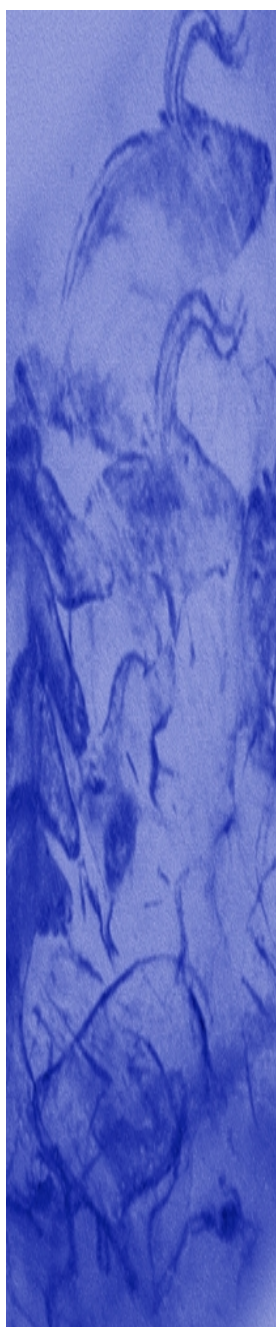


REPORT

**Second Ad Hoc Session of
International Stakeholders
in Animal Genetic Resources**



Rome, Italy
5-6 June 2001



**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

**Report of the
Second Ad Hoc Session of International Stakeholders in
Animal Genetic Resources**

**held at
FAO Headquarters
5 - 6 June 2001
Rome, Italy**

**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
Rome 2001**

CONTENTS

	Paragraph
I. Main Conclusions of the Session	
II. Background	1-4
III. Introduction and Welcoming Address	5-10
IV. Plenary Sessions	11
1. State of the World – Animal Genetic Resources	11-15
2. Presentation - The Computer-based Reporting Module	16
3. Involvement of International Stakeholders in Country Report Preparation	17-24
4. Linkage with the Convention on Biological Diversity and Lessons learnt from the Preparation of the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources	25-30
5. Cross-cutting Issues and Special Studies	31-32
6. Financial Requirements - Interacting with Donors and Stakeholders	33-34
V. Closing of the Session	35
 Appendices	
A. Agenda	
B. List of Documents Available at the Session	
C. Cost Estimates to Prepare the First Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources	
D. List of Issues that May Warrant a Special Study	
E. List of Participants	

I. MAIN CONCLUSIONS OF THE SESSION

- Animal genetic resources are global assets that will increasingly contribute to food security and alleviation of poverty, and must be wisely used, developed and conserved, to meet current and future demands for animals and animal products.
- FAO has been given the important task to coordinate the preparation of the First Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources, which will for the first time bring together all those with primary interests and responsibilities for the management of animal genetic resources. In order to undertake this important initiative, stakeholders and donors should enhance their efforts to support FAO.
- To facilitate the involvement of the donors and stakeholders, FAO should clarify the outcomes that result from the preparation of the First Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources. FAO also needs to increase understanding of the financial and other resources required to undertake these activities, continue to identify opportunities for the involvement of donors and stakeholders throughout the process, and define modalities for their involvement, including the establishment of formal arrangements for collaboration.
- The initial phase of the process for developing the First Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources will focus on the preparation of Country Reports. These are intended to be planning instruments enabling countries to strategically plan the management of animal genetic resources to increase the contribution of animals and animal products to food security and economic development. Stakeholders and donors agreed that it will be essential that a large number of Country Reports be prepared over the next 18 months to encourage and assist all countries to participate in this important initiative.
- Many developing countries might not have sufficient financial resources to undertake preparation of their Country Reports. Donors and stakeholders have agreed to assist FAO to seek financial and other resources necessary to undertake the preparation of the First Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources, including the preparation of Country Reports. In order to facilitate this collaboration, FAO should prepare documentation of the required resources, and the countries and regions that need assistance.
- Donors and stakeholders have agreed to increase awareness of the First Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources using their networks of contacts, meetings, workshops, and other events. The following intergovernmental meetings were identified as important events where animal genetic resources should be profiled: the seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to the Convention on Biological Diversity (SBSTTA 7 - November 2001); regional biological diversity convention preparatory meetings; the sixth meeting of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 6 - April 2002); and Regional Conferences of FAO (2002).
- Efforts by FAO to involve and expand the range of stakeholders should continue in the preparation of the First Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources, further engaging international organizations, regional institutions and networks, agricultural production and research organizations, national universities, professional and scientific societies, private sector interests, consumer associations, relevant international non-governmental organizations, zoos and farm parks, and other stakeholders. It was recognized

that many of these interests would require financial support to enable their full participation and contribution to the preparation of the First Report.

- FAO should establish or enhance existing mechanisms to ensure regular, preferably monthly, updating and reporting to all interested parties of activities related to the preparation of the First Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources. The update should report on progress and indicate opportunities for the involvement of donors and stakeholders, and the issues that require their assistance.
- Opportunities for national stakeholders to be involved in the process of developing Country Reports should be identified, especially to ensure the participation of farmers, breeders, and local and indigenous communities. Donors and stakeholders have agreed that if the recommended process described in the Guidelines for the Development of Country Report is followed, opportunities for contributions of a wide range of national stakeholders can be achieved.
- Pilot projects are necessary to demonstrate the roles and values of Country Reports as strategic documents that will enable the better management of animal genetic resources. Pilot projects involving donors and stakeholders should be initiated as soon as possible to put into practice the strategic priorities identified in the Country Reports. They should also be undertaken to initiate action in response to the Strategic Priorities Report that will result from the synthesis of the first available Country Reports.
- Donors and stakeholders concluded that the preparation of Country Reports by August 2002 is an extremely ambitious schedule. However, they supported this schedule, indicating the need to complete Country Reports in order to ensure preparation of the Strategic Priority Report by 2003 and its presentation to the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, and to ensure completion of the First Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources by 2005.

II. BACKGROUND

1. A revolution in the livestock sector is taking place globally, driven by demand for animals and animal products, and fuelled by human population growth, urbanization, and income growth in developing countries. To meet this growing demand for meat and milk, production is projected to more than double over the next 20 years, increasing by 2.8 percent and 3.3 percent per annum, respectively. Achieving this growth will have profound implications for the environment and the production systems, as intensification and industrialization affect traditional farm systems. Because intensive production systems commonly involve the use of genetically more uniform animals, the diversity represented by locally adapted animal genetic resources is being eroded.
2. While it is clear that there must be increased production to meet demand, it must also be understood that growth has to be guided and monitored to ensure that production is sustainable, to achieve long-term food security and economic development objectives. Sustainability requires that economic development and intensification occur within each country's social and environmental framework. Requirements for achieving sustainability of production systems include an understanding of the best available animal genetic resources, both exotic and local, and of the limitations and potentials of the production environments. This will allow countries to formulate policies, plans and programmes integrating economic, social, and environmental goals, based on complete and accurate information on their biological and other resources.
3. The Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources (Working Group) of FAO's Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture recommended at its first meeting (September 1998) that FAO co-ordinate the development of a country-driven Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources. The Commission endorsed this recommendation at its Eighth Regular Session, and requested the Working Group to investigate ways and means for international cooperation and collaboration to address the loss of animal genetic resources, and their utilization and further development.
4. The Second Session of the Working Group (September 2000) fully supported the preparation of the first national, regional and global assessments of animal genetic resources, and the need to examine options for a follow-up mechanism. The Working Group stressed that the preparation of Country Reports and the First Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources provide an opportunity for a holistic assessment of the state of animal genetic resources, and the capacity to manage them, and that this opportunity must be seized. It also acknowledged the importance of providing ways and means for all stakeholders to be fully involved in the preparation of Country Reports and the First Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources.

III. INTRODUCTION AND WELCOMING ADDRESS

5. The Second Session of International Stakeholders - Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture was held in Rome, Italy from 5 to 6 June 2001. A list of participants is attached in *Appendix E*.
6. Ms. Louise O. Fresco, Assistant Director-General, Agriculture Department, welcomed participants to the meeting. She stressed the importance of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture as an important component of agrobiodiversity, the biological basis of world food security. She indicated that recent disease outbreaks have increased interest in animal genetic resources. Ms. Fresco noted the particular importance of livestock to women and to the rural poor. She stressed that advice from this Session was essential to ensure successful preparation of the First Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources as a strategic plan to guide the better management of animal genetic resources in support of efforts to alleviate food shortages and poverty and to provide a baseline to measure progress in this sector.
7. Ms. Fresco confirmed FAO's commitment to the preparation of the first Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources. She informed meeting participants that since 1993, the FAO Programme of Work and Budget, had directly invested US\$12 million in the Global Programme for the Management of Animal Genetic Resources, and noted the contributions from member countries, donors and international organizations. Ms. Fresco thanked Mr. Bonte-Friedheim for agreeing to chair this important Session and expressed her gratitude to all participants for their attendance.
8. Mr. Samuel Jutzi, Director of the Division of Animal Production and Health, described the need for livestock development in view of the livestock revolution that is currently taking place. He noted that global meat and milk production would need to nearly double over the next 20 years to meet the demands. Mr. Jutzi observed that such demand and rapid growth will have profound implications for the environment and production systems. The trend for increased intensification and industrialization of production systems based on uniform genetic resources, would put into jeopardy the livelihoods of millions of small farmers. He noted that the erosion of animal genetic resources was continuing, and that with the loss of animal genetic resources, the issue must be addressed in order to maintain the ability of farmers to respond to changing environmental conditions, such as disease outbreaks and climatic variation.
9. Mr. Jutzi emphasized the importance of this Session, and the need for international donor and stakeholder involvement in the further development of the Global Strategy for the Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources. He indicated that the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources had stressed the importance of involving all stakeholders in the preparation of Country Reports and the First Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources. Mr. Jutzi noted that support from donors and stakeholders was essential in order to undertake all required activities associated with preparing the First Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources, especially support for regional training and preparation of Country Reports.
10. Mr. Christian Bonte-Friedheim, Chair of the Session, welcomed participants and indicated the importance of providing clear advice to FAO to ensure opportunities for the involvement of international donors and stakeholders, both in the preparation of Country Reports and all other activities related to the preparation of the First Report on the State of the World's

Animal Genetic Resources. He introduced the agenda (*Appendix A*) and described the meeting process indicating that there would be five sessions, each with a different Co-Chair, and that invited Resource Persons were available to assist participants. Mr. Bonte-Friedheim noted that the main conclusions of the Session would be adopted at the end of the meeting, and indicated that he hoped participants would be able to make commitments to assist FAO. He stressed that all participants had an obligation to be ambassadors for animal genetic resources that warrant global responsibility and action to ensure their sustainable use, development, and conservation for future generations. Mr. Bonte-Friedheim informed participants that several documents were available at the Session (*Appendix B*).

IV. PLENARY SESSIONS

A. SESSION ONE: STATE OF THE WORLD - ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES

11. Ms. Elzbieta Martyniuk, Chair of the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture presented an overview of the process that led to agreement on the development of the First Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources. She outlined the primary objectives of the Report and main outcomes being sought. Ms. Martyniuk explained that the emphasis was on preparing a strategic document to support decision making in the animal genetic resources sector, noting that the establishment of an information system would also be essential. She stressed that the most important outcome of the process is improved capacity for policy development and planning to ensure the wise use, development and conservation of animal genetic resources at the national, regional and global levels, and therefore Country Reports should not be viewed only as inventories of animal genetic resources.
12. Ms. Martyniuk introduced the Guidelines for the Development of Country Reports by describing the steps and needs for developing both Country Reports and the First Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources. She stressed the importance of having a large number of Country Reports prepared in all regions and the need to mobilize financial resources in order to assist developing countries to fully participate in this process. Ms. Martyniuk noted the role of the Guidelines and the computer-based reporting module being developed by FAO to support preparation of Country Reports. She indicated the critical need for adequate training and technical support to ensure that countries have the capacity to fully participate in the process.
13. In debating, donors and stakeholders indicated that preparation of Country Reports and the First Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources presents an opportunity to involve and engage all those with primary interests in animal genetic resources. They indicated their strong commitment to assist FAO to secure the resources to undertake all necessary activities. Donors and stakeholders also noted the need to expand the interest in animal genetic resources of organizations not in attendance at this Session. They suggested that FAO communicate through existing agricultural international organizations, regional institutions and networks, agricultural production and research organizations, national universities, professional and scientific societies, private sector interests, consumer associations, zoos and farm parks, conservation organizations, and relevant international non-government organizations, to expand participation in activities associated with preparation of the First Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources.

14. Donors and stakeholders emphasized that it is essential to enhance understanding of members of the public and government officials of the roles and values of animal genetic resources and to ensure awareness of the direct linkages between the better management of animal genetic resources, and food security and rural development. They stressed that while preparation of the First Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources was an essential process, donors and stakeholders are motivated by outcomes, not processes. Therefore it is essential to make it clear that the result of the process would be a strategic plan for the better use, development and conservation of animal genetic resources, providing a direct and long term benefit to countries in their efforts to reduce food shortages and poverty. Donors and stakeholders also indicated benefits in linking the wise use, development and conservation of animal genetic resources, to disease resistance and emerging issues of animal product quality and animal production systems, in light of recent disease outbreaks.
15. Donors and stakeholders emphasized the need for ongoing communication with FAO to ensure regular updating and reporting to all interested parties of activities related to the preparation of the First Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources, and that FAO should more clearly indicate where there are opportunities for donors and stakeholders to make a contribution. Donors and stakeholders indicated their willingness to assist FAO in communicating the need for support and involvement of others in the preparation of Country Reports by utilizing their own networks.

Presentation - The Computer-based Reporting Module

16. Mr. Rafael Nuñez-Dominguez presented an overview of the computer-based reporting module. He described the main elements of the module and invited Session participants to experiment with it.

B. SESSION TWO: COUNTRY REPORTS

17. Mr. Pushkar Bhat provided an overview of the specific objectives for preparing Country Reports and indicated the scope and structure of Country Reports. He described the context for Country Reports as strategic plans for the better management of animal genetic diversity, which in his view are essential to increase the contribution of livestock to food security and rural development, while protecting the environment. He indicated that animal products were increasingly important economic assets for developing countries, and that livestock were of great significance in reducing poverty among rural poor, especially women.
18. Mr. Bhat informed the Session that regional training workshops for the development of Country Reports had been planned and that a computer based reporting module was nearly completed. He indicated that he believed that the Guidelines for the Development of Country Reports together with the software module would greatly facilitate preparation of Country Reports, provided there was adequate training and support for those countries that required it. Mr. Bhat indicated that a core group of regional trainers has been established, but that financial resources have not yet been secured in order to conduct all necessary regional training workshops.
19. Donors and stakeholders were supportive of the inclusive approach that is being recommended within the Guidelines to prepare Country Reports, that will provide for the full involvement of national stakeholders, including farmers, breeders, and community leaders in the process for preparing Country Reports, and strongly supported regional training

workshops. Some participants expressed concern that the Guidelines for the Development of Country Reports are complex and demanding, and this may overwhelm individuals and organizations. Other participants expressed the view that the issues were complex and that comprehensive inventory and analysis could not be avoided. They felt that regional training workshops would do much to reduce confusion about the process and the required tasks, and indicated that they saw regional training as an absolute prerequisite to undertaking preparation of Country Reports.

20. Donors and stakeholders expressed concern that many developing countries would need much more than participation in regional training workshop in order to prepare their Country Reports. They would require financial support to undertake national training, inventory and assessment activities, and continuous technical support. To determine which countries required support and their level of need, donors and stakeholders suggested that FAO request countries, through nominated country coordinators and country permanent representatives, to identify and estimate their needs to enable the preparation of Country Reports, and that FAO summarize this information for wide distribution to donors and stakeholders.
21. Mr. Pal Hajas presented the estimated costs for developing the First Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources (*Appendix C*). He stressed that there are unknown factors which would affect the total cost, including the number of countries that participate, the attendance and number of required regional training workshops, and the level of technical support that is required to assist countries to prepare their Country Reports. Mr. Hajas indicated that member countries of FAO, as well as non-member states have been invited by the Director-General of FAO to prepare their Country Reports, and more than 60 affirmative government responses have already been received.
22. Mr. Hajas informed the Session that the total cost for Phase I, which includes preparatory meetings, development of training materials and software, establishment of a core group of regional trainers, regional training workshops and preliminary synthesis of Country Reports to produce a Strategic Priorities Report for consideration by the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in 2003, is estimated at US\$12.2 million. Mr. Hajas indicated that of this amount, FAO has committed US\$4.0 million from its Regular Programme Funds, and that so far, less than US\$1.0 million had been secured as extra-budgetary support from donors, emphasizing the need for further support from donors and stakeholders to mobilize the required funding.
23. Donors and stakeholders stressed that preparation of Country Reports is the most crucial stage in the preparation of the First Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources, and expressed concern about FAO and countries being able to secure funding for all necessary activities given the long lead times that it takes to meet donor appraisal and approval requirements. Donors and stakeholders indicated the need to examine all possible sources of funding and committed to assist FAO to identify existing or approved projects where there is potential to integrate activities associated with preparation of Country Reports. They also emphasized the need to identify immediate potential sources of funding, as even limited funds could assist nations to produce their Country Reports. The importance of the participation of FAO staff located in regional and national offices was recognized as essential to identify potential sources of funding and opportunities to integrate activities associated with preparation of Country Reports, into existing or approved projects.
24. Donors and stakeholders indicated that further clarification of the total cost associated with Phase I activities was required, and that a succinct one to two page summary of the cost and

outcomes would be extremely helpful is assisting them to seek resources in their respective organizations. They stressed that the outcomes of preparation of Country Reports and the First Report needed to be strongly linked to food security, economic development, and biodiversity conservation efforts, to attract the interest of donors, and that the documentation should be prepared as soon as possible so that they could begin to utilize it within their own networks.

C. SESSION THREE: LINKAGE WITH THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND LESSONS LEARNT FROM THE PREPARATION OF THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES

25. Mr. Jan Plesnik, Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (the Convention), provided a brief overview of the objectives of the Convention, and indicated that several programmes of work had been initiated under the Convention, including approval in May 2000 of the Programme of Work on Agricultural Biological Diversity. He observed that preparation of the First Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources would make a significant and direct link to implementation of the Convention's programme of work in this thematic area.
26. Mr. Plesnik described several opportunities for integrating work on animal genetic resources with the work under the Convention. These might include the following: establishing linkages between National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, Country Reports; promoting preparation of the First Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources at the next meeting of the SBSTTA (November 2001) and at the sixth meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention (April 2002); incorporating reporting on the state of animal genetic resources within the Strategic Plan of the Convention and through proposals to the Convention's financial mechanism the Global Environment Facility (GEF).
27. Donors and stakeholders acknowledged the importance of linking the preparation of Country Reports and the First Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources with activities under the Convention, in particular the Programme of Work on Agricultural Biological Diversity. Participants with experience with the Convention's financial mechanism indicated that long lead times are required to secure substantial sums of money from the Convention's financial mechanism. However, they suggested that funding may be available to support preparation of Country Reports using the Global Environment Facility's biodiversity enabling funds without going through the long approval process, and that FAO should work with countries and the Global Environment Facility to determine ways and means to explore these opportunities.
28. Donors and stakeholders stressed the need for greater awareness among Parties to the Convention of the roles and values of animal genetic resources, and understanding of the linkages between preparation of the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources and the Convention's Agriculture Programme. They concluded that FAO should, through the Commission on Genetic Resources and its Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources, encourage governments to utilize regional preparatory meetings of Parties to the Convention and the next meeting of the Convention's Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice, to advocate a decision at the Sixth meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention for recommending Global Environment Facility

funding for activities necessary to prepare the First Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources, including preparation of Country Reports. It was also suggested that FAO investigate the possibility of funding Country Reports through the recently announced European Commission initiative for the establishment of biodiversity networks.

29. Mr. Plesnik requested that Mr. Clive Stannard provide his views on what lessons were learnt from the preparation of the State of the Worlds' Plant Genetic Resources that could guide the preparation of the First Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources. Mr. Stannard noted that individuals with experience in preparing the First Report on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources had contributed to outlining the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources process, and to the preparation of the Guidelines for the Development of Country Reports, and as a result, many of the lessons learnt had been incorporated into the Guidelines. He stressed that in his view, the most important lesson from preparing the First Report on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources was to put in place an implementation mechanism early in the process. He noted that in this regard, the Strategic Priorities Report, which is scheduled to be presented to the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in 2003 as a preliminary analysis of Country Reports, is crucial to begin implementation of animal genetic resources projects. This will set the stage for the establishment of the implementation mechanism on finalization and approval by the Commission, of the First Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources in 2005.
30. Donors and stakeholders agreed with the need to demonstrate outcomes as soon as possible in order to attract donors support for animal genetic resources projects. They also acknowledged the importance of the proposed Strategic Priorities Report to further develop the necessary intergovernmental support to establish an effective implementation and follow-up mechanism.

D. SESSION FOUR: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES AND SPECIAL STUDIES

31. Mr. John Gibson introduced the objectives for Session IV, which focused on identifying cross-cutting issues which need to be addressed in the preparation of the First Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources. Some of these issues may require special studies in order to be addressed adequately. Cross-cutting issues were defined as issues essential to the goals of the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources process, but which would not come directly from individual Country Reports, or summaries of those reports. Mr. Gibson produced a list of sample issues to initiate discussions.
32. Donors and stakeholders concluded that several special studies could be necessary to support the preparation of key sections of the First Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources. One participant described a study currently underway on economic valuation of animal genetic resources, indicating that it would contribute as a special study to the First Report. Donors and stakeholders developed an extensive list of potential subject areas that may warrant a special study, and also in some cases, indicated potential organizations that could assist in preparing them (*Appendix D*). Participants did not prioritize this list, rather they indicated that further analysis would need to be undertaken to determine which of the issues should be advanced through a special study. They suggested that FAO send a letter to all relevant professional organizations to determine their interest and capability to contribute to special studies.

E. SESSION FIVE: FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND INTERACTING WITH DONORS AND STAKEHOLDERS

33. Mr. Tjaart Schillhorn van Veen introduced Session V, by presenting a number of issues for clarification, including the need to identify and target different stakeholders with appropriate messages. He stressed that donors and stakeholders have varied interests and are motivated by a range of objectives and indicated the need for a clear business plan in order to explain to donors the main outcomes that will result from preparation of Country Reports and the First Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources. He stressed the need to clarify within the business plan the specific financial and other requirements to achieve the desired outcomes. Mr. Schillhorn van Veen noted the need to be able to market the outcomes in a succinct manner strongly linking them to development and food security, and the need to conserve animal genetic resources in order to preserve future economic opportunities. He indicated the importance that donors place on long-term sustainability, and that FAO could elaborate how this would be achieved. He also stressed the importance of involving and empowering local interests particularly breeders and farmers, early in the process, and recommended that the business plan indicates their involvement.
34. Donors and stakeholders agreed with the need to clarify the resource needs associated with the preparation of Country Reports and the First Report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources. They also supported the need to target various stakeholders and prepare communication products to donor and stakeholder interests. Many participants stressed that the preparation of Country Reports would provide a strategic plan for the better management of animal genetic resources, and that this would lead to improved food security, rural development and improved capacity to take advantage of growing demands for animal and animal products. Donors and stakeholders emphasized that the outcomes from Country Reports were in fact very marketable, and should attract the interests of donors and stakeholders and that FAO had to make it available to all interested parties. Donors and stakeholders committed themselves to assisting FAO to immediately mobilize financial resources necessary to undertake preparation of Country Reports, including regional training and support at the national level.

CLOSING OF THE SESSION

35. The Chair summarized the conclusions of the Session, thanked all participants for their contributions and commitments, and closed the meeting.

Appendix A

Agenda of the Second Ad-hoc Session of International Stakeholders

Rome, 5-6 June, 2001

DAY 1

Welcome

Introduction to the meeting

Overview of agenda and procedures

State of the World's (SoW) Animal Genetic Resources (AnGR)

Introduction to the DAD-IS SoW-AnGR module

Developing the SoW-AnGR process: Country Reports

Video: Asian Experience

DAY 2

The Convention on Biological Diversity and lessons learned from the SoW-Plant Genetic Resources

Special studies in support of the SoW-AnGR process

Donor and stakeholder involvement

Video: African Experience

Main Conclusions of the Session

Appendix B

List of Documents Available at the Session

1. Guidelines for the Development of the Country Reports
2. Brochure: Conserving and Developing Farm Animal Diversity
3. World Watch List for Domestic Animal Diversity – 3rd edition
4. Executive Brief: The Global Strategy for the Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources
5. A call for action: The Global Strategy for the Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources
6. Fact Sheets: Introducing the Global Strategy for the Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources
7. Primary Guidelines for Development of National Farm Animal Genetic Resources Management Plans
8. Secondary Guidelines for Development of National Farm Animal Genetic Resources Management Plans – Management of Small Populations at Risk
9. Secondary Guidelines for Development of National Farm Animal Genetic Resources Management Plans: Animal Recording for Medium Input Production Environment
10. CD ROM: DAD-IS 2.0 – Domestic Animal Diversity Information System
11. User's Manual for National Coordinators for the Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources
12. Video: Farmers, their Animals and the Environment
13. Report of the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (2nd session, Rome , Italy- 4-6 September 2000
14. Report of the First Ad Hoc Meeting of Donors and other Stakeholders in Animal Genetic Resources (Rome, Italy- 2-3 December 1996)

Appendix C

State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources: Estimated Financial Needs

Tasks	Financial Requirements		Commitments		Additional EBF Needs
	FAO Regular Program (RP)	Extrabudg. Funds (EBF)	FAO RP	EBF	
Phase 1. 2000-2003					
Preparation	1,000,000	200,000	1,000,000	50,000	150,000
Meetings (IGWG, Stakeholders)	0	0	0	0	0
Working groups	0	0	0	0	0
Guidelines	0	100,000	0	50,000	50,000
Training Pack	0	50,000	0	50,000	0
SoW Reporting Tools	0	50,000	0	0	50,000
Global Training of Trainers	100,000	300,000	100,000	100,000	200,000
Regional Training Workshops	200,000	820,000	155,000	373,000	492,000
1. East (Anglophone) Africa	30,000	80,000	30,000	80,000	0
2. South and Central America	25,000	80,000	10,000	95,000	0
3. India, Central Asia & Eritrea	15,000	55,000	15,000	55,000	0
4. N.Europe Group incl. Baltics	15,000	25,000	5,000	18,000	17,000
5. Central and North America	25,000	50,000	25,000	0	50,000
6. S.Europe Group incl. Balkans	20,000	90,000	10,000	100,000	0
7. North Africa and Middle East	30,000	90,000	20,000	0	100,000
8. West (Francophone) Africa	20,000	110,000	20,000	0	110,000
9. S.East Asia	10,000	70,000	10,000	25,000	45,000
10. S.Pacific, Australia, New Z.	10,000	80,000	10,000	0	80,000
11. Non-FAO Member States	0	90,000	0	0	90,000
Assessment, Special studies	400,000	1,000,000	400,000	0	1,000,000
Country Reports/Tech.Support	1,000,000	4,000,000	1,000,000	0	4,000,000
Analysis of Country Reports	800,000	1,400,000	845,000	0	1,355,000
Preparing Priority Action report	500,000	480,000	500,000	0	480,000
Total	4,000,000	8,200,000	4,000,000	523,000	7,677,000
National Tasks (Incremental Cost Estimate)	Number of Countries				
Participate in regional training	30	90,000			90,000
Nat.Training for NCC/SoW Team	180	3,600,000			3,600,000
Assessment at country level	180	6,300,000			6,300,000
Cost of NCC operations	180	1,800,000			1,800,000
Preparation of Country Report	180	4,500,000			4,500,000
Total		16,290,000			16,290,000
Tasks	Financial Requirements		Commitments		
Core Operations	FAO Regular Program (RP)	Extrabudg. Funds (EBF)	FAO RP	EBF	
Phase 2					
Preparation of the 1st Report	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000		2,000,000
Follow-up Activities	2,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000		4,000,000
Total	3,000,000	6,000,000	3,000,000	0	6,000,000

Appendix D

Issues that may warrant a Special Study

1. Implementation of Guidelines for Genetic Improvement
2. Valuation of AnGR
3. Decision support tools
4. Policy and trade impacts on AnGR
5. Gender issues
6. Community based management
7. National, regional and global action
8. Access and benefit sharing
9. AnGR impact on food security, safety and quality
10. Biological impacts of gene migration
11. Actions to be taken for endangered populations
12. Methods for conservation
13. Incentives for action on country/national/other levels
14. Environmental (ecological and habitat) impact of AnGR

Appendix E

List of Participants

Country Representatives

China, P.R.

W. Chen

Deputy Director

National Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Service, Ministry of Agriculture, P. R. China

20 Building Maizidian, Chaoyang District, Beijing, China. Postcode: 100026

Tel: 86 10 641 94 718, Fax: 86 10 641 94611

E-mail: chenwsh@cav.net.cn

Czech Republic

P. Skoda

Permanent Representative to FAO

Czech Embassy

Via dei Gracchi 322, 00192 Rome

Tel: 39 06 3244459. Fax: 39 06 3244466

E-mail: rome@embassy.mzv.cz

Denmark

F. Vigh-Larsen

Research Leader, Chairman Danish AnGR Committee

Danish Institute of Agricultural Sciences,

Dep. of Animal Breeding and Genetics

P.O Box 50, DK-8830 Tjele

Tel: 45 8999 1334, Fax: 45 8999 1300

E-mail: FrankV.Larsen@agrsci.dk

European Commission

P. Vialatte

Principal Administrator

Environment, Rural Development

European Commission

Rue de la Loi, 200, 1140 Brussels, Belgium

Tel: 32 2 2966 336, Fax: 32 2 2992 908

E-mail: Philippe.Vialatte@cec.eu.int

Finland

J. Kantanen

Senior Research Officer

Agricultural Research Center of Finland, Animal Production Research FIN-31600 Jokioinen,

Finland

Tel: 358 03 4188 3626, Fax: 358 03 4188 3618

E-mail: juha.kantanen@mtt.fi

S. Toro

Counselor, Deputy Permanent Representative of Finland to FAO

Embassy of the Republic of Finland

via Lisbona 3, 00198 Roma

Tel: 39 06 852231, Fax: 39 06 8540362

Mobile: 0339 588 6443

E-mail: seija.toro@formin.fi

France

M. Thibier

Deputy Permanent Representative

Permanent Representation to FAO, Embassy of France

52, Corso Rinascimento, 00186 Roma, Italy

Tel: 39 06 68 65 305, Fax : 39 06 68 92 692

E-mail: rpfrancefao@interbusiness.it

Germany

A. von Lossau

German Technical Cooperation, GTZ

P.O. B.5180, 65726 Eschborn, Germany

Fax: 49.619 679 111 56103

E-mail: Annette.Lossau-von@gtz.DE

Hungary

I. Acs

Secretary of National Consultative Committee of Animal Genetic Resources ,

National Institute for Agricultural Quality Control

1196 Budapest, Keleti K. 24., Hungary

Tel: 36 1 212 3127

E-mail: acsi@ommi.hu

J. Kovács

Permanent Representative of Hungary to FAO

Embassy of the Republic of Hungary

via Luigi Lilio, 59 C3., 00143 Roma

Tel: 39 06 519 0116, Fax: 39 06 503 2121

E-mail: hufaorep@tin.it

Netherlands

S. J. Hiemstra

Project Manager

Agro-biodiversity and Genebank for Farm Animals, Institute for Animal Science and Health,

Division of Animal Sciences

P.O. Box 65, 8200 AB Lelystad, The Netherlands

Tel: 31 320 238009

E-mail: s.j.hiemstra@id.dlo.nl

Norway

E. Fimland
Nordic Gene Bank
PB 5025, N-1432 Aas, Norway
Tel: 47 64 94 80 17. Fax: 47 64 94 79 60

E-mail: erling.fimland@nordgen.org

Portugal

L. Gama
Estação Zootécnica Nacional
2000 Vale de Santarém , Portugal
Tel: 35 11 31341745, Fax: 35 11 3131783

E-mail: dspmp@mail.telepac.pt

Spain

I. Vázquez
Jefa de Servicio de Ganadería
Instituto Nacional de Investigación y Tecnología Agraria y Alimentaria
C/ José Abascal 56-6a, 28003 Madrid, España
Tel: 34 91 347 3958, Fax: 34 91 347 3931

E-mail: ivazquez@inia.es

E. Ruiz de Villalobos Zabala
Jefe de Sección Técnica
Subdirección General de Zootecnia
Dirección General de Ganadería
Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación
C/ José Abascal 4, 7a, 28003 Madrid, España
Tel: 34 91 347 4066, Fax: 34 91 347 4080

E-mail: eruizdev@mapya.es

United Kingdom

N. Schlaepfer
Livestock & Wildlife Advisory Group
Rural Livelihoods Department , DFID
94 Victoria Street, London SW1EJL
United Kingdom
Tel: 44 20 7917 0259, Fax: 44 20 7917 0299

E-mail: N-Schlaepfer@dfid.gov.uk

United States of America

L. Tamlyn
Alternate Permanent Representative
United States Mission to the UN Agencies for Food and Agriculture
Via Sardegna 49
Mail: Via V. Veneto 119A, 00187 Rome
Tel: 39 06 4674 3506, Fax: 39 06 4788 7048

E-mail: ltamlyn@usaid.gov

International Financial Institutions

The World Bank

T. Schillhorn van Veen
Rural Development and Environment
1818 H Street, Washington, DC 20433, USA
Tel: 1 202 473 9347, Fax: 1 202 522 3308
E-mail: Tschillhornvanve@worldbank.org

International Organizations

Office Internationales des Epizootis (OIE)

M. Thibier
Embassy of France
Representative of OIE to FAO
Permanent Representation of France to FAO
52, Corso Rinascimento , 00186 Rome, Italy
Tel: 39 06 68 65 305, Fax: 39 06 68 92 692
E-mail: rpfrancefao@interbusiness.it

International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)

E. Rege
Head, Animal Genetic Resources
International Livestock Research Institute, (ILRI)
P.O. Box 5689, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
E-mail: e.rege@cgiar.org

International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI)

J. Engels
Director, Genetic Resources Science and Technology Group
International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI)
Via dei Tre Denari, 472/a, 0057 Maccarese, Italy
Tel: 39 06 611 8222, Fax: 39 06 6197 9661
E-mail: j.engels@cgiar.org

Convention on Biological Diversity

Chair of SBTTA
J. Plesnik
Deputy Director
Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection of the Czech Republic
Kalisnická 4-0, CZ-130 23 Praha 3, Czech Republic
Tel: 420 2 651 0771
E-mail: plesnik@nature.cz

International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies (CIHEAM)

D. Gabiña
Deputy-Director
Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Zaragoza
Apartado 202, ES. 50080 Zaragoza
Tel: 34 976 71 60 00, Fax: 34 976 71 60 01
E-mail: gabina@iamz.ciheam.org

International Non Governmental Organizations

European Association for Animal Production

J. Boyazoglu
Vice-President
European Association for Animal Production
Via Nomentana 134, I 00162 Rome Italy
Tel: 39 06 8632 9141, Fax: 39 06 8632 9263
E-mail: eaap@eaap.org

Heifer Project International

J. van Mierlo
Managing Director
Heifer Nederland
Putseweg 48, 4645 RK Putte, N. Br.
The Netherlands
E-mail: joep@heifer.nl

K. Malec
Country Director
Heifer Project International in Poland
Sandomierska Street 18 / 5, 02-567 Warsaw, Poland
Fax: 48 2284 9457
E-mail: malec@delta.sggw.war.pl

McGill University

U. Kuhnlein
McGill University
Ste Anne de Bellevue, Qc, Canada H9X 3V9
E-mail: kuhnleinu@macdonald.mcgill.ca

Nordic Gene Bank

E. Fimland
Director
Nordic Gene Bank
P.O. Box 5025, 1432 Aas, Norway
Tel: 47 6494 8017, Fax: 47 6494 7960
E-mail: erling.fimland@nordgen.org

Rare Breeds International

C. Mosconi
Technical Advisor
Rare Breeds International
Villa del Ragno, Via Nomentana 134, I-00162, Rome
Tel: 39 06 86 329141, Fax: 39 06 86329263
E-mail: rbi@rbi.it

The World Association for Animal Production

A. Nardone
Università degli Studi della Tuscia
Istituto di Zootecnica
Via S. Camillo De Lellis, s.n.c.
Tel: 39 761357436, Fax: 39 761357434
E-mail: Nardone@unitus.it

World Poultry Science Association

C. Avidgor
The Hebrew University
Faculty of Agriculture
P.O. Box 12, REHOVOT 76 100, Israel
E-mail: cahaner@agri.huji.ac.il

Farm Animal Industrial Platform

A. M. Neeteson-van Nieuwenhoven
Executive Secretary
Farm Animal Industrial Platform
Benedendorpsweg 98, NL-6862 WL OOSTERBEEK, The Netherlands
Tel: 31 26 339 1538, Fax: 31 26 339 1539
E-mail: Neeteson@iaf.nl

WREN media

S. Thorp
Fressingfield Eye, Suffolk IP21 5sa , United Kingdom
Tel: 44 0 1379 586 787, Fax: 44 0 1379 586 755
E-mail: s.thorp@wrenmedia.co.uk

S. Reynolds
Fressingfield Eye, Suffolk IP21 5sa, United Kingdom
Tel: 44 0 1379 586 787, Fax: 44 0 1379 586 755
E-mail: s.reynolds@wrenmedia.co.uk

Technical Resource Personnel

M. Djemali
INAT
43 Avenue Charles Nicole, 1083 Mahrajene, Tunis, Tunisia
Tel: 216 1 714 901, Fax: 216 1 799 391
E-mail: mdjemali@webmails.com

S. Galal
Animal Production Department
Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University
Shubra Alkhaima, Cairo, Egypt
Tel: 20 2 444 1711, Fax: 20 2 444 4460
E-mail: sgalal@gega.net

E. Groeneveld
Director and Professor
Institute for Animal Science and Animal Behaviour, Mariensee
31535 Neustadt, Germany
Tel: 49 5034 87 11 55, Fax: 49 05034 92579
E-mail: eg@tzv.fal.de

R. Nuñez-Dominguez
National Coordinator for Animal Genetic Resources
Departamento de Zootecnia
Universidad Autonoma Chapingo
56 230 Chapingo, Mexico
Tel/Fax: 52 595 2 1621
E-mail: rafaelndiguez@hotmail.com

Chairperson

C. Bonte-Friedheim
Professor
Humboldt University
Im Dol 27-29, D 14195 Berlin, Germany
Tel: 49 30 314 712 87
E-mail: cbf@agrار.hu-berlin.de

Co-Chair Session 1

E. Martyniuk
Chairperson, ITWG-AnGR
Animal Genetics and Breeding Specialist
National Animal Breeding Centre
ul. Sokolowska 3, 01-142 Warszawa, Poland
Tel: 48 22 632 35 94 or 48 22 632 82 04
Fax: 48 22 632 0115
E-mail: zas.gen@kchz.agro.pl

Co-Chair Session 2

P. Bhat
President
Asian-Australasian Association of Animal Production Societies
D-I/102A Satya Marg, Chankayapuri, New Delhi 110021
Tel/Fax: 91 11 6883749
E-mail: pnbhat@bol.net.in

Co-Chair Session 3

J. Plesnik
Deputy Director
Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection of the Czech Republic
Kalisnická 4-0, CZ-130 23 Praha 3, Czech Republic
Tel: 420 2 65 10 771
E-mail: plesnik@nature.cz

Co-Chair Session 4

J. Gibson
Program Leader
Genetics and Genomics
International Livestock Research Institute
P.O. Box 30709 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: 254 2 630743 or 1 650 833 6660
Fax: 254 2 632499 or 1 650 833 6661
E-mail: j.gibson@cgiar.org

Co-Chair Session 5

T. Schillhorn van Veen
Senior Livestock Specialist
Rural Development and Environment Department
The World Bank
1818 H Street, Washington D.C., USA
Tel: 1 202 473 9347, Fax: 1 202 522 3308
E-mail: Tschillornvanve@worldbank.org

Rapporteur

R. Laing
Environmental Scientist
Integrated Planning Services
#39 275 Woodridge Drive SW, Calgary, Alberta
Canada T2W454
Tel: 1 403 281 1414, Fax: 1 403 281 2716
E-mail: laingR@telusplanet.net

FAO Staff

L.O. Fresco
Assistant Director-General, Agriculture Department
E-mail: Louise.Fresco@fao.org

S. Jutzi
Director, Animal Production and Health Division
E-mail: Samuel.Jutzi@fao.org

H. Kudo
Chief, Animal Production Service
E-mail: Hiroshi.Kudo@fao.org

M. Anishetty
Senior Officer, AGPS, Plant Genetic Resources Group
E-mail: Murthy.Anishetty@fao.org

C. Stannard
Senior Officer, Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
E-mail: Clive.Stannard@fao.org

L. Collette
IDWG-Agricultural Biodiversity
E-mail: Linda.Collette@fao.org

B. Cooney
TCI, FAO GEF Focal Point
E-mail: Barbara.Cooney@fao.org

Dr. J. Esquinas-Alcázar
Secretary of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
E-mail: Jose.Esquinas@fao.org

M. Gauthier
Forestry Officer, FORC
E-mail: Michelle.Gauthier@fao.org

L. Setshwaelo
Chief Technical Advisor, SDAC AnGR Programme
E-mail: louise.setshwaelo@fao.co.za

R. Cardellino
Senior Officer, Animal Genetic Resources Group, AGAP
E-mail: Ricardo.Cardellino@fao.org

P. Hajas
Senior Officer, AGAP
E-mail: Pal.Hajas@fao.org

J. Maki Hokkonen
Senior Officer, Animal Production Systems Group, AGAP,
E-mail: Juhani.MakiHokkonen@fao.org

K. Hammond
Senior Officer, AGAP
E-mail: Keith.Hammond@fao.org

H. Wagner
Animal Production Officer, AGAP
E-mail: Hans.Wagner@fao.org

B. Scherf
Animal Production Officer, AGAP
E-mail: Beate.Scherf@fao.org

A. Ellenbroek
Systems Engineer, AGAP
E-mail: Anton.Ellenbroek@fao.org