



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: Samoa

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).

In the past several years, the government of Samoa has been importing shipments of live cattle from Australia to breed with the local herds to improve their genetic makeup and hence performance. This is one way but there are other ways which may be cheaper and more efficient and effective, like Artificial Insemination. Samoa needs to explore these other options. There is a big need to develop Samoa's livestock industry in the future such as increase in capacity building of officers and researchers in possibility of using advanced scientific techniques. The use of breeding technologies will enhance the growth and development, breeding and genetic improvement of superior breeds. This is an area that has the potential to push livestock development process along significantly by incorporating modern techniques into livestock farming in Samoa.

At present there are no specific mechanisms in place to improve the recognition and understanding of local communities in terms of the conservation of animal genetic resources. Village meetings, village women's groups, and schools represent forums that could be exploited. Neither have the objectives for the sustainable use of animal genetic resources been linked with national biodiversity objectives.

Priorities for capacity building in the management of animal genetic resources are:

- (1) The management of live populations;
- (2) Geographic information systems;
- (3) Statistical sampling and survey techniques;
- (4) Database management;
- (5) Breed evaluations and characterization;
- (6) Breed preservation techniques;
- (7) Animal breeding and genetics;
- (8) Molecular genetics; and
- (9) Monitoring of animal populations.

Key constraints and challenges with respect to animal genetic resources management in your country;

- lack of priority given to animal genetic resources evaluation - lack of new bloodlines and small size of breeding populations.
- lack of resources and facilities to carry out the investigation - absence of artificial breeding centre
- lack of skills and knowledge to carry out the investigations - education of farmers
- lack of funding to allow investigations to be carried out - access to money
- lack of an appreciation of the need to carry out evaluation
- limitations to climate - tropical cyclones and droughts are the main natural hazards in Samoa
- size of operations and markets - lack of an organized marketing structure
- social and cultural system is also a major constraint affecting the productivity of livestock farming systems

The Ministry of Agriculture is interested to adopt advanced breeding technologies such as AI to improve genetics and increase production. By having said this, the ministry will have to look at ways to source money to build an AI facility and train officers in using AI technique.

Priorities for breed characterization activities to be carried are:

1. Surveying
2. Monitoring
3. Evaluation of breeds and crosses under different production systems
4. Economic evaluation of breeds and
5. Molecular characterization of breeds

Priorities for enhancing public understanding and awareness of the roles of animal genetic resources are:

- To create awareness in policy makers
- Create public awareness through the media and schools
- To create awareness in farmers through the use of field days and farmer training programmes

The primary constraints to the improved use and genetic development of animal genetic resources are:

1. Knowledge
2. Education
3. Training
4. Ownership of resources
5. Resource availability

The priority capacity building constraints are

1. Training of professional staff in the areas of: animal genetics and animal breeding
2. The training of technical staff in the aspects of managing breeding herds
3. The training of staff in the area of project management
4. The development of infrastructure and facilities

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).

Cattle census report 2012, Agricultural Statistics - www.sbs.gov.ws

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.

Live cattle were imported from Australia to Samoa via shipment. Pigs and old day chicks were imported through shipment and airplane respectively from New Zealand. Goats and sheep were imported via shipment from Fiji in 2004. There are no importations on semen and embryos within the last ten years. Having importation of live animals from time to time, have seen so much changes in terms of improving the genetic material of existing breeds of animals and to maintain good bloodlines to avoid inbreeding. It has become the biggest interest of the livestock industry and the government to invest money to import animals from overseas to do so.

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.

New Zealand ---> Samoa <----- Australia
/
Fiji
There are significant changes to evaluate the type of breeds that are locally adapted and some that are not tropical tolerant. This has helped decision makers and animal breeders to gather as much information on each type of breeds that are available in Samoa to perform the best breeding program to breed good animals that will produce good genetics and economical traits. The biggest threat is not able to maintain these good genetics and poor facilities and education of genetic resources in Samoa.

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)	medium	medium	Increase unsustainable slaughter, reduce the number of animals in national herd.
Changing demand for livestock products (quality)	medium	medium	No access to good superior genetics will increase inbreeding and having poor quality animals for breeding programs. Impact will be high demand of good quality animals having poor slaughter facilities and meat processors will face problems of trading these products to overseas meeting international standards. Samoa is underway to initiate these concepts.
Changes in marketing infrastructure and access	none	none	Samoa doesn't export meat overseas, poor hygienic slaughter system. Only small number of meat goes to retail shops but the rest are for social and cultural obligations.
Changes in retailing	low	low	Strict protocols to inspect any carcasses before selling to retailers for public health purposes. Introduce good hygienic slaughter system. More demand for local meat to reduce reliance on imported meat and meat products.
Changes in international trade in animal products (imports)	low	low	Still a lot of meat is importing from overseas, Samoa is yet to replace import substitution in terms of meat and meat products.
Changes in international trade in animal products (exports)	none	medium	No meat and meat products have been exported, don't meet international standards.
Climatic changes	medium	medium	Samoa keeps good tropical tolerant breeds such as droughtmaster and santa gertrudis in cattle, fiji fantastic in sheep, duroc, landrace and large white for pigs for breeding purposes. Increase in heat temperature would cause heat stress; thus have poor conception rates.
Degradation or improvement of grazing land	medium	medium	Damage to grazing activity is mild as rotational grazing is advisable to all farmers and so as cultivating or replanting of pastures.
Loss of, or loss of access to, grazing land and other natural resources	low	medium	There is an environment policies in place to strictly avoid farming or grazing close to water catchment areas; it has been conserved by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment.

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	Livestock plays an important role in cultural and social obligations. This is one big market in Samoa whereby a lot of animals are slaughtered and sold to.
Replacement of livestock functions	medium	medium	
Changing cultural roles of livestock	medium	medium	There has been a significant change in livestock specifically with cattle, farmers preference to raise more cattle for the purposes of cultural and social obligations. Within this practice has a huge impact on breeders or the progeny being slaughtered; hence decreases the number of animals available for breeding and for retail purposes.
Changes in technology	low	medium	Adopting technologies that best suitable for Samoa is the key in now and in the future. Trying to encourage the use of AI in current practice.
Policy factors	low	medium	Implement and put in place policies that will guide the good flow of activities in Livestock Industry is a priority for the APHD.
Disease epidemics	none	none	There are no major diseases of concern in Samoa, it is considered as one of disease free country.

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)	3	2
Cattle (specialized beef)	4	2
Cattle (multipurpose)	2	1
Sheep	1	0
Goats	1	0
Pigs	4	2
Chickens	5	1

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)	2	2	high	medium	low	low	low	low
Cattle (specialized beef)	4	4	high	medium	low	low	low	low
Cattle (multipurpose)	2	2	high	medium	low	low	low	low
Sheep	1	1	medium	medium	medium	low	low	low
Goats	1	1	low	none	none	none	none	none
Pigs	4	4	medium	medium	low	low	low	low
Chickens	5	5	medium	medium	low	low	low	low

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	low
Research	low
Knowledge	low
Awareness	low
Infrastructure	low

	Score
Stakeholder participation	medium
Policies	low
Policy implementation	low
Laws	none
Implementation of laws	none

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	Require to build capacity of livestock staffs in animal genetic resources, limited and not available resources for education purposes and staffs trainings, no provision of animal genetic as a field of study in educational institutions and lack of public awareness on animal genetics.
Research	Lack capacity to adopt tested and proven technologies that can be apply to enhance genetic resources. Lack of funds to finance animal genetic resources and to build breeding facilities such as AI facility and others. However, there are proposed plans to import dorper sheep semens from Australia to AI Fiji Fantastic sheep for research purposes under a World Bank funded (SACEP) project implementing by MAF.
Knowledge	Samoa has fortunate to have one qualify animal geneticist/breeder who graduated in 2001 and have done most of research on animal genetics and breeding technologies. However, limited resources, no funds available and low level of skilled assistants is perhaps very critical for animal genetic resources in Samoa. Very low knowledge in advanced animal genetics and breeding technologies in national wide.
Awareness	No public awareness on animal genetic resources in Samoa, not yet part of training and extension programs.
Infrastructure	No facilities established for genetic resources. Very poor quality infrastructure at present to carry out breeding programs. No funds to maintain or to establish such infrastructures.
Stakeholder participation	There are stakeholders who are very interested the idea of improving the genetic material of existing animals and willing to take on advanced breeding technologies such as AI into their farming activities and breeding management.
Policies	There are no policies for animal genetic resources in Samoa. Basic guidelines.
Policy implementation	There are no policies implementing for animal genetic resources in Samoa.
Laws	No laws in acted for animal genetic resources in Samoa.
Implementation of laws	No laws implemented for animal genetic resources in Samoa.

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>).

The concept of establishing cattle, sheep, pigs and chickens multiplier farms (semi commercial to commercial farmers) is one engagement tool to manage the multiplying of progeny and sell out to medium and small farmers. The government

farms will maintain the genetic material and act as a nucleus supplying F1 generation to the Multiplier Farms. In this way, the government farms will conduct research to improve and maintain good genetics and breeders to avoid inbreeding and sustainability of breeding programmes. In addition, this will overcome the issue of having the government act as the only main multiplier and seller of good superior breeders to the whole of Samoa.

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	yes	yes	yes	no	no
Cattle (specialized beef)	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	no
Cattle (multipurpose)	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
Sheep	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
Goats	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Pigs	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
Chickens	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	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)	2	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Cattle (specialized beef)	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	2	0
Cattle (multipurpose)	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Sheep	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Pigs	4	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Chickens	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	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)	1	1	1	1
Cattle (specialized beef)	3	2	3	2
Cattle (multipurpose)	3	2	3	2
Sheep	1	0	1	0
Pigs	3	0	3	0
Chickens	4	0	4	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)	low	low

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

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)	medium
Cattle (specialized beef)	medium
Cattle (multipurpose)	medium
Sheep	medium
Goats	none
Pigs	medium
Chickens	medium

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	high	medium	medium	low	high	high	high	none
Animal identification	high	medium	medium	low	medium	low	medium	none
Recording	high	medium	medium	low	medium	low	medium	none
Provision of artificial insemination services	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Genetic evaluation	low	none	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	high	low	low	low	low	low	low	none
Animal identification	high	low	low	low	low	low	low	none
Recording	high	low	medium	low	low	low	low	none
Provision of artificial insemination services	medium	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Genetic evaluation	high	low	low	low	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	high	low	low	low	low	low	low	none
Animal identification	high	low	low	low	low	low	low	none
Recording	high	low	low	low	low	low	low	none
Provision of artificial insemination services	high	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Genetic evaluation	high	none	low	low	low	low	low	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	high	none	medium	medium	medium	medium	low	none
Animal identification	high	none	medium	medium	medium	medium	low	none
Recording	high	none	medium	medium	medium	medium	low	none
Provision of artificial insemination services	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Genetic evaluation	high	none	low	low	low	low	low	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	low	none	none	none	none	low	none
Animal identification	none	low	none	none	none	none	none	none
Recording	none	low	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

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

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

Currently the Government of Samoa implement most of the roles as mentioned above such as recording, animal identifications and others. A new concept will soon be developed in Samoa whereby Multipliers Farms (3 tier concept) will be sourced from Commercial farmers (Large farm operations) to specifically help the government to carry out breeding programs to increase superior offspring's to meet the high demand of breeding animals. In this regard, will help the government to not only carry out controlled breeding programs but at the same time focus on research to improve the genetic material of existed locally adapted breeds. Therefore, the Government will act as a nucleus supplying F1 only to Multiplier Farms (MF) to multiply and sell it to small farmers and others. The government will no longer sell F1 to any other farmers except for MF's. A strong collaborations between the government and the private sector/stakeholders in terms of trainings, sharing of technical expertise in breeding programs, how to do proper recording and animal identification, advanced husbandry programs and farm management to achieve breeding objectives and sustain good genetics. There's a need to implement policies and protocols to ensure the unsustainable slaughter of breeders for social and cultural obligations and to change the mindset of farmers to have ownership and contribute to business operations.

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)	no
Cattle (specialized beef)	yes
Cattle (multipurpose)	yes
Sheep	yes
Goats	no
Pigs	yes
Chickens	yes

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)	There are no policies implemented yet.
Cattle (specialized beef)	There are no policies implemented yet however a controlled breeding program will be installed in the government farms for beef animals. There is a provision to implement policies for breeding programs.
Cattle (multipurpose)	There are no policies implemented yet however a controlled breeding program will be installed in the government farms. There is a provision to implement policies for breeding programs.
Sheep	Same no policies, however it is in the pipeline to be done.
Goats	None
Pigs	Same no policies, however it is in the pipeline to be done. However, breeding programs are in placed.
Chickens	Same no policies, however it is in the pipeline to be done. However, breeding programs are in placed.

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)	Lack of policies, limited resources and lack of funds for animal genetic resources thus increase inbreeding, low prolific breeders, poor infrastructures and level of production reduces.
Cattle (specialized beef)	Lack of policies, limited resources and lack of funds for animal genetic resources thus increase inbreeding, low prolific breeders, poor infrastructures and level of production reduces.
Cattle (multipurpose)	Lack of policies, limited resources and lack of funds for animal genetic resources thus increase inbreeding, low prolific breeders, poor infrastructures and level of production reduces.
Sheep	Lack of policies, limited resources and lack of funds for animal genetic resources thus increase inbreeding, low prolific breeders, poor infrastructures and level of production reduces.
Goats	Lack of policies, limited resources and lack of funds for animal genetic resources thus increase inbreeding, low prolific breeders, poor infrastructures and level of production reduces.
Pigs	Lack of policies, limited resources and lack of funds for animal genetic resources thus increase inbreeding, low prolific breeders, poor infrastructures and level of production reduces.
Chickens	Lack of policies, limited resources and lack of funds for animal genetic resources thus increase inbreeding, low prolific breeders, poor infrastructures and level of production reduces.

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.

Lack of expertise (qualify animal breeder) to carry out breeding programmes, lack of resources and facilities, no policies and protocols to guide breeding programs, no source of funding to implement breeding programs and rehabilitate infrastructure. Recently, the MAF has employed a qualify animal breeder who is working on establishing breeding programs for the government farms and to train officers. The SACEP a world bank funded project that is implemented by MAF.

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)	
Cattle (specialized beef)	
Cattle (multipurpose)	
Sheep	
Goats	
Pigs	
Chickens	

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

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	yes
Genetic variation within the breed	yes
Production traits	yes
Non-production traits	yes
Cultural or historical importance	yes
Probability of success	yes

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	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes
Private sector	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no
Cattle (specialized dairy)	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes
Cattle (specialized beef)	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes
Cattle (multipurpose)	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes
Sheep	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no	yes	yes
Goats	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Pigs	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes
Chickens	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes

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.

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.

AI & ET was done in Samoa in late 1980's. However, there was facility and expertise locally to build a facility and train staffs in advanced breeding technologies. The next step forward for Samoa is to build it's own artificial breeding facility in which semen will be collected and processed for AI and ET as one of its long term goals. Having this facility in place will be able to train staffs and farmers; to encourage animal genetic resources and increase awareness in managing genetic aspects. Samoa is looking for source of funds to establish animal genetic resources facility.

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)							
Cattle (specialized beef)							
Cattle (multipurpose)							
Sheep							
Goats							
Pigs							
Chickens							

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.

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.

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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.

Species	Biotechnologies								
	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)	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Cattle (specialized beef)	low	low	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Cattle (multipurpose)	low	low	low	none	none	none	none	none	none
Sheep	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Goats	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Chickens	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Pigs	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none

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

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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	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Embryo transfer	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

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.

Government is interested to adopt AI and ET for breeding programmes along with Natural Mating. There has been options to share this technique to Multiplier Farms and commercial producers/private sector. There's a great need of capacity building in this field and awareness for farmers to understand the concept.

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	no
Semen sexing	no	no
<i>In vitro</i> fertilization	no	no
Cloning	no	no
Genetic modification	no	no
Use of molecular genetic or genomic information for estimation of genetic diversity	no	no
Use of molecular genetic or genomic information for prediction of breeding values	no	no
Research on adaptedness based on molecular genetic or genomic information	no	no

30.1. Please briefly describe the research.

Proposed research studies: Artificial Insemination in beef cattle and Dorper Sheep vs. Fiji Fantastic Sheep.

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	none	none	none	none	none
Artificial insemination using nationally produced semen from exotic breeds	none	none	none	none	none
Artificial insemination using imported semen from exotic breeds	none	none	none	none	none
Natural mating	high	high	high	high	high

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	none	none	none	none	none
Artificial insemination using nationally produced semen from exotic breeds	none	none	none	none	none
Artificial insemination using imported semen from exotic breeds	none	none	none	none	none
Natural mating	high	high	high	high	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	none	none	none	none	none
Artificial insemination using nationally produced semen from exotic breeds	none	none	none	none	none
Artificial insemination using imported semen from exotic breeds	none	none	none	none	none
Natural mating	high	high	high	high	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	none	none	none	none	none
Artificial insemination using nationally produced semen from exotic breeds	none	none	none	none	none
Artificial insemination using imported semen from exotic breeds	none	none	none	none	none
Natural mating	high	high	high	high	high

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	none	none	none	none	none
Artificial insemination using nationally produced semen from exotic breeds	none	none	none	none	none
Artificial insemination using imported semen from exotic breeds	none	none	none	none	none
Natural mating	low	low	none	none	low
Pigs	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	none	none	none	none	none
Artificial insemination using nationally produced semen from exotic breeds	none	none	none	none	none
Artificial insemination using imported semen from exotic breeds	none	none	none	none	none
Natural mating	high	high	medium	medium	high

Chickens	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	none	none	none	none	none
Artificial insemination using nationally produced semen from exotic breeds	none	none	none	none	none
Artificial insemination using imported semen from exotic breeds	none	none	none	none	none
Natural mating	high	high	high	low	high

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.

AI was done in Samoa in 1984 for the first and last time. The government is interested to use AI nowadays instead of importing live animals due to high costs and logistics difficulties. Natural mating is the only and common practice in breeding programmes. Samoa has now employed a qualify animal breeder/geneticist to establish AI programs/facility for the government as a whole. However, Samoa will require to seek some funding assistance to establish this facility.

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	extensive	Divisional plans are implemented under corporate plans in which outline strategies or detailed activities which includes management of animal genetics in Samoa hence the importance of new bloodlines to improve the genetic material of existing animals.

	Extent of collaboration	Description
Collaboration in the characterization, surveying or monitoring of genetic resources, production environments or ecosystems	limited	There is no collaboration on plant, aquatic, animals and forestry in this regards.
Collaboration related to genetic improvement	limited	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	none	None
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.

There is collaboration in APHD and Farmer Group Associations to share knowledge and skills in genetic improvement, breeding programs, farm management, husbandry programs and other areas in livestock. Not including aquatic, forestry and plants as a whole.

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

It is important to work with other sectors whom may have similar genetic resources that can be shared. Within Samoa there is no collaboration developed among Forestry, Plant, Aquatic and Animals on genetic resources. Having this in place, will have a strong body to facilitate and generate information and status of genetic information in Samoa.

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

No active body, no initiative, lack of awareness, not a priority.

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

Awareness programs, Government to prioritize, FAO to initiate & Government to establish this collaboration, FAO to provide capacity building on animal genetic resources such as DAD-IS update etc.

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).

Rotational grazing to overcome overgrazing and degradation of land; use of manure for biogas, farming buffer zone 100m away from water catchments, agro-forestry grazing - small scale land area available for grazing, tropical tolerant breeds who can graze on low nutrition pastures.

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).

It has significant impact on a very small scale, however these are some of very good practices that works really well in Samoa's ecosystem.

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).

Good management on pasture rotational reduce problems with soil degradation; produce good breeds that are tropical tolerant.

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.

Breeding objectives outline the type of breeds that are tropical tolerant, tolerate tropical animal diseases, adapt to environmental and climatic conditions of Samoa, good mothering ability, high growth rates and handle easily. Adopt measures to reduce Carbon emissions however Samoa only have about 29,500 cattle as of 2012 cattle census survey.

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).

Very limited knowledge or thoughts on this area since Samoa contribute to these emissions on a very small scale as already mentioned above.

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.

Lack of knowledge and skills, lack of priority given in the area of animal genetic resources in collaboration with ecosystem, lack of policies and protocols, lack of funding.

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.

Biogas using animal manure to generate electricity - piggery waste creates environmental problems and so as air pollution. Biogas reduce the smell, absorb for power, the water can be filter as a good fertilizer for vegetable patch.

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.

There is a need to strengthen and prioritise animal genetic resources in Samoa; the need to adopt breeding technologies that are feasible for Samoa and strong collaborations with stakeholders to promote and manage animal genetic resources.

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.

Education to encourage animal genetic resources and in supporting ecosystem services.

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:

The Animal Production and Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries keeps a list of all tropical breeds of animals; recently introduced in 2004 is Fiji Fantastic Sheep.

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:

Cattle census activity generate some informations on type of breeds, different type of classes, phenotypic and marketing data; there is production data available for sheep and its straight forward since there is only one breed of sheep in Samoa and Survey data collected by Advisory section when having village consultations/trainings on pigs and chickens. Samoa would be interested to carry out this activity in more detail and in depth when there's a provision of funds.

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:

No progress made on characterization of animal genetic resources in Samoa; perhaps it's one important area that needs to be done.

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:

A complete baseline survey was carry out for cattle in 2012 in which covers informations on type of breeds. Samoa is interested to do the same for other species of livestock.

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:

Most of these activities can not be implement without funds available.

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:

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:

In need of exposure to animal genetics trainings in order to perform/ conduct research on these areas.

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:

Not in the current plans but hopefully in the near future.

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:

1. Access to funds 2. Education of staffs and farmers 3. Capacity building 4. Prioritize inventory of animal genetics 5. Promotion and awareness programs 6. Research/Adopt advanced breeding technologies

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.

As mentioned earlier.

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:

APHD draft MOU for multiplier farms to abide to promote sustainability of good superior genetics to the whole of Samoa.

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:

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:

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:

Unsustainable slaughter of breeders, poor farm management skills, lack of knowledge and skills in breeding programs.

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.

f. No

Please provide further details:

Yes, there has been some knowledge on breeds of cattle specifically that are more adapted to local conditions and tropical climate environment when introduced in Samoa.

In some years, a breed called Piedmontese was introduced through the use of AI and ET program. However, Samoa at the time did not have improved pastures or hybrid but very low nutrition pastures at the time for grazing. It was expensive to import feeds from overseas. The successive rate was low, till now only a few offsprings have left on the government farm. Through the years, there has been crosses of droughtmaster and piedmontese whom shows good superior genetics and are very adaptable to local conditions. Recently, there has been good plans initiated to maintain the breeds that survives well in the country under low nutrition grasses, fast growth rates, breeds that interested the market industry and farmers preference. In addition, the beef industry plays an important role in cultural and social obligations; about

70% of the national herd is cater for Faalavelave (traditional purposes). This shows the need for the government to employ advanced techniques to improve the genetic make up of adapted pure-breds and so as local crosses.

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:

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:

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:

Very limited training and technical support to government staffs in the areas of animal genetic and breeding technology.

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:

Through village community consultations have outline and assess the indigenous knowledge of people.

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:

1. Knowledge
2. Education
3. Training
4. Ownership of resources
5. Resource availability

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:

Weak genetic material or no improvement to enhance the genetic material of local breeds and adapted purebreds.
No facilities in place to culture and preserve genetics from extinct.
Lack of funds.

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:

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:

Yes, Samoa would like to consider having conservation programmes in place for the future if looking at prioritizing animal

genetics as a whole especially the Government is interested to adopt advanced breeding technologies.

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:

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:

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:

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:

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:

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:

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.

1. Training of professional staff in the areas of: animal genetics and animal breeding.
2. The training of technical staff in the aspects of managing breeding herds.
3. The training of staff in the area of project management.
4. The development of infrastructure and facilities.

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:

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
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