



Statistics for the SDGs - global indicators



Coal Coal 2. Zeto Intiger	Name of the indicator	2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction
domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable shaning of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed. Definition The index defines the proportions of breeds at risk and not being at risk of extinction in the total number of populations covered by genetic resource protection programmes. Percent [%] Percent [%] Percentage of breeds being at risk of extinction, percentage of breeds not being at risk of extinction The primary purpose of genetic resource conservation programs is to preserve individual populations and protect them from extinction, by maintaining and increasing populations, maintaining genetic balance while preserving the phenotypic characteristics of the animals of the breed. The Genetic Resources Protection Program in Poland covers the following breeds of animals: 4 breeds of cattle, 3 breeds of pigs, 7 breeds of horses, 15 breeds of sheep, 14 geese breeds, 11 breeds of laying hens, 10 ducks breeds, 4 breeds of tur animals 5 lines of bees. There are the following methods to protect the animal population from extinction: in situ - the protection of genetic resources beyond their natural habitat, including: ex-situ in vitro - cryopreserved material in banks of genetic material, ex-situ in vitro - collections of live animals kept away from the place of occurrence. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development / National Research Institute of Animal Production Annual data since 2015	Sustainable Development Goal	Goal 2. Zero hunger
the total number of populations covered by genetic resource protection programmes. Percent [%] Available dimensions The primary purpose of genetic resource conservation programs is to preserve individual populations and protect them from extinction, by maintaining and increasing populations, maintaining genetic balance while preserving the phenotypic characteristics of the animals of the breed. The Genetic Resources Protection Program in Poland covers the following breeds of animals: 4 breeds of cattle, 3 breeds of pigs, 7 breeds of sheep, 15 breeds of sheep, 14 geese breeds, 11 breeds of laying hens, 10 ducks breeds, 4 breeds of fur animals 5 lines of bees. There are the following methods to protect the animal population from extinction: in situ - the protection of genetic resources beyond their natural habitat, including: ex-situ in vitro - cryopreserved material in banks of genetic material, ex situ in vivo - collections of live animals Research Institute of Animal Production Data availability Annual data since 2015	Target	domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally
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populations and protect them from extinction, by maintaining and increasing populations, maintaining genetic balance while preserving the phenotypic characteristics of the animals of the breed. The Genetic Resources Protection Program in Poland covers the following breeds of animals:	Available dimensions	percentage of breeds being at risk of extinction, percentage of breeds not being at risk of extinction
Production Data availability Annual data since 2015	Methodological explanations	maintaining genetic balance while preserving the phenotypic characteristics of the animals of the breed. The Genetic Resources Protection Program in Poland covers the following breeds of animals: 4 breeds of cattle, 3 breeds of pigs, 7 breeds of horses, 15 breeds of sheep, 14 geese breeds, 10 ducks breeds, 4 breeds of fur animals 5 lines of bees. There are the following methods to protect the animal population from extinction: in situ - the protection of living animals in their natural environment, ex-situ-protection of genetic resources beyond their natural habitat, including: ex-situ in vitro - cryopreserved material in banks of genetic material, ex situ in vivo - collections of live animals kept away from the place of occurrence.
•	Data source	
Notes	Data availability	Annual data since 2015
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