request of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture at its Fourteenth Regular Session (CGRFA-14/13/Report, paragraph 31), FAO will implement the "locally adapted" vs. "exotic breed" classification system in the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS). Once countries have fully updated their breed lists and classified all breeds in DAD-IS, it will be possible to use these data to obtain the numbers of breeds in each category.

Species	Locally adapted breeds	Exotic breeds
Cattle (specialized dairy)	0	2
Cattle (specialized beef)	1	2
Cattle (multipurpose)	2	2

Species	Locally adapted breeds	Exotic breeds
Sheep	20	2
Goats	9	1
Pigs	0	7
Chickens	0	11
Horses	1	0
Bactrian camels	1	0
Deer	1	0
Yaks	1	0

CHARACTERIZATION

To provide further details of your country's activities in the field of characterization, surveying and monitoring, please go to Strategic Priority Area 1 of the "Progress report on the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources 2007–2013" (below).

6. Please provide an overview of the current state of characterization in your country by indicating the extent to which the activities shown in the following table have been carried out.

Note: Please focus on characterization studies that have been conducted within the last ten years (baseline surveys of population size may have been conducted in the more distant past). Recall that some types of characterization study on your country's breeds may have been conducted outside your country. For the first two columns, please insert the number of breeds; for columns 3 to 8 please choose one of the following categories: none; low (approximately <33%); medium (approximately 33–67%); high (approximately >67%).

Species	Baseline survey of population size	Regular monitoring of population size	Phenotypic characterization	Molecular genetic diversity studies – within breed	Genetic diversity studies based on pedigree	Molecular genetic diversity studies – between breed	Genetic variance component estimation	Molecular genetic evaluation
Cattle (specialized dairy)	1	0	medium	low	low	none	low	none
Cattle (specialized beef)	3	0	medium	low	none	none	none	none
Cattle (multipurpose)	4	0	medium	low	low	none	low	none
Sheep	21	0	medium	low	low	none	none	none
Goats	10	0	medium	medium	low	medium	low	none
Pigs	7	0	none	none	none	none	none	none
Chickens	11	0	none	none	none	none	none	none
Horses	1	1	medium	none	low	none	none	none

Species	Baseline survey of population size	Regular monitoring of population size	Phenotypic characterization	Molecular genetic diversity studies – within breed	Genetic diversity studies based on pedigree	Molecular genetic diversity studies – between breed	Genetic variance component estimation	Molecular genetic evaluation
Bactrian camels	1	1	medium	low	low	none	none	none
Deer	1	1	medium	none	none	none	none	none
Yaks	1	1	medium	low	none	low	none	none

INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS

To provide further details of your country's activities in the field of institutions and stakeholders, please go to Strategic Priority Area 4 of the "Progress report on the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources 2007–2013" (below).

7. Please indicate the state of your country's capacities and provisions in the following areas of animal genetic resources management.

	Score
Education	medium
Research	low
Knowledge	low
Awareness	low
Infrastructure	medium
Stakeholder participation	low
Policies	medium
Policy implementation	low
Laws	medium
Implementation of laws	low

8. Please provide further information regarding your country's capacities in each of the above-mentioned areas of management. If relevant, please indicate what obstacles or constraints your country faces in each of these areas and what needs to be done to address these constraints. You may also provide information on any particular successes achieved in your country in any of these areas and on the reasons for these successes.

	Description
Education	Since 1942 zootechnician education exists with bachelor and master degree to manage animal genetic resources. Currently over 1200 zootechnicians work in the field of animal genetic resources.
Research	Research on animal genetic resources is weak covering a few thematic areas such as phenotypic and molecular genetic characterization of specific strains and breeds of sheep and goat.
Knowledge	However general knowledge is available but sound policy, coordination and clear distinction of stakeholder's responsibilities do not exist.
Awareness	Awareness is weak.
Infrastructure	Even through organizational infrastructure is existed but outreach is limited due to poor implementation and funding.
Stakeholder participation	Responsibilities of stakeholders are unclear and their coordination and collaboration is weak. No clear guidance to participate in management of animal genetic resources. Although there are some NGOs are existing but they mostly concentrate on protection of members' interest rather than implementing breed development and conservation programmes.
Policies	There is no clearly defined policy, implementing measures and funding mechanisms on ensuring sustainable use, development and conservation of animal genetic resources.
Policy implementation	Need to revise and develop sound policy on animal breeding and genetic improvement with clear provisions for sustainable use, development and conservation of animal genetic resources.
Laws	There is package of law and regulations such law on “Livestock Gene-pool protection and health”, "National policy on food and agriculture sector development", Integrated national policy with the Millennium Development Goals", "National herder policy", Concept of national security", "National livestock programme" Existing legislations specifically do not address sustainable use, development and conservation of animal genetic resources.
Implementation of laws	Implementation is weak; legislations mostly focus on gene pool protection with delivery of breeding services. To address mentioned issues, law on animal genetic resources management is drafted with assistance of the FAO (2013) and discussion is ongoing. Main objective of the draft law is to regulate and coordinate legal issues related to animal genetic resources' risk assessment and conservation, sustainable use, development, conservation and sharing the economic profits

9. What steps have been taken in your country to engage or empower the various stakeholders in animal genetic resources management (e.g. establishment of livestock keepers’ organizations, development of biocultural community protocols)?

Note: Biocultural community protocol: a document that is developed after a community undertakes a consultative process to outline their core cultural and spiritual values and customary laws relating to their traditional knowledge and resources. For a discussion of the potential role of biocultural community protocols in the conservation of animal genetic resources, please see the guidelines In vivo conservation of animal genetic resources (http://www.fao.org/docrep/018/i3327e/i3327e.pdf).

National advisory board is established recently. No specific action taken. Action is under development.

BREEDING PROGRAMMES

Note: Breeding programmes: systematic and structured programmes for changing the genetic composition of a population towards a defined breeding goal (objective) to realize genetic gain (response to selection), based on objective performance criteria. Breeding programmes typically contain the following elements: definition of breeding goal; identification of animals; performance testing; estimation of breeding values; selection; mating; genetic gain and transfer of genetic gain. Breeding programmes are usually operated either by a group of livestock breeders organized in a breeders' association, community-based entity or other collective body; by a large commercial breeding company; or by the government.

To provide further details of your country's activities in the field of breeding programmes, please go to Strategic Priority Area 2 of the "Progress report on the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources 2007–2013" (below).

10. Who operates breeding programmes in your country?

Note: the objective of this question is to identify which stakeholders lead or organize the breeding programmes that exist in your country. Stakeholder participation in the implementation of the various elements of breeding programmes is covered under Question 15. If you wish to provide further information on the activities of the various stakeholder groups (including collaborative activities on an international scale), please provide it in the text section of Question 15.

Species	Government	Livestock keepers organized at community level	Breeders' associations or cooperatives	National commercial companies	External commercial companies	Non-governmental organizations	Others
Cattle (specialized dairy)	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no
Cattle (specialized beef)	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Cattle (multipurpose)	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no
Sheep	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Goats	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Pigs	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Chickens	no	no	no	no	no	no	no

10.1. If you choose the option "others", please indicate what kind of operator(s) this refers to.

11. For how many breeds in your country are the following activities undertaken?

Note: Please do not include activities that are only undertaken for experimental purposes, i.e. include only activities that directly serve or involve livestock keepers. However, please include activities even if they do not at present form part of a breeding programme. The intention is to obtain an indication of whether the "building blocks" of a breeding programme are available or being developed in your country. Loc = Locally adapted breeds; Ex = Exotic breeds.

Species	Tools															
	Animal identification		Breeding goal defined		Performance recording		Pedigree recording		Genetic evaluation (classic approach)		Genetic evaluation including genomic information		Management of genetic variation (by maximizing effective population size or minimizing rate of inbreeding)		Artificial insemination	
	Loc	Ex	Loc	Ex	Loc	Ex	Loc	Ex	Loc	Ex	Loc	Ex	Loc	Ex	Loc	Ex
Cattle (specialized dairy)	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Cattle (specialized beef)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cattle (multipurpose)	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2
Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pigs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chickens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bactrian camels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Horses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yaks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

12. Please indicate how many of the breeds in your country are subject to breeding programmes applying the following breeding methods.

Note: Loc = Locally adapted breeds; Ex = Exotic breeds.

Species	Breeding method			
	Straight/pure-breeding only		Straight/pure-breeding and cross-breeding	
	Loc	Ex	Loc	Ex
Cattle (specialized dairy)	0	1	0	1
Cattle (specialized beef)	0	0	0	0
Cattle (multipurpose)	0	2	0	2
Sheep	0	0	0	0
Goats	0	0	0	0

13. Please indicate the state of research and training in the field of animal breeding in your country.

Species	Training	Research
Cattle (specialized dairy)	medium	low

Species	Training	Research
Cattle (specialized beef)	medium	low
Cattle (multipurpose)	medium	low
Sheep	medium	low
Goats	medium	low
Pigs	low	none
Chickens	none	none

14. Please indicate the extent to which livestock keepers in your country are organized for the purposes of animal breeding.

Species	Organization of livestock keepers
Cattle (specialized dairy)	low
Cattle (specialized beef)	low
Cattle (multipurpose)	low
Sheep	none
Goats	none
Pigs	low
Chickens	none
Horses	medium
Bactrian camels	low
Yaks	low
Deer	low

15. Please indicate the level of stakeholder involvement in the various elements of breeding programmes in your country.

Note: If your country has different types of breeding programme, the level of involvement of the various stakeholders may vary from one type of programme to another. In answering this question please try to indicate the overall degree of involvement of the various stakeholder groups.

Cattle (specialized dairy)	Government	Research organizations	Breeders' associations or cooperatives	Individual breeders/livestock keepers	National commercial companies	External commercial companies	Non-governmental organizations	Others
Setting breeding goals	low	low	none	low	low	none	none	none
Animal identification	low	none	none	low	low	none	none	none
Recording	low	none	none	none	low	none	none	none
Provision of artificial insemination services	medium	none	none	low	low	none	none	none
Genetic evaluation	low	low	none	none	none	none	none	none

Cattle (specialized beef)	Government	Research organizations	Breeders' associations or cooperatives	Individual breeders/livestock keepers	National commercial companies	External commercial companies	Non-governmental organizations	Others
Setting breeding goals	none	none	none	none	low	none	none	none
Animal identification	low	none	none	medium	medium	none	none	none
Recording	none	none	none	medium	low	none	none	none
Provision of artificial insemination services	medium	none	none	low	low	none	none	none
Genetic evaluation	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none

Cattle (multipurpose)	Government	Research organizations	Breeders' associations or cooperatives	Individual breeders/livestock keepers	National commercial companies	External commercial companies	Non-governmental organizations	Others
Setting breeding goals	low	none	none	none	low	none	none	none
Animal identification	medium	none	none	low	medium	none	none	none
Recording	medium	none	none	none	low	none	none	none
Provision of artificial insemination services	medium	low	none	none	low	none	none	none
Genetic evaluation	low	low	none	none	none	none	none	none

Sheep	Government	Research organizations	Breeders' associations or cooperatives	Individual breeders/livestock keepers	National commercial companies	External commercial companies	Non-governmental organizations	Others
Setting breeding goals	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Animal identification	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Recording	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Provision of artificial insemination services	low	low	none	none	none	none	none	none
Genetic evaluation	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none

Goats	Government	Research organizations	Breeders' associations or cooperatives	Individual breeders/livestock keepers	National commercial companies	External commercial companies	Non-governmental organizations	Others
Setting breeding goals	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Animal identification	medium	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Recording	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Provision of artificial insemination services	low	low	none	none	none	none	none	none
Genetic evaluation	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none

Bactrian camels	Government	Research organizations	Breeders' associations or cooperatives	Individual breeders/livestock keepers	National commercial companies	External commercial companies	Non-governmental organizations	Others
Setting breeding goals	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Animal identification	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Recording	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Provision of artificial insemination services	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Genetic evaluation	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none

Deer	Government	Research organizations	Breeders' associations or cooperatives	Individual breeders/livestock keepers	National commercial companies	External commercial companies	Non-governmental organizations	Others
Setting breeding goals	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Animal identification	medium	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Recording	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Provision of artificial insemination services	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Genetic evaluation	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none

Horses	Government	Research organizations	Breeders' associations or cooperatives	Individual breeders/livestock keepers	National commercial companies	External commercial companies	Non-governmental organizations	Others
Setting breeding goals	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Animal identification	low	none	none	medium	none	none	none	none
Recording	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Provision of artificial insemination services	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Genetic evaluation	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none

Yaks	Government	Research organizations	Breeders' associations or cooperatives	Individual breeders/livestock keepers	National commercial companies	External commercial companies	Non-governmental organizations	Others
Setting breeding goals	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Animal identification	medium	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Recording	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Provision of artificial insemination services	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Genetic evaluation	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none

15.1. If you choose the option "others", please indicate what kind of operator(s) this refers to.

15.2. Please provide further information on the roles that the stakeholders identified in the table play in the implementation of the various activities. If relevant, please also provide further information on the organizational roles played by the stakeholders identified in Question 10.

With support of FAO under Strategic Priority Area 2 of GPA implemented TCP (2008-2010) which set up dairy cattle genetic improvement scheme. Responsibilities of the scheme running defined. Currently data collection and performance recording of dairy and multipurpose cattle is managed by the government funding on regular bases.

16. Does your country implement any policies or programmes aimed at supporting breeding programmes or influencing their objectives?

Species	Policies or programmes
Cattle (specialized dairy)	yes
Cattle (specialized beef)	no
Cattle (multipurpose)	yes
Sheep	no
Goats	no
Pigs	no
Chickens	no
Bactrian camels	no
Deer	no
Horses	no
Yaks	no

16.1. Please describe these policies or programmes, indicating whether or not they include any measures specifically aimed at supporting breeding programmes for locally adapted breeds or any measures specifically aimed at supporting breeding programmes for exotic breeds (including breed-replacement programmes). Please indicate whether different types of programme are promoted in different production systems (and describe the differences).

Species	Description of policies or programmes
Cattle (specialized dairy)	Policy defined with technical assistance of FAO, the government allocates budget to run the breeding scheme.
Cattle (specialized beef)	none
Cattle (multipurpose)	Policy defined with technical assistance of FAO, the government allocates budget to run the breeding scheme.
Sheep	none
Goats	none
Pigs	none
Chickens	none
Bactrian camels	none
Deer	none
Horses	none
Yaks	none

17. Please describe the consequences of your country's breeding policies and programmes, or lack of breeding policies and programmes, for your country's animal genetic resources and their management.

Species	Description of consequences
Cattle (specialized dairy)	Good progress (measurement based on standardized pedigree and performance recording and breeding valuation).
Cattle (specialized beef)	No progress (no set process, mostly random selection), regression (inbreeding common)
Cattle (multipurpose)	Good progress (measurement based on standardized pedigree and performance recording and breeding valuation).
Sheep	No progress (no set process, mostly random selection), regression (inbreeding common).
Goats	No progress (no set process, mostly random selection), regression (inbreeding common).
Pigs	No progress (no set process, mostly random selection), regression (inbreeding common).
Chickens	No progress (no set process, mostly random selection), regression (inbreeding common).
Bactrian camels	No progress (no set process, mostly random selection), regression (inbreeding common).
Deer	No progress (no set process, mostly random selection), regression (inbreeding common).
Horses	No progress (no set process, mostly random selection), regression (inbreeding common).
Yaks	No progress (no set process, mostly random selection), regression (inbreeding common).

18. Please describe the main constraints to the implementation of breeding programmes in your country and what needs to be done to address these constraints. You may also provide information on any particular successes achieved in your country with respect to the establishment and operation of breeding programmes and on the factors that have contributed to these successes.

No incentive and motivation of livestock keepers (farmers) are in place to participate in breeding programmes. Uncontrolled natural mating and commonly used grazing land limit accurate pedigree and performance recording, AI cover and conception rate which affect on generation interval.

19. Please describe future objectives, priorities and plans for the establishment or further development of breeding programmes in your country.

Species	Description of future objectives, priorities and plans
Cattle (specialized dairy)	To introduce economic incentive mechanism for promoting livestock keepers' participation. Clearly define boundaries of intensive dairy farm development area to ensure secure land tenure and avoid natural mating.
Cattle (specialized beef)	To develop comprehensive breeding programmes along with funding and detailed action plans.
Cattle (multipurpose)	To introduce economic incentive mechanism for promoting livestock keepers' participation. Clearly define boundaries of intensive dairy farm development area to ensure secure land tenure and avoid natural mating.
Sheep	To develop comprehensive breeding programmes along with funding and detailed action plans.
Goats	To develop comprehensive breeding programmes along with funding and detailed action plans.
Pigs	To develop comprehensive breeding programmes along with funding and detailed action plans.
Chickens	To develop comprehensive breeding programmes along with funding and detailed action plans.
Bactrian camels	To develop comprehensive breeding programmes along with funding and detailed action plans.
Deer	To develop comprehensive breeding programmes along with funding and detailed action plans.
Horses	To develop comprehensive breeding programmes along with funding and detailed action plans.
Yaks	To develop comprehensive breeding programmes along with funding and detailed action plans.

CONSERVATION

To provide further details of your country's activities in the field of conservation, please go to Strategic Priority Area 3 of the "Progress report on the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources 2007–2013" (below).

20. Please provide an indication of the extent to which your country's breeds are covered by conservation programmes.

Please focus on at-risk breeds and breeds for which there are serious grounds for concern about their potential to fall into the at-risk category in the near future. Countries should not reduce their scores because of a lack of conservation programmes for breeds that are clearly not at risk. The main purpose of this question is to obtain an indication of the extent to which your country's conservation programmes meet the objective of protecting breeds from extinction. If your country has no official national criteria for classifying breed risk status or lacks the relevant data for identifying which breeds are at risk, please base your answers on estimations. Please also note that Question 8 of the "Progress report on the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources – 2007 to 2013" (below) requests countries to provide information on the criteria they use to assess the risk status of animal genetic resources.

Note: n/a = no programmes implemented because all breeds of this species present in the country are secure.

Species	In situ conservation	Ex situ in vivo conservation	Ex situ in vitro conservation
Cattle (specialized dairy)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cattle (specialized beef)	n/a	low	n/a
Cattle (multipurpose)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sheep	low	low	low
Goats	low	n/a	n/a
Pigs	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chickens	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bactrian camels	n/a	n/a	n/a
Deer	low	low	none
Horses	n/a	n/a	n/a
Yaks	n/a	n/a	n/a

21. Does your country use formal approaches to prioritize breeds for conservation?

- ○ yes
- ◉ no

21.1. If so, which of the following factors are considered?

Note: See Sections 2 and 3 of the FAO guidelines In vivo conservation of animal genetic resources (http://www.fao.org/docrep/018/i3327e/i3327e.pdf).

	Considered in formal prioritization approaches
Risk of extinction	no
Genetic uniqueness	no
Genetic variation within the breed	no
Production traits	no
Non-production traits	no
Cultural or historical importance	no
Probability of success	no

22. Please indicate which of the following methods are used as elements of in situ conservation programmes in your country and which operators are managing them.

Note: Operators: the sector(s) that initiate(s) and manage(s) the respective activities. If both sectors undertake the respective activity, please answer "yes" in both rows. Please answer "yes" if the respective sector only works with some of the species targeted. If necessary, details of which sector addresses which species can be provided in the textual response. Information on what kinds of public- or private-sector organizations undertake the activities can also be provided, if necessary, in the textual response. Species targeted: Please answer "yes" if there are any such activities targeting the respective species, whether they are undertaken by the public sector, private sector or both.

Operators / Species targeted	Promotion of niche marketing or other market differentiation	Community-based conservation programmes	Incentive or subsidy payment schemes for keeping at-risk breeds	Development of biocultural community protocols	Recognition/award programmes for breeders	Conservation breeding programmes	Selection programmes for increased production or productivity in at-risk breeds	Promotion of at-risk breeds as tourist attractions	Use of at-risk breeds in the management of wildlife habitats and landscapes	Promotion of breed-related cultural activities	Extension programmes to improve the management of at-risk breeds	Awareness-raising activities providing information on the potential of specific at-risk breeds
Public sector	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes
Private sector	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Cattle (specialized dairy)	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Cattle (specialized beef)	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Cattle (multipurpose)	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Sheep	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes
Goats	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes
Pigs	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Chickens	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Bactrian camels	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Deer	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	no	no	no	yes
Horses	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Yaks	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no

22.1. Please provide further details of the activities recorded in the table and any other in situ conservation activities or programmes being implemented in your country.

Due to market demand population size of some synthetic breeds of goat (angora) and sheep (merino with fat tail and karakul) reached to critical stage. Keepers and research community of these synthetic breeds as well as reindeer herders raise public awareness to bring those critical breeds under the government conservation programme. In response to public awareness the government has been taken some steps to conserve rein deer population: http://www.culturalsurvival.org/publications/cultural-survival-quarterly/mongolia/mongolia-establishes-support-program-reindeer-herd.

23. Does your country have an operational in vitro gene bank for animal genetic resources?

In vitro gene bank: a collection of documented cryoconserved genetic material, primarily stored for the purpose of medium- to long-term conservation, with agreed protocols and procedures for acquisition and use of the genetic material.

- (●) yes
- ( ) no

23.1. If your country has no in vitro gene bank for animal genetic resources, does it have plans to develop one?

- ○ yes
- ○ no

23.2. If yes, please describe the plans.

24. If your country has an in vitro gene bank for animal genetic resources, please indicate what kind of material is stored there.

	Stored in national genebank
Semen	yes
Embryos	yes
Oocytes	no
Somatic cells (tissue or cultured cells)	no
Isolated DNA	no

25. If your country has an in vitro gene bank for animal genetic resources, please complete the following table.

Species	Number of breeds for which material is stored	Number of breeds for which sufficient material is stored	Does the collection include material from not-at-risk breeds?	Have any extinct populations been reconstituted using material from the gene bank?	Have the gene bank collections been used to introduce genetic variability into an in situ population?	Have the gene bank collections been used to introduce genetic variability into an ex situ population?	Do livestock keepers or breeders' associations participate in the planning of the gene banking activities?
Cattle (specialized dairy)	1	1	yes	no	yes	no	no
Cattle (specialized beef)	4	4	yes	no	yes	no	no
Cattle (multipurpose)	3	3	yes	no	yes	no	no
Sheep	11	3	yes	no	yes	no	no
Goats	4	0	yes	no	yes	no	no
Pigs	0	0	no	no	no	no	no
Chickens	0	0	no	no	no	no	no

25.1. Please provide further details of the activities recorded in the table (including any examples of the use of gene bank material to reconstitute populations or introduce genetic variability) and any other in vitro conservation activities or programmes being implemented in your country.

None

26. Does your country have plans to enter into collaboration with other countries to set up a regional or subregional in vitro gene bank for animal genetic resources?

- ○ yes
- ◉ no

26.1. If yes, please describe the plans, including a list of the countries involved.

27. If there have been any cases in your country in which breeds that were formerly classified as at risk of extinction have recovered to a position in which they are no longer at risk, please list the breeds and describe how the recovery was achieved.

none

REPRODUCTIVE AND MOLECULAR BIOTECHNOLOGIES

28. Please indicate the level of availability of reproductive and molecular biotechnologies for use in livestock production in your country.

Note: low = at experimental level only; medium = available to livestock keepers in some locations or production systems; high = widely available to livestock keepers.

	Biotechnologies								
Species	Artificial insemination	Embryo transfer	Multiple ovulation and embryo transfer	Semen sexing	In vitro fertilization	Cloning	Genetic modification	Molecular genetic or genomic information	Transplantation of gonadal tissue
Cattle (specialized dairy)	medium	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Cattle (specialized beef)	low	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Cattle (multipurpose)	medium	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Sheep	low	low	low	none	low	none	none	none	none
Goats	low	low	low	none	none	none	none	none	none

28.1. Please provide additional information on the use of these biotechnologies in your country.

29. If the reproductive and/or molecular technologies are available for use by livestock keepers in your country, please indicate which stakeholders are involved in providing the respective services to the livestock keepers.

	Stakeholders					
	Public sector	Breeders' associations or cooperatives	National non-governmental organizations	Donors and development agencies	National commercial companies	External commercial companies
Artificial insemination	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no
Embryo transfer	yes	no	no	no	yes	no

29.1. Please provide additional information on the roles that the providers identified in the table play in the provision of biotechnology services in your country.

Private AI technicians actively participate in government AI service on contract bases. The national gene bank provides semen and AI supplies including liquid nitrogen to AI technicians. Donors and development agencies support AI services through training. National commercial companies are involved AI and ET to increase their beef and mutton production.

30. Please indicate which biotechnologies your country is undertaking research on.

Biotechnologies	Public or private research at national level	Research undertaken as part of international collaboration
Artificial insemination	yes	no
Embryo transfer or MOET	yes	yes
Semen sexing	no	no
In vitro fertilization	no	no
Cloning	no	no
Genetic modification	no	no
Use of molecular genetic or genomic information for estimation of genetic diversity	no	yes
Use of molecular genetic or genomic information for prediction of breeding values	no	no
Research on adaptedness based on molecular genetic or genomic information	yes	no

30.1. Please briefly describe the research.

International collaboration: Bovine, ovine and caprine ET and MOET with Chines Academy of Science.
Molecular genetic study for genetic diversity Mongolian cattle and yak with Russian Academy of Agriculture Science and as well as Chines Academy of Science.

31. Please estimate the extent to which artificial insemination (using semen from exotic and/or locally adapted breeds) and/or natural mating is used in your country's various production systems.

Note: low = approximately <33% of matings; medium = approximately 33–67% of matings; high = approximately >67% of mating; n/a = production system not present in this country.

Cattle (specialized dairy)	Ranching or similar grassland -based production systems	Pastoralist systems	Mixed farming systems (rural areas)	Industrial systems	Small-scale urban or peri-urban systems
Artificial insemination using semen from locally adapted breeds	n/a	low	none	n/a	none
Artificial insemination using nationally produced semen from exotic breeds	n/a	low	low	n/a	none
Artificial insemination using imported semen from exotic breeds	n/a	low	low	n/a	medium
Natural mating	n/a	high	medium	n/a	medium

Cattle (specialized beef)	Ranching or similar grassland -based production systems	Pastoralist systems	Mixed farming systems (rural areas)	Industrial systems	Small-scale urban or peri-urban systems
Artificial insemination using semen from locally adapted breeds	n/a	none	none	n/a	none
Artificial insemination using nationally produced semen from exotic breeds	n/a	none	none	n/a	none
Artificial insemination using imported semen from exotic breeds	n/a	medium	medium	n/a	medium
Natural mating	n/a	high	high	n/a	high

Cattle (multipurpose)	Ranching or similar grassland -based production systems	Pastoralist systems	Mixed farming systems (rural areas)	Industrial systems	Small-scale urban or peri-urban systems
Artificial insemination using semen from locally adapted breeds	n/a	low	none	n/a	none
Artificial insemination using nationally produced semen from exotic breeds	n/a	low	none	n/a	none
Artificial insemination using imported semen from exotic breeds	n/a	medium	medium	n/a	medium
Natural mating	n/a	high	high	n/a	high

Sheep	Ranching or similar grassland -based production systems	Pastoralist systems	Mixed farming systems (rural areas)	Industrial systems	Small-scale urban or peri-urban systems
Artificial insemination using semen from locally adapted breeds	n/a	none	n/a	n/a	n/a
Artificial insemination using nationally produced semen from exotic breeds	n/a	low	n/a	n/a	n/a
Artificial insemination using imported semen from exotic breeds	n/a	low	n/a	n/a	n/a
Natural mating	n/a	high	n/a	n/a	n/a

Goats	Ranching or similar grassland -based production systems	Pastoralist systems	Mixed farming systems (rural areas)	Industrial systems	Small-scale urban or peri-urban systems
Artificial insemination using semen from locally adapted breeds	n/a	low	n/a	n/a	n/a
Artificial insemination using nationally produced semen from exotic breeds	n/a	low	n/a	n/a	n/a
Artificial insemination using imported semen from exotic breeds	n/a	low	n/a	n/a	n/a
Natural mating	n/a	high	n/a	n/a	n/a

32. Please provide further details on the use of reproductive and molecular biotechnologies in animal genetic resources management in your country. Please note any particular constraints to implementing these activities and any problems associated with their use. Please indicate what needs to be done to address these constraints and/or problems. You may also provide information on any particular successes achieved in your country in the use of biotechnologies in animal genetic resources management and on the factors that have contributed to these successes.

Demand on AI service is increased due to development of dairy and beef small scale farms in peri-urban areas. In response to the demand government has allocated funding to construct reproductive and molecular biotechnology center. Construction of the center is ongoing.

III. DATA CONTRIBUTING TO THE PREPARATION OF *THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S BIODIVERSITY FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE*

INTEGRATION OF THE MANAGEMENT OF ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES WITH THE MANAGEMENT OF PLANT, FORESTRY AND AQUATIC GENETIC RESOURCES

1. Please indicate the extent to which the management of animal genetic resources in your country is integrated with the management of plant, forestry and aquatic genetic resources. Please describe the collaboration, including, if relevant, a description of the benefits gained by pursuing a collaborative approach.

	Extent of collaboration	Description
Development of joint national strategies or action plans	none	None
Collaboration in the characterization, surveying or monitoring of genetic resources, production environments or ecosystems	none	None

	Extent of collaboration	Description
Collaboration related to genetic improvement	none	None
Collaboration related to product development and/or marketing	none	None
Collaboration in conservation strategies, programmes or projects	none	None
Collaboration in awareness-raising on the roles and values of genetic resources	limited	Official discussion between ministries for Agriculture and Environment is going, working groups were established.
Training activities and/or educational curricula that address genetic resources in an integrated manner	none	None
Collaboration in the mobilization of resources for the management of genetic resources	none	None

2. Please describe any other types of collaboration.

None

3. If relevant, please describe the benefits that could be achieved by strengthening collaboration in the management of genetic resources in the animal, plant, forest and aquatic sectors in your country. If specific plans to increase collaboration are in place, please describe them and the benefits foreseen

None

4. Please describe any factors that facilitate or constrain collaborative approaches to the management of genetic resources in your country.

None

5. If there are constraints, please indicate what needs to be done to overcome them.

None

ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND THE PROVISION OF REGULATING AND SUPPORTING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

6. Do your country's policies, plans or strategies for animal genetic resources management include measures specifically addressing the roles of livestock in the provision of regulating ecosystem services and/or supporting ecosystem services?

Regulating ecosystem services: "Benefits obtained from the regulation of ecosystem processes" – Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. 2005. Ecosystems and human well-being: synthesis. Washington D.C., Island Press (available at http://millenniumassessment.org/documents/document.356.aspx.pdf), page 40. Supporting ecosystem services: "Services necessary for the production of all other ecosystem services" – Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. 2005. Ecosystems and human well-being: synthesis. Washington D.C., Island Press (available at http://millenniumassessment.org/documents/document.356.aspx.pdf), page 40.

- ○ yes
- ◉ no

6.1. If yes, please describe these measures and indicate which supporting and/or regulating ecosystem services are targeted, and in which production systems.

Examples of supporting and regulatory ecosystem services provided by livestock might include the following: provision or maintenance of wildlife habitats (e.g. via grazing); seed dispersal (e.g. in dung or on animals' coats); promoting plant growth (e.g. stimulating growth via grazing or browsing); soil formation (e.g. via the supply of manure); soil nutrient cycling (e.g. via supply of manure); soil quality regulation (e.g. affecting soil structure and water-holding capacity via trampling or dunging); control of weeds and invasive species (e.g. via grazing or browsing invasive plants); climate regulation (e.g. by promoting carbon sequestration through dunging); enhancing pollination levels (e.g. by creating habitats for pollinators); fire control (e.g. by removal of biomass that may fuel fires); avalanche control (e.g. grazing to keep vegetation short to reduce the probability that snow will slide); erosion regulation (e.g. indirect via fire control services); maintenance of water quality and quantity (e.g. indirect effect via erosion control); management of crop residues (e.g. consumption of unwanted crop residues by animals); pest regulation (e.g. by destruction of pests or pest habitats); disease regulation (e.g. by destruction of disease vectors or their habitats); buffering of water quantities – flood regulation (e.g. indirect effect via fire and erosion control).

None

6.1.1 Please describe what the outcome of these measures has been in terms of the supply of the respective ecosystem services (including an indication of the scale on which these outcomes have been obtained).

None

6.1.2 Please describe what the outcome of these measures has been in terms of the state of animal genetic resources and their management (including an indication of the scale on which these outcomes have been obtained).

None

7. Do your country's policies, plans or strategies for animal genetic resources management include measures specifically addressing environmental problems associated with livestock production?

Examples might include choosing to use particular species or breeds because they are less environmentally damaging in a given ecosystem or adapting breeding goals to produce animals that have some characteristic that makes them more environmentally friendly.

- ○ yes
- ◉ no

7.1. If yes, please describe these measures and indicate the environmental problems that are targeted, and in which production systems.

None

7.1.1 Please describe what the outcome of these measures has been in terms of the reduction of the respective environmental problem (including an indication of the scale on which these outcomes have been obtained).

None

7.1.2 Please describe what the outcome of these measures has been in terms of the state of animal genetic resources and their management (including an indication of the scale on which these outcomes have been obtained).

None

8. Please describe any constraints or problems encountered or foreseen in the implementation of measures in your country aimed at promoting the provision of regulating and supporting ecosystem services or reducing environmental problems.

None

9. Please provide examples of cases in which the role of livestock or specific animal genetic resources is particularly important in the provision of regulating and/or supporting ecosystem services in your country. Please also describe any examples in which diverse animal genetic resources are important in terms of reducing the adverse environmental effects of livestock production.

None

10. Please describe the potential steps that could be taken in your country to further expand or strengthen positive links between animal genetic resources management and the provision of regulating and/or supporting ecosystem services or the reduction of environmental problems. If your country has specific plans to take further action in this field, please describe them.

Pasture land law is drafted jointly by ministries for Agriculture and Environment. Draft is under discussion. Some provisions will deal with regulation grazing land degradation by livestock keepers.

11. Please provide any further information on the links between animal genetic resources management in your country and the provision of supporting and/or regulating ecosystem services and/or the reduction of environmental problems.

http://mofa.gov.mn/coordination/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=46:review-of-draft-pastureland-law-of-mongolia&lang=en

IV. PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE *GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES* – 2007 TO 2013

Note: Please provide further details in the text boxes below each question, including, if relevant, information on why no action has been taken.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA 1: CHARACTERIZATION, INVENTORY AND MONITORING OF TRENDS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS

- The state of inventory and characterization of animal genetic resources
- The state of monitoring programmes and country-based early warning and response systems
- The state of international technical standards and protocols for characterization, inventory, and monitoring

1. Which of the following options best describes your country's progress in building an inventory of its animal genetic resources covering all livestock species of economic importance (SP 1, Action 1)?

Glossary: An inventory is a complete list of all the different breeds present in a country.

- (●) a. Completed before the adoption of the GPA
- ( ) b. Completed after the adoption of the GPA
- ( ) c. Partially completed (further progress since the adoption of the GPA)
- ( ) d. Partially completed (no further progress since the adoption of the GPA)

Please provide further details:

Although inventory completed before the adoption of the GPA, it needs updating. Updating is not done due to funding problems.

2. Which of the following options best describes your country's progress in implementing phenotypic characterization studies covering morphology, performance, location, production environments and specific features in all livestock species of economic importance (SP 1, Actions 1 and 2)?

- (●) a. Comprehensive studies were undertaken before the adoption of the GPA
- ( ) b. Sufficient information has been generated because of progress made since the adoption of the GPA
- ( ) c. Some information has been generated (further progress since the adoption of the GPA)
- ( ) d. Some information has been generated (no further progress since the adoption of the GPA)
- ( ) e. None, but action is planned and funding identified
- ( ) f. None, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ( ) g. None

Please provide further details:

Studies were undertaken before 1990's.

3. Which of the following options best describes your country's progress in molecular characterization of its animal genetic resources covering all livestock species of economic importance (SP 1)?

- ( ) a. Comprehensive studies were undertaken before the adoption of the GPA
- ( ) b. Sufficient information has been generated because of progress made since the adoption of the GPA
- (●) c. Some information has been generated (further progress since the adoption of the GPA)
- ( ) d. Some information has been generated (no further progress since the adoption of the GPA)
- ( ) e. None, but action is planned and funding identified
- ( ) f. None, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ( ) g. None

Please provide further details:

http://www.ajas.info/Editor/manuscript/upload/21-132.pdf

4. Has your country conducted a baseline survey of the population status of its animal genetic resources for all livestock species of economic importance (SP 1, Action 1)?

Glossary: A baseline provides a reference point for monitoring population trends. Population status refers to the total size of a national breed population (ideally, also the proportion that is actively used for breeding and the number of male and female breeding animals).

- (●) a. Yes, a baseline survey was undertaken before the adoption of the GPA
- ( ) b. Yes, a baseline survey has been undertaken or has commenced after the adoption of the GPA
- ( ) c. Yes, a baseline survey has been undertaken for some species (coverage increased since the adoption of the GPA)
- ( ) d. Yes, a baseline survey has been undertaken for some species (coverage not increased since the adoption of the GPA)
- ( ) e. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ( ) f. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ( ) g. No

Please provide further details:

However no updating is done to date.

5. Have institutional responsibilities for monitoring the status of animal genetic resources in your country been established (SP 1, Action 3)?

Glossary: Monitoring is a systematic set of activities undertaken to document changes in the population size and structure of animal genetic resources over time.

- ( ) a. Yes, responsibilities established before the adoption of the GPA
- ( ) b. Yes, responsibilities established after the adoption of the GPA

- ○ c. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ d. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ◉ e. No

Please provide further details:

6. Have protocols (details of schedules, objectives and methods) been established for a programme to monitor the status of animal genetic resources in your country (SP 2)?

- ○ a. Yes, protocols established before the adoption of the GPA
- ○ b. Yes, protocols established after the adoption of the GPA
- ○ c. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ d. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ◉ e. No

Please provide further details:

7. Are the population status and trends of your country's animal genetic resources being monitored regularly for all livestock species of economic importance (SP 1, Action 2)?

- ◉ a. Yes, regular monitoring commenced before the adoption of the GPA
- ○ b. Yes, regular monitoring commenced after the adoption of the GPA
- ○ c. Yes, regular monitoring is being undertaken for some species (coverage increased since the adoption of the GPA)
- ○ d. Yes, regular monitoring is being undertaken for some species (coverage not increased since the adoption of the GPA)
- ○ e. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ f. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ○ g. No

Please provide further details:

Since the mid of 1990's no breed wised census is conducted due to funding and inadequate local capacity to identify breeds, location and etc.

8. Which criteria does your country use for assessing the risk status of its animal genetic resources (SP 1, Action 7)?

Glossary: FAO has developed criteria that it uses to allocate breeds to risk-status categories based on the size and structure of their populations (http://www.fao.org/docrep/010/a1250e/a1250e00.htm).

- ○ a. FAO criteria
- ○ b. National criteria that differ from the FAO criteria
- ○ c. Other criteria (e.g. defined by international body such as European Union)
- ◉ d. None

Please provide further details. If applicable, please describe (or provide a link to a web site that describes) your national criteria or those of the respective international body:

9. Has your country established an operational emergency response system (http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/021/K3812e.pdf) that provides for immediate action to safeguard breeds at risk in all important livestock species (SP 1, Action 7)?

- ○ a. Yes, a comprehensive system was established before the adoption of the GPA
- ○ b. Yes, a comprehensive system has been established since the adoption of the GPA
- ○ c. For some species and breeds (coverage expanded since the adoption of the GPA)
- ○ d. For some species and breeds (coverage not expanded since the adoption of the GPA)
- ○ e. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ f. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ◉ g. No

Please provide further details:

10. Is your country conducting research to develop methods, technical standards or protocols for phenotypic or molecular characterization, or breed evaluation, valuation or comparison? (SP 2, Action 2)

- ◉ a. Yes, research commenced before the adoption of the GPA
- ○ b. Yes, research commenced after the adoption of the GPA
- ○ c. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ d. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ○ e. No

Please provide further details:

Needs expansion.

11. Has your country identified the major barriers and obstacles to enhancing its inventory, characterization and monitoring programmes?

- ◉ a. Yes
- ○ b. No
- ○ c. No major barriers and obstacles exist. Comprehensive inventory, characterization and monitoring programmes are in place.

Please provide further details. If barriers and obstacles have been identified, please list them:

Comprehensive inventory, characterization for breeds are done before adoption of GPA. But nothing has been for monitoring programme. Major barriers: lack of financing and capacity.

12. If applicable, please list and describe the measures that need to be taken to address these barriers and obstacles and to enhance your country's inventory, characterization and monitoring programmes:

To address these barriers to follow FAO guideline #7 "Surveying and monitoring of animal genetic resources".

13. Please provide further comments on your country's activities related to Strategic Priority Area 1: Characterization, inventory and monitoring of trends and associated risks (including regional and international cooperation)

Note: It is not necessary to duplicate information provided in previous sections. Where relevant, please provide cross-references.

None

STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA 2: SUSTAINABLE USE AND DEVELOPMENT

- The state of national sustainable use policies for animal genetic resources
- The state of national species and breed development strategies and programmes
- The state of efforts to promote agro-ecosystem approaches

14. Does your country have adequate national policies in place to promote the sustainable use of animal genetic resources (see also questions 46 and 54)?

- ○ a. Yes, since before the adoption of the GPA
- ○ b. Yes, policies put in place or updated after the adoption of the GPA
- ○ c. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ d. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ◉ e. No

Please provide further details. If available, please provide the text of the policies or a web link to the text:

15. Do these policies address the integration of agro-ecosystem approaches into the management of animal genetic resources in your country (SP5) (see also questions 46 and 54)?

Glossary: The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way (for further information see http://www.cbd.int/ecosystem/description.shtml).

- ○ a. Yes
- ○ b. No, but a policy update is planned and funding identified
- ○ c. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ◉ d. No

Please provide further details:

16. Do breeding programmes exist in your country for all major species and breeds, and are these programmes regularly reviewed, and if necessary revised, with the aim of meeting foreseeable economic and social needs and market demands (SP4, Action 2)?

- ○ a. Yes, since before the adoption of the GPA
- ○ b. Yes, put in place after the adoption of the GPA
- ◉ c. For some species and breeds (coverage has increased since the adoption of the GPA)
- ○ d. For some species and breeds (coverage has not increased since the adoption of the GPA)
- ○ e. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ f. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ○ g. No

Please provide further details:

http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/rap/files/epublications/MongoliaedocFINAL.pdf

17. Is long-term sustainable use planning – including, if appropriate, strategic breeding programmes – in place for all major livestock species and breeds (SP4, Action 1)?

- ○ a. Yes, since before the adoption of the GPA
- ○ b. Yes, put in place after the adoption of the GPA

- (●) c. For some species and breeds (further progress made since the adoption of the GPA)
- ( ) d. For some species and breeds (no further progress made since the adoption of the GPA)
- ( ) e. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ( ) f. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ( ) g. No

Please provide further details:

Dairy cattle breeding programme including dual purpose Simmental and Brown Swiss.

18. Have the major barriers and obstacles to enhancing the sustainable use and development of animal genetic resources in your country been identified?

- ( ) a. Yes
- (●) b. No
- ( ) c. No major barriers and obstacles exist. Comprehensive sustainable use and development measures are in place.

Please provide further details. If barriers and obstacles have been identified, please list them:

19. Have the long-term impacts of the use of exotic breeds on locally adapted breeds (e.g. economic, environmental or genetic impacts) and on food security been assessed in your country (SP4, Action 1)?

Glossary:

Exotic breeds are breeds that are maintained in a different area from the one in which they were developed. Exotic breeds comprise both recently introduced breeds and continually imported breeds.

Locally adapted breeds are breeds that have been in the country for a sufficient time to be genetically adapted to one or more of traditional production systems or environments in the country. The phrase "sufficient time" refers to time present in one or more of the country's traditional production systems or environments. Taking cultural, social and genetic aspects into account, a period of 40 years and six generations of the respective species might be considered as a guiding value for "sufficient time", subject to specific national circumstances.

No

Please provide further details:

None

20. Have recording systems and organizational structures for breeding programmes been established or strengthened (SP4, Action 3)?

- ( ) a. Yes, sufficient recording systems and organizational structures for breeding programmes have existed since before the adoption of the GPA
- ( ) b. Yes, sufficient recording systems and organizational structures for breeding programmes exist because of progress made since the adoption of the GPA
- ( ) c. Yes, recording systems and organizational structures for breeding programmes are partially in place (and were established or strengthened after the adoption of the GPA)
- (●) d. Yes, recording systems and organizational structures for breeding programmes are partially in place (but no progress has been made since the adoption of the GPA)
- ( ) e. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ( ) f. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ( ) g. No

Please provide further details:

Only for dairy cattle with government support.

21. Are mechanisms in place in your country to facilitate interactions among stakeholders, scientific disciplines and sectors as part of sustainable use development planning (SP5, Action 3)?

- ○ a. Yes, comprehensive mechanisms have existed since before the adoption of the GPA
- ○ b. Yes, comprehensive mechanisms exist because of progress made since the adoption of the GPA
- ○ c. Yes, mechanisms are partially in place (and were established or strengthened after the adoption of the GPA)
- ○ d. Yes, mechanisms are partially in place (but no progress has been made since the adoption of the GPA)
- ○ e. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ f. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ◉ g. No

Please provide further details:

None

22. Have measures been implemented in your country to provide farmers and livestock keepers with information that facilitates their access to animal genetic resources (SP 4, Action 7)?

- ○ a. Yes, comprehensive measures have existed since before the adoption of the GPA
- ○ b. Yes, comprehensive measures exist because of progress made since the adoption of the GPA
- ○ c. Yes, measures partially implemented (and were established or strengthened after the adoption of the GPA)
- ○ d. Yes, measures partially implemented (but no progress has been made since the adoption of the GPA)
- ○ e. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ f. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ◉ g. No

Please provide further details:

23. Has your country developed a national policy or entered specific contractual agreements for access to and the equitable sharing of benefits resulting from the use and development of animal genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge (SP3, Action 2)?

- ○ a. Yes, sufficient measures (policy and/or agreements) have been in place since before the adoption of the GPA
- ○ b. Yes, sufficient measures (policy and/or agreements) are in place because of progress made since the adoption of the GPA
- ○ c. Yes, some measures (policy and/or agreements) are in place (progress has been made since the adoption of the GPA)
- ○ d. Yes, some measures (policy and/or agreements) are in place (but no progress has been made since the adoption of the GPA)
- ○ e. No, but a policy and/or agreements are in preparation
- ○ f. No, but a policy and/or agreements are planned
- ◉ g. No

Please provide further details:

24. Have training and technical support programmes for the breeding activities of livestock-keepers been established or strengthened in your country (SP 4, Action 1)?

- ○ a. Yes, sufficient programmes have existed since before the adoption of the GPA
- ○ b. Yes, sufficient programmes exist because of progress made since the adoption of the GPA

- ○ c. Yes, some programmes exist (progress has been made since the adoption of the GPA)
- ○ d. Yes, some programmes exist (but no progress has been made since the adoption of the GPA)
- ○ e. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ f. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ◉ g. No

Please provide further details:

25. Have priorities for future technical training and support programmes to enhance the use and development of animal genetic resources in your country been identified (SP 4, paragraph 42)?

- ○ a. Yes, priorities have been identified or updated since the adoption of the GPA
- ○ b. Yes, priorities were identified before the adaption of the GPA but have not been updated
- ○ c. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ d. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ◉ e. No

Please provide further details:

26. Have efforts been made in your country to assess and support indigenous or local production systems and associated traditional knowledge and practices related to animal genetic resources (SP 6, Action 1, 2)?

- ○ a. Yes, sufficient measures have been in place since before the adoption of the GPA
- ○ b. Yes, sufficient measures are in place because of progress made since the adoption of the GPA
- ○ c. Yes, some measures are in place (and were established or strengthened after the adoption of the GPA)
- ◉ d. Yes, some measures are in place (but no progress has been made since the adoption of the GPA)
- ○ e. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ f. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ○ g. No

Please provide further details:

Reindeer is under the government protection.

27. Have efforts been made in your country to promote products derived from indigenous and local species and locally adapted breeds, and facilitate access to markets (SP 6, Action 2, 4)?

- ◉ a. Yes, sufficient measures have been in place since before the adoption of the GPA
- ○ b. Yes, sufficient measures are in place because of progress made since the adoption of the GPA
- ○ c. Yes, some measures are in place (and were established or strengthened after the adoption of the GPA)
- ○ d. Yes, some measures are in place (but no progress has been made since the adoption of the GPA)
- ○ e. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ f. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ○ g. No

Please provide further details:

28. If applicable, please list and describe priority requirements for enhancing the sustainable use and development of animal genetic resources in your country:

- Strengthen national advisory for for management of animal genetic resources
- Clearly define responsibilities of the board with regard to sustainable use and development of AnGR

29. Please provide further comments on your country's activities related to Strategic Priority Area 2: Sustainable Use and Development (including regional and international cooperation)

Note: It is not necessary to duplicate information provided in previous sections. Where relevant, please provide cross-references.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA 3: CONSERVATION

- The state of national conservation policies
- The state of *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation programmes
- The state of regional and global long-term conservation strategies and agreement on technical standards for conservation

30. Does your country regularly assess factors leading to the erosion of its animal genetic resources (SP 7, Action 2)?

- ○ a. Erosion not occurring
- ○ b. Yes, regular assessments have been implemented since before the adoption of the GPA
- ○ c. Yes, regular assessments have commenced since the adoption of the GPA
- ○ d. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ e. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ◉ f. No

Please provide further details:

31. What factors or drivers are leading to the erosion of animal genetic resources? Please describe the factors specifying which breeds or species are affected:

Market demand and free import of some livestock products such as merino wool.

32. Does your country have conservation policies and programmes in place to protect locally adapted breeds at risk in all important livestock species (SP 7, SP 8 and SP 9)?

Glossary: Locally adapted breeds are breeds that have been in the country for a sufficient time to be genetically adapted to one or more of traditional production systems or environments in the country. The phrase "sufficient time" refers to time present in one or more of the country's traditional production systems or environments. Taking cultural, social and genetic aspects into account, a period of 40 years and six generations of the respective species might be considered as a guiding value for "sufficient time", subject to specific national circumstances.

- ○ a. Country requires no policies and programmes because all locally adapted breeds are secure
- ○ b. Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes have been in place since before the adoption of the GPA
- ○ c. Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes exist because of progress made since the adoption of the GPA
- ○ d. For some species and breeds (coverage expanded since the adoption of the GPA)

- ○ e. For some species and breeds (coverage not expanded since the adoption of the GPA)
- ○ f. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ g. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ◉ h. No

Please provide further details:

33. If conservation policies and programmes are in place, are they regularly evaluated or reviewed (SP 7, Action 1; SP 8, Action 1; and SP 9, Action 1)?

- ○ a. Yes
- ○ b. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ c. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ◉ d. No

Please provide further details:

34. Does your country have in situ conservation measures in place for locally adapted breeds at risk of extinction and to prevent breeds from becoming at risk (SP 8 and SP 9)?

Glossary: Locally adapted breeds are breeds that have been in the country for a sufficient time to be genetically adapted to one or more of traditional production systems or environments in the country. The phrase "sufficient time" refers to time present in one or more of the country's traditional production systems or environments. Taking cultural, social and genetic aspects into account, a period of 40 years and six generations of the respective species might be considered as a guiding value for "sufficient time", subject to specific national circumstances.

- ○ a. Country requires no in situ conservation measures because all locally adapted breeds are secure
- ○ b. Yes for all breeds
- ○ c. For some breeds (coverage expanded since the adoption of the GPA)
- ◉ d. For some breeds (coverage not expanded since the adoption of the GPA)
- ○ e. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ f. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ○ g. No

Please provide further details:

Government pedigree flocks.

35. Does your country have ex situ in vivo conservation measures in place for locally adapted breeds at risk of extinction and to prevent breeds from becoming at risk (SP 8 and SP 9)?

Glossary: Ex situ in vivo conservation - maintenance of live animal populations not kept under their normal management conditions - e.g. in zoological parks or governmental farms - and/or outside the area in which they evolved or are now normally found.

- ○ a. Country requires no ex situ in vivo conservation measures because all locally adapted breeds are secure
- ○ b. Yes for all breeds
- ○ c. For some breeds (coverage expanded since the adoption of the GPA)
- ◉ d. For some breeds (coverage not expanded since the adoption of the GPA)
- ○ e. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ f. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ○ g. No

Please provide further details:

36. Does your country have ex situ in vitro conservation measures in place for locally adapted breeds at risk of extinction and to prevent breeds from becoming at risk (SP 8 and SP 9)?

Glossary: Ex situ in vitro - conservation, under cryogenic conditions including, inter alia, the cryoconservation of embryos, semen, oocytes, somatic cells or tissues having the potential to reconstitute live animals at a later date.

- ○ a. Country requires no ex situ in vitro conservation measures because all locally adapted breeds are secure
- ○ b. Yes for all breeds
- ○ c. For some breeds (coverage expanded since the adoption of the GPA)
- ◉ d. For some breeds (coverage not expanded since the adoption of the GPA)
- ○ e. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ f. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ○ g. No

Please provide further details:

37. Please describe the measures (indicating for each whether they were introduced before or after the adoption of the GPA) or provide a web link to a published document that provides further information:

38. If your country has not established any conservation programmes, is this a future priority?

- ○ a. Yes
- ◉ b. No

Please provide further details:

39. Has your country identified the major barriers and obstacles to enhancing the conservation of its animal genetic resources?

- ○ a. Country requires no conservation programmes because all animal genetic resources are secure
- ○ b. Yes
- ◉ c. No
- ○ d. No major barriers and obstacles exist. Comprehensive conservation programmes are in place

Please provide further details. If barriers and obstacles have been identified, please list them:

40. If your country has existing ex situ collections of animal genetic resources, are there major gaps in these collections (SP 9, Action 5)?

- ◉ a. Yes
- ○ b. No

If yes, have priorities for filling the gaps been established?

- ○ a. Yes
- ○ b. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ c. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ◉ d. No

Please provide further details:

None

41. Are arrangements in place in your country to protect breeds and populations that are at risk from natural or human-induced disasters (SPA 3)?

- ○ a. Yes, arrangements have been in place since before the adoption of the GPA
- ○ b. Yes, arrangements put in place after the adoption of the GPA
- ○ c. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ d. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ◉ e. No

Please provide further details:

42. Are arrangements in place in your country for extraction and use of conserved genetic material following loss of animal genetic resources (e.g. through disasters), including arrangements to enable restocking (SP 9, Action 3)?

- ○ a. Yes, arrangements have been in place since before the adoption of the GPA
- ○ b. Yes, arrangements put in place after the adoption of the GPA
- ○ c. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ d. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ◉ e. No

Please provide further details:

43. Is your country conducting research to adapt existing, or develop new, methods and technologies for in situ and ex situ conservation of animal genetic resources (SP 11, Action 1)?

- ○ a. Yes, research commenced before the adoption of the GPA
- ○ b. Yes, research commenced since the adoption of the GPA
- ○ c. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ d. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ◉ e. No

Please provide further details. If yes, please briefly describe the research:

44. Does your country implement programmes to promote documentation and dissemination of knowledge, technologies and best practices for conservation (SP 11, Action 2)?

- ○ a. Yes, programmes commenced before the adoption of the GPA
- ○ b. Yes, programmes commenced since the adoption of the GPA

- ○ c. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ d. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ◉ e. No

Please provide further details:

45. What are your country's priority requirements for enhancing conservation measures for animal genetic resources? Please list and describe them:

46. Please provide further comments describing your country's activities related to Strategic Priority Area 3: Conservation (including regional and international cooperation)

Note: It is not necessary to duplicate information provided in previous sections. Where relevant, please provide cross-references.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA 4: POLICIES, INSTITUTIONS AND CAPACITY-BUILDING IMPLEMENTATION AND FINANCING OF THE GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES

- The state of national institutions for planning and implementing animal genetic resources measures
- The state of information sharing
- The state of educational and research facilities capacity for characterization, inventory, and monitoring, sustainable use, development, and conservation
- The state of awareness of the roles and values of animal genetic resources
- The state of policies and legal frameworks for animal genetic resources

47. Does your country have sufficient institutional capacity to support holistic planning of the livestock sector (SP 12, Action1)?

- ○ a. Yes, sufficient capacity has been in place since before the adoption of the GPA
- ○ b. Yes, sufficient capacity is in place because of progress made after the adoption of the GPA
- ○ c. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ d. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ◉ e. No

Please provide further details:

48. What is the current status of your country's national strategy and action plan for animal genetic resources (SP 20)?

Glossary: National strategy and action plan for animal genetic resources: a strategy and plan, agreed by stakeholders and preferably government-endorsed, that translates the internationally agreed Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources into national actions, with the aim of ensuring a strategic and comprehensive approach to the sustainable use, development and conservation of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture.

- ○ a. Previously endorsed national strategy and action plan is being updated (or new version has been endorsed)
- ○ b. Completed and government-endorsed
- ○ c. Completed and agreed by stakeholders
- ○ d. In preparation
- ○ e. Preparation is planned and funding identified
- ◉ f. Future priority activity
- ○ g. Not planned

Please provide further details. If available, please provide a copy of your country's national strategy and action plan as a separate document or as a web link:

49. Are animal genetic resources addressed in your country's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/)?

- ○ a. Yes
- ○ b. No, but they will be addressed in forthcoming plan
- ◉ c. No

Please provide further details:

www.cbd.int/doc/world/mn/mn-nbsap-01-p1-en.pdf

50. Are animal genetic resources addressed in your country's national livestock sector strategy, plan or policy (or equivalent instrument)?

- ◉ a. Yes
- ○ b. No, but they will be addressed in a forthcoming strategy, plan or policy
- ○ c. No, animal genetic resources are not addressed
- ○ d. No, the country does not have a national livestock sector strategy, plan or policy

Please provide further details. If available, please provide the text of the strategy, plan or policy or a web link to the text:

http://www.mofa.gov.mn/mn/images/stories/busad/mmeng.pdf

51. Has your country established or strengthened a national database for animal genetic resources (independent from DAD-IS) (SP 15, Action 4)?

- ○ a. Yes, a national database has been in place since before the adoption of the GPA
- ○ b. Yes, a national database is in place because of progress made since the adoption of the GPA
- ○ c. Yes, a national database is in place but still requires strengthening (progress since adoption of the GPA)
- ○ d. Yes, a national database is in place but still requires strengthening (no progress since adoption of the GPA)
- ○ e. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ f. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ◉ g. No

Please provide further details:

52. Have your country's national data on animal genetic resources been regularly updated in DAD-IS?

Note that the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture has requested FAO to produce global status and trends reports every two years.

- (●) a. Yes, regular updates have been occurring since before the adoption of the GPA
- ( ) b. Yes, regular updates started after the adoption of the GPA
- ( ) c. No, but it is a future priority
- ( ) d. No

Please provide further details:

Breed wise population data is out-of-dated, thus needs updating.

53. Has your country established a National Advisory Committee for Animal Genetic Resources (SP 12, Action 3)?

- ( ) a. Yes, established before the adoption of the GPA
- (●) b. Yes, established after the adoption of the GPA
- ( ) c. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ( ) d. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ( ) e. No

Please provide further details. If a National Advisory Committee has been established, please list its main functions:

Detailed functions are being developed.

54. Is there strong coordination and interaction between the National Focal Point and stakeholders involved with animal genetic resources, such as the breeding industry, livestock keepers, government agencies, research institutes and civil society organizations (SP 12, Action 3)?

- ( ) a. Yes, strong coordination has been in place since before the adoption of the GPA
- ( ) b. Yes, strong coordination was established after the adoption of the GPA
- ( ) c. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ( ) d. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- (●) e. No

Please provide further details:

55. Does the National Focal Point (or other institutions) undertake activities to increase public awareness of the roles and values of animal genetic resources (SP 18)?

- ( ) a. Yes, activities commenced before the adoption of the GPA
- ( ) b. Yes, activities commenced after the adoption of the GPA
- ( ) c. No, but activities are planned and funding identified
- ( ) d. No, but activities are planned and funding is sought
- (●) e. No

Please provide further details:

56. Does your country have national policies and legal frameworks for animal genetic resources management (SP 20)?

- ○ a. Yes, comprehensive national policies and legal frameworks were in place before the adoption of the GPA and are kept up to date
- ○ b. Yes, comprehensive and up-to-date national policies and legal frameworks in place because of progress made since the adoption of the GPA
- ○ c. Yes, some national policies and legislation in place (strengthened since the adoption of the GPA)
- ◉ d. Yes, some national policies and legislation in place (not strengthened since the adoption of the GPA)
- ○ e. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ f. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ○ g. No

Please provide further details:

Future strengthening is needed.

57. Which of the following options best describes the state of training and technology transfer programmes in your country related to inventory, characterization, monitoring, sustainable use, development and conservation of animal genetic resources (SP14, Action 1)?

- ○ a. Comprehensive programmes have been in place since before the adoption of the GPA
- ○ b. Comprehensive programmes exist because of progress made since the adoption of the GPA
- ○ c. Some programmes exist (further progress since the adoption of the GPA)
- ◉ d. Some programmes (no further progress since the adoption of the GPA)
- ○ e. None, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ f. None, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ○ g. None

Please provide further details:

58. Have organizations (including where relevant community-based organizations), networks and initiatives for sustainable use, breeding and conservation been established or strengthened (SP 14, Action 3)?

- ○ a. Yes, comprehensive organizations, networks and initiatives have existed since before the adoption of the GPA
- ○ b. Yes, comprehensive organizations, networks and initiatives exist because of progress made since the adoption of the GPA
- ○ c. Yes, some organizations, networks and initiatives exist (established or strengthened since adoption of the GPA)
- ○ d. Yes, some organizations, networks and initiatives exist (but no progress made since adoption of the GPA)
- ○ e. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ f. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ◉ g. No

Please provide further details:

59. Are there any national NGOs active in your country in the fields of:

Characterization?

- ○ a. Yes
- ◉ b. No

Sustainable use and development?

- ◉ c. Yes

- ○ d. No

Conservation of breeds at risk?

- ○ e. Yes
- ◉ f. No

If yes, please list the national NGOs and provide links to their web sites:

60. Has your country established or strengthened research or educational institutions in the field of animal genetic resources management (SP 13, Action 3)?

- ○ a. Yes, adequate research and education institutions have existed since before the adoption of the GPA
- ○ b. Yes, adequate research and education institutions exist because of progress made since the adoption of the GPA
- ○ c. Yes, research and education institutions exist but still require strengthening (progress made since the adoption of the GPA)
- ◉ d. Yes, research and education institutions exist but still require strengthening (no progress made since the adoption of the GPA)
- ○ e. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ f. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ○ g. No

Please provide further details:

61. Please provide further comments describing your country's activities related to Strategic Priority Area 4: Policies, Institutions and Capacity-building (including regional and international cooperation)

Note: It is not necessary to duplicate information provided in previous sections. Where relevant, please provide cross-references.

IMPLEMENTATION AND FINANCING OF THE *GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES*

- The state of international collaboration for planning and implementing animal genetic resources measures
- The state of financial resources for the conservation, sustainable use and development of animal genetic resources

62. Has your country established or strengthened international collaboration in (SP 16):

Characterization?

- ○ a. Yes
- ○ b. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ c. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ◉ d. No

Sustainable use and development?

- ○ e. Yes

- ○ f. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ g. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ◉ h. No

Conservation of breeds at risk?

- ○ i. Yes
- ○ j. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ k. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ◉ l. No

Please provide further details:

63. Are there any international NGOs active in your country in the fields of:

Characterization?

- ○ a. Yes
- ◉ b. No

Sustainable use and development?

- ○ c. Yes
- ◉ d. No

Conservation of breeds at risk?

- ○ e. Yes
- ◉ f. No

If yes, please list the international NGOs:

64. Has national funding for animal genetic resources programmes increased since the adoption of the GPA?

- ○ a. Yes
- ◉ b. No

Please provide further details:

65. Has your country received external funding for implementation of the GPA?

- ○ a. Yes
- ○ b. No
- ◉ c. No, because country generally does not receive external funding

Please provide further details:

66. Has your country supported or participated in international research and education programmes assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition to better manage animal genetic resources (SP 15 and 16)?

- ○ a. Yes, support or participation in place before the adoption of the GPA and strengthened since
- ○ b. Yes, support or participation in place before the adoption of the GPA but not strengthened since
- ◉ c. Yes, support or participation in place since the adoption of the GPA
- ○ d. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ e. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ○ f. No

Please provide further details:

Pan-Asian project by AFACI "Improving animal genetic resources values and productive performance in Asia" www.afaci.org

67. Has your country supported or participated in programmes aimed at assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition to obtain training and technologies and to build their information systems (SP 15 and 16)?

- ○ a. Yes, support or participation commenced before the adoption of the GPA and strengthened since
- ○ b. Yes, support or participation commenced before the adoption of the GPA but not strengthened since
- ○ c. Yes, support or participation commenced since the adoption of the GPA
- ○ d. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ e. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ◉ f. No

Please provide further details:

68. Has your country provided funding to other countries for implementation of the Global Plan of Action?

- ○ a. Yes
- ○ b. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ c. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ◉ d. No
- ○ e. No, because country is generally not a donor country

Please provide further details. If relevant, specify whether funding was bilateral or multilateral; research cooperation or aid; and to whom and for what it was given:

69. Has your country contributed to international cooperative inventory, characterization and monitoring activities involving countries sharing transboundary breeds and similar production systems (SP 1, Action 5)?

- ○ a. Yes
- ○ b. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ c. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ◉ d. No

Please provide further details:

70. Has your country contributed to establishing or strengthening global or regional information systems or networks related to inventory, monitoring and characterization of animal genetic resources (SP 1, Action 6)?

- ○ a. Yes
- ○ b. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ c. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ◉ d. No

Please provide further details:

71. Has your country contributed to the development of international technical standards and protocols for characterization, inventory and monitoring of animal genetic resources (SP2)?

- ○ a. Yes
- ○ b. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ c. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ◉ d. No

Please provide further details:

72. Has your country contributed to the development and implementation of regional in situ conservation programmes for breeds that are at risk (SP 8, Action 2; SP 10, Action 1)?

- ○ a. Yes
- ○ b. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ c. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ◉ d. No

Please provide further details:

73. Has your country contributed to the development and implementation of regional ex situ conservation programmes for breeds that are at risk (SP 9, Action 2; SP 10, Action 3; SP 10, Action 4)?

- ○ a. Yes
- ○ b. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ c. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ◉ d. No

Please provide further details:

74. Has your country contributed to the establishment of fair and equitable arrangements for the storage, access and use of genetic material stored in supra-national ex situ gene banks (SP9, Action 3)?

- ○ a. Yes

- ○ b. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ c. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ◉ d. No

Please provide further details:

75. Has your country participated in regional or international campaigns to raise awareness of the status of animal genetic resources (SP19)?

- ○ a. Yes
- ○ b. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ c. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ◉ d. No

Please provide further details:

76. Has your country participated in reviewing or developing international policies and regulatory frameworks relevant to animal genetic resources (SP 21)?

- ○ a. Yes
- ○ b. No, but action is planned and funding identified
- ○ c. No, but action is planned and funding is sought
- ◉ d. No

Please provide further details:

EMERGING ISSUES

77. In view of the possibility that at some point countries may wish to update the GPA, please list any aspects of animal genetic resources management that are not addressed in the current GPA but will be important to address in the future (approximately the next ten years). Please also describe why these issues are important and indicate what needs to be done to address them.
Issues to be addressed in future

Issues to be addressed in future (next ten years)	Reasons	Actions required

Submit by Email