



ELBARN - European Livestock Breeds Ark and Rescue Net QUESTIONNAIRE

- Aims & Intention
- Sent to a wide range of stakeholders
- All relevant groups have answered: government, research, stakeholders, breeding organisations, NGO's
- 161 submitted questionnaires
- 36 (of 38) countries have answered
- only Malta and Luxembourg are missing

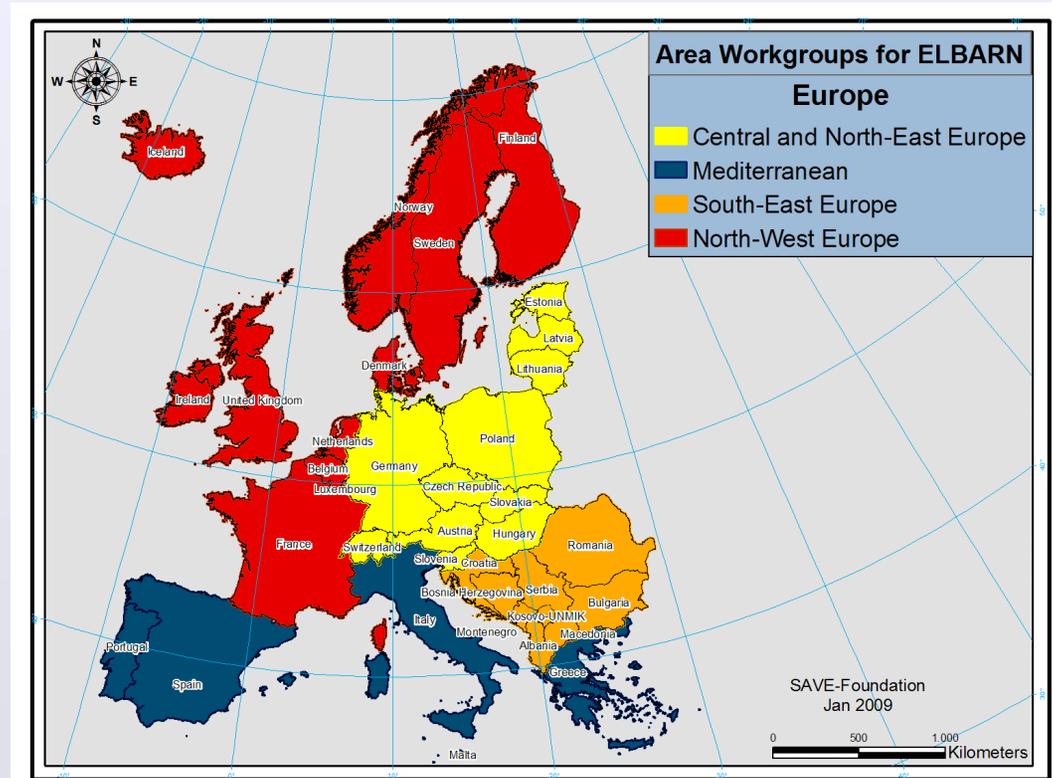


picture provided by R.A.R.E.



Submitted questionnaires in the Mediterranean and South West Area of Europe

| Countries | Nr. of subm. Quest. |
|------------|---------------------|
| Cyprus | 2 |
| Greece | 9 |
| Italy | 16 |
| Portugal | 4 |
| Spain | 12 |
| SUM | 43 |





Questionnaire has dealt with the state of agricultural diversity in Europe and the promotion of autochthonous breeds, it should be answered from a national point of view

Structure: Subjects of the questionnaire

Legal framework:

Treaties & conventions, laws & programmes

Census (breeds):

Register, Ark farms (show), Rescue Centres (hosting), quarantine stations (isolation)

Breeding:

Contingency plans, breeding programmes, recording data

Sustainability:

marketing programmes (local, regional, national), labels & logos

Cultural heritage:

reasons, crossborder breeds

Collaboration and cooperation

networking, international programmes



picture provided by R.A.R.E.



Analysis of the ELBARN questionnaire

- Collection of the data (entry in database)
- Analysis of the raw data (Yes/No/Don't know questions)
- Analysis of the Area – make lists of relevant addresses, programmes etc.
- Coding comments (anonymize comments) – comment analysis
- Assume the state of information and development of the different countries and Areas regarding the conservation of autochthonous breeds
- Comparison between Areas/ overall overview/statistical analyses



1. Is your country party to any international treaties and conventions etc which have a positive effect on autochthonous breeds?

| Comments 1 | Counted Comments |
|---|------------------|
| CBD (Convention of biological diversity) | 9 |
| Global Plan of Action (Interlaken declaration) | 3 |
| European Community (subsidies for rare breeds) | 3 |
| Ferba, Elenco delle razza minacciate- 10 / 2007, PAC - Politique agricole commune, COPA- COGECA, Convenzione di Washington 1973 | Each 1x |



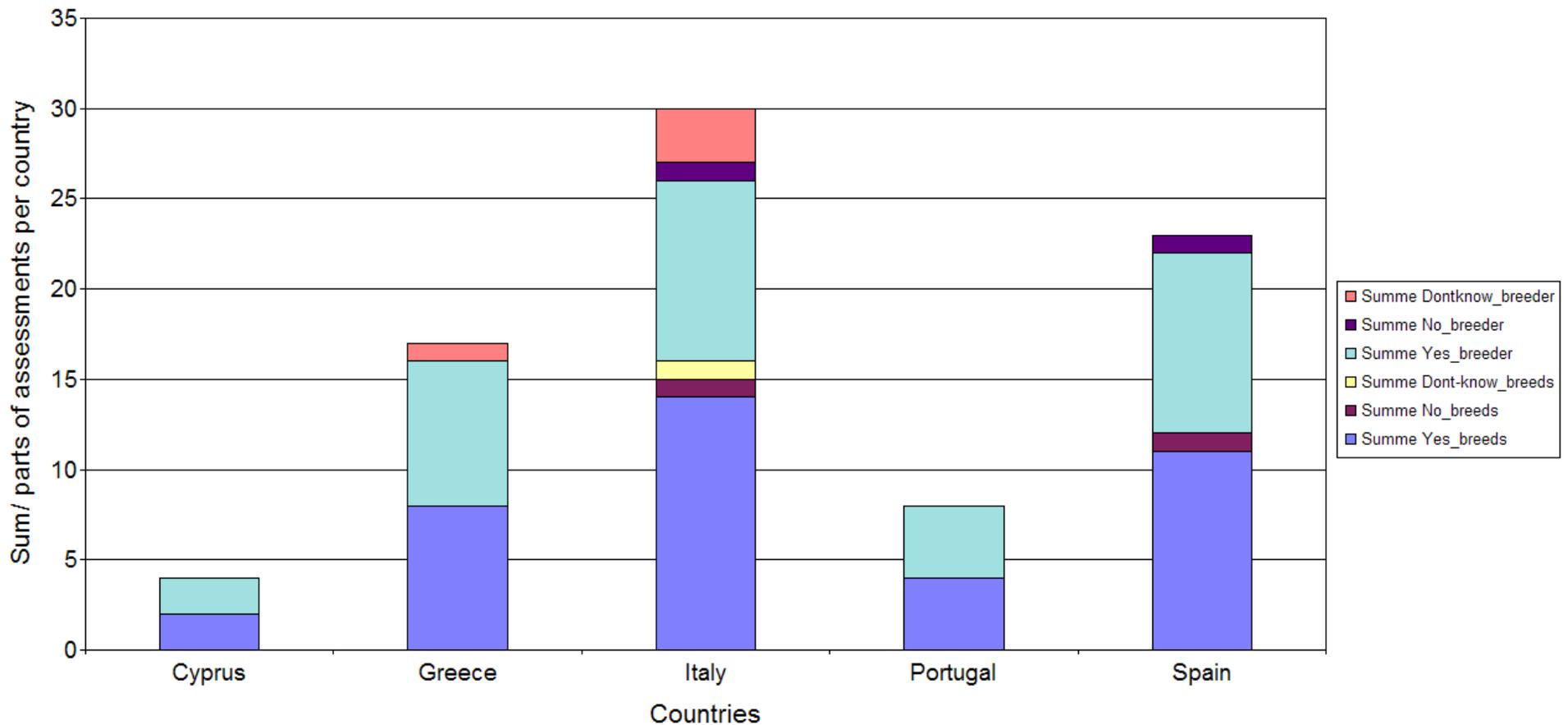
2. Are there national/regional programs or laws in place in your country that have a positive effect on autochthonous breeds?

CONCLUSION:

- In Cyprus and Greece are national programmes with EU support and laws in place to protect autochthonous breeds
- In Italy exist a lot of regional programmes and laws for in situ and ex situ conservation of autochthonous breeds. Also some specific subsidies were mentioned for the advancement of breeding of autochthonous breeds
- In Portugal mainly results from EU policies at the national level were mentioned. In addition, programs exist that support breeding associations that work towards genetic improvement or conservation of native breeds of livestock
- In Spain there are some regional regulations and laws related with EU regulations, and further on exist some subsidies programmes



3. Is there a register for autochthonous breeds and the breeders of autochthonous breeds in your country?





4. Are there any establishments in your country that are open to the public and show autochthonous breeds?

- Visit www.arca-net.info for checking the guidelines

Mediterranean Area:

The following institutions are already listed in Arca-Net

showing both, rare livestock breeds and rare cultivated plant varieties (April 2009)

Please look at the handed out paper: Arca-Net, the pan European Ark-Network!

(6 institutions from Greece, 29 Italy, 2 Malta, 12 Spain and 6 from Portugal are already listed in Arca-Net)

in green colour (listed institutions which have to be evaluated further)

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Italy | 81057 Teano Scala (CE) , Az. Agrituristica Masseria Valle |
| | 85054 Muro Lucano (PZ) , CRA-ZOE Bella |
| Spain | 25794 Fígols i Alinyà , Finca Muntanya d'Alinyà |
| | 32152 Coles - Ourense , Pazo de Fontefiz |
| | 7830-908 Vila Nova de São Bento , Herdade da Abóbada |



4. Are there any establishments in your country that are open to the public and show autochthonous breeds?

Potential new Ark Stations from ELBARN questionnaire:

Società Ippica del Bardigiano

Asini Meticci, Varietà di olivo

Centro de Recuperación de Razas Equinas

CENSYRA

Zoo of Barcelona



picture provided by R.A.R.E.

Please add additional information:

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |



5. Please provide details of any establishments in your country that may be usable as a (potential) Rescue Centre.

➤ <http://www.elbarn.org/elbarn/Project/ThemesGuidelines/WGIRescueQuarant/tabid/101/Default.aspx> for checking the guidelines for Rescue Centres

Cyprus

Greece

- Dadia National Park
- Dimitrios Dimos Farm

Italy

- Istituto Sperimentale Zootechnico per la Sicilia; Cattle, pigs
- Cooperativa "Alta Valle Sturla", M. Villa : Cattle, Horses
- Societa` Ippica del Bardigiano, M. Villa :Horses
- Istituto Incremento Ippico per la Sicilia Cavallo Sanfratellano; Donkeys
- CRA-ZOE
- Casc. Bricco, sheeps Cattle, Donkeys
- Fattoria degli Animale (Antonio Pizzuti Piccoli); poultry, goats, ducks, rabbits

Spain

- Senda Viva

Portugal





6. Are there any places offering quarantine or isolation for animals in your country?

| Potential quarantine stations | Countries |
|---|-----------|
| CRA-ZOE | Italy |
| Bioparco di Roma | Italy |
| Istituto Sperimentale Zootecnico per la Sicilia | Italy |

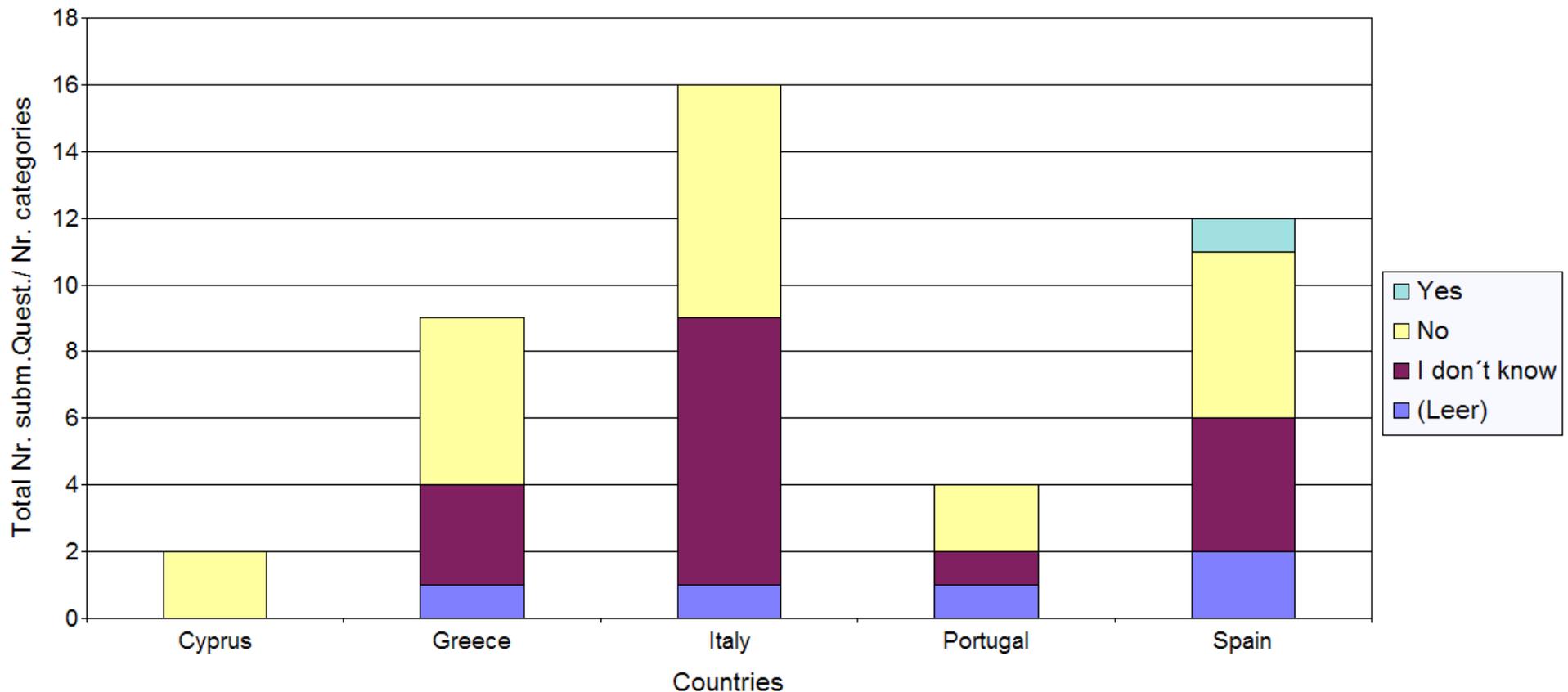


picture provided by R.A.R.E.



7. In the event of an outbreak of contagious disease in your country, is there any special treatment accorded to rare autochthonous breeds?

No comments to potential contingency plans...





8. Are there any breeding programs for autochthonous breeds in place in your country?

| COUNTRY | Horse | Buffalo | Cattle | Donkey | Sheep | Goat | Pig | Poultry |
|----------|--|---------|--------|--------|-------|------|-----|---------|
| Greece | 6 | 1 | 6 | | 28 | 1 | 1 | |
| Italy | 4 | | 13 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Portugal | Nearly all native breeds (n=48 in Portugal) have a breeding program in place | | | | | | | |
| | 2 | | 15 | | | 2 | | |
| Spain | All autochthonus recognised breeds have their own program | | | | | | | |
| | | | 5 | 1 | | | | |



9. In your opinion – are these breeding programs successful and reliable?

CONCLUSION:

The majority see the breeding programmes as helpful and successful.

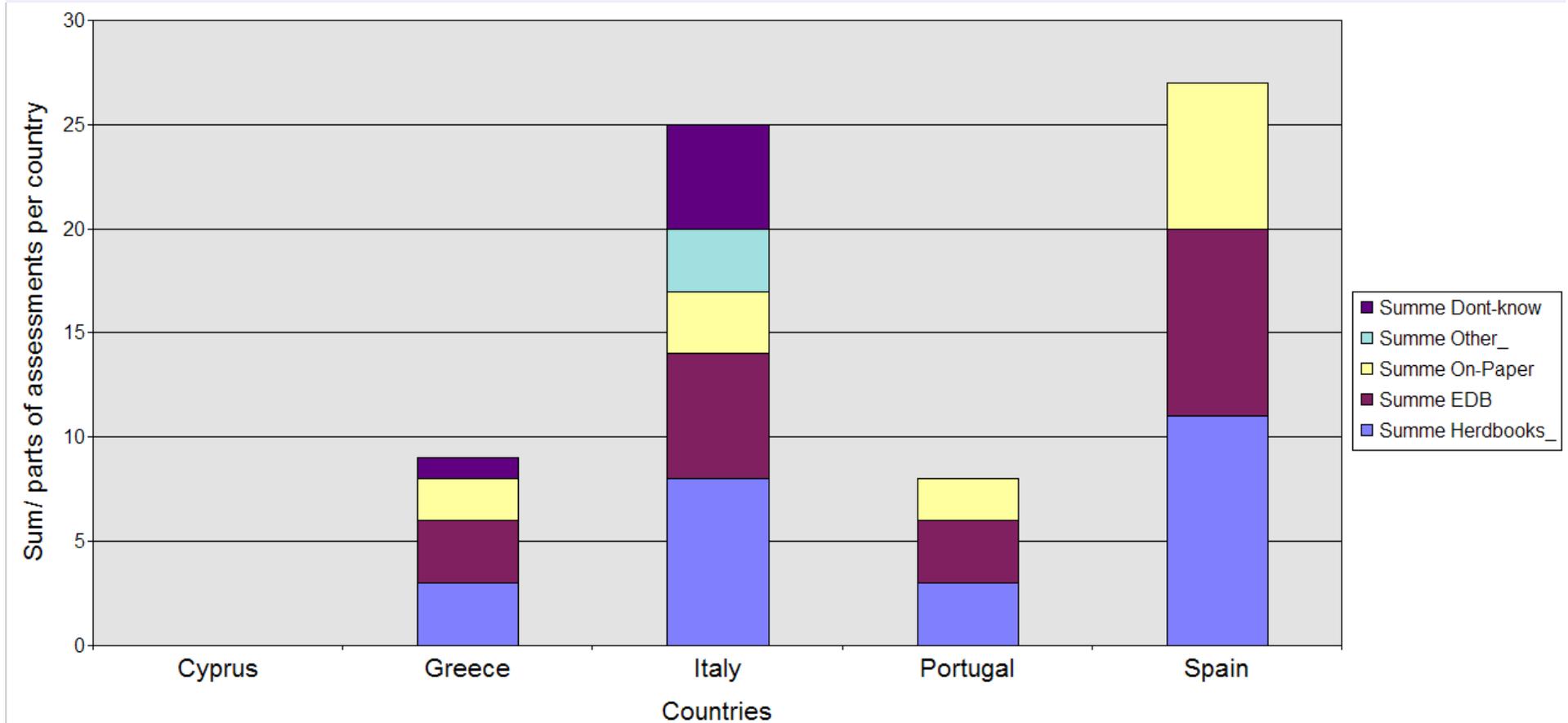
Some demand a more coordinated action and an information campaign aimed at farmers so that some of these programs are more than just theoretical



picture provided by R.A.R.E.

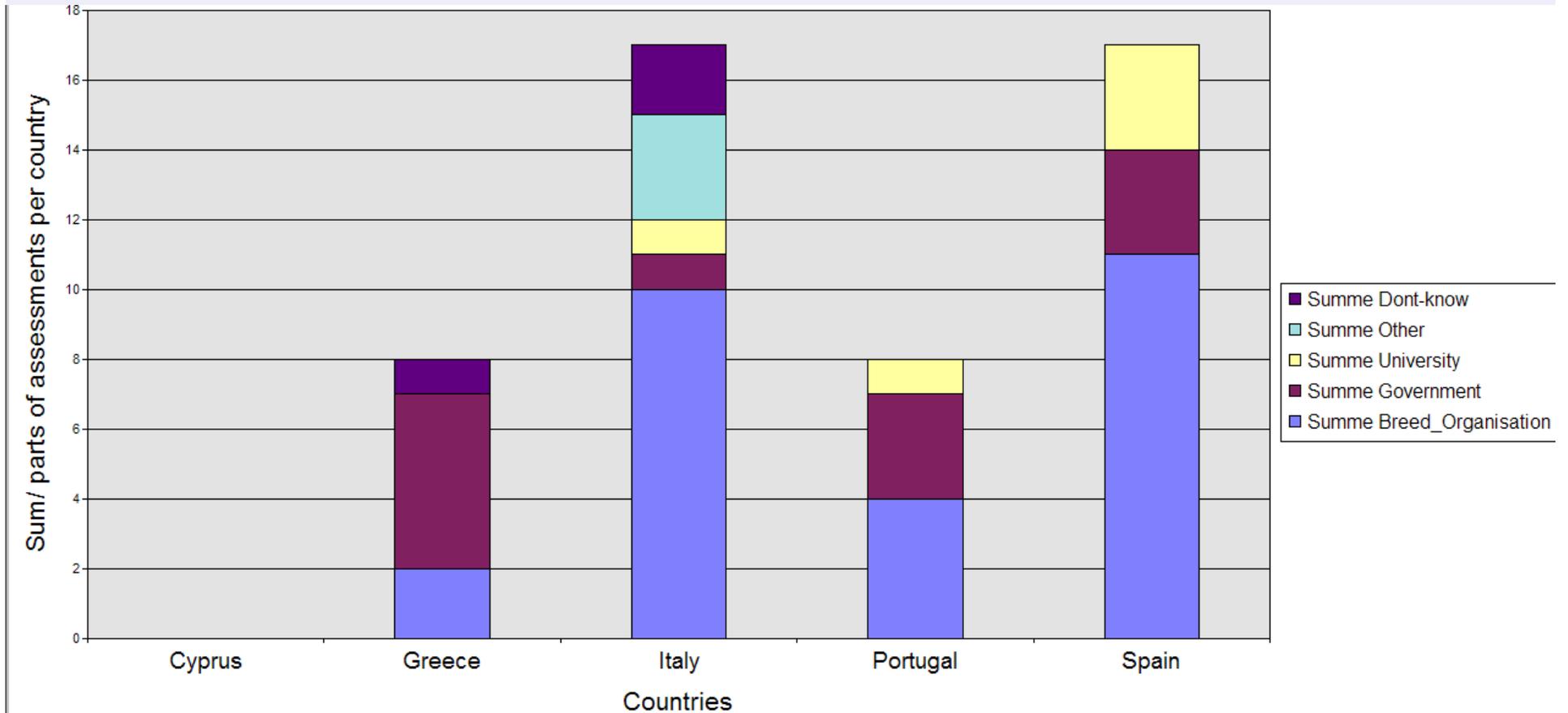


10. a) How is the data of the breeding program recorded?





10. b) How is the data of the breeding program recorded by?





11. Are there any programs in your country for marketing rare breeds/local or regional produce/small scale farming etc?

Conclusion: Mostly small regional initiatives

- Water buffalo products, Lake Kerkini in Serres, by butchers and stakeholders
- Association “Libera Associazione Pastori e Malghesi del Lagorai”, small-scale production of cheese, Lagorai (near Trento).
- Lamb sheep Sambucana
- Cheese DOP Murazzano from sheep Delle Langhe
- Robiola goat, Roccaverano
- Cheese Montebore of cattle
- Breeds and products form Slow Food



picture provided by AEPGA



12. Are there any relevant labels or logos to allow consumers to distinguish these products from other?

Listed logos, labels and initiatives:

- IUP-Vitellone, Appennino
- Consorzio copaf brisighella
- Libro genealogico, APA Parma : Cavallo Bardigiano
- APA Genova : Vacca Cabannina & Asino Amiata
- Parmigiano reggiano cheese
- Carne valdostana
- Agnello sambucano garantito (Presidio Slowfood)
- Toma di Murazzano DOP
- Robiola di Roccaverano DOP
- Cheese "Originale Malghe del Lagorai"
- Caciocavallo Podolico
- Pecorino di Filiano
- 8 cattle breeds, Portugal with DOP denomination, eg. Maronês, pig, Bísaro and Alentejano
- IGP CARNE DE AVILA
- IGP CARNE DE LA SIERRA DE GUADARRAMA
- D.O. JAMÓN DE GUIJUELO
- D.O. JAMÓN DE HUELVA
- D.O.P. TORTA DEL CASAR, D.O.P. QUESO DE LA SERENA, ETC...
- Sheep Association of Asturias (Xalda), logo for marketing on local level, **collaboration with Slow Food which provides a better recognition of product quality.**



DOP = Denominazione di Origine Protetta
(*PDO* = Protected Designation of Origin),

DOC = Denominazione di Origine Controllata
(*CDO* = Controlled Designation of Origin)

IGP = Indication Géographique Protégée
(*PGI* = Protected Geographical Indication)





13. Does your country have any rare breeds that also occur in neighbouring countries (crossborder or transnational breeds)?

| Horse | Buffalo | Cattle | Donkey | Sheep | Goat | Pig |
|---------|---------------|--|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------|---------|
| Rodopen | Water Buffalo | Brachyceros cattle between Greece and Albania and Bulgaria | Burro de Miranda | Chios in Cyprus | Vallesana | Iberica |
| | | Pinzgauer grauvieh | Burro Zamorano-leonês | Sarakatsaniko | Pirenaica | |
| | | Cachena | | Sambucana | | |
| | | | | Frabosana | | |
| | | | | Aranesa | | |
| | | | | Thrace in Bulgaria | | |





14. Are there any international cooperation programs for these breeds?

International cooperation programmes

Garrano horse

Catalan donkey

Short horn cattle

Bovska, Plezzana sheep



15. Are there any networks, associations or organisations for autochthonous breeds in your country that may be interested in ELBARN?

| Organisation | www |
|--|---|
| Friends of the Cyprus Donkey | http://www.windowncyprus.com/donkeys.htm |
| Amalthia | http://www.amaltheia.org.gr/ |
| Dimitris Vasilakis/Rodopi horse | |
| Stefano Martini/Comunità Montana Valle Stura | |
| ANABORAPI, Carrù | |
| Associazione Provinciale Allevatori, Cuneo | |
| CRA-ZOE , Lucano | |
| CRA-PCM, Torino, Roma | |
| ConSDABI, Benevento | |
| Associazione Nazionale Allevatori Bovini di Razza Rendena, Anare | |
| Associazione Nazionale allevatori di Modicana (ANAMOD) | |
| Consorzio di Ricerca del suino Nero dei Nebrodi, Sinagra | |
| ASSONAPA | http://www.assonapa.it/ |
| AIA | http://www.aia.it/ |
| Portuguese Society for genetic resources | www.sprega.com.pt/all_species |
| AEPGA (Miguel Fernandes Nova) | www.aepga.pt |
| FEDERAPES | www.federapes.com |
| AFRAC (Asociación para el Fomento de la Raza Asinina Catalana) | |
| ARACRAPI (Asociación Aragonesa de Criadores de Ganado Caprino de Raza Pirenaica) | |
| Institut Pirinenc del Gos Muntanya dels Pirineus | http://www.institutpirinenc.org/ |
| FEDERACIÓN ESPAÑOLA DE ASOCIACIONES DE GANADO SELECTO (FEAGAS) | www.feagas.es |
| Ecoagroturismo Foundation (manages the museum Asturcón) | |



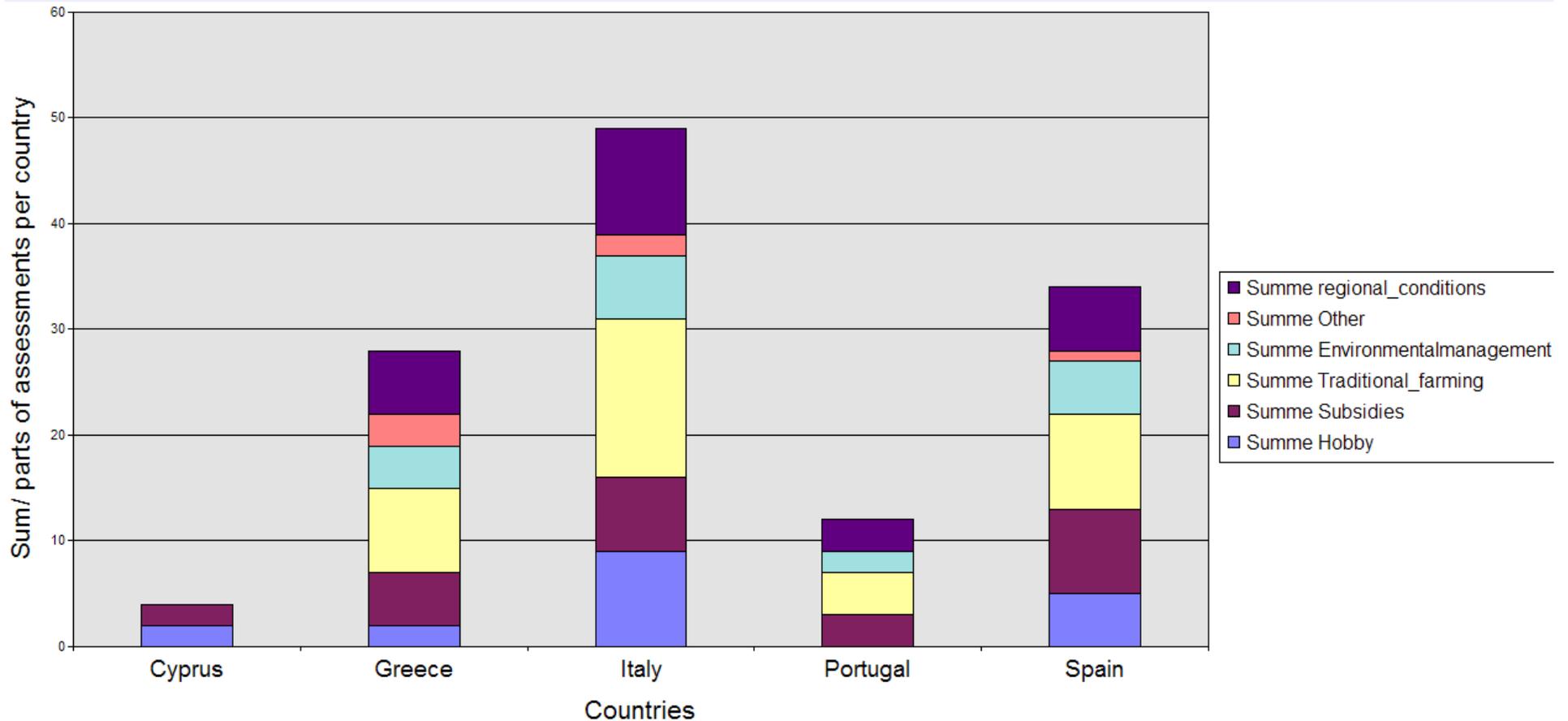
16. Is there a coordinated network of establishments with autochthonous breeds in your country that could be included in the ELBARN database?

| Organisation | www |
|---|---|
| Amaltheia | http://www.amaltheia.org.gr/ |
| Verband der Südtiroler Kleintierzüchter | www.alpinethgheep.com |
| Associazione RARE | http://www.associazionerare.it/ |
| Associazione Regionale Allevatori della Calabria (ARA) | http://www.aracalabria.it/ |
| Centro de Recursos zoogeneticos de Galicia | |
| Centro de razas Equinas de Galicia | |
| La Federación Española de Asociaciones de Ganado Selecto - FEAGAS | www.feagas.es |
| Ecoagroturismo Foundation | |

picture provided by SLE



17. What are the main reasons for people in your country keeping traditional or rare breeds?





Further comment analysis (all Areas):

Legal framework:

- International, European, national and regional schemes should provide a legal framework for the conservation of agrobiodiversity and to pay subsidies
- These schemes are not of high priority in national politics.
- Where there is no adequate national legislation for the conservation of agrobiodiversity, there is a demand for it.
- Based on officially recognised breeds

Census (breeds):

- Potential Ark farms, Rescue Centres must be evaluated and contracts with Rescue Centres have to be prepared

Breeding (programmes):

- Leads often to an increase of stock numbers
- Care should be taken to conserve the unique properties of breeds and a wide genetic diversity
- Financially supported by the state and scientifically supported by universities
- Mating plans and maintaining male lines
- Should be well managed and use up to date methodology.



Collaboration and cooperation:

- “Top down” approach. Decisions are made by committees or work groups that do not include all stakeholders. Animal keepers and breeders do not agree with the strategies.
- Private owners often have no interest in joining in national strategies. There is too little engagement. Private persons often don't have the capacity for joining committees.
- Some stakeholder levels are even accused of actually harming conservation work due to interests not entirely compatible to the protection of agrobiodiversity.
- Therefore, action is not coordinated. This can lead to conflict, which prevents future collaboration.



Collaboration and cooperation:

NGOs and Breed Associations

- important roles
- lists of breeders, farms and animals
- responsible for monitoring and registering activities
- activity is sponsored by the state
- NGOs active in conservation policy, networking and promotion

Universities

- involved in conservation work
- collect, analyse and store herd data, manage breeding programmes, record performance data, coordinate activities, perform scientific testing
- reliability and quality (not always)



Sustainability: Promotion, Marketing and Education

- promotion of agrobiodiversity, promotion of individual breeds and the products and services that they can provide
- Successful attempts with the various “protected origin” labels, Slow Food Presidia and other regional initiatives
- Educational activities
- Use of breeds for tourism
- consumer confusion and distrust about the vast range of labels and special promotion activities
- unified approach might be more valuable – i.e. one label or trademark.



Sustainable use:

- Desirable Integration into agricultural production
- Barriers: productivity
- Solution: subsidies, use on marginal land, grazing projects
- Additional benefit of conserving the breeds in their original regions and, thus, preserving their unique characteristics.

Cultural Heritage:

- Important motivation factor for conservation activities (emotional attachment, pride in traditions)
- Conservation keeps heritage alive and creates a “living genebank”
- Conserving breeds and conserving local traditions and knowledge go hand in hand
- Protection and promotion of local traditions is important to rural populations and can aid rural development.



Thank you for your attention!



picture provided by R.A.R.E.