

Genetic Improvement

1. Issues

- Indigenous resources :
 - Poor productivity (milk producing) indigenous breeds or
 - no dairy breeds (except India/ Pakistan)
- crossbreeding /upgrading – what is the longterm strategy (intersee)
- breeding policy – what is appropriate (informed breeding policy eg adaptation/ production etc)
- breed improvement program need to be developed– performance recording/ data analysis/ genetic evaluation/ infrastructure/ service delivery/ human resources
- how to make use of new technologies eg ET, genomics, sexed semen, synchronization etc

2. If successful what achieved at country& regional level

- a. productivity improved/ less with more (sustainable production
- b. improved adapted breeds /resources
- c. exchange human resources/ systems/ genetic material (eg Sahiwal, synthetics (eg Tropical Holstein Thailand

3. How achieved

a. Needs to be done –

- i. Exchange of best practices (eg Thailand intersee program, India's indigenous
- ii. Informed breeding policies
- iii. HR development (all levels/ technical to service providers – AI technicians/ performance recording

b. Region

- i. Policy approval by the respective govt
- ii. MOUs for regional collaboration

4. Who else working on this – Brazil, Africa, Program (Recording/analysis/ evaluation, & latest technologies eg Genomics (America, Europe, Austrilia) organizations FAO/ ILRI/ WB/ ICIMOD

5. How should operation be organized

a. National body

- i. Livestock development policy prepared and approved by respective govt
- ii. Implmentation by govt or authorised agency

b. Consultation for the above, with all stake holders within the country/ regional.

c. Platform (formal arrangement eg administered by recognized body)

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