FAO Project Document

Countries: Global / Multiple

Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN (Implementing/Executing Agency)

Conservation and adaptive management of globally important agricultural heritage systems (GIAHS)

Worldwide, specific agricultural systems and landscapes have been created, shaped and maintained by generations of farmers and herders based on diverse natural resources, using locally adapted management practices. Building on local knowledge and experience, these ingenious agricultural systems reflect the evolution of humankind, the diversity of its knowledge, and its profound relationship with nature. These systems have resulted not only in outstanding landscapes, maintenance and adaptation of globally significant agricultural biodiversity, indigenous knowledge systems and resilient ecosystems, but, above all, in the sustained provision of multiple goods and services, food and livelihood security and quality of life.

However, the continued survival of these globally important agricultural heritage systems (GIAHS) is threatened by several factors such as the loss of customary institutions and forms of social organization that underpin management of these systems; abandonment of the traditional cultivation and farming systems; conversion of land and habitat in and around traditionally managed fields to alternative uses such as unsustainable intensive farming, plantations, housing; and the displacement of indigenous communities and dilution of traditional varieties by exotic varieties and invasive species cultivated in these systems.

In order to provide systematic support for the conservation and adaptive management of GIAHS, the chosen project strategy is to make interventions at three distinct levels. First, at the global level, it will facilitate international recognition of the concept off GIAHS wherein globally significant agricultural biodiversity is harboured, and it will consolidate and disseminate lessons learned and best practices from project activities at the pilot country level. Second, at the national level in pilot countries, the project will ensure mainstreaming of the GIAHS concept in national sectoral and inter-sectoral plans and policies. Third, at the site-level in pilot countries, the project will address conservation and adaptive management of agro-ecosystems at the community level. It is expected that the project will also contribute to sustainable development through (i) contributing to mainstreaming through policy and regulatory reforms and support for systemic and institutional capacity building; (ii) conservation and sustainable management of 112,000 ha of outstanding traditional agricultural systems in six countries through conducive agricultural policies and regulatory reforms and support for integrated approach and institutional capacity building and empowerment of local communities; (iii) improving awareness and education among government agencies, local authorities and communities, and other stake holders; (iv) demonstrating “local livelihood benefits – global environmental benefits linkages” through agro-ecosystem approaches across government agencies, local communities, indigenous peoples and private sector; and (v) disseminating key best practices and lessons between implementing agencies, recipient communities and countries -locally, regionally and on a global scale in order to enhance and sustain the overall impact. The project will be implemented in five pilot systems represented by 12 pilot sites in 6 countries: Chile, China, Tunisia, Algeria, Peru, and the Philippines. This GEF project will serve as basis for a long term program through which Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems(GIAHS) of the world will be continuously identified, classified and internationally recognized and specific policies and actions programs will be devised for their conservation and adaptive management similar to Cultural sites of UNESCO-World Heritage. An interim Secretariat will be established during the project, which will be mainstreamed in FAO program of work and budget.

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List of Acronyms

CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCD	Convention to Combat Desertification
CGIAR	Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research
CIAT	International Centre for Tropical Agriculture
CIRAD	French Centre for International Cooperation and Agronomic Research
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
EU	European Union
ENGREF	French Institute of Forestry, Agricultural and Environmental Engineering
ETC Group	Action group on Action on Erosion, Technology and Concentration
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Green House Gases
GIAHS	Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems
GPA (PGRFA)	Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
GRAIN	Genetic Resources Action International
GTZ	German Society for Technical Cooperation
HYV	High Yielding Varieties
ICCROM	International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property
ICRAF	International Center for Research in Agroforestry
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFAP	International Federation of Agricultural Producers
IITC	International Indian Treaty Council
ILEIA	Centre for Information on Low External Input and Sustainable Agriculture
ITDG	Intermediate Technology Development Group
ITPGRFA	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
IPGRI	International Plant Genetic Resources Institute
ISRIC	International Soil Reference and Information Centre
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
MA	Millennium Assessment of the State of the Worlds' Ecosystem
MAB	Man and Biosphere (programme)
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NUFFIC	Netherlands' Organization for Co-operation in Higher Education
PLEC	People Land and Environmental Change (project)
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
ROA	Roles of Agriculture (project)
SARD	Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development
SoW-AnGR	State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFIP	United Nations Fund for International Partnerships
UNU	United Nations University
WEHAB	Water Energy Health Agriculture Biodiversity
WHC	World Heritage Commission
WRI	World Resources Institute
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

PART I: SITUATION ANALYSIS

PART I. A. Context

Environmental context and global significance

1. The biodiversity that underpins agricultural systems[1] spans a continuum from simple human use of wild species (whether directly for sustenance or indirectly for increasing yields from desired species) to the creation and intensive management of genetically modified organisms. Within this spectrum, "agricultural biodiversity" represents that group of organisms which has been domesticated, maintained and adapted in a process of co-evolution with human management systems[2]. Thus, landraces and wild species of animals and plants as well as live organisms contained in soil and water, are the essential source of genetic variability for responding to biotic and abiotic stress through genetic adaptation.

2. A growing body of scientific evidence demonstrates that agricultural biodiversity is essential for the ecological and socio-economic viability of agriculture of small scale farming communities, particularly in remote and fragile ecosystems[3]. Agricultural biodiversity mitigates environmental risks and provides a source for adaptation to environmental and socio-economic changes, including climate change. It also provides a major contribution to the dietary intake and health of farming communities. Many native species and varieties have under-exploited promise for sustainable economic development. Through the interaction of agricultural biodiversity with the traditional cultures of farming communities, agricultural biodiversity contributes to the cultural diversity of the world.

3. Agricultural biodiversity in any form can only be effectively maintained and adapted with the human management systems that have created it, including indigenous knowledge systems and technologies[4], specific forms of social organisation, customary or formal law and other cultural practices[56]. The biophysical components and processes together with the human management systems that sustain them comprise integrated systems that could be termed "bio-cultural". As and when the features of these bio-cultural systems change, the associated agricultural biodiversity will also adapt, so that some elements will survive in new guises, without conservation measures others will be lost.

4. Agricultural practices in many parts of the world have led to landscape-scale ecosystem variation, and provided mosaics of micro-habitats, that support associated plant and animal communities, which now depend largely on continued management of their viability. In many regions of the world, especially where natural conditions of climate, soil, accessibility and human presence militate against intensification, there still persist agro-ecosystems and landscapes that are maintained by traditional practices developed by generations of farmers and herders.

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[1] A broad concept of agriculture is applied, including cropping, animal husbandry, forestry, swidden agriculture, fisheries, hunting, gathering and combinations thereof.

[2] According to the CBD, agricultural biological diversity is "...a broad term that includes all components of biological diversity of relevance to food and agriculture, and all components of biological diversity that constitute the agro-ecosystem: the variety and variability of animals, plants and micro-organisms, at the genetic, species and ecosystem levels, which are necessary to sustain key functions of the agro-ecosystem, its structure and processes..." (decision V/5)

[3] Altieri M. Globally Important Ingenious Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS): extent, significance, and implications for development (2002). http://www.fao.org/landandwater/agll/giahs/documents/backgroundpapers_altieri.doc

[4] Kaihura, F. and Stocking, M. 2003. *Agricultural Biodiversity in Smallholder Farms of East Africa*. UNU Press, Tokyo - http://www.unu.edu/unupress/new/ab-agri-biodiversity.html

[5] P.S. Ramakrishnan: Globally Important Ingenious Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS): An Eco-Cultural Landscape Perspective (2002). http://www.fao.org/landandwater/agll/giahs/documents/backgroundpapers_ramankrishnan.doc

[6] Darrell A. Posey Cultural And Spiritual Values Of Biodiversity; Intermediate Technology Publications, London, 1999

5. Based on a high diversity of species and their interactions, the use of locally adapted, distinctive and often ingenious combinations of management practices and techniques, such agricultural systems testify to millennia of co-evolution of human societies with their natural environments. These systems often contain rich and globally unique agricultural biodiversity, within and between species but also at ecosystem and landscape level. Having been founded on ancient agricultural civilizations, these systems are linked to important centres of origin and diversity of domesticated plant and animal species, the *in situ* conservation of which is of great importance and global value.

6. These indigenous and traditional agricultural systems (henceforth referred to as Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems or GIAHS) have resulted not only in outstanding landscapes (some are recognised as World Heritage Sites), but, more importantly, in the perpetuation of globally significant agricultural biodiversity, maintenance of resilient ecosystems, and preservation of valuable traditional knowledge and cultural practices. Perhaps above all, though, they embody the principles for sustained provision of multiple goods and services, food and livelihood security, and a certain quality of life that keeps a close link with its natural environment. To date, over 100 systems world-wide have been identified under GEF-PDF resources that meet general selection criteria (Section IV, Part III). The systems that were selected as pilot systems for the project during the PDF-B meet these criteria. They were chosen based on a technical prioritisation prepared by the Steering Committee of the PDF-B, the country interest to participate and the technical and institutional capacity of the institutions involved. Extant indigenous and traditional agricultural systems covered by the project are:

Table 1: Globally Significant Agricultural biodiversity to be conserved by the Project

Pilot GIAHS	Globally Significant Agricultural biodiversity
Chile Chiloe Island	Agricultural biodiversity: Chiloe Island is one of the Vavilov centers of origin of crop diversity. It is a centre of origin of potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum*), and a centre of mango (*Bromus moango*) and strawberry (*Fragaria chiloensis*). Some 200 documented varieties of native potatoes are still managed today, together with a variety of garlic (Ajo chilote) that is unique to the islands and its volcanic soils. The island supports an indigenous horse race, the hardy Caballo Chilote. Associated biodiversity: WWF has listed Chiloe Island as one of the 25 priority areas for ecosystem conservation in the world. Both primary and secondary temperate rainforest are found on Chiloe Island in the patchwork landscape shaped as a result of 10,000 years of co-evolution with human livelihoods. They hold a wide range of species including 15 rare to endangered bird species, 33 endemic species of amphibians (3 rare to endangered), 9 species of endemic mammals (all rare to endangered), and 4 species of vulnerable to endangered freshwater fish; Wild species provide fruit (8 species), dyes (9 species), ethno-medicines (41 species) and used for sculpture (5 species). Ecosystem functions: Field hedges and the adjacent forests support pollinators and pest predators. Seaweed and washed-up cuttlefish are used for soil improvement.
China Rice-fish system, Longxiang village, Zheijiang Province	Agricultural biodiversity: Rice paddies (20 native rice varieties; many threatened), home gardens, and livestock / poultry; Trees and field hedges; Numerous native vegetables and fruits including lotus roots, beans, taro, eggplant, Chinese plum (*Prunus simoni*), mulberry; 6 native breeds of carp Associated biodiversity: 5 species of fish, and amphibians and snails in paddies; 7 species of wild vegetables collected in borders of fields; 62 forest species are used (21 as food); 53 medicinal plants Ecosystem functions: Integrated use of forest (70% of water catchment) and managed rice-fish interactions for nutrient recycling, pest control and high quality protein production from organic waste material; Use of 4 species of *Azolla* for nitrogen fixation

Pilot GIAHS	Globally Significant Agricultural biodiversity
	and protein rich fish food; Use of trees in field and hedges for pest control (ethno-pesticides or habitats for beneficial insects)
Oases of the Maghreb (**Algeria**: Béni Isguen, **Tunisia**: Gafsa)	Agricultural biodiversity: 50 date varieties in Gafsa, Tunisia; 100 in Beni, Algeria; A wide range of fruits (pomegranates, figs, olives, apricots, peaches, apples, grapes, citrus) and cereals, vegetables, spices, medicinal species, forage and ornamentals Associated biodiversity: Migratory birds, Gazelle (*Gazella cuvieri),*Fennec (*Vulpes zerda)* Ecosystem functions: The three tier system (palms; shrubs and fruit trees; ground crops) creates conditions suited for water conservation and micro-climate regulation; Management of inter- and intra-species interactions for pest and disease control and efficiency of water and nutrient uses; Efficient water-use and reduced land degradation
Peru Agriculture of the southern Andes	Agricultural Biodiversity: Primary centre of origin of potatoes, quinoa, kañiwa, chilis, the chinchona tree, the coca shrub, oca, olluco), mashwa), amaranth, leguminous plants such as beans and lupins, and roots such as arracacha, yacón, mace and chagos; Extraordinarily polymorphic groups of the soft corn have been differentiated; Domestication of llamas, alpacas and guinea pigs. Baseline Caritamaya: Patatoes (28 varieties). Bitter potatoes (13 var.) Quinoa (43 var.), Kañiwa (8 var.), Oca, Olluco, Llamas, Alpacas (all 24 colors, 3 mayor breeds) Baseline Microcuenca de San José: Potatoes (80 var.), Mashua (14 var.), Olluco (18 var.), Kañiwa (12 var.) Oca (20 var.) Llamas, Alpacas Baseline Cuenca de Lares: Potatoes (177 var.), Oca (20 var.), Olluco (11 var.), Mashua (17 var.), Maiz (23), Quinoa, Kañiwa, Lupins, Llamas, Alpcas, wild relatives Baseline Micro de Carmen: patatoes (105 var.), Oca (25 var.) Olluco (14 var.), Mashua (20 var.), Maiz (34), Quinoa, Kañiwa, Lupins, Llamas, Alpcas, wild relatives Associated biodiversity: Vicuña; Endemic grassland and wetland birds (including many North American migrants); Wild medicinal and food plants; Wild crop relatives Ecosystem functions: Climate regulation through water management (waru waru, qochas); Hedges for pest and disease control; Land degradation control through terracing; Efficient water-use through Inca and pre-Inca irrigation systems
Philippines Ifugao Rice Terraces	Agricultural biodiversity: Traditional rice varieties of high quality for rice wine production (4 endemic); Associated mudfish, snails, shrimps, and frogs in paddies, some of which are endemic; Managed forest re-growth (muyong) after shifting cultivation, with enhanced biodiversity (264 species, most indigenous, 47 endemic), including 171 tree species (112 species are used), 10 varieties of climbing rattan, 45 medicinal plant species, 20 plant species which are used as ethno-pesticides Associated biodiversity: 41 bird species, 6 indigenous mammal species and 2 endemic reptiles Ecosystem functions: The muyong have important functions for water regulation in the hydrological cycle (catching 320 cubic meters of water while primary forest catches 74.5 cubic meters), and provide habitat for pollinators and pest predators. The terraces provide reservoirs for excess water, reduce land degradation and erosion and catch nutrients and filter water for human consumption.

7. However, the continued survival of these globally important agricultural heritage systems (GIAHS) is threatened by several factors such as the loss of customary institutions and forms of social organization that underpin management of these systems; abandonment of the traditional cultivation and farming systems; conversion of land and habitat in and around traditionally managed fields to alternative uses such as unsustainable intensive farming, plantations, housing; and the displacement of indigenous communities and dilution of traditional varieties by exotic varieties and invasive species cultivated in these systems (See Section IV, Part IV of the Project Document for analysis of the threats, root causes and

barriers). These trends are leading to the erosion of GIAHS and consequently to a range of impacts on their agricultural biodiversity, associated natural ecosystems, and ecosystem functions, posing significant risks for the continued viability of unique and globally significant agricultural biodiversity and the associated knowledge and management systems that have co-evolved over numerous generations.

8. Under the baseline scenario, at the international level, some areas that meet the criteria of GIAHS are likely to be designated as special areas under existing international conventions, particularly the World Heritage Convention. Similarly, at the national level, some globally important agricultural heritage systems are likely to receive support under existing national conservation or cultural heritage plans, but only secondarily (for example, a GIAHS system might receive some technical and financial support insofar as it might be an important element of the buffer zone of a protected area). However, these areas are likely to be few in number. Furthermore, even when such special attention is accorded, the emphasis is likely to be on conserving certain aspects of the system – for example the genetic resources or the cultural values – and not on each and every constituent component ranging from supportive national policies, to the customary institutions that underpin these systems, to the traditional practices and knowledge that ensure co-evolution. While baseline efforts by countries will include some disparate efforts to support these systems, these will not address critical barriers at the national level to secure sustainable management and continued evolution of GIAHS and the benefits of simultaneously addressing the conservation of GIAHS at local, national, and international levels will not be realized. GEF support can, thus, be catalytic in establishing a programme that successfully combines these three levels. The incremental cost benefit analysis for GEF support is in Section II, Part I of the FAO Project Document (Incremental Cost Assessment).

9. As described above, it is clear that GIAHS with their range of co-evolved and locally managed races, species, and agroecosystems have outstanding significance within the scope of Article 10(c) of the CBD that requires parties to "protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements." However, it is equally clear that the accelerating pace of change in modern political, social and economic systems and their interactions with ecological factors (which themselves are of course also changing with global climate change) pose enormous challenges for maintaining agroecosystems that are widely valued in terms of their agro-biodiversity of global significance. This project explicitly recognises that change in "traditional" political, social and economic processes is inevitable; they cannot be frozen or re-created. Consequently, it adopts the "adaptive management" approach to explore and develop novel political, social and economic processes that strengthen the existing management systems, and which generate the same biodiversity outcomes – that is, maintain the same races, species and agroecosystems. Thus, the processes may be different and contain new and modern elements, but the way they interact with the biophysical world will maintain the values of these agroecosystems. The project has identified a range of different systems to test such new approaches on a case by case basis in a wide variety of settings. Ultimately, it will help the people living in and around GIAHS to establish strengthened socio-political (governance) and economic processes (markets and employment opportunities) that help them address the challenges of today's world (with all its modern pressures) and let them to take advantage of the opportunities of modern living, while at the same time maintaining the wonderful agroecosystems and interlinked cultures they have.

Socio-economic context

10. In general, GIAHS are characterized by a subsistence orientation and ecological and socio-economic strategies for risk minimization. Trends of commoditization of labour and services, as well as the introduction of new markets in remote areas have led to growing needs for cash among members of traditional farming communities giving impetus to new socio-economic strategies within and outside the agricultural production systems. Unfortunately, under current market conditions, in which the diverse ecosystem services of traditional agricultural systems (including environmental) are not factored into farm

prices, these communities are marginalized in socio-economic terms and poverty is rampant. Many such communities lack infrastructure, information and capacity to tap into niche markets where the distinct characteristics and production background of their produce is valued.

11. In general, national and international investment in rural development in areas that qualify as GIAHS has been low and has even declined in recent decades. This has led to a low availability of services and market opportunities for traditional farming populations. Additionally, rural development initiatives have often overlooked the rationale of traditional management systems[7], the value of agricultural biodiversity and other ecosystem services provided by these systems and the specific roles of men and women in agricultural production, often leading to the marginalization of key role of women in the maintenance of agricultural biodiversity and the household economy.

12. Common trends include out migration and diversification of the household economy in order to satisfy cash needs. This often leads to an out-flux of labour force from the agricultural system diminishing the capacity of the individuals, households and communities to manage the globally significant biodiversity. In the majority of cases, it is men who migrate to work in other economic sectors, adding a burden of labour on women to maintain the farms, manage biodiversity, and pass on the traditional knowledge and cultural practices to other generations. The following table provides a brief description of the main socio-economic characteristics of the farming communities in each pilot system:

Table 2: Socio-economic context of pilot countries

Pilot country	Ethnicity	Socio-Economic and Cultural Characteristics
Chile	Huilliche (indigenous) Mestize	Mainly subsistence production and production for local markets. Farmers have not yet been able to fully benefit from opportunities offered by tourism. The indigenous Huilliche are extremely marginalized. They are the poorest group on the island and lack secure title to their lands. Forest concessions and development of tourism facilities has taken place on their lands without compensation. The mestize farmers have historically adopted the production systems of the indigenous communities have many economic, social and cultural practices in common. Growing cash needs have led to a dramatic out-flux of male labor from the agricultural sector, leading to losses of male labor and knowledge. Women, however, indicate a preference for continuing traditional farming practices and are interested in niche market opportunities.
China	Han (traditional)	The major agricultural products are rice, fish and tea in Longxian village. Although the per capita land in the village is only 0.44 hectares in the village, each farmer grows rice and raises fish in their rice fields. Besides agriculture, stone carving is the major non-agricultural industry in the village. Cash needs are mainly catered for through remittances by village members that have migrated to western countries.

[7] See Colchester, M. 2004. Conservation policy and indigenous peoples. *Environmental Science and Policy* 7(3): 145-153. This review paper makes recommendations on how conservation agencies should change their ways if uture conservation initiatives are not to create further poverty

Algeria	Berbères (Mozabite sub-group)	Agricultural products from the oasis provide an important source of nutrition and income for its inhabitants and for many it is their primary or secondary source of livelihood. Most of the agricultural products derived from the oasis are for self-consumption and guarantees food security that is high in quality and quantity. Social institutions such as the Aoumma represent the local community and are charged with the oversight, control, and maintenance of oasis resource systems. This institution derives its legitimacy and authority from customary law and is dependent upon the council of local religious dignitaries the Halqa of Azzabas which is also the focus of social life and norms.
Tunisia	Berber Arabs	Population of the oasis are descendents of indigenous Berbers and of people from numerous civilizations that have invaded, migrated to, and been assimilated into the population over the millennia. Since the beginning of extraction of phosphate (end 1800) there was an important migration of workers and families from Libya and Algeria looking for work in phosphate "mines". The mainstay of the Oasis livelihood is the irrigated date palm culture, with integrations of other crops and a livestock. In recent times other economic activities such as tourism and remittances from emigrated community members have provide for growing cash needs. The traditional social water management system has been largely replaced by the association of farmers for water management (Groupement d'Intéret Collectif: GIC for water), the co-operative of agricultural services, Omda (responsible for the smallest administrative unit), the agricultural engineering services, and local farmer unions. As there is no integrated collaborative community approach towards water management, access to the principal natural water sources and disputes between water users are beginning to pose a problem. Also, due to the increased demand for drinking water for the city of Gafsa, the irrigation systems for the Gafsa Oases are under increased stress.
Peru	Aymara Quechua	The majority of the community members in the four selected sites live below the poverty line. Agricultural production is almost entirely for self-consumption and deploys large crop diversity as a risk-mitigating strategy. Some products are marketed such as artisanal products and wool of llamas The two indigenous populations live in remote areas with little public services and remain socio-economically marginalized. Studies on loss of agricultural biodiversity have revealed that the rate of loss that has started to take place in recent decades is largely due to out-migration of males and the resulting overburdening of women.
Philippines	Ifugao	In the district of Ifugao 72% of the population finds primary employment in Agriculture. Most agricultural and forestry activities are for subsistence and local markets.

		Cash needs are growing and have led to transitions to growing HYVs and forest plantations for short terms cash benefits. It has also been recognized as the cause of out-flux of many young Ifugao's aspiring higher status than their Ifugao practices can give them according to dominant prejudices Benefits of tourism as a result of the World Heritage Status accorded in 1995 have hardly reached the farming population.

Policy and legislative context

13. There are a range of policies and legislations at the national level that have a bearing on the conservation and adaptive management of GIAHS. These were explored in a study conducted under the PDF-B phase (Table 3). In terms of the pilot countries, policies and legislation in the following sectors have an impact on GIAHS:

- Environment: biodiversity conservation, land and water management, ecological services, protected areas
- Family Agriculture: genetic resources conservation and management (including crop wild relatives and wild species, and neglected and underutilised crops), rural development, good agricultural practices, trade and marketing, customary access to natural resources and land tenure systems
- Rural development and link with the global economy: marketing of GIAHS products, development of niche markets and agro-tourism, relevant participation and implementation mechanisms for capacity building and decision-making
- Culture and Heritage: valorisation of indigenous and traditional agricultural patrimony
- Rural Education: inclusion of traditional knowledge and agricultural patrimony in primary education at local level

Table 3: Legal and Policy Issues Relevant to Conservation of GIAHS

Conservation	Intellectual property rights	Trade	Land tenure, laws of indigenous and rural communities and human rights
• Conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity • Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity • Human impact on landscape and maintenance of human dependent biodiversity. • Promotion and protection of traditional knowledge systems (and vehicles such as languages for those systems) to the	• Nature of traditional ecological/agricultural knowledge (TK) • Nature of ownership of TK and of natural resources which are the subject of TK • Vehicles for protection of intellectual property in TK: *sui generis* rights etc • Prior informed consent for access to genetic resources • World trade and intellectual property protection.	• Trade in endangered species; CITES, ranching, split-listing in CITES appendices • National and international free trade legislation/tariffs relevant to agricultural products • Eco-labelling • Multilateral consent to departures from basic free-trade requirements in	• Customary laws on land title • Balance between state and community ownership in protected areas and protected zones. • Hybrid land rights: easements etc. • Effective community ownership of lands in which traditional agricultural systems examples operate. • Decentralisation of land management: balance of control between central and local authorities and devolution of local area control to indigenous communities.

Conservation	Intellectual property rights	Trade	Land tenure, laws of indigenous and rural communities and human rights
extent that those knowledge systems conserve agricultural and biological diversity • Protected area conservation • Protection of GIAHS activities through protection of adjacent lands either as buffer zones to the system or as conservation protected areas • Zoning of protected areas; *traditional use zones*, buffer zones and graduated use zones • Globally important/unique protected areas; world heritage etc. • Special conservation measures in arid zones, marine areas, inter-tidal zones, non-marine wetlands, forests, etc.	• Equitable benefit sharing • Global seed repositories and mechanisms for shared access to genetic resources	multilateral trade regime • Enhanced trade in products from traditional agricultural systems which possess special characteristics by reason only of their derivation from those systems (the issue of PPMs)	• Supporting and facilitating self-supporting community agricultural systems through appropriate rights in buffer zones to GIAHS areas • Participation by community representatives in wider planning/land control decisions that might impact on the protection of the agricultural system or the land on which it takes place and the adjacent/other lands on which it depends (e.g. water catchments) • Customary laws and forms of social organisation of indigenous and rural communities that support sustainable agricultural systems • Protection of customary legal systems including for minority participants in the relevant community and controls on despotism • Restitution of land to indigenous and tribal peoples • Right to continuance of cultures and traditional practices • Right to decide own use of land and natural resources • Right to choose own approach to development • Right to participate in planning • Right to participate in process of international law and policy making concerning GIAHS

14. In addition, there are legislative and policy frameworks at the international level that support conservation of these systems, and these are described below.

Convention on Biological Diversity

15. The principal context for this project lies in the following articles from the CBD itself:

Article 8 *In situ* conservation

(j) Subject to its national legislation, respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices and encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices

Article 10 Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

(c) Protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements.

16. In 1996, the CBD COP 3 adopted Decision III/11, on conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity, which, inter alia, decided to establish a multi-year programme of activities on agricultural biological diversity. The aims of the work programme are to promote:

- the positive effects and mitigate the negative impacts of agricultural practices on biological diversity in agro-ecosystems and their interface with other ecosystems;
- the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources of actual or potential value for food and agriculture; and
- the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.

17. The decision requested the CBD Secretariat and FAO, in close collaboration with other relevant organizations, to identify and assess relevant ongoing national and international activities and instruments. The results of this assessment were to be reported back through SBSTTA, and subsequently in 2000, COP 5 adopted Decision V/5 setting out a programme of work on agricultural biodiversity. Much of the work on agricultural biological diversity under the CBD to date has been undertaken in cooperation with the FAO.

18. The main elements of the work programme on agricultural biological diversity comprises four mutually reinforcing programme elements (all of which are addressed to a greater or lesser extent by this project):

- Assessments: to provide a comprehensive analysis of status and trends of the world's agricultural biodiversity and of their underlying causes, as well of local knowledge of its management.
- Adaptive management: to identify management practices, technologies and policies that promote the positive and mitigate the negative impacts of agriculture on biodiversity, and enhance productivity and the capacity to sustain livelihoods, by expanding knowledge, understanding and awareness of the multiple goods and services provided by the different levels and functions of agricultural biodiversity.
- Capacity-building: to strengthen the capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities and their organizations and other stakeholders, to manage sustainably agricultural biodiversity so as to increase their benefits, and to promote awareness and responsible action.
- Mainstreaming: to support the development of national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity and to promote their mainstreaming and integration in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes.

Millennium Development Goals

19. The final report of Task Force 6 stated: "Around the world agricultural systems are increasingly vulnerable to overuse, inappropriate practices, and altered weather patterns. The task force recommends increasing the use of sustainable agriculture techniques to preserve natural assets, restoring and managing desertifed lands, and protecting surrounding natural habitat." (p15). The project contributes to MDG1, MDG7 and their interlinkages.

World Heritage Convention (WHC)

20. With its approach to preserving cultural and natural heritage and with its particular emphasis on outstanding universal value, this convention would seem to be a useful vehicle for the support of GIAHS. Although the definitions in Articles 1 and 2 of the text of the convention do not expressly lend support to the type of landscape envisaged within the GIAHS concept they are fluid enough to permit development in this area. The Convention's Operating Guidelines were amended in 1992 to permit the inclusion of World Heritage Cultural Landscapes on the World Heritage List, and increasingly the nominations for this category include agricultural sites. A number of examples of these landscapes already on the World Heritage List would certainly fall within the GIAHS definition. However, the emphasis of this convention on the need for "outstanding universal value" limits the sites that can be protected. Moreover, the WHC puts more emphasis on the cultural and natural heritage of the landscape, and not on agricultural biodiversity and the customary management practices and institutions that underpin these systems.

Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD)

21. A number of indigenous traditional agricultural systems operate in arid and semi-arid areas and the sophisticated methods used to combat drought are essential aspects of the practices. The CCD deals generally with the need to combat drought and desertification. Although it does not directly support GIAHS, there are a number of provisions that lend indirect support, for example, Articles 10.3(c), (d) and (e) promote the strengthening of food security systems, alternate livelihood projects in drought–prone areas and the development of sustainable irrigation programmes. In addition, Article 17(c) requires the parties to support research activities to protect, integrate, enhance and validate traditional and local knowledge, know-how and practices, ensuring, subject to their respective national legislation and/or policies, that the owners of that knowledge will directly benefit on an equitable basis and on mutually agreed terms from any commercial utilization of it or from any technological development derived from that knowledge. Certainly, the promotion of GIAHS in arid and semi-arid will contribute to the fulfilment of the convention's goals.

International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

22. This treaty is primarily relevant to the intellectual property issues concerning plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. However, the general treaty provisions concerning *in situ* conservation necessarily mean a whole ecosystem approach (including the animal species participating in that ecosystem). For example, Article 5.1(d) requires Parties to promote *in situ* conservation of wild crop relatives and wild plants for food production, including in protected areas, by supporting, *inter alia*, the efforts of indigenous and local communities

Institutional context

23. The institutional context for each Outcome was carefully reviewed during the PDF-B. The institutional context at international, national and local levels is described in detail in the stakeholder analysis presented in Section IV, Part V A and B.

24. PART I. B. Baseline Course of Action

Threats, Root Causes, and Barriers Analysis

25. Under the PDF-B, national and local multi-stakeholder consultations were undertaken in several pilot systems to elucidate the linkages between four main factors listed below. The conceptual framework used was based on the Millennium Assessment diagnostic approach.

- the drivers of change impacting on traditional agricultural systems;
- changes in management of the agricultural biodiversity and functioning of the agricultural system concerned;
- changes in the provision of ecosystem services; and
- impacts on human well being

26. Based on these consultations, the main proximate threats to GIAHS have been identified as: the loss of customary institutions and forms of social organization that underpin management of these systems; abandonment of the traditional cultivation and farming systems; conversion of land and habitat in and around traditionally managed fields to alternative uses such as unsustainable intensive farming, plantations, housing; and the displacement and dilution of traditional varieties cultivated in these systems. A description of threats, the adverse impacts on biodiversity, as well as the barriers to addressing these threats follows (tabular representation is in Section IV, Part IV).

Threats and root causes

27. **Loss of agricultural biodiversity as result of the replacement of customary institutions and forms of social organization.** These are an intrinsic part of GIAHS and are increasingly under threat primarily because of the imposition of new forms of organization by the state. With the loss of customary institutions, including the indigenous knowledge systems and specific roles of men and women in biodiversity maintenance, the basic foundation of the GIAHS is weakened leading to loss of the agricultural biodiversity and other biodiversity associated with these systems.

28. Severe genetic erosion and loss of wild species associated with traditional agricultural systems in many pilot sites, as the traditional cultivation methods are being abandoned. This is primarily driven by declining populations in rural areas and urbanization trends that cause a gap in the transmission of traditional methods to younger generations. A particularly significant factor leading to the abandonment of traditional methods is that customary management systems and institutions that are the cornerstone of GIAHS are being replaced by state institutions.

29. **Conversion of land and habitat in and around traditionally managed fields** to alternative uses (such as unsustainable intensive farming, plantations, housing). For example, in the case of the Philippines, highly diverse forest re-growth (*muyong*) upstream from Ifugao rice terraces is being replaced by single species plantations for construction wood to provide housing for the growing population. Another example is from the Chiloe Islands where salmon farms are polluting sweet and salt water resources. In China, the introduction of HYR varieties and related pesticides have undermined the association between rice varieties and carps, leading to losses in the diversity of domesticated and wild aquatic diversity. The underlying driver of land conversion is that traditional systems cannot compete with short-term financial returns from alternative uses of the land.

30. **Increasing displacement and dilution of traditional varieties** in GIAHS, such as is taking place in the oases of the Maghreb region. The underlying driver of this is homogenization of the agricultural sector due to international market pressures and the indiscriminate transfer of inappropriate modern agricultural technologies. In other cases, as in Peru, traditional farmers have problems with access to and storage of high quality native seeds.

Biological Impacts

31. These threats are leading to the erosion of GIAHS and consequently to a range of impacts on their agricultural biodiversity, associated natural ecosystems, and ecosystem functions, as summarized below.

32. Agricultural biodiversity

- Severe genetic erosion, on a global scale, of indigenous agricultural biodiversity ranging from varieties of potatoes and maize to farmed fish and livestock;
- Loss of useful native species which provide biological pest and disease control, shade, ethno-pesticides, pollinators, ethno-medicines, wild foods and range of other agricultural benefits, including wild relatives.

33. Biodiversity associated with agriculture

- Loss of wild species comensal or associated with traditional agricultural systems – particularly important in steppes and rangelands where extensive farming systems have helped shape habitats and can provide refugia (for example for large ungulates and ground-nesting birds) in otherwise intensively managed landscapes.

34. Ecosystem functions

- Loss of habitat networks around traditionally managed fields affects the water cycle in the catchment area with severe downstream effects
- Soil erosion, landslides, land degradation and desertification

35. These impacts pose significant risks for the continued viability of unique and globally significant agricultural biodiversity and the associated knowledge and management systems that have co-evolved over numerous generations. In some areas, there are spill-over effects from this marginalisation onto wild biodiversity, e.g. illegal hunting, over-harvesting of natural resources and uncontrolled bio-prospecting in wildlife, plants, minerals, soil erosion and land degradation. In sum this leads to a dwindling capacity of these bio-cultural systems to maintain agricultural biodiversity of global importance and to sustain their delivery of ecosystem goods and services.

Barriers

36. There are several barriers to realizing conservation and adaptive management of GIAHS. The first set of barriers relate to the **awareness and recognition** of the global importance of these systems. Governments do not recognize the importance of customary institutions and forms of social organization that underpin these systems. International and national institutions tend to work on specific aspects of agricultural biodiversity and indigenous traditional agricultural systems with none so far taking an integrated and coherent global approach to identify the most valuable systems and undertake the necessary work (scientific, political, economic and cultural) to promote their long term sustainability.

37. At the policy level, the main barrier is that agricultural policies are dominated by sectoral approaches, with a subsequent lack of integrated and ecologically sustainable farming approaches. The importance of traditional management systems, forms of social organisation and customary law for the conservation and adaptive management of biodiversity is often poorly understood, leading to a tendency to replace these with national legal, institutional and cultural homogeneity. Low priority is given to in situ conservation and local knowledge in development of agro-biodiversity conservation efforts by research, development and rural service organisations.

38. **State institutions** do not have the knowledge, information, or tools to provide appropriate support to these agricultural systems nor do they have adequate mechanisms for involving indigenous and traditional communities in decision making. The result is that there are no mechanisms for collaborative management that bring together state and customary institutions.

39. In terms of **community capacities**, indigenous and traditional farmers do not have the ability to develop appropriate responses to external pressures that can allow them to continue their unique agricultural practices (for e.g., tapping into niche markets for their products as an alternative to competing with products of homogenized agriculture, developing agricultural tourism).

40. Finally, the multiple benefits (including environmental) of GIAHS are not captured by **markets**. As a result these systems cannot compete with other uses of land in terms of generating income.

Stakeholder analysis

41. Governments of the participating countries, through NGOs and local community based organisations, will implement the national demonstrations in close cooperation with stakeholders such as:

- Local and indigenous farming, herding, fisher folk and other communities;
- Representatives of governments and governmental agencies at national and local levels in different areas of work e.g. agriculture, development, environment and land use planning bodies and research/academic institutes;
- Representatives of producers' associations, indigenous peoples and their international networks, NGOs, relevant networks e.g. Plant Genetic Resources, and other civil society organisations; nature conservation and cultural heritage societies;
- International Agencies that are partners and provide support e.g. FAO, IFAD, UNESCO, UNDP, GEF, UNCCD, CBD Secretariat, and others;
- Private sector bodies interested in responsible trade and alternative economic activities, etc;
- Scientific partners including universities, research institutes, foundations and organisations.

42. For a detailed stakeholder analysis and participation plan for each of the Projects' Outcomes see Section IV Part V.

43. Participation of stakeholders by local farming communities and ultimate establishment of action programmes and recognition of agricultural systems and areas will be subject to free prior informed consent of these communities. In this context the vulnerable groups including rural women and socio-economically weaker sections need special mention. The project will help build their capacity to fully participate and benefit from the Project. There will be special arrangements for communication with them keeping in view the religious and socio-cultural sensitivities of the area.

Baseline analysis

44. There is clear recognition in a broad range of international instruments including the CBD (art. 8j and 10c), the CCD, the World Heritage Convention and other hard and soft law instruments like the Man and the Biosphere Program of UNESCO of the particular contribution of indigenous and traditional peoples to the conservation of biological diversity (see Section IV, Part VII). However, in each instance, agricultural biodiversity, the domesticated and semi domesticated spaces of the landscape and the management systems upon which these rely are not at the core of policy and investment agendas that are primarily oriented to the conservation of wild biodiversity, natural and cultural heritage. There is no international initiative to date that puts peoples' harmonious relationship with the environment and their active and indispensable role in the creation and maintenance of biological diversity and healthy ecosystems through their agricultural and other livelihood practices at the centre stage.

45. FAO leads the agricultural biodiversity work program of the CBD and has developed many initiatives that support native agricultural biodiversity, genetic resources for Food and agriculture and ecosystem services provided by traditional agricultural systems. Work is ongoing in the areas of international policy making and monitoring of Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the International Treaty for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (IT-PGRFA)[8]. Other areas of FAO's work include an initiative on the value of native crops for nutrition (with IPGRI) and mitigating the impact on rural communities affected by HIV/AIDS[9], the preparation of a State of the World of Animal Genetic Resources including native breeds, Integrated Plant and Pest Management, the Pollinators Initiative (Global GEF-UNEP-OP13), gendered knowledge systems for agricultural biodiversity (the LINKS Project), payment for environmental services (PES). These and other FAO activities provide a baseline of knowledge and lessons learnt on which the Project will build.

46. Research institutions, including the CGIAR institutions IPGRI, IFPRI, CIP, CYMMIT and CIAT's Using Agrobiodiversity Through Biotechnology[10]:,, ICARDA's Promoting Community-Driven Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agrobiodiversity[11], as well as Diversitas International new science agenda for agro-biodiversity[12] provide a baseline of evidence, knowledge and lessons learnt to tackle various aspects of GIAHS.

47. In spite of a growing body of scientific evidence that demonstrates that a significant part, if not most of the earth's ecosystems have somehow been shaped and/or are maintained through traditional human management systems, the dominant conservation approach focuses mainly on adjusting the human role and use of the environment to the objectives of the conservation of wild biodiversity, by imposing a sharp division of wild and domesticated spaces. However, in many cases people have actively enhanced the functional and overall biodiversity embodied by a range of ecosystems, which would be lost of the management system can no longer be sustained.

48. Still today, there is insufficient awareness and understanding of and support for the key role that indigenous peoples and traditional farming/ herding/ fishing communities have played for millennia and continue to play in maintaining and creating healthy ecosystems, biodiversity and landscapes, while providing the ecosystem services that peoples livelihoods and well-being depend on. This implies also a serious neglect in the global biodiversity agenda of a range of ecosystems that jointly cover a significant part of the earth surface. By the same token, mainstream agricultural development strategies have for many decades overlooked the importance of biodiversity, ecosystem functioning and sustainability and resilience by applying a short term narrow definition of human economic growth. The GIAHS initiative

[8] http://www.fao.org/ag/cgrfa/itpgr.htm
[9] http://www.fao.org/sd/2002/PE0104a_en.htm
[10] http://www.ciat.cgiar.org/biotechnology/index.htm
[11] http://www.icarda.org/Announcement/Agrobiodiversity_18-21April05.htm
[12] http://www.diversitas-international.org/docs/Inter.%20Diversitas.pdf

aims to be catalytic in creating global awareness of these issues and in providing international support to these globally important agro-ecosystems and associated human aspects. Thus it will provide a much needed complement to the global environmental and sustainable development agenda.

49. Work is going on world-wide for mitigating land degradation and promoting sustainable agricultural and rural development and through a few specific projects, promoting the in situ conservation of genetic resources by working with local communities, indigenous peoples and their specific resource management systems. There is a substantial body of descriptive literature and research on potential GIAHS systems and their viability or erosion. However, only ad hoc and sectoral support has been directed to sustaining certain aspects of ingenious agricultural systems, without addressing their integrated nature. Support to ingenious agriculture and associated biodiversity and knowledge systems is often considered as a fringe activity by governments, and little is done to mainstream its principles, lessons learnt and successes despite a project's best efforts. This situation and increasing pressures, including, in some cases, opposition to local culture and traditions, are resulting in serious gaps in transmission of this globally significant heritage, constraining farmer/ herder/ fisher innovation and potentially blocking the *in situ* evolution of domesticated species and ethno-agro-ecosystems.

50. Scientific evidence showing that GIAHS can be viable and sustainable options particularly for poor producers in developing countries is increasing. Emerging valuation techniques have shown the comparative advantages of some traditional systems in food production and risk alleviation in the medium and long term. This argument has recently been indirectly strengthened through agricultural crises in the North (e.g. excessive hormone and fertilizer use in North America, mad cow disease in Europe, and impact of cyclones, floods and droughts on vulnerable island states and risk-prone areas in each continent, etc.) and is reflected in recent guidance from the CBD and GEF's Operational Programme 13.

51. Although there is increasing ad-hoc recognition of customary management practices of value to biodiversity conservation and adaptive management, through for example, the scientific community, media, CBD and CCD and civil society initiatives, this is not mainstreamed into national strategies, nor is there a widespread acceptance and coordinated support on a world-wide basis. Apart from a few national and regional initiatives, including several notable GEF projects, there is no global program that addresses the problematic of agricultural heritage systems. Most existing initiatives are both under-funded (due to a lack of global recognition and support), and their long term viability undermined (due to a lack of mainstreaming). GIAHS are undervalued at local and national levels, and hence little is done to safeguard them while at the same time enhancing their viability and evolutionary change. Although the baseline is strong in terms of description of GIAHS and their value to mankind and livelihoods, we still do not have effective models that would allow safeguarding of these systems (but not creating museums) while promoting their continued evolution and innovation. Such a conservation and adaptive management approach has not been effectively tested before.

52. Some ingenious agricultural systems have already been lost, and if the baseline scenario continues, there is a serious risk that many more of these systems and their heritage will soon disappear. Without critical global attention and interventions that promote the maintenance of these alternative systems and maintain their viability, it is likely that losses will accelerate. In the absence of the project, the contribution of GIAHS to the production and maintenance of agricultural biodiversity will not be broadly recognised, supported or disseminated. Development policies will continue to favour mono-cropping and other practices that threaten preservation of biodiversity of importance to agriculture, and policy and legal environments will therefore continue to be unsupportive of GIAHS.

PART II: STRATEGY

53. The GEF alternative will aim to redress the erosion of GIAHS, through addressing the key barriers related to awareness, policy, institutional capacity, community capacity and markets at global, national

and local scales. It will be the first step in a long term programme of support. Replication on a wider scale ("long term programme"), after the completion of the Full Project, is intended to be through continued sustainable baseline actions (financing from the national budgets and traditional ODA), sustainable financing and global recognition efforts.

54. In order to provide systematic support to the conservation and adaptive management of GIAHS, the chosen project strategy is to make interventions at three distinct levels. First, at the global level, it will facilitate international recognition of the concept of GIAHS wherein globally significant agrobiodiversity is harboured, and it will consolidate and disseminate lessons learned and best practices from project activities at the pilot country level. Second, at the national level in pilot countries, the project will ensure mainstreaming of the GIAHS concept in national sectoral and inter-sectoral plans and policies. Third, at the site-level in pilot countries, the project will address conservation and adaptive management at the community level. The focus of GEF resources will be on the global and national component, while pilot system activities will be financed largely through re-directing national financing and mobilization of additional co-financing.

55. Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) represent a unique sub-set of agricultural systems, which exemplify customary use of globally significant agricultural biodiversity and merit to be recognised as a heritage of human kind within the national sovereignty jurisdictions. GIAHS may be defined as: **Remarkable land use systems and landscapes which are rich in globally significant biological diversity evolving from the co-adaptation of a community with its environment and its needs and aspirations for sustainable development.** GIAHS can thus be considered to have the following characteristics:

56. The domestication, maintenance and adaptation of the agricultural biodiversity of global significance (ABGS).

57. The ABGS is managed holistically by optimising: integration at the level of inter and intra-species dynamics; integration of different scales of agricultural biodiversity: genetic resources, species, ecosystem and landscape; integration of the sustainable management of biotic and non-biotic natural resources (land and water); integration of the biodiversity and ecosystem characteristics with indigenous/traditional knowledge systems, technologies, with forms of social organisation and institutions for ecosystem management, with human needs and aspirations, as well as their cultural practices, views and preferences; and adaptive management.

58. The ABGS has co-evolved with these systems and their associated cultures over centuries, even millennia, in a process of mutual adaptation.

59. The system still has full integrity: all the necessary elements to sustain the system are in place and can be reproduced.

60. To halt the rapid degradation of GIAHS their dynamic nature must first be recognized. Their resilience depends on their capacity to adapt to new challenges without loosing their biological and cultural wealth, and productive capacity. This requires continuous agro-ecological and social innovation combined with careful transfer of accumulated knowledge and experience across the generations. Trying to conserve GIAHS by "freezing them in time" would surely lead to their degradation and condemn their communities to poverty. The GIAHS approach will centre on the human management and knowledge systems, including their socio-organisational, economic and cultural features that underpin the conservation and adaptation processes in GIAHS without compromising their resilience, sustainability and integrity. . The innovative feature of the project allows the integration of these local agricultural and livelihood systems to global environmental markets such as eco-libelling, carbon sequestration, eco-tourism and other payment for environmental services schemes thereby ensuring their sustainability without their fossilization.

61. GIAHS can be viewed as benchmark systems that can provide principles and lessons for international and national strategies for the in situ-conservation of biodiversity, sustainable agricultural development and addressing the rising demand to meet food and livelihood needs of poor and remote populations. This project will endeavour to achieve a better understanding, locally and globally, of the indigenous people's knowledge and management experience related to nature and the environment, and applying this to contemporary developmental challenges, especially for the reinvigoration of sustainable agriculture and rural development.

Project Rationale and Policy Conformity

Policy conformity: fit to GEF operational program and GEF Strategic Priorities

62. The project addresses the objectives of OP 13, which are to promote the positive impacts and mitigate the negative impacts of agricultural systems and practices on biological diversity in agro-ecosystems and their interface with other ecosystems; the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources of actual and potential value for food and agriculture; and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources. It will use the "adaptive management" approach to explore and develop novel political, social and economic processes strengthening traditional management systems to interact with the biophysical world in order to maintain the biodiversity and cultural values of agroecosystems. The project has identified a range of different systems to test such new approaches on a case by case basis in a wide variety of settings. Ultimately, it will help the people living in and around GIAHS to establish strengthened socio-political (governance) and economic processes (markets and alternative livelihood opportunities) that help them address the challenges of today's world (with all its modern pressures) and let them to take advantage of the opportunities of modern living, while at the same time maintaining the target agroecosystems.

63. The project fully fits the Biodiversity Strategic Priority 2: *Mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes/seascapes and sectors*. The project will address this priority by: (i) contributing to mainstreaming through policy and regulatory reforms and support for systematic and institutional capacity building; (ii) conservation and sustainable management of 112,000 ha of outstanding traditional agricultural systems in six countries through conducive agricultural policies and regulatory reforms and support for integrated approach and institutional capacity building and empowerment of local communities; (iii) improving awareness and education among government agencies, local authorities and communities, and other stake holders; (iv) demonstrating "local livelihood benefits – global environmental benefits linkages" through agro-ecosystem approaches across government agencies, local communities, indigenous peoples and private sector; and (v) disseminating key best practices and lessons between implementing agencies, recipient communities and countries -locally, regionally and on a global scale in order to enhance and sustain the overall impact. The latter, therefore, also has full relevance to Strategic Priority 4 of the Biodiversity Focal Area. This project is also consistent with the goals of several other GEF focal areas, namely Sustainable Land Management, and indirectly with climate change and international waters as described below.

Policy conformity: inter-linkages with other GEF Focal Areas

64. This project is also consistent with the goals of several other GEF focal areas, namely Sustainable Land Management and Integrated Ecosystems Management, and indirectly with climate change and international waters as described below.

65. The project contributes to the objectives of the 'Sustainable Land Management' programme (OP # 15). Since sustainable land management is the very essence of the agricultural heritage systems, all threats of land degradation like unsustainable agricultural practices, overgrazing, deforestation and degradation, and the issues of prevention and control are duly addressed. By promoting the conservation of fragile ecosystems, such as in drylands and deserts, through the traditional GIAHS practices that have evolved

over millennia in harmony with the human and natural resources assets in these regions, the project aims at preventing further land degradation and at ameliorating the situation for improved human well being. GIAHS, through its integrated approach to biodiversity and non-biotic resources, provides multiple global benefits and thereby also contributes to the GEF Operational Program on 'Integrated Ecosystems Management' (OP#12). This shall contribute significantly to the Millennium Development Goals (1&7) of reducing by half the proportion of people impacted by poverty and hunger by 2015 and at the same time ensuring environmental security.

66. GIAHS with their range of co-evolved and locally managed races, species, and agroecosystems have outstanding significance within the scope of Article 10(c) of the CBD that requires parties to "protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements." (detailed description of the fit with CBD is in par. 15 - 18)

Project Goal, Objective, Outcomes and Outputs

67. The overall project **goal** is to "protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements" [cf. CBD: Article10(c)], specifically within agricultural systems.

68. The project **objective** is to promote conservation and adaptive management of globally significant agricultural biodiversity harboured in globally important agricultural heritage systems or GIAHS.

69. To achieve this objective, the project will make interventions at three distinct levels: global (Outcomes 1 and 4), national (Outcome 2), and site level (Outcome 3 and 4). Project interventions have been designed and developed through a participatory process facilitated by the PDF-B stage. Each pilot country has outlined the characteristics and problem analysis of the selected pilot system and described the activities and the institutional and managerial arrangements necessary for effective management of the selected systems under the FSP. Project outcomes and outputs are as follows:

Outcome 1: An internationally accepted system for recognition of GIAHS is in place (Global)

(Total cost: US$ 1,031,290; GEF: US$ 300,890; Co-financing: US$ 730,400)

Through this outcome the project will aim to raise awareness at the international and national levels of the intrinsic value of GIAHS and the need to promote their long-term sustainability. The underlying strategy for identifying and managing GIAHS will be to avoid or reverse the loss or degradation of essential features and attributes of these systems especially their biodiversity while allowing their necessary evolution and enhancing the socio-economic development of resource users and national benefits. This will require careful consideration of the critical issue of how to meet often-conflicting goals of conservation and development, for instance avoiding creating "ethno-museums" where preserving the key characteristics of the systems might extinguish their human vitality. This is a challenge that requires innovative and adaptive approaches, which the project will devise, develop and demonstrate in the pilot sites.

70. During the PDF-B, extensive analysis was undertaken of existing multilateral instruments (including CBD, WHC, UNESCO MAB) to see how the concept of GIAHS is addressed. The study found that there is support within various conservation instruments. However, the emphasis of GIAHS is on agricultural biodiversity and heritage which in turn are intrinsically linked to the traditional management systems. While in some cases biodiversity preservation initiatives would work in tandem with the GIAHS objectives, in other cases there could be conflicts especially in areas where the conventional conservation

perspective has been to exclude human activities from core protected areas. Therefore, in order to accord international importance to GIAHS there is a need for developing a supportive policy declaration exclusively dedicated to the concept[13], by building on the positive reinforcement of the concept in existing international instruments. (Summary of the PDF-B study is in Part VII.) While GEF resources are being requested to complement cofinancing for catalyzing this system, future funding of this will be negotiated under the FSP from other sources.

1.1 Public endorsement of the GIAHS concept, definition and criteria by key international institutions and pilot country governments.

1.2 Establishment of interim GIAHS Secretariat with a statutory mandate and Scientific Advisory Committee, as well as articulation of a process for designating agricultural systems as GIAHS. The institutional arrangements (e.g., structure, composition, terms of reference, reporting lines) will be developed and agreed upon through an intergovernmental process to be completed by the end of the project. As part of this process feasibility studies and needs assessments will be undertaken.

1.3 Establishment of a sustainable financing mechanism and institutional support for consolidating and expanding the GIAHS approach as a long-term open-ended program.

Outcome 2: The conservation and adaptive management of globally significant agricultural biodiversity harboured in GIAHS is mainstreamed in sectoral and inter-sectoral plans and policies in pilot countries (National)

(Total cost: US$ 1,650,100; GEF: US$ 500,100; Co-financing: US$ 1,150,000)

The focus of this outcome will be on ensuring that key sectoral and inter-sectoral policies and plans (such as policies on protected areas, cultural heritage, *in situ* conservation of genetic resources for food and agriculture, agricultural extension, public participation, indigenous peoples, land-tenure and access to natural resources) take explicit account of the significance of GIAHS. The following outputs are based on the "Pilot Frameworks" developed under the PDF-B

2.1 Drawing on PDF-B assessments, identification and implementation of specific measures through which sectoral and inter-sectoral policies and regulations can be improved to support conservation and adaptive management of GIAHS, for instance through official recognition of GIAHS in national policy documents. Concrete activities will include workshops to develop GIAHS designation in national protected area and cultural heritage systems (all countries); development of guidelines to ensure sound environmental management, community participation (PIC) in designated areas; mainstream GIAHS considerations in NBSAPs and GRFA strategies; field visits of policy makers to GIAHS pilots systems to discuss policy bottlenecks and opportunities with farming communities (all countries); development of policy proposals for adjustments of land-tenure and access to natural resource regimes (Algeria, Tunisia, Peru and China); workshops and development of policy proposals to include GIAHS considerations into national legislation on indigenous peoples and minorities (Peru, Chile, the Philippines); proposals for adjusting national, provincial and local policies and programs on sustainable tourism, including guidelines to safeguard community interests and sound management of the agricultural biodiversity and heritage (all countries); lobby and awareness raising activities, including through the identification of GIAHS "champions" in national governments and partnerships with civil society partners. The PDF-B identified the following as key sectors:

[13] A multilateral convention would be the ideal solution to securely establish the GIAHS concept, but it seems unlikely that this would be feasible in light of the time it would take to negotiate and put in place.

- Environment: biodiversity conservation, land and water management, ecological services, protected areas
- Family agriculture: genetic resources conservation and management (including crop wild relatives and wild species, and neglected and underutilised crops), rural development, good agricultural practices, trade and marketing, customary access to natural resources and land tenure system
- Rural development and link with the global economy: marketing of GIAHS products, development of niche markets and agro-tourism, relevant participation and implementation mechanisms for capacity building and decision-making
- Culture and heritage: valorisation of indigenous and indigenous/traditional agricultural patrimony
- Rural education: inclusion of traditional knowledge and agricultural patrimony in primary education at local level

2.2 Development of capacities of national-level institutions to mainstream GIAHS in sectoral and inter-sectoral plans and policies. The PDF-B identified training on the concept of GIAHS, its importance and ways of mainstreaming it in national policies as the main area where capacity needs to be developed at the national-level. Concrete activities will include workshops and policy-briefs on the concept and importance of GIAHS, including their multiple environmental and livelihood benefits; training sessions on the legal and policy requirements for the conservation of GIAHS and its globally important biodiversity (all countries). Additional (sectoral and inter-sectoral) capacity building needs emerging from the activities under 2.1 will be responded to as well.

Outcome 3: Globally significant agrobiodiversity in pilot GIAHS is being managed and sustainably used by empowering local communities and harnessing evolving economic, social, and policy processes and by adaptation of appropriate new technologies that allow interaction between ecological and cultural processes (Local)

(Total cost: US$ 8,840,174; GEF: US$ 1,137,917; Co-financing: US$ 7,802,257)

The strategy for this outcome explicitly recognises that change in "traditional" political, social and economic processes is inevitable; they cannot be frozen or re-created. Consequently, it adopts the “adaptive management” approach to explore and develop novel political, social and economic processes that strengthen the existing management systems, and which generate the same biodiversity outcomes as much as possible– that is, maintain the same races, species and agroecosystems. Thus, the processes may be different and contain new and modern elements, but the way they interact with the biophysical world will maintain the values of these agroecosystems. The project has identified a range of different systems to test such new approaches on a case by case basis in a wide variety of settings. These pilot sites are: Chiloe Islands (Chile); Rice-fish system in Longxiang village of Zheijang Province (China); Béni Isguen, Gafsa Oases in (Algeria, Tunisia respectively); Micro del Carmen in the Vilcanota valley and Cuenca de Lares, both in Cusco Department, and Micro Cuenca de San José and Comunidad de Caritamaya, Provincia Acora (bordering on the southern side of lake Titicaca) in Puno Department (Peru); and Ifugao Rice Terraces (Philippines). Criteria for selection of these pilot sites as well as key characteristics of these systems are provided in Section IV, Part III.

The outcome will address the obstacles for long-term sustainable management of GIAHS and will help the people living in and around GIAHS to establish strengthened socio-political (governance) and economic processes (markets and alternative livelihood opportunities) that help them address the challenges of today’s world (with all its modern pressures) and let them to take advantage of the opportunities of modern living, while at the same time maintaining the remarkable values (and co-

evolving processes) of their agroecosystems. The following site-specific outputs are based on the pilot frameworks developed under the PDF-B.

3.1 Establishment of appropriate stakeholder set-ups at the site level that brings together customary, state and non-government institutions (including private sector actors) that will support local farmers to engage in collaborative management and promotion of GIAHS.

Depending on the situation, the collaborative mechanisms for GIAHS management and promotion could range from informal associations to legally constituted cooperatives (or evolve from one to another). Their main purpose will be to provide multi-stakeholder platforms that will give local communities, and especially the farmers, the support and confidence needed to adopt and undertake the other outputs needed to achieve the overall outcome. A detailed description of multi-stakeholder mechanisms is provided in the stakeholder involvement plan in Part V-B.

3.2 Identification and monitoring of political and socio-economic processes that impact biodiversity and cultural values in GIAHS in order to enhance positive effects and empower local communities with knowledge and tools to minimise negative effects

Concrete activities include monitoring relevant government policies, assessing economic trends and local social issues and disseminating information about them and their possible implications for management of GIAHS. Seminars will be convened through the stakeholder set-up for discussions on important evolving topics and identification of appropriate responses. Where necessary, training workshops and other extension services will be provided to build up the capacity of local communities to implement the responses agreed upon.

3.3 Screening, testing and deployment of environmentally friendly technologies and practices that improve the management and productive capacity of agroecosystems and their traditional crops, as well as new co-evolved races.

71. Agricultural technologies and practices are being continuously developed that could help local communities in GIAHS manage their resources more efficiently and economically. These range from access to the internet for weather forecasts and market prices, to GPS/GIS field mapping, to energy and water conservation systems, to seed storage. Such technologies and methodologies will be monitored for potential application in particular GIAHS pilot sites and testing of those acceptable to stakeholders undertaken. The results will be disseminated and successful practices will be promoted for wider adoption.

3.4 Design and implementation of programmes for alternative and/or supplementary livelihoods to assist people meet the challenges of reduced opportunities for working directly on the land

As elsewhere in the world, it can be anticipated that modernisation of land management and crop production in GIAHS, while maintaining their values, will require less human labour. Consequently, the project will assist stakeholders to design and implement appropriate programmes that can provide alternative or supplementary occupations e.g. cottage industries, specialised food processing and packing, financial services, marketing and distribution, and low impact tourism.

3.5 Documentation and publishing of information about the case histories of establishment and management of GIAHS.

The basic characteristics of the pilot sites will be described, in terms to be agreed with the stakeholders. The result will be their story of their GIAHS as they wish it to be told to the world; it will serve as a promotional tool for their products and culture. The documentation will also feed in to the lessons learned aspect of Outcome 4.

Outcome 4: Lessons learned and best practices from promoting effective management of pilot GIAHS are widely disseminated to support expansion and upscaling of the GIAHS in other areas/countries and creation of the GIAHS network (Global, National, Local)

(Total cost: US$ 5,305,936; GEF: US$ 1,238,593; Co-financing: US$ 4,067,343)

In order to facilitate further replication and expansion of the GIAHS concept, this outcome will focus on documenting lessons learned and best practices, and enabling exchange of experience.

4.1 Implementation of the project's M&E plan at global and pilot-country levels and adapting project implementation according to the outcomes.

4.2 Preparation of a global publication on lessons learned and best practices emerging from the pilot countries on the identification, designation and participatory management of GIAHS.

4.3 Preparation of scientific reports and publications arising from project investigations and implementation.

4.4 Creation and maintenance of a web-based information management system that will include a database on existing and potential GIAHS, and will also be designed to serve as an electronic forum for sharing information and experiences across the various pilots. Pilot system communities and pilot countries will provide information through their own web-sites and publications.

Project Indicators, Risks and Assumptions

72. The key performance indicators for assessing achievement of the project objective are as follows (baseline and target values are in the logframe): Indicators have been identified to measure progress in terms of achieving the project's objective and outcomes. These indicators, along with their baseline values, targets and means of verification, are listed in Section II, Part II of the FAO Project Document. Indicators and targets at the objective level are the following:

Table 4: Project Indicators and of Project targets

Indicator	**End-of-Project Target**
Establishment of a global enabling environment for GIAHS	Accepted international policy formulated to recognise and promote the conservation and adaptive management of GIAHS and designate sites. Creation of an internationally recognised GIAHS interim Secretariat with a statutory mandate by the end of the project that will encourage formal recognition and designation of GIAHS worldwide. Establishment of a sustainable funding mechanism for the long

	term program
Establishment of national enabling environments for GIAHS	Project countries have all set up national contact points to promote the GIAHS concept and develop best practice for their designation and management Project countries have adopted GIAHS considerations in key policies and legislation
Improvement of GIAHS conservation and adaptive management	The key barriers to conservation and management in pilot sites are significantly reduced or removed. GIAHS operate without external financial assistance and key indicators for extent and biodiversity are achieved
Tracking tool BD 2	40 other potential GIAHS identified in accordance with internationally accepted criteria 120,000 or more of land managed in accordance with GIAHS definition and criteria

Assumptions

73. The project strategy is to make interventions at global, national and local scales in order to promote conservation and adaptive management of GIAHS. The successful implementation of this strategy, and by extension the achievement of the project's immediate objective, rests on the following fundamental assumptions.

74. First, even though the GIAHS project is based on a holistic conception of agricultural systems that takes many aspects, contexts and scales into account, its application and interpretation in each of the pilot systems still has to be tested in practice and this may lead to some risk of conflicting interpretations of the concept by different pilot systems. However, the likelihood of this risk compromising the achievement of the project objective is low, because country representatives for the pilot systems have been closely involved in PDF-B stage discussions to define GIAHS. Through this process, rigorous criteria have also been developed for identifying GIAHS. Nevertheless, to mitigate this risk, the project's global project implementation unit and international steering committee will, therefore, closely monitor and co-ordinate the development of the action plans in each pilot system, keeping a clear view of the main objectives, while allowing due space for local particularities. A conceptual framework that has been prepared through co-funding through co-funding provided by The Christensen Fund will be used extensibly in all of the participating countries to clarify issues and provide the scientific understanding that can make different case studies and pilot systems comparable.

75. Second, pilot countries are willing to designate, support and promote the GIAHS concept in their territories. The likelihood of this assumption holding is high, because pilot country stakeholders have been actively involved in PDF-B through several workshops and discussions about the concept and its importance. In addition, they have identified policy changes and action plans in each system to be implemented during the FSP in support of GIAHS and have defined site level activities, along with co-financing. The project, through its global level activities, will continue to advocate for the concept with the expectation that more countries will show interest in designating and promoting GIAHS in their territories.

76. Third, collaboration among the GIAHS secretariat, governments and other international stakeholders is achieved in order to create conducive international policy environment for GIAHS. Collaboration during the PDF-B has been highly effective, and this is expected to continue during project implementation. Thus this is considered a medium-to-low risk. Project implementation arrangements have

been carefully devised to ensure that all key stakeholders at the national and international level are fully engaged in the process. See Logical Framework in Section II, Part II of the FAO Project Document for assumptions that must hold in order to achieve individual project outcomes.

77. Fourth, high level designation of international agricultural heritage status may attract many outsiders including investors. Careful attention should be given to ensuring that rights and roles of community members are respected and benefits are accrued by them. Not all investment will necessary be compatible with biodiversity conservation and continuity of cultural practices that support it. This is particularly important for the development of tourism activities. Designation of GIAHS status should be subject to Prior Informed Consent by farming communities. Guidelines and impact assessment procedures should be developed for investments, particularly in tourism, to secure compatibility with GIAHS objectives and community rights and interests. This risk is considered to be a medium level risk.

78. The risks confronting the project have been carefully evaluated during project preparation and risk mitigation measures have been internalized into the design of the project.

79. Table 5: Risks and Risk mitigation measures

Risk	Rating	Risk Mitigation Measure
Conflicting interpretation of the concept by different pilot systems	low	In-depth briefings of country representatives/national facilitators Close coordination and follow-up by project implementation unit and international steering committee clear conceptual framework elaborated by project implementation unit and adapted to local specificities
Lack of interest for the GIAHS concept by countries	low	Active awareness raising and involvement of different stakeholders at country level at an early stage Identification of potential changes in national policies which have a direct impact on GIAHS Awareness raising at global level
Lack of fruitful collaboration between GIAHS secretariat, governments and other international stakeholders	medium to low	Carefully Identification and collaboration with key stakeholders in countries Commitment and involving key stakeholders at an early stage Definition of realistic implementation arrangements to ensure that key stakeholders are fully engaged in the process
Attraction of inappropriate investments (particularly in tourism sectors) due to GIAHS consideration	medium	Develop and implemention of Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) guidelines and agreed criteria and procedures for GIAHS designation Development of guidelines, action palns and credit schemes for investment in GIAHS sites (including impact assessments)
Overall Rating	**medium to low**	

Alternative Strategies Considered

80. The primary justification for a global project is based on the fact that there are many commonalities between countries on how they approach (or ignore) viable ingenious systems. By selecting five demonstration systems, the project will be able to link concrete actions on the ground, and related lessons learnt, to activities at the global level designed to increase international recognition and support of GIAHS. The project strategy of making international-national-local linkages will be able to provide the necessary bottom-up and top-down support for GIAHS, which cannot be achieved through ad-hoc national projects.

81. Alternatives to a global approach have been considered. One such option was the creation of an umbrella project for global recognition of GIAHS with separate GEF projects in each GIAHS site. This option was rejected for the following reasons.

82. Synchronizing the independent action programmes of different country-level projects to gather the bottom-up support for global understanding and recognition will be particularly challenging. A global initiative that combines national/ local level interventions under the same project will have reduced needs for co-ordination, relative to what would be needed if independent projects that may be at different stages in their implementation cycles, with variations in their strategy for conserving globally significant agricultural biodiversity had to be coordinated. Thus, designing the project strategy as one that combines all three levels – international, national, local – under one global/ multi-country project was found to be more cost-effective.

83. Finally, as compared to what could be achieved under an individual country project, an initiative working in several countries is more likely to get the necessary "global attention" and "peer pressure" that will assist in generating national level recognition and support for policy reform. For these reasons, during the PDF-A and PDF-B funded consultations, stakeholders have coalesced around the idea of a global project leading to a long term programme supported by FAO, UNESCO, WHC, ICCROM and other international institutions.

Expected global, national and local benefits

84. Expected global benefits will arise from the preservation of globally significant biodiversity of importance to agriculture, including the associated knowledge systems, the prevention and rehabilitation of land degradation, and the maintenance of ecosystem goods and services and the benefits they generate e.g. soil health and soil biodiversity (quality of soil, fertility, resilience), climate (adaptation inasmuch as these systems have greater resilience to climate change, and carbon sequestration), water (purity, recharge, availability) and air (purity, reduced wind erosion) as well as human life (food, nutrition, health, income, landscape, cultural identity, aesthetics, recreation areas, quality of life). GEF incrementality is justified on the basis of achieving these global benefits, and on removing barriers to the safeguard and adaptive management of selected GIAHS, as well as building global consensus, developing and demonstrating methods for identifying GIAHS, and disseminating best practices and lessons learnt to local and national decision makers and policy makers throughout the world. Co-funding will be sought according to national capacity and needs to support the generation of local and national benefits, including activities related to community development plans and income generation. Benefits safeguarded and generated by the GEF project include:

Table 6: Local, National and Global Benefits

Local Benefits	Conservation benefits: long term sustainability, availability of essential biodiversity, natural resources and ecosystem services, continuation of traditional knowledge systems Livelihood

	benefits: self-reliance, income, food security, health, opportunity, cultural survival and identity/ quality of life
National Benefits	Recognition of national agricultural heritage National conservation benefits: long term sustainability, availability of essential biodiversity, natural resources and ecosystem services, lessons and principles learnt for policy and practice of sustainable agriculture Contribution to national implementation of international conventions Lessons learnt for development policy and practice
Global Benefits	Sustained provision of globally important ecosystem goods and services Agricultural diversity as a global asset Lessons learnt for development policy and practice Contribute towards the realisation of international objectives and commitments on environment, food security, poverty alleviation

Country Ownership: Country Eligibility and Country driven-ness

Country eligibility

85. All 6 pilot countries (Chile, China, Algeria, Tunisia, Peru, Philippines) have ratified the CBD as listed below, and are eligible for receiving GEF assistance.

Table 7: CBD and CCD Ratification Status

Pilot country	Date of CBD ratification	Date of CCD ratification
Chile	9 September 1994	11 November 1997
China	5 January 1993	18 February 1997
Algeria	14 August 1995	22 May 1996
Tunisia	15 July 1993	11 October 1995
Peru	7 June 1993	09 November 1995
Philippines	8 October 1993	10 February 2000

Country drivenness

86. The project will contribute to national and international efforts to further the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), particularly agricultural biodiversity work programme; sustainable use of biological diversity; and enhance the knowledge, innovations, and practices of traditional and indigenous communities. The project will also contribute to national and international efforts to implement integrated ecosystem approaches, support the implementation of the convention to the desertification (CCD) and climate change conventions by including selected dry land agro-ecosystems (the Maghreb and the altiplano in Peru), which have also demonstrated outstanding resilience and adaptation to extreme climate variability and are repositories of valuable traditional knowledge. In each country, the project will contribute to national actions to implement National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources of Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) and Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA), the ongoing assessment of the State of the World Plant and Animal Genetic Resources, and the preparation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture..

87. Algeria: The NBSAP (1997) includes two objectives relevant to agricultural biodiversity, namely:

- No. 14. Optimize the agro-economic potential of biodiversity by the rational use of resources, labor and territory in order to assure food autonomy.
- No. 15. Promote the use of biodiversity to diversify medicinal treatments, ethno-botany, industrial use, tourism, energy, etc.

88. Chile: The NBSAP (2003) includes a strategic action to promote sustainable production practices that safeguard biodiversity, which has the following component: "Generate and validate experiences in the sustainable use of the biodiversity that are replicable throughout the country. Carry out this task in such a way that the private sector and local communities have control over their cultural and natural resources; that they organize themselves to make known their preferences and assessments of these resources and take ownership of the "business of conservation;" that they have access to information technologies and financial resources for these tasks". Chile has already carried out some activities in this regard, as mentioned in its Third National Report to CBD (2005). Thus, INIA has carried out investigations on conservation and sustainable use of native animal species (ñandu, guanaco) and plants (murtilla, wild strawberry, copao, quinoa). There are also programs carried out with Native Communities such as the Project on Recovery of the Knowledge of the Flora of Aymará, Atacameña and Pehuenche.

89. China: In China, the NBSAP (1994) recognises that "wild relatives of agricultural crops provide the main genetic resources for improving properties of crop varieties. Because of population pressure and economic development, however, the habitats of many wild relatives of cultivated crops are being degraded or lost, and many wild species are under severe threat". Accordingly, Objective 4 of the NBSAP is to "Conserve genetic resources related to crops and domestic livestock", and the following Actions are specificed:

Action 1: Conserve genetic resources of crops, grasses and vegetables. First, the in-situ conservation sites of wild rice, soybean, tea, citrus *and Actnidia chinensis* should be set up in their originating areas, so that large enough wild populations can be maintained to avoid gene drift and to ensure the continuity of genetic resources. (Note: the pilot site in China supports 20 native varieties of rice).

Action 2: Conserve genetic resources of domestic livestock**.** China has some 600 varieties of livestock and poultry that have special features of their own. Out of this rich genetic resource less than 20 percent is being used in the current production activities. There is a need to review the needs for conservation of domestic livestock breeds and to develop actions to conserve those under highest threat.

Moreover, the Third National Report of China to the CBD (2005) notes that "the Chinese Government highly respects the traditional life styles of local communities that benefit the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, encourages local communities to strengthen the innovation, research and development of traditional knowledge, and to participate actively in the activities consistent with the targets of the Convention, and improves the public awareness of protection of traditional knowledge". In 2002, China enacted Outline on Modernization Development of Traditional Chinese Medicine (2002-2010), which emphasizes that the protection and management of resources and intellectual property rights of traditional Chinese medicine should be enforced, the activities of utilizing the wild resources of traditional Chinese medicine should be normalized, the artificial planting and breeding of traditional Chinese medicinal materials shall be encouraged, and the strategies of intellectual property of traditional Chinese medicine industry should be established.

90. Peru: In 2004, the National Environment Council (CONAM) issued a report on implementing a national action plan for agrobiodiversity within the context of the NBSAP, which contains an objective to establish a programme of activities to promote the positive effects and to mitigate the negative effects of agricultural practices on biodiversity and also to promote the benefits of agrobiodiversity for food security and income generation for producers. This report set out the following main priorities:

- Establishment of a national system of information and monitoring and setting up a publicly accessible database on the conservation and use of the agrobiodiversity, to permit sustainable use and maintenance of the resources;
- The sustainable use of agrobiodiversity resources so that farmers can improve their incomes and food security, as well as establishing alternative markets for products;
- The development of capacities for the conservation, investigation and sustainable use of of the agrobiodiversity resources, as well as the development of actions to promote and to report successful experiences of the management of these resources;
- Establishment of a legal framework and policies for the implementation of the National System of Agrobiodiversity and for the implementation of the national program for agrobiodiversity.

91. The Philippines NBSAP (1996) has six objectives, with modular programs and projects and corresponding resource requirements. These include:

Gaining more information about the extent, characteristics, uses and values of biological diversity. The focus is generating information for biodiversity conservation, with three aspects: biodiversity inventory, ecosystem mapping and data validation and socio-economic studies.

Enhancing and integrating existing and planned biodiversity conservation efforts with emphasis on in-situ activities. The two programs to implement this relate to in-situ and ex-situ conservation aimed mainly at rehabilitating and restoring degraded habitats and ecosystems, and setting up of a network of conservation centres, including botanic gardens, wildlife rescue centres and gene banks.

Formulation of an integrated policy and legislative framework for the conservation, sustainable use and equitable sharing of the benefits of biodiversity. Specific priorities are the codification of biodiversity laws, proper resource valuation and the delineation of ancestral domains.

Philippines Executive Order 247 (1995) on Bio-prospecting includes a provision for prospecting of biological and genetic resources in ancestral lands and domains only with prior informed consent of the Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICCs) concerned, obtained in accordance with their customary laws. It also prescribes the guidelines and establishes a regulatory framework for the prospecting of biological and genetic resources, their by-products and derivatives for scientific, commercial, and other purposes.

92. Tunisia: The NBSAP (1998) includes a section (6.3.2.1) on sustainable use of agro-biodiversity that states the following priorities for action:

- Integrate in the 10-year agriculture strategy objectives for conservation of biodiversity and ecological approaches for sustainable agriculture;
- Promote the concepts and objectives of ecological approaches for sustainable agriculture in the agricultural profession;
- Evaluate the potentialities of cultivated species and races and in particular of cereals, fodder plants, fruit trees, olives and vines, as well as livestock;
- Conserve the biological resources of cultivated species and races most at risk of extinction;
- Identify and disseminate cultivation practices compatible with soil conservation, maintaining water supply and habitat protection;
- Support and encourage farmers to conserve and expand indigenous species that have potential for use;
- Establish and develop in situ and ex situ conservation of biological resources having agricultural potential.

Sustainability

93. Institutional sustainability: The GIAHS project has been prepared through the participation of key stakeholders (ranging from the local to national levels), and this approach will be used in project implementation to ensure sustainability and maintain ownership at pilot sites. Local communities and indigenous people will be involved in the further planning, development, and co-management of the GIAHS systems. The project will establish institutional mechanisms in pilot sites that bring together customary and state institutions for shared management of GIAHS (Outcome 3)

94. National institutions have played, and will continue to play, a key and substantive role according to their respective specialities (research, policy-making, administration, extension, education, business development and so on). As described in the project implementation arrangements section (Section I, Part III of the FAO Project Document), in each pilot country national institutions will be designated as focal points (see Stakeholder Involvement Plan in Section IV, Part V). Long-term institutional support will also be assured inasmuch as the project will integrate/ mainstream the GIAHS concept into national strategies for conservation, sustainable agriculture, and rural development. This will ensure that there is supportive government actions, both in terms of enabling environment, and in terms of support to national research and development agenda, that will contribute to institutional and financial sustainability of the project.

95. Financial sustainability: At the international level, long-term financial support will be mobilized from donors for GIAHS under Outcome 1. At the national level, the project will not only integrate GIAHS into existing national strategies for conservation, sustainable agriculture, and rural development, but also mobilize national budgetary resources to support the concept (target: by project end, at least 2 government staff per pilot country are dedicated and qualified to champion the concept of GIAHS). At the site level, the added economic value and generation of income for local communities through increased market access based on the appeal of the GIAHS "brand", ecotourism and marketing underutilised crops, indigenous products and artefacts, and medicinal plants that will generate additional resources in the long term for sustainability of these systems.

96. Social and ecological sustainability: GIAHS, by definition, provide outstanding ecological benefits (such as refuge for globally significant agricultural biodiversity, maintenance of resilient ecosystems) and socio-cultural benefits (such as preservation of valuable traditional knowledge and cultural practices, preserving a certain quality of life that keeps a close link with its natural environment). By promoting GIAHS as an adaptable response to change in economic, social and political processes, the project will promote social and ecological sustainability in pilot sites. At national and local levels critical importance will be given to the linkages between achieving rural development benefits for GIAHS populations (socio-economic sustainability) and conservation and sustainable use objectives (ecological sustainability.)

Replicability

97. Replicability is built into the programmatic concept. At the global level, replication will be promoted through international advocacy and mobilization of resources for GIAHS (Outcome 1). This will be supported by the systematization of the successful experiences generated by pilot countries and by building on the existing body of scientific evidence in social and environmental science of the critical linkages between biodiversity, cultural management practices, human well-being and agro-ecological sustainability (Outcome 4). By building information and exchange networks for the sharing of information and experience between communities and governmental, scientific, international and other institutions, the replicability of producers' and household technologies, management systems, enabling legal and policy environment and instruments, institutional settings as well as project methodologies will

be taken advantage of. The project's goal is to designate at least 15 to 25 additional GIAHS by the end of the project, with financial commitments from the proponents to maintain these systems. Candidate systems and country interest have been received for the follow systems/countries: Qanat of Kashan (Iran), Hopi/Navajo/Tewa dryland agriculture (USA); WeWe systems (Sri Lanka), Saffron systems (India); Maasai rangeland management (Tanzania); Mananara vanilla/rice system (Madagascar); Home garden crop diversity in South West Ethiopia, Tapade Systems (Guinea); Corn-squash Milpa Systems (Mexico); Reindeer herding in Siberia (Russian Federation); and Sikkim Himalayan (Nepal).

98. At the national level, by mainstreaming GIAHS into policy frameworks and operational plans and regular programmes (Outcome 2), the project will remove systemic barriers to conservation of GIAHS thus enabling replication of the approach in other sites within the pilot countries. This replication will be facilitated by the tools and methodologies generated through the implementation of conservation and adaptive management of these systems at the farm level (Outcome 3). Though GIAHS focuses on the most remarkable systems of global heritage value, the resulting approaches and policies will have wider relevance to other traditional agricultural systems, which function along similar lines. In some instances principles derived from the management of GIAHS and even particular technologies or genetic resources may have relevance for sustainable agriculture in other areas. In those cases replication will take place on the basis of the full prior informed consent of the farming communities and under proper access and benefit sharing arrangements. Pilot Countries will also have a critical role in disseminating GIAHS lessons learnt through their regional networks.

Table 8: Replication Strategy

Project outcome	**Proposed Replication Strategy**
Outcomes 1	Recognition and financial support from international institutions and Conventions such as FAO, WHC, CBD, and CCD is expected to provide the top-down impetus for more systems to be accorded special status. Through this outcome, it is expected that at least 15 additional areas are accorded GIAHS status along with financial commitments from proponents to maintain them.
Outcome 2	By making amendments to national policies that have a significant impact on the survival of GIAHS, this outcome will make sure that further designation of GIAHS within the country is possible. During the project's lifetime, replication is expected in 7 additional areas in the 6 pilot countries.
Outcome 3	On-farm demonstration of successful approaches for conservation and adaptive management of GIAHS will facilitate replication in other areas within the pilot countries. Local stakeholders in project sites will be called upon to train and share experiences with communities in potential GIAHS areas.
Outcome 4	A major focus of this outcome will be to capitalize on country-level experiences to support the international advocacy efforts envisioned under Outcome 1.

Lessons learned

99. Project design was based on examination of lessons learned from similar projects. During the PDF-B – several workshops at international and national levels, as well as many bilateral discussions were the held to discuss conceptual technical and project design aspects in which lessons learnt were shared.

Table 9: Lessons learned

Lesson	**Notes**	**Design feature**	**Output**
Assessment and M&E frameworks should bridge epistemologies of	Workshops on assessment of biodiversity and other	Baseline and M&E indicators and processes	M&E (4.1)

scientist and local communities. This count for assessing biodiversity (folk taxonomies) ecosystem functioning (indicators) and human well-being (indicators). To do this participatory process is required and dialogues between experts, policy-makers and farmers	features of agricultural systems brought this to the fore during the PDF-B		
In the case of GIAHS the MAB concept of core and buffer zones was found to be useful. However in GIAHS sites the core-zone is the zone with the highest degree of human-environmental linkages (with heritage value) and the buffer tends towards the wild.	This enables prioritisation and differentiation in the design of management plans for GIAHS sites	Management plans for GIAHS Pilots	Output 3.3
Careful attention should be paid to different kinds of traditional knowledge and traditional knowledge-holders incl. gender differentiation.[14]	These differentiations are specific for each cultural and ecological setting	Stakeholder participation involvement should take this into account	Output 3.1

PART III: MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Core commitments and linkages

FAO's mission is to alleviate poverty and hunger by promoting sustainable agricultural development, improved nutrition and food security, and the access of all people at all times to the food they need for an active and healthy life. To achieve this goal, the FAO Strategic Framework 2000-2015 gives importance to Corporate Strategy D "Supporting the conservation, improvement and sustainable use of natural resources for food and agriculture" with important priority actions aiming promoting interdisciplinary efforts to address the integrated management of biological diversity for food and agriculture. The role of FAO in promoting biological diversity for food security is also highlighted in commitment No. 3 of the Rome Declaration on Food Security made at the World Food Summit that was held in Rome in 1996.

FAO collaborates actively in a number of biological diversity-related agreements and instruments of relevance to food and agriculture, including the Convention on Biodiversity, and hosts the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA). Through its global convening powers, FAO

[14] See, for example, the GEF-funded *People, land Management and Environmental Change* project - http://www.unu.edu/env/plec

also provides intergovernmental fora where biodiversity-related policy is discussed and relevant agreements negotiated and adopted by member countries, such as the International Plant Protection Convention, the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, and the International Treaty on Plant and Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA). The Conference of the Parties (COP) of the CBD recognized the "specific nature of agricultural biodiversity and its distinctive features and problems requiring distinctive solutions", and the leading role of FAO in agricultural biodiversity, including support to the multi-year work programme in agricultural biodiversity (DecisionV/5 Nairobi 2000). The cooperation between FAO and the CBD has fostered the development of joint and complementary policies and programmes of work, and has largely avoided duplication of activities, in a spirit of mutual respect for their respective mandates.

FAO has developed many initiatives that support agricultural biodiversity, genetic resources for food and agriculture and ecosystem services provided by traditional agricultural systems. Work is ongoing in the areas of international policy making and monitoring of Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the International Treaty for Plant and Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA). FAO's work include an initiative on the value of native crops for nutrition (with Bioversity International) and mitigating the impact on rural communities affected HIV/AIDS, the Pollinators Initiative (Global GEF-UNEP/FAO OP 13), gendered knowledge systems for agricultural biodiversity (the LINKS Project), payment for environmental services (PES), among others. FAO work also addresses legal and economic aspects of agricultural biodiversity, and seeks to capitalize on its in-house multidisciplinary expertise through an integrated approach to biodiversity and sustainable use. Other FAO programmes and initiatives of relevance to the GIAHS project include:

- Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programme
- Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
- Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources
- State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
- State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
- Roles of Agriculture (RoA) and Farming System Evaluation projects, which provide, *inter alia*, insights, tools and information to policy makers with which to analyse the various roles of agriculture in their societies and make informed policy decisions in pursuit of Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (SARD)
- Programme on natural resources management particularly on crops, farming system and land and water resources
- FAO's work in support of Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD). the Conventions on Biological Diversity, Desertification and Climate Change
- Land Degradation Assessment in Dryland (LADA) project
- Programme of work emanating from the Implementation of WSSD and World Food Summit Action plans and International Year of the Mountains
- FAO Focal Point Networking for Indigenous Peoples
- FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries; and
- FAO National Forest Action plans and Forest Resources Assessment (FAO facilitates country efforts to identify and implement criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management).

FAO supports projects that enhance awareness, knowledge and understanding of crop-associated biological diversity providing ecosystem services to sustainable agricultural production by the expansion of the knowledge base, demonstration of methods for conservation, sustainable management, increasing public awareness and promotion of mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in sectoral plans and policies.

FAO implements projects that test, demonstrate and promote appropriate technologies and methodologies and policy tools that could be replicated on a larger scale by other partners. In addition, FAO has coordinated an international liaison group on agricultural biodiversity to promote the conservation and sustained use of agriculture-related aspects of biodiversity, including plant and livestock diversity, soil biodiversity, biodiversity that mitigates pests and diseases, and pollinators. The GIAHS project will be able to engage other active contributors to collaborative work on conserving and using agricultural biodiversity, where appropriate. As an intergovernmental body, FAO facilitates the promotion of sustainable traditional agricultural practices to its member constituencies (such as ministries of agriculture, foresty and fisheries) in different fora through intergovernmental bodies, such as the Committees on Agriculture, Foresty and Fisheries and the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

All six partner countries have a clear commitment to reversing the losses of agricultural biodiversity and associated biodiversity and landscapes, within their borders. National focal institutions and other local stakeholders have made appropriate linkages to a number of existing and planned projects of direct relevance to the proposed project.

100. **Linkages with FAO Field Programmes and Activities in the six pilot countries are as follows**.

101. Chile: GIAHS will build linkages and complementarities with the FAO major programmes and operationally active projects in the area of 1) agricultural policy support systems; 2) crop production systems management; 3) emergency response operations; 4) technical cooperation programme; 5) fisheries resources and aquaculture; 6) food and agriculture policy, 7) food security, poverty reduction and other development cooperation programmes; and 8) rural development. The project will also collaborate and build linkages and complementarities with other UN agency in program implementation related to conservation of agricultural landscapes and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity and exchange data and lessons learnt on the management of areas of the landscape and traditional agricultural systems.

China: The GIAHS project will build linkages with ongoing FAO on rural development and crop production system and with several TeleFood activities. The proposed project will play a role in assisting the Government of China in realizing its Xiao Kang vision of all-round human development. Through project Outcome 2 “social and economic policies are developed and improved to be more scientifically based, human centered and sustainable”. GIAHS will also contribute to “Enabling environment for civil society participation and its effective engagement in Xiao Kang priority issues supported” through Outcome 3. The proposed project will assist China in achieving their target “By the end of 2010, more efficient management of natural resources and development of environmentally-friendly behavior in order to ensure environmental sustainability (with special focus on water, energy and land biodiversity)” and also in achieving goal 7 “Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is more effective”. Additionally, the project will play a significant role in the recent policy statement of China State Council “Active development of modern agriculture and solid promotion of socialist new countryside”. The new Chinese policy states modern agriculture in terms of agricultural product marketing and development of niche markets and agro-tourisms and other multi-functionalities and services of agriculture, of which the very foundation of all these functionalities and services are the traditional agricultural systems.

102. Algeria: Collaboration will be developed between the GIAHS project and the National Food Security Programme, as well as with several other ongoing projects, such as preparation of national strategies and action plan for forest resources, establishment of the African common market for basic food products, support to implementation of major African union policy and strategic initiatives on agriculture and environment. The project will contribute to strengthening national coordination among Maghreb

countries and within the country with respect to Oasis systems, and development of capacity building of local farming. The project will have a key role in the establishment of a National Information Sharing Mechanism on the implementation of the Global Plan of Action on PGRFA and the preparation of a country report on the state of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. Links will also be developed between the GIAHS project and existing FAO Telefood activities on increasing biological/organic production of traditional crops, medicinal plants and aromatic plants targeting local farming communities.

103. Tunisia: The GIAHS project is highly relevant to the on-going Tunisian Country Cooperation Framework (2002-2006), in particular with relation to para 22 b) ii "ecosystem conservation", which is oriented towards biodiversity conservation in marginal areas. GIAHS is also closely linked to the 2002-2006 UNDAF in section 3 "Promotion of cultural heritage" which specifies: "given its rich cultural heritage, Tunisia has adopted a set of policies and programmes aiming at the preservation of such heritage. The preservation, restoration and conservation of such heritage – which in no way could be financed exclusively by State revenue – currently require an increased development of cultural tourism. Until now, the tourist industry has little relied on the promotion of the cultural heritage, whereas such heritage represents – with eco-tourism – the most promising source for the development of a harmonious and sustainable tourist industry, the economic impact of which could respond to the growing needs of the concerned local populations."

104. Peru: GIAHS will collaborate with the National Food Security Programme and several FAO technical cooperation programmes and operational activities relating to natural resources, biodiversity conservation and hunger eradication initiatives. GIAHS is in line with the National Strategy on Biodiversity, and its related Action Plan, to strengthen local conservation, production and marketing initiatives for traditional species from the Andes. It contributes to the operational plans to support employment opportunities in the activities related to breading lamas and other cameloids, and fits within the Master Plan for the Conservation of the Titicaca Lake. The Programme emphasizes the need for developing alliances between the private sector and local communities which will be developed in the GIAHS project on specific activities defined by local and indigenous communities, and emphasizes the need to develop eco-business which is part of the activities of the GIAHS Pilot Framework for Peru. GIAHS will also pay special attention to gender equity in line the Country Programme which highlights gender issues in sectoral approaches and in national programmes.

105. Philippines: The GIAHS project supports current national priority setting. The Ifugao Rice Terraces is inscribed in the World Heritage List in 1994, but ten years later it was put on the in Danger list, thus requiring the Philippine government to address the problems in the area. The conservation and master plan of the Ifugao Rice Terraces and the proposed GIAHS project activities will complement each other. On the national scale, the project will contribute to the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP 2005 to 2009), which is MDG-based and supports the empowerment of the poorest and most vulnerable by promoting and protecting their rights and creating an enabling environment to realize their full participation. GIAHS project is also fully in line with the Implementing Rules and Regulation (IRR) of the Republic Act 8435 or the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act (AFMA) of 1997. Likewise, the Ifugao rice terraces is an indigenous communities, the project will assist in the implementation of the Indigenous Peoples Rights (IPR) Act of 1997, section 9 (a) maintain ecological balance, to preserve, restore, and maintain a balanced ecology in the ancestral domain by protecting the flora and fauna, watershed areas, and other reserves; (b) restore denuded areas, to actively initiate, undertake and participate in the reforestation of denuded areas and other development programs and projects subject to just and reasonable remuneration. GIAHS is also in line with para 4.33 on "Energy and Environment for Sustainable Development to strengthen the capacity of the key stakeholders to implement the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) framework road map for the next 10 years."

106. In addition, there are a number of GEF financed projects in the pilot countries that address issues that are closely linked to the GIAHS project (see Table below). Some of these projects are nearing completion and their lessons and experiences will be taken into account during implementation of the GIAHS project. Other projects are ongoing, and the national focal point institutions for the GIAHS project will maintain close contact with these project teams to share information and lessons.

Linkages with GEF Financed projects

107. There are a number of GEF financed projects in the pilot countries that address issues that are closely linked to the GIAHS project (see Table below). Some of these projects are nearing completion and their lessons and experiences will be taken into account during implementation of the GIAHS project. Other projects are ongoing, and the national focal point institutions for the GIAHS project will maintain close contact with these project teams to share information and lessons.

Table 10: Linkage with GEF financed projects

Pilot country	**Other GEF-financed BD and/ or LD projects**
Global	Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA): The GIAHS Project will build on the conceptual materials provided by the MA to understand systematic linkages between ecosystems management and human well-being. GIAHS will build on the reports and conceptual framework provided by the MA
	World Initiative on Sustainable Pastoralism (WISP) a UNDP initiative: MSP linking pastoral communities worldwide to exchange experience and practices for sustainable management of rangelands. The network and list server will be used to mobilize candidate systems and interest for replicating the GIAHS objectives in other sites and countries.
	PLEC Project (OP 13) The People, Land Management and Environmental Change – Global project on adaptive management of biodiversity and ecosystems. UNEP as implementing agency, UNU as executing agency. GIAHS will build on its case study materials and approaches.
	UNEP-GEF (OP 13) Pollinators Initiative. GIAHS will build on the lessons learnt in policy and practice on the management of pollinators populations in agricultural landscapes
Chile	UNDP/GEF Bosque Modelo de Chiloe: MSP-BD on primary and secondary temperate rainforest conservation and sustainable use. The GIAHS will build linkages and complementarities with the institutional capacity built for the MSP and exchange data and lessons learnt on the management of areas of the landscape where traditional agriculture and forest concerns meet.
China	UNDP/GEF Conservation and sustainable utilization of wild relatives of crops project – this project will involve participation from local stakeholders in eight diverse provinces and autonomous regions to secure conservation of wild relatives of soybean, wheat, and rice, in their natural habitats. This will be achieved through a combination of actions aimed at establishing sustainable sources of financial and other incentives for conservation, modification to the legal framework, capacity building and awareness raising. GIAHS will collaborate with this project in relation to conservation of wild relatives of rice and explore the potential to apply the best practices in the GIAHS pilot system. The project will work closely with the "China Biodiversity Partnership Framework" (CBPF), an UNDP/GEF led programme that seeks to, develop a critical mass of support and activities for successfully addressing the drivers of biodiversity loss in China; and provide a strong platform for interactions and communications between international

	organisations and central government policy-makers and technical experts. GIAHS will participate in the platform of interaction as full partner in addressing the drivers of biodiversity loss.
Algeria	Date Palm Project (OP 13) – UNDP/GEF. The project will exchange data on date palm variety conservation and build on the lessons learned and institutional capacity that was built. Farmer community cross-visits are foreseen to take place between the two projects pilot sites. GIAHS will build on the field work, awareness raising and data collection developed by the project in the oasis systems. It will continue strengthening the work initiated on biodiversity conservation of date palm at national and local level.
	Date Palm Project (OP 13) UNDP/GEF. The project will exchange data on date palm variety conservation and build on the lessons learned and institutional capacity that was built. Farmer community cross-visits are foreseen to take place between the two projects pilot sites. Transhumance for Biodiversity Conservation in the Southern High Atlas - the project will conserve globally significant biodiversity in the southern flank of the High Atlas and GIAHS will be linked to the project in the support for national policies for the conservation of biodiversity. The Middle Atlas Forest Restoration project GEFSEC Project ID: 2275 the ultimate goal of the intervention is to create the appropriate technical and institutional enabling environment in to promote a multi-functional forest management approach will be linked to GIAHS in the design of supportive management systems and community participation.
Tunisia	Date Palm Project (OP 13) – UNDP/GEF. The project will exchange data on date palm variety conservation and build on the lessons learned and institutional capacity that was built. Farmer community cross-visits are foreseen to take place between the two projects pilot sites. GIAHS will build on the field work, awareness raising and data collection developed by the project in the oasis systems. It will continue strengthening the work initiated on biodiversity conservation of date palm at national and local level
Peru	Project: "In situ conservation of Native Cultivars and Wild relatives" (OP 13). The project will exchange data on crop varieties relevant for the project sites and build on the lessons learned. GIAHS will build upon lessons learned from this project as the project which ended in 2005.
Philippines	UNDP/GEF Sustainable conservation and utilization of Philippine indigenous crops and wild relatives - The proposal which is PDF A phase aims to integrate biodiversity conservation in agricultural production systems across the Philippines by targeting factors affecting "on-farm" conservation of traditional varieties and the conservation of wild relatives in natural ecosystems. GIAHS will promote exchange of information and collaboration on the conservation of biodiversity (wild relatives and traditional varieties) in rice production systems.

Consultation, coordination and collaboration between IAs and EAs

108. The project will work to coordinate and collaborate with a number of GEF projects that work in conservation and adaptive management of agricultural biodiversity. The project will share information and lessons learned with these projects and learn from the experiences generated in these other projects. The modalities for sharing of experience and information dissemination will be elaborated in Project Year 1. Where possible, this project will try to formalize collaboration around certain thematic issues, and even plan project activities in such a way that they complement other efforts in the best possible way. In

particular, the current project will seek formalized collaboration with the following GEF-financed initiatives:

109. UNDP/GEF Bosque Modelo de Chiloe: MSP-BD on primary and secondary temperate rainforest conservation and sustainable use. The GIAHS will build linkages and complementarities with the institutional capacity built for the MSP and exchange data and lessons learnt on the management of areas of the landscape where traditional agriculture and forest concerns meet. Traditional agricultural practices on Chiloé Island are compatible with forest conservation. The Centro de Educación y Tecnología (CET), designated by the Chilean government for Project implementation, will co-ordinate linkages between the projects locally.

110. The Global UNEP-GEF Pollinators initiative executed by FAO. GIAHS will build on the lessons learnt in policy and practice on the management of pollinators populations in agricultural landscapes and share lessons on which traditional landscape management practices found in GIAHS are supportive of pollinator populations.

111. The World Bank implemented regional Central American project *"Integrated Ecosystem Management in Indigenous Communities"* has as its overall goal to support an emerging network of indigenous communities engaged in integrated ecosystem management in the Central American region, in order to enhance the sustainability of human-managed systems that have been evolving for centuries in Central America and conserving high levels of biodiversity, but that are under increasing threat. The building of community networks across the region will create links between communities with established best practice examples of Integrated Ecosystem Management (IEM) and those with comparable environmental characteristics and similar potential for IEM. The long-term outcome will be that successful and proven regional models are effectively adopted in local and national initiatives, including World Bank and IDB-assisted projects, and that a common vision emerges among indigenous communities on how best to manage their traditional resources. The present project will seek to contribute to the regional WB project by providing lessons learnt from other regions. The WB project will be approached to identify sites for GIAHS replication.

112. At the national level, the Project will seek to link with the World Bank, Regional Development Banks and IFAD in the development and implementation of their agricultural and rural development programmes, poverty alleviation strategies, sustainable land management activities and on indigenous peoples issues in food and agriculture.

Project Implementation Arrangements

113. The GIAHS project will be implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). As such, FAO will be directly responsible for overall project supervision, monitoring and evaluation during execution of the project. FAO will also be responsible for clearance and transmission of progress reports to GEF. FAO will also ensure consistency of the project with GEF policies and procedures including provision of guidance on linkages with related GEF-funded activities. On the more general aspect of project execution, FAO will provide the overall global co-ordination and technical backstopping of the project. In this capacity, FAO will facilitate and ensure the sharing and flow of information and linkages, internationally, among and between regions, but also linking the proposed project activities with other major on-going initiatives within and outside FAO. In addition to ensuring linkages and information-flow between partners, FAO will ensure global co-ordination of the proposed project by providing technical assistance to partners, hosting international-level workshops, co-ordinating meetings of the International Steering Committee, visiting/evaluating specified sites of importance, and participating in regional meetings. FAO will provide technical support to the project in a very broad sense, tapping into the expertise from its programs on biodiversity, fisheries, forestry, land and water, sustainable development, market development, etc. FAO will also provide through its regional offices and

country representations the administrative management and procurement of the national projects. A Memorandum of understanding will be developed to clarify all responsibilities between FAO and the National Government's Focal Institution.

114. The project has established an International Steering Committee (ISC) as the umbrella policy body for the project. The ISC will be composed of FAO (Executing Agency), National Focal Point Institutions (NFPIs) from the participating countries, the national GEF Operational Focal Points, and representatives from co-financing bodies. Appropriate observers will be invited to attend meetings when required. Members of the ISC will be responsible for representing their country/ partner institution at the technical and administrative levels. The ISC will be responsible for:

- reviewing and approving the inception report and annual project work plans;
- assessing progress in the implementation of the project;
- recommending actions and measures for the smooth achievement of the project objectives;
- reviewing of the terms of reference (TOR) of the new National Focal Points;
- advising on the legal and institutional frameworks that will be proposed and recommending steps to be taken for their adoption;
- providing strategic advice and assisting in the formal international recognition of GIAHS, including the mandate and legal framework of the institutional mechanism for supporting them prior to the World Conference on GIAHS;
- examining the recommendations of the Consultative Group and Technical Group;
- approving criteria for the identification and selection of new pilot sites;
- approving strategies for communication, partnerships and resource mobilization;
- monitoring inputs of international and national partners, ensuring that project obligations are fulfilled in a timely and coordinated fashion;
- advising on the co-financing initiatives for the project;
- assisting in the mobilizing of co-financing (other donor and national support);
- reviewing and endorsing the follow-up proposals for a long term open-ended programme for GIAHS
- providing guidance to the Global Project Implementation Unit.

115. The ISC will review and approve its own Terms of Reference prepared by the project manager on the occasion of the first session within the Full Project. It will meet annually, whenever possible in one of the sites on the occasion of yearly national workshops and other related meetings organized by the project. Regular communications and contacts will be maintained by e-mail and private web site; requests for comments/no objection will also be made by e-mail or facsimile as required for smooth and timely implementation of the project.

116. A Technical Group will be established and will be composed of eight to ten independent experienced experts (scientists, technical practitioners, researchers, academics), selected on the basis of their competence in ethno- and agro-ecosystems, indigenous matters, environment, land and natural resources, agro-biodiversity, social sciences, and economics. Additional experts will be invited as required. The Technical Group will provide independent opinions and advice on the technical reports produced by the project, including planned activities, as well as on the data collection of traditional knowledge to be developed as well as on the implementation of adaptive management of the pilot sites. The Technical Group will advise the Global Project Implementation Unit and the International Steering Committee on the risks and trends of impact of drivers of change from the technical and scientific perspective which are evidenced in the pilot systems as well as on the approaches and methodologies for identification, recognition and support of these ethno-ecosystems. It will also, to the extent possible, provide advice on criteria and selection of new pilot sites. The Global Project Implementation Unit will communicate electronically with the Technical Group; meetings will be organized as project resources may allow.

117. A Consultative Group will be established, comprising UNESCO, Bioversity International (formerly IPGRI), World Bank, UNDP, UNEP, CBD Secretariat, IUCN, and other key partners including International Indigenous Peoples' Networks, NGOs, CSOs, research institutes and the private sector. The Consultative Group will provide independent opinions and advice concerning stakeholder participation and consultation, and input on coordination with other related projects and programmes for the sharing of experience and management effectiveness (avoiding duplication, mutual support, etc). The Global Project Implementation Unit will communicate electronically with the Consultative Group; meetings will be organized as project resources may allow.

118. FAO will establish a Global Project Implementation Unit, (GPIU) which will be based in Rome. The GPIU will be responsible for day-to-day management of project and M&E. The GPIU will be composed of an Project Coordinator/Chief Technical Adviser (CTA), a Technical Officer, and a Communication and Participation Officer. The Project Coordinator/CTA will be responsible for providing technical and administrative support to the project as well as for assisting in the management of the GEF resources and will report to the lead technical unit in FAO and the budget holder. The Technical Officer will lead on, technical backstopping, conceptual and methodological development and support the efforts to international recognition for GIAHS and subsequent international and regional policy development, as well as the institutional mechanism for their long term support. An expert on Science and Methodology from the Technical Group will be employed as a consultant for assisting in the development of the project conceptual and methodological frameworks worldwide based on field data and will follow-up field activities in all countries. The Information and Communications officer will be responsible for development and implementation of the communication strategy, data collection and management, web-site maintenance and the overall outreach to all the stakeholders and target groups.

119. At the national level the project will be implemented in five pilot systems represented by 12 pilot sites in six countries: Chile, China, Tunisia,, Algeria, Peru, and the Philippines. National governments and ministries will play a leading role in the project activities, by providing technical support and other services through their administrative system. Financial arrangements will be made through letters of agreement with the leading institutions of each pilot system for the implementation of stakeholder participation processes.

120. Each Pilot System will be coordinated locally by a national focal point institution (NFPI) which will recruit a National Project Facilitator (NPF), if need be. The NPF will be responsible for the technical, financial and administrative follow-up of the selected site(s). The FAO country representations will assist in the recruitments of NPFs. The NPF will ensure the implementation of the work plan, both at the local and national levels. The NPF will work in close collaboration with other GEF liaison projects in the country/region, with other selected projects and all institutions and organization relevant to the project objectives as well as other stakeholders and partners. The NPF will be recruited by the national institution, in close consultation with the GPIU. The NPF will preferably be from the area of the pilot site, and will ensure full participation of indigenous and local communities. He/she will work in close collaboration with the GPIU and will report to this unit on regular basis. During the PDF-B each pilot system formulated a pilot framework that includes detailed national-local implementation arrangements. These include participatory decision making arrangements in which all stakeholders are represented, e.g. the national, regional and local government, (customary) authorities of the participating indigenous and traditional farming communities, scientific institutions, NGOs/CSOs and private sector, as appropriate.

121. The international partners of the GIAHS Project and their respective roles:

- UNESCO: during PDF-B UNESCO WHC expressed its willingness to explore the establishment of a new category of World Heritage for agricultural heritage systems under the WHC, concrete steps will be defined during the Full Scale Project; sharing methods, case studies and expertise with WHC and MAB

- UNDP as a strategic partner with linkages to governance and sustainable development issues
- IPGRI as co-conveyor of the Oasis Pilot System in Algeria, Tunisia and and as technical advisor on *in situ* crop diversity
- The International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), as technical advisor and to co-ordinate case studies on heritage landscape management;
- UNU/PLEC as a co-conveyor of the pilot system in China, as well as providing technical advise, sharing methodologies relevant for conservation and adaptive management of biodiversity and agro-ecosystems , as well as case studies
- IFAD as donor
- The German Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMELV) as a donor
- UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
- The Government of The Netherlands as a donor
- Wageningen International (WI): providing technical services through co-funding of the Government of the Netherlands on participatory processes in pilot systems
- The Christensen Fund as a donor
- The Roman Forum as a technical and strategic advisor on sustainable development issues

122. Expected partners include:

- UNEP and the CBD secretariat
- World Bank
- UNFIP
- International Indigenous Peoples' networks such as: IITC, the Tebtebba Foundation and Rigoberta Menchu Foundation; NGOs and CSO's working with local communities and producers on safeguarding and sustainable management of traditional agro-ecosystems, biodiversity and rural development such as ETC group, ITDG, Via Campesina, League for Pastoral Peoples, CARE and IUCN, WWF, IFAP, GRAIN and others as well as specialized scientific/research institutes such as CIRAD, ENGREF, NUFFIC; these could be potential members of the Consultative Group.
- Other forthcoming donors.

PART IV: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN AND BUDGET

123. Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established GEF and FAO bipartite procedures and will be provided by the project team, FAO, the FAO country offices with support from GEF. The Logical Framework Matrix (Section II, Part II) provides *performance* and *impact* indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding *means of verification*. These will form the basis on which the project's Monitoring and Evaluation system will be built.

124. The following sections outline the principal components of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and indicative cost estimates related to M&E activities. The project's Monitoring and Evaluation Plan will be presented and finalized at the Project's Inception Report following a collective fine-tuning of indicators, means of verification, and the full definition of project staff M&E responsibilities.

Monitoring and Reporting[15]

Project Inception Phase

125. A Project Inception Workshop will be conducted with the full project team, relevant government counterparts, co-financing partners, FAO-GEF (HQs) as appropriate. A fundamental objective of this

[15] As per new GEF guidelines, the project will also be using the SP2 Tracking Tool. New or additional GEF monitoring requirements will be accommodated and adhered to once they are officially launched.

Inception Workshop will be to assist the project team to understand and take ownership of the project's goals and objectives, as well as finalize preparation of the project's first annual work plan on the basis of the project's logframe matrix. This will include reviewing the logframe (indicators, means of verification, assumptions), imparting additional detail as needed, and on the basis of this exercise finalize the Annual Work Plan (AWP) with precise and measurable performance indicators, and in a manner consistent with the expected outcomes for the project.

126. Additionally, the purpose and objective of the Inception Workshop (IW) will be to: (i) introduce project staff with the FAO-GEF team which will support the project during its implementation, namely the responsible Regional Coordinating Unit; (ii) detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of FAO HQ, FAO Regional Offices, FAO country offices and GPIU staff vis à vis the project team; (iii) provide a detailed overview of GEF and FAO reporting and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements, with particular emphasis on the Annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs) and related documentation, the Annual Project Report (APR), Bipartite Review Meetings, as well as mid-term and final evaluations. Equally, the IW will provide an opportunity to inform the project team on FAO project related budgetary planning, budget reviews, and mandatory budget rephasings.

127. The IW will also provide an opportunity for all parties to understand their roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference for project staff and decision-making structures will be discussed again, as needed, in order to clarify for all, each party's responsibilities during the project's implementation phase.

Monitoring responsibilities and events

128. A detailed schedule of project reviews meetings will be developed by the project management, in consultation with project implementation partners and stakeholder representatives and incorporated in the Project Inception Report. Such a schedule will include: (i) tentative time frames for Bipartite Reviews, International Steering Committee Meetings and (ii) project related Monitoring and Evaluation activities. Day to day monitoring of implementation progress will be the responsibility of the Project Manager based on the project's Annual Work Plan and its indicators. The Project Team will inform the FAO Project Coordinator of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.

129. The Project Coordinator/CTA will fine-tune the progress and performance/impact indicators of the project in consultation with the full project team and national coordinators at the Inception Workshop with support from the relevant FAO technical units. Specific targets for the first year implementation progress indicators together with their means of verification will be developed at this Workshop. These will be used to assess whether implementation is proceeding at the intended pace and in the right direction and will form part of the Annual Work Plan. The local implementing agencies will also take part in the Inception Workshop in which a common vision of overall project goals will be established. Targets and indicators for subsequent years would be defined annually as part of the internal evaluation and planning processes undertaken by the project team. Measurement of impact indicators related to global benefits will occur according to the schedules defined in the Inception Workshop. The measurement of these will be undertaken through subcontracts or retainers with relevant institutions or through specific studies that are to form part of the projects activities or periodic sampling..

130. Periodic monitoring of implementation progress will be undertaken by the FAO. This will allow parties to take stock and to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities. Annual Monitoring will occur through the Bipartite Review (BPR). This is the highest policy-level meeting of the parties directly involved in the implementation of a project. The project will be subject to Bipartite Review (BPR) at least once every year. The first such meeting will be held within the first twelve months of the start of full implementation.

131. The Project Coordinator/CTA in close consultation with the lead technical unit, budget holder and FAO GEF coordination unit will prepare a FAO/GEF PIR and submit it to the LTU, BH and FAO GEF coordination unit at least two weeks prior to the BPR for review and comments. The PIR will be used as one of the basic documents for discussions in the BPR meeting. The Project Coordinator/CTA will present the PIR to the BPR, highlighting policy issues and recommendations for the decision of the BPR participants. The terminal bipartite review will be held in the last month of project operations. The Project Coordinator/CTA will be responsible for preparing the Terminal Report for review within FAO and by the participating countries. The FAO GEF Coordination Unit will submit it to the GEF. It shall be prepared in draft at least two months in advance of the TBR in order to allow review, and will serve as the basis for discussions in the TBR. The terminal bipartite review considers the implementation of the project as a whole, paying particular attention to whether the project has achieved its stated objectives and contributed to the broader environmental objective. It decides whether any actions are still necessary, particularly in relation to sustainability of project results, and acts as a vehicle through which lessons learnt can be captured to feed into other projects under implementation of formulation.

Project Monitoring Reporting

132. The Project Coordinator/CTA in conjunction with the FAO-GEF extended team will be responsible for the preparation of the following reports that form part of the monitoring process. The reports will be submitted to the GEF by FAO.

133. Inception Report. Project Inception Report will be prepared immediately following the Inception Workshop. It will include a detailed First Year/ Annual Work Plan divided in quarterly time-frames detailing the activities and progress indicators that will guide implementation during the first year of the project. This Work Plan would include the dates of specific field visits, support missions from the GPIU, FAO or consultants, as well as time-frames for meetings of the project's decision making structures. The Report will also include the detailed project budget for the first full year of implementation, prepared on the basis of the Annual Work Plan, and including any monitoring and evaluation requirements to effectively measure project performance during the targeted 12 months time-frame. The Inception Report will include a more detailed narrative on the institutional roles, responsibilities, coordinating actions and feedback mechanisms of project related partners. In addition, a section will be included on progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may effect project implementation.

134. When finalized the report will be circulated to project counterparts who will be given a period of one calendar month in which to respond with comments or queries. Prior to this circulation of the IR, FAO and CO will review the document.

135. Annual Project Report/ Project Implementation Review - The FAO/GEF APR will be prepared on an annual basis prior to the Bipartite Project Review, to reflect progress achieved in meeting the project's Annual Work Plan and assess performance of the project in contributing to intended outcomes through outputs and partnership work. The APR will include the following:

- An analysis of project performance over the reporting period, including outputs produced and, where possible, information on the status of the outcome
- The constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons for these
- The three (at most) major constraints to achievement of results
- AWP and other expenditure reports (ERP generated)
- Lessons learned
- Clear recommendations for future orientation in addressing key problems in lack of progress

136. Semi-annual Project Progress Reports – The Project Coordinator/CTA will prepare semi-annual Project Progress Reports for review by FAO technical and operational units, and the FAO GEF unit. These reports would officially be transmitted to the FAO Field Programme Development Service (TCAP) for final approval.

137. Project Terminal Report **-** During the last three months of the project the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize all activities, achievements and outputs of the Project, lessons learnt, objectives met, or not achieved structures and systems implemented, etc. and will be the definitive statement of the Project's activities during its lifetime. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's activities. The final Terminal Report will be submitted to TCAP and TCOM for final approval and transmission to GEF.

138. Technical Reports - As part of the Inception Report, the project team will prepare an indicative list of technical studies and reports that might be undertaken during the life of the project, outlining tentative due dates. This Reports List will be periodically reviewed and updated, and included in subsequent APRs. These technical reports will represent the project's substantive contribution to specific areas, and will be used in efforts to disseminate relevant information and best practices at local, national and international levels.

Independent Evaluation

139. The project will be subject to at least two independent external evaluations as follows.

Bipartite Mid-term Evaluation

140. An independent bipartite Mid-Term Evaluation will be undertaken at the mid point of project implementation. The Mid-Term Evaluation will determine progress being made towards the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the mid-term evaluation will be decided in close consultation with the parties to the project document. The Terms of Reference for this Mid-term evaluation will be prepared by the FAO Evaluation Office.

Bipartite Final Evaluation

141. An independent bipartite Final Evaluation will take place three months prior to the terminal bipartite review meeting, and will focus on the same issues as the mid-term evaluation. The final evaluation will also look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental goals. The Final Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities. The Terms of Reference for this evaluation will be prepared by the FAO Evaluation Office.

Audit Clause

142. The project will be audited according to FAO regulations. The audit regime at FAO consists of an external audit provided by the Auditor-General (or person exercising an equivalent function) of a member nation appointed by the governing bodies of the Organization and reporting directly to them, and a l internal audit function headed by the Inspector-General. Furthermore, local audits of imprest accounts, records, bank reconciliation and asset verification take place at FAO field and liaison offices. In addition, an evaluation function operates out of the Office of the Director- Generall.

Learning and Knowledge Sharing

143. Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through a number of existing information sharing networks and forums. In addition, the project will participate, as relevant and appropriate, in FAO/GEF sponsored networks, organized for Senior Personnel working on projects that share common characteristics. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation though lessons learned. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. Identify and analyzing lessons learned is an on- going process, and the need to communicate such lessons as one of the project's central contributions is a requirement to be delivered not less frequently than once every 12 months. FAO/GEF shall provide a format and assist the project team in categorizing, documenting and reporting on lessons learned.

144.

PART V: LEGAL CONTEXT

145. The executing agency is authorized to effect in writing the following types of revisions to the project document, provided it has verified the agreement thereto by GEF in writing and is assured that the other signatories of the project document have no objections to the proposed changes:

1. Revision of, or addition to, any of the annexes to the Project Document;
2. Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by the rearrangement of the inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation;
3. Mandatory annual revisions which re-phase the delivery of agreed project inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility; and
4. Inclusion of additional annexes and attachments only as set out here in this Project Document

PART I: INCREMENTAL COST ANALYSIS

Development Objective

146. At the global level, biodiversity important to agriculture has received much attention through various international conventions, agreements and treaties. Notably, the CBD (Articles 8j and 10c), the CCD, the World Heritage Convention, the Man and the Biosphere Program of UNESCO, the Millennium Development Goals, and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources take note of the particular contribution of indigenous and traditional peoples to the conservation of agricultural biological diversity. At the national level, as well, there is recognition of the importance of agricultural biodiversity and the role of traditional people in conserving this biodiversity as described below.

147. Chile: At present, there is increased awareness among government and private sector of the need to invest resources in conservation of native flora and fauna, as well as in preserving cultural traditions that give to certain geographic zones an identity that makes them unique. The National Policy for Sustainable Development, which was approved by the Chilean government in 1998, gives priority to measures that involve biodiversity conservation, and particularly to those actions that directly involve the public participation in the resolution of environmental problems. In addition to the CBD, Chile is also signatory to the "Montreal Process", through which a group of twelve countries have developed and signed on to criteria and indicators for conservation and sustainable management of temperate and boreal forests (the "Santiago Declaration").

148. China: The importance of agricultural biodiversity conservation has been noted in several national policy documents such as the Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan (1994) and the two follow-up national reports of 1997 and 2001; Agriculture Biodiversity Action Plan (1993); and Regulations on the Protection of Wild Plants. In addition, it hosted and participated in the Conference on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources (Beijing, May 1999).

149. Oases of the Maghreb (Algeria and Tunisia): The 2 countries have ratified the CBD and have developed national strategies and national programs for the conservation of biodiversity. The populations of the oases regions in the 2 countries, estimated at 5 million, are custodians of a rich culture and indigenous knowledge that is responsible for conserving a unique oasis agro-ecosystem based on a three-tier canopy level system, which includes date palm (the highest tier), orchards (middle tier) and annual/perennial recurrent crops at the lowest tier. Management practices and agricultural techniques reflect the amazing skills of local populations in using biodiversity in a sustainable way so as to ensure continued economic productivity of these ecosystems. The 2 countries have developed programs and projects for in situ and ex situ conservation of the diversity of the oases, primarily focusing on the genetic diversity of date palm. In addition, the 2 countries have signed the FAO treaty on plant genetic resources important for food and agriculture.

150. Peru: The government committed to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity by ratifying the CBD 1993. In 2004, the National Environment Council (CONAM) issued a report on implementing a national action plan for agricultural biodiversity within the context of the NBSAP, which contains an objective to establish a program of activities to promote the positive effects and to mitigate the negative effects of agricultural practices on biodiversity and also to promote the benefits of agricultural biodiversity for food security and income generation for producers. There is a strong presence of national and international NGOs investing in agricultural biodiversity and rural development in the Cusco and Puno districts.

151. Philippines: The government committed to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity by ratifying the CBD 1993. A year after the ratification, the Philippine Strategy for Biodiversity

Conservation (PSBDC) was formulated through the concerted efforts of the DENR-Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB), and the members of the Philippine Council for Sustainable Development Committee on Conservation. The PSBDC identified the problems and issues confronting conservation in the Philippines and proposed strategies to address them. It later became the basis for the preparation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). The NBSAP contains six strategies and action plans that have been integrated into broader national plans, such as the Philippine Agenda 21 for Sustainable Development (short-term, medium-term and long-term development plans).

Global Environmental Objective

152. The global environmental objective of the project is to ensure conservation and adaptive management of globally significant agricultural biodiversity that is harboured in globally important agricultural heritage systems or GIAHS. The project will focus on 5 pilot systems represented by 12 pilot sites in 6 countries: Chile, China, Tunisia, Algeria, Peru, and the Philippines. The 5 systems and the associated globally significant agricultural biodiversity are summarized in the table 1 of the ProDoc.

Baseline scenario

153. Without a GEF intervention, continued survival of GIAHS will be threatened by various factors such as the loss of customary institutions and forms of social organization that underpin management of these systems; abandonment of the traditional cultivation and farming systems; conversion of land and habitat in and around traditionally managed fields to alternative uses such as unsustainable intensive farming, plantations, housing; and the displacement and dilution of traditional varieties cultivated in these systems.

154. At the international level, some areas that meet the criteria of GIAHS are likely to be designated as special areas under existing international conventions, possibly the World Heritage Convention. Similarly, at the national level, some globally important agricultural heritage systems are likely to receive support under existing national conservation or cultural heritage plans, but only secondarily (for example, a GIAHS site might receive some technical and financial support insofar as it might be an important element of the buffer zone of a protected area). However, these areas receiving special attention are likely to be few in number. Furthermore, even when such special attention is accorded, the emphasis is likely to be on conserving certain aspects of the system – for example the genetic resources or the cultural values – and not on each and every constituent component of importance to its holistic (or integrated) functioning, ranging from the biodiversity, ecosystem and landscape characteristics to the customary institutions that underpin these systems, the traditional management practices and knowledge systems that ensure maintenance and co-evolution. In the pilot countries, the expected baseline scenario in terms of projects and interventions directly impacting the proposed GIAHS sites is as follows.

155. Chile:

- Development of policies and laws related to biodiversity conservation (US$10,000)
- INDAP/ SAG National Programme for Soil Fertilization and Management (US$125,000)
- INDAP National Rural Development Programme (US$300,000)
- Local government programmes on rural development and traditional fairs (US$40,000)
- CONAF investment in Chiloe National Park (US$70,000)
- ARCIS University Research Programme in Chiloe (US$ 5,000)

156. China:

- Programmes of the local government, MOA (Qingtian County), MOA (China), National Natural Science Foundation, Zhejiang Association of Science and Technology on land tenure security; biological security; information and education campaigns (US$90,000)
- Implementation of environmental impact assessment, expand investments in environmental improvement, development of inter-agency coordination mechanism, environmental education, by local government and EPA of Qingtian County (US$68,000)

157. Oases of the Maghreb (Algeria and Tunisia):

- Water management in the oasis of Gafsa, Tunisia, by JICA and Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources (US$5,000,000)
- Programme to combat desertification in the oasis of Gafsa, Tunisia by Ministry of Agriculture (US$300,000)

158. Peru:

159. Reconstruction of Waru Waru and irrigation systems in Puno district implemented by CARE (US$ 1 500,000)

- CRIBA project. *Ex-situ* and *in-situ* conservation of roots and potatoes in farming communities in the Cusco area. University of Cusco and McKnight Foundation. (US$350,000)
- Conservation of native potatoes of the Sicuano, Cusco area.. ITDG with the participation of the INIA-Cusco. (US$240,000)
- Baluarte to promote local potato varieties. Slow Food, en Pampa Corral, Lares. (US$6,000)
- Organic quinoa. Danish Cooperation DANIDA and Puno University. (US$60,000)
- Improving agriculture in the Altiplano in Peru and Bolivia, including local varieties. CIP with the support of ACDI, Canada. (US$8 000,000)
- Support to the production of colored quinoa in the altiplano of Puno. USAID. (US$ 50,000)
- Baluarte Kaniwa.Slow Food in the area of Ayaviri. Starting in 2006. (US$3,640)
- Baluarte bitter potatoes. Puno. support to variety and processing conservation. (US$3 ,40)

160. Philippines:

- Ifugao Rice Terraces Master Plan (2003-2012) developed by National government and UNESCO (US$50,000)
- Advocacy for ratification of International Agreements/ Covenants that affect the Indigenous Peoples (IPs) by LGU, SITMO, NGOs (US$6,700)
- Implementation of Ancestral Domains Sustainable Development and Protection Plan by DENR, LGU (US$18,000)
- Implementation and monitoring of PAs in Ifugao Province by DENR (US$ 18,000)
- Implementation of EIA system in Ifugao Province by DENR (US$90,000)
- Agricultural zoning and identification of Key Production Areas and Strategic Agriculture and Fishery Development Zones by LGU and national government (US$ 54,000)
- Organic farming and maintenance of traditional “tinawon” rice varieties by DA-PhilRice and NGOs (US$39,771)
- Promotion of use of ethno-pesticides by NGOs (US$4,000)
- Agrarian Reform Communities Development Project Phase II (2003-2007) by World Bank (US$430,000)

Alternative

161. The alternative strategy complements the sustainable development baseline at the international and national levels to provide technical and financial resources to secure conservation and adaptive management of globally significant agricultural biodiversity in GIAHS by removing barriers such as inadequate international attention to the concept of GIAHS that rests on the conservation of all constituent components of these unique systems, unsupportive sectoral policies, limited capacity of state institutions and communities to conserve GIAHS, and difficulty in accessing niche markets. The alternative strategy is to take a three-pronged approach: First, at the global level, it will facilitate international recognition of the concept of GIAHS wherein globally significant agricultural biodiversity is harboured, and it will consolidate and disseminate lessons learned and best practices from project activities at the pilot country level. Second, at the national level in pilot countries, the project will ensure mainstreaming of the GIAHS concept in national sectoral and inter-sectoral plans and policies. Third, at the site-level in pilot countries, the project will address conservation and adaptive management at the community level. (For further details on project outcomes see the logframe in Section II, Part II). Taking into account all contributions, the GEF alternative amounts to US$40,256,611.

Incremental costs

162. The difference between the GEF alternative and the baseline amounts to US$23,429,111 which represents the incremental cost of achieving global agricultural biodiversity conservation benefits. Of this amount, the contribution from non-GEF sources amount to US$ 14,500,000. The GEF will provide US$3,500,000.

Table 13: IC matrix

Outcome	Cost Category	Cost, US$	Domestic Benefit	Global Benefit
Outcome 1: An internationally accepted system for recognition of GIAHS is in place (Global)	Baseline	400,000	There is limited support available for certain aspects of GIAHS through existing international conventions and agreements.	
	Alternative	1,431,290	Commitments of governments to conserve these systems are reinforced through international recognition and through capturing development benefits of ecosystem services conservation	Program for recognizing GIAHS all over the world ensures long term attention and support is dedicated to these systems by the international community.
	Increment	1,031,290	of which GEF: 300,890 co-finance:730,400	
Outcome 2: The conservation and adaptive management of globally significant agricultural biodiversity harboured in	Baseline	825,814	Policies in the sectors of agriculture, environment, education, tourism, culture continue to marginalize GIAHS	
	Alternative	2,475,914	Better policy support for GIAHS in the pilot countries will ensure that these systems can continue to generate the myriad socio-economic and cultural benefits associated with them.	National policies mainstream GIAHS recognizing their important global biodiversity benefits.

Outcome	Cost Category	Cost, US$	Domestic Benefit	Global Benefit
GIAHS is mainstreamed in sectoral and inter-sectoral plans and policies in pilot countries (National)	Increment	1,650,100	of which GEF: 500,100 co-finance: 1,150,000	
Outcome 3: Globally significant agricultural biodiversity in pilot GIAHS is being managed and sustainably used by empowering local communities and harnessing evolving economic, social, and policy processes and by adaptation of appropriate new technologies that allow interaction between ecological and cultural processes (Local	Baseline	22,197,283	Sectoral investments in agriculture, rural development, environment; There are a few ad hoc projects for conserving agricultural biodiversity in pilot sites, however these do not focus on all constituent components of the system ranging from the customary institutions that underpin them, to the genetic resources within the farms, to the surrounding natural habitat that supports the agricultural system.	
	Alternative	31,133,457	Improved management system that combines customary and state institutions and provides capacity development support as well as opportunities for income diversification based on the unique agricultural biodiversity heritage	Conservation of on farm agricultural biodiversity, associated biodiversity and critical ecosystem functions of these systems.
	Increment	8,840,917	of which GEF: 1,137,917 co-finance: 7,802,257	
Outcome 4: Lessons learned and best practices from promoting effective management of pilot GIAHS are	Baseline	6,014		
	Alternative	4,711,950		The national and international community can benefit from the experience and methods developed at the demonstration sites to conserve the agricultural biodiversity, associated biodiversity and ecosystem functions of GIAHS.

Outcome	Cost Category	Cost, US$	Domestic Benefit	Global Benefit
widely disseminated to support expansion and upscaling of the GIAHS in other areas/countries and creation of the GIAHS network (Global, National, Local)	Increment	5,305,936	of which GEF: 1,238,593 co-finance: 4,067,343	
TOTAL COST	Baseline	23,429,111		
	Alternative	40,256,611		
	Increment	16,827,500		
	Project management (Technical coordination, Administration)	1,172,500	of which GEF: 422,500 co-finance: 1,172,500	
	Increment	18,000,000	Of which: GEF: 3,500,000 Co-finance: 14,500,000	

PART II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS

Table 14: Objectively Verifiable Impact Indicators

Project Strategy	**Objectively verifiable indicators**				
Goal	To "protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements" [cf. CBD: Article10(c)], specifically within agricultural systems				
	Indicator	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Sources of verification**	**Assumptions and Risks**
Project objective To promote conservation and adaptive management of globally significant agricultural biodiversity harbored in globally important agricultural heritage systems or GIAHS[16].	Establishment of a global enabling environment for GIAHS	CBD Articles 8(j) and 10(c), and the Cultural Landscape Category of World Heritage Convention, provide starting points for an international policy framework, implementation system and funding mechanism for GIAHS	Accepted international policy formulated to recognise and promote the conservation and adaptive management of GIAHS and designate sites. Creation of an internationally recognised GIAHS interim Secretariat with a statutory mandate by the end of the project that will encourage formal recognition and designation of GIAHS worldwide. Establishment of a sustainable funding mechanism for the long term program	Documentation from competent international bodies supporting GIAHS designation (CBD, UNESCO, FAO, IUCN, WWF etc). Existence of GIAHS Secretariat Audited accounts and reports from financial mechanism	GIAHS is based on a holistic concept of agricultural systems; this carries the risk that its application will be given different interpretations in each of the pilot systems. Pilot countries are willing to designate, support and promote GIAHS concept in their territories Collaboration among GIAHS secretariat, governments and other stakeholders is achieved in order to create an international policy environment conducive for GIAHS
	Establishment of national enabling environments for GIAHS	Ministries responsible for Environment, Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development are involved in various aspects of implementation of CBD and NBSAPs with respect to agricultural biodiversity	Project countries have all set up national contact points to promote the GIAHS concept and develop best practice for their designation and management Project countries have adopted GIAHS considerations in key policies and legislation	Existence of national bodies and meeting reports Government publications National Reports to CBD Secretariat with respect to implementation of Article 10(c)	
	Improvement of GIAHS conservation and adaptive management	Project pilot sites face three key barriers for their conservation and sustainable management at present: (i) weak local institutions and stakeholder networks; (ii) acquiring new knowledge, methodologies and tools; and (iii) access to markets.	The key barriers to conservation and management in pilot sites are significantly reduced or removed. GIAHS operate without external financial assistance and key indicators for extent and biodiversity are achieved	Reports from M&E surveys Case history reports from Outcome 3 Scientific publications from Outcome 4	

[16] GIAHS are defined as remarkable land use systems and landscapes which are rich in globally significant biological diversity evolving from the co-adaptation of a community with its environment and its needs and aspirations for sustainable development

	Tracking tool BD 2	The 7 project pilot sites cover 120,000 ha of land having significant agricultural biodiversity value	40 other potential GIAHS identified in accordance with internationally accepted criteria Hectares of land managed in accordance with GIAHS definition and criteria: 120,000 ha or more.	Reports from M&E surveys National Reports to CBD Secretariat with respect to implementation of Article 10(c) Reports from GIAHS interim secretariat	
Outcome 1: An internationally accepted system for recognition of GIAHS is in place (Global)	Number of GIAHS systems receiving international recognition	Nil	At least 15 recognised	Project reports	International policy processes are influenced by many factors, and are generally very lengthy. Accordingly, not all international organisations may be able to provide the desired endorsements for GIAHS within the project period. It is assumed, however this will be achieved through the work programme and joint efforts of CBD, UNESCO and FAO.
	Official statements from FAO, UNESCO WHC, CBD CoP, CCD, IUCN endorsing the GIAHS concept, definition and identification criteria	Nil	By project end all identified institutions issue resolutions / statements supporting the GIAHS concept	Project reports Copy of the statements	
	Establishment of a sustainable financing mechanism and institutional support for consolidating and expanding the GIAHS approach as a long-term open-ended program	US$ 18,000,000 [TBC]	Sustainable finance mechanism in place	Written commitments by Donors	

Outcome 2: The conservation and adaptive management of globally significant agricultural biodiversity harboured in GIAHS is mainstreamed in sectoral and inter-sectoral plans and policies in pilot countries (National)	Amendments to key sectoral and inter-sectoral policies and plans	Identified policies and plans do not make explicit reference to GIAHS	By project end amendments have been approved to following: Chiloé: NBSAP Protected Area Legislation China: NBSAP Protected Area Legislation Qintiang Provincial Tourism Policy and Plan Peru: NBSAP Protected Area Legislation Land tenure Legislation Philippines: NBSAP Protected Area Legislation Algeria: NBSAP Protected Area Legislation : NBSAP Protected Area Legislation Tunisia: NBSAP Protected Area Legislation	National govt. official publications	Government changes in pilot countries might delay the adoption of policies. However it is expected that new government fulfil the prior commitments of previous governments.
	Level of government budgetary support to GIAHS	No government support explicitly to the concept of GIAHS	At least 1-2 government staff per pilot country are dedicated and qualified to champion the concept of GIAHS	National govt. official publications	
Outcome 3: Globally significant agricultural biodiversity in pilot GIAHS is being managed effectively by indigenous and other traditional communities (Local)	No further decline in land conversion and land abandonment pressures on traditional farms	Chiloé: 10,616 ha China: 461 ha Algeria: 500 ha : 500 ha Tunisia: 700 ha Peru: 30,798 ha Philippines: 68,416 ha	Chiloé: 10,616 ha China: 461 ha Algeria: 500 ha : 500 ha Tunisia: 700 ha Peru: 30,798 ha Philippines: 68,416 ha	Annual field surveys using rapid assessment of land cover change methods	Macro-economic drivers and natural hazards, socio-economic and environmental changes (e.g. climate change) may disrupt progress in some pilot GIAHS. Local communities and key stakeholders will engage in the pilot management projects for GIAHS
	Decline in land conversion pressure on surrounding habitats	Baseline to be quantified per country in the first year	Habitat networks surrounding traditional farms remain stable or increase compared to baseline levels	Annual field surveys using rapid assessment of land cover change methods	
	Level of understanding and commitment of communities to GIAHS in the pilot sites	90% of farmers are estimated to observe management practices supportive of GIAHS criteria	No decline in percentage	Project reports	

	Number of traditional crops and varieties being cultivated	Chile: 200 varieties of *Solanum tuberosum* 1 variety of *Ajo chilote* China: 20 native varieties of rice 6 native breeds of carp Algeria: 100 date varieties Tunisia 50 date varieties : 80 date varieties Peru: Baseline Caritamaya: Potatoes (28 varieties). Bitter potatoes (13 var.) Quinoa (43 var.), Kañiwa (8 var.), Oca, Olluco, Llamas, Alpacas (all 24 colors, 3 major breeds) Baseline Microcuenca de San José: Potatoes (80 var.), Mashua (14 var.), Olluco (18 var.), Kañiwa (12 var.) Oca (20 var.) Llamas, Alpacas Baseline Cuenca de Lares: Patatoes (177 var.), Oca (20 var.), Olluco (11 var.), Mashua (17 var.), Maiz (23), Quinoa, Kañiwa, Lupins, Llamas, Alpcas, wild relatives Baseline Micro de Carmen: patatoes (105 var.), Oca (25 var.) Olluco (14 var.), Mashua (20 var.), Maiz (34), Quinoa, Kañiwa, Lupins, Llamas, Alpcas, wild relatives Philippines: 4 endemic varieties of rice 264 indig tree species 10 varieties of climbing rattan 45 medicinal plant species 20 plant species used as ethnopesticides	By project end, numbers are stable or increase over baseline	Annual field surveys	GIAHS is based on a holistic concept of agricultural systems; this carries the risk that its application will be given different interpretations in each of the pilot systems. Pilot countries are willing to designate, support and promote GIAHS concept in their territories Collaboration among GIAHS secretariat, governments and other stakeholders is achieved in order to create an international policy environment conducive for GIAHS
Outcome 4: Lessons learned and best practices from promoting effective management of pilot GIAHS are widely disseminated to support expansion of the GIAHS	Expressions of interest from other GIAHS from around the world to apply the project approach, along with commitments to provide co-financing	Nil	At least 5 proposals by end of year 4 and 10 proposals by end of project	Project reports	Project outcomes are achieved and result in demand from other areas
	Interest from academic and research institutes in analyzing and further study of experience in pilot sites	Nil	At least 20 proposals/ scientific publications by project end	Project reports	

network (Global)	Usage of electronic forum and database by interested stakeholders	Measure usage of website in year 1	Increase in usage by at least 100%	Web-site counter	

Financial Modality and Cost Effectiveness

163. GEF is expected to finance the cost of: (a) awareness raising and knowledge generation, documentation and generating recognition of their value and importance; (b) developing and demonstrating methods, mechanisms and tools for the safeguard of such ingenious agricultural systems generating and demonstrating their multiple benefits and externalities and lifting barriers; and (c) dissemination of ingenious practices that may have replicability beyond the local project areas. Co-funding will be sought according to national capacity and needs to support the generation of local and national benefits, including activities related to community development plans and income generation. Financing plan for the FSP is as follows:

Table 11: Budget per outcome

Outcome	**GEF (USD)**		**Co-Finance (USD)**							
		Pilot Countries : Algeria, Chile, China, Peru, Philippines, Tunisia) (in cash and kind)	**IA/EA (FAO)**	**Germany /EU**	**HEADs**	**TCF**	**Roman Forum**	**IFAD**	**Sub total**	**Total (GEF and CF)**
Outcome 1:	*300,890*	60,000	660,400						*730,400*	1,031,290
Outcome 2:	*500,100*	140,000	1,010,000						*1,150,000*	1,650,100
Outcome 3:	*975,417*	750,000	1,203,600	1,000,000	150,000	1,000,000	3,557,157	200,000	*7,860,757*	8,836,174
Outcome 4:	*1,238,593*	400,000	858,500	600,000		800,000	808,843		*3,467,343*	4,705,936
Project Management Cost	422,500								1,150,000	1,172,500
SubTotal	*3,500,000*	1,400,000	4,584,000	2,000,000	150,000	1,800,000	4,366,000	200,000	*14,500,000*	*18,000,000*
TOTAL (GEF +Co-Finance): 3,500,000 + 14,500,000 = 18,000,000										

164. Discussions have been held with several potential donor partners on co-financing for non-incremental items in the overall logical framework. Notable examples are Belgium, the EU, The German Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection, and government of the Netherlands, who have expressed interest in the concept of GIAHS, in its wide application globally including to non-GEF countries, and the need for global networking. Such an arrangement will help establish North-South linkages.

Table 12a: Detailed description of estimated co-financing sources

Name of Co-financier (source)	Classification	Type	Amount	Status
FAO	UN agency	in kind	3,220,000	Confirmed
FAO	UN agency	in cash	1,364,000	Confirmed
National Governments	Government	in kind	1,400,000	Awaiting for confirmation
Germany/EU	Government	in cash	2,000,000	Under Negotiation
HEADs	Foundation	in kind	50,000	Confirmed
HEADs	Foundation	in cash	100,000	Confirmed
TCF	Foundation	in cash	1,200,000	Confirmed
TCF	Foundation	in kind	600,000	Confirmed
IFAD	Multilat. Agency	in cash	200,000	Confirmed
Roman Forum	Foundation/CSO	in kind	366,000	Confirmed
Roman Forum	Foundation/CSO	in cash	4,000,000	Confirmed
Total Co-financing			**14,500,000**	

Table 12b: National governments in kind and cash contribution

Pilot Country	Department/Agency	Amount (USD)	Status
Algeria	Ministère de l'aménagement du territoire et de l'environnement	200,000	Awaiting for confirmation
Chile	Centro de Tecnología y Educación	200,000	Awaiting for confirmation
China	Ministry of Agriculture	300,000	Awaiting for confirmation
Peru	National Environmental Council	300,000	Awaiting for confirmation
Philippines	Department of Environment and Natural Resources	300,000	Awaiting for confirmation
Tunisia	Ministère de l'environnement et du développement durable	100,000	Awaiting for confirmation
Total		1,400,000	

Table 12d: Proposed project cost

Project Components/Outcomes	Co-financing ($)	GEF ($)	Total ($)
1. An internationally accepted system for full recognition of GIAHS is in place(Global)	730,400	300,890	1,031,290
2. The conservation and adaptive management of globally significant agricultural biodiversity harbored in GIAHS in six countries is mainstreamed in sectoral and inter-sectoral plans and policies in pilot countries (National)	1,150,000	500,100	1,650,100
3. 11200 ha of productive landscape with	7,802,257	1,137,,917	8,840,174

numeros Globally significant agricultural biodiversity in pilot GIAHS is being managed and sustainably used by empowering local communities and harnessing evolving economic, social, and policy processes and by adaptation of appropriate new technologies that allow interaction between ecological and cultural processes (Local			
4. Lessons learned and best practices from promoting effective management of pilot GIAHS are widely disseminated to support expansion and upscaling of the GIAHS in other areas/countries and creation of the GIAHS network (Global, National, Local)	4,067,343	1,238,593	5,305,936
5. Project Management Cost*	1,150,000	422,500	1,172,500
Total Project Costs	**14,500,000**	**3, 500,000**	**18,000,000**

* Project management cost includes technical project coordination and administration costs. This item is an aggregate cost of project management; breakdown of this aggregate amount is presented in the table 12e) below.

Table 12e: Proposed project management/budget cost

The project management cost of this proposal includes costs for technical project coordination and management and administrative costs.:.

Component	**Estimated Staff weeks**	**GEF($)**	**Other Sources ($)**	**Project Total ($)**
Personnel:				
Locally recruited personnel*	980	162,500	280,000	442,500
Internationally recruited consultants*	742	170,000	350,000	520,000
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications		20,000	5,000	25,000
Travel		70,000	115,000	185,000
Totals		**422, 500**	**750,000**	**1,172,500**

Table 12f) Consultants working for technical assistance components

Component	**Estimated Staff Weeks**	**GEF ($)**	**Other Sources**	**Project Total**
Personnel**	1125	380,000	520,000	900,000
Local Consultants***	1140	180,000	504,000	684,000

* Part time Budget/Financial Analyst

International Consultants	412	144,000	576,000	720,000
Total	2677	704,000	1,600,000	2,304,000

**Personnel under 'Other Sources' - is only an estimate, GIAHS invests in national government organizations, local government units, civil societies, NGOs and research institutions and academics.

***Local Consultants: Estimated at 5% of the total project cost. Local consultants have been defined as all temporary and specialized personnel to be supported to assist national focal institutions. This includes, for example, trainers and other capacity building personnel. Details on the area of area of expertise for the consultancies are provided in Annex D.

International consultants: Estimated at 4% of the total project cost, the estimated weeks and corresponding professional fee is calculated at 350$/day (or 1,750$/wk).

Cost-effectiveness

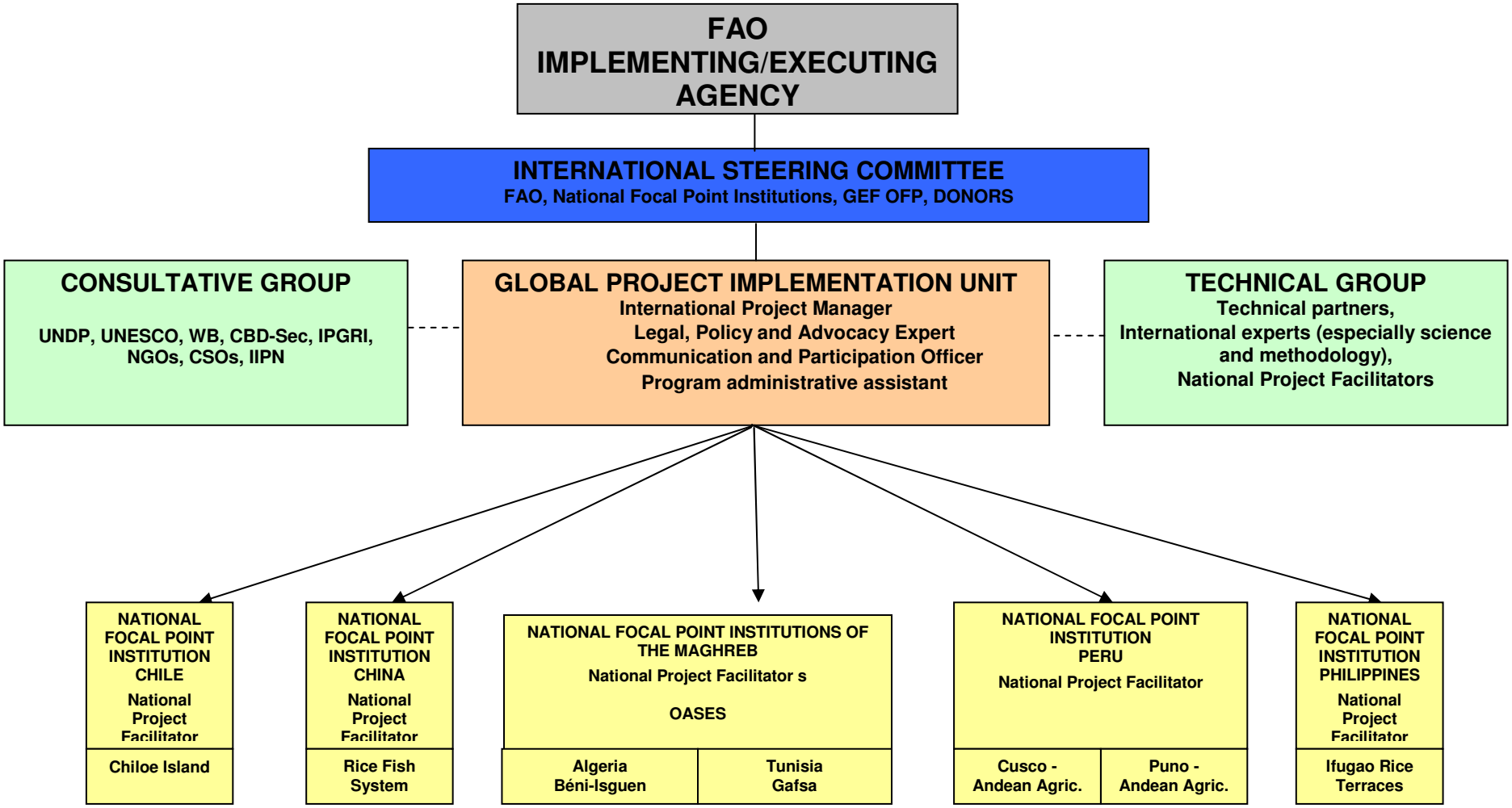
165. As highlighted under the previous discussion on Alternative Strategies Considered by the project, designing a global project that simultaneously combines and links international, national and local level interventions was considered cost effective for the following reasons. Synchronizing the independent action programmes of different country-level projects to gather the bottom-up support for global understanding and recognition will be particularly challenging. A global initiative that combines national/ local level interventions under the same project will have reduced needs for co-ordination, relative to what would be needed if independent projects that may be at different stages in their implementation cycles, with variations in their strategy for conserving globally significant agricultural biodiversity had to be coordinated. At the level of pilot countries, by focusing on the policy environment influencing these systems, the project will be able to leverage resources from sectors such as agriculture, tourism, environment, and education over the long term to promote these systems.

166. At the level of pilot sites, an essential criterion for project site selection has been that all the necessary elements to sustain the system are still in place and can be reproduced. Thus, demonstrating conservation and adaptive management in such a context will be more cost effective than if the component elements for a successful GIAHS were close to being completely lost. The project's approach of developing institutional mechanisms at project sites that combine customary and state representation will ensure that the knowledge and resources of both types of institutions will be combined to reduce duplication or divergence in activities. Further, conservation management plans to be developed for these sites will be based on the most cost-effective management approaches.

PART I: OTHER AGREEMENTS

Endorsement letters are attached in a separate file.

PART II: ORGANIGRAM OF PROJECT



PART III: PILOT SYSTEMS: SELECTION CRITERIA, SITE DESCRIPTION AND MAPS

For the PDF-B phase of the project, a number of pilot countries and sites were selected as priorities to focus attention and further develop the project approach. The criteria used to select the pilot sites are set out below, and their relevant characteristics provided in Part B.

Part A: Criteria for prioritisation of systems for project inclusion

Demonstration value:

- Policy and development relevance (response to widespread global / national threats)
- Representation of major ethno-agro-ecosystems and ABGS. Both diversity of systems and their relative importance are considered i.e. (1) major ecosystems / eco-regions; (2) major farming / production systems; and (3) major crops / animals and other species of relevance to food and agriculture

Eligibility

- Project integration: country eligibility (for GEF) and country driven-ness
- Commitment to the ecosystems approach and FPIC of farming communities involved
- Co-finance potential

The ABGS value represented by the agricultural system

The ABGS is managed holistically by optimising the integration of:

- inter and intra-species dynamics;
- different scales of agricultural biodiversity: genetic resources, species, ecosystem and landscape;
- sustainable management of biotic and non-biotic natural resources (land and water);
- integration of the biodiversity and ecosystem characteristics with indigenous/traditional knowledge systems, technologies, with forms of social organisation and institutions for ecosystem management, with human needs and aspirations, as well as cultural practices, views and preferences; and
- adaptive management.

Co-evolved

- The ABGS has co-evolved with these systems and their associated cultures over centuries, even millennia in a process of mutual adaptation

Integrity

- The system has full integrity: all the necessary elements to sustain the system are in place and can be reproduced

Additional Benefits

- Other environmental benefits of global importance: land degradation and desertification
- Production and development benefits
- Other values: landscape / cultural continuity and diversity

Part B: Site Descriptions

Country(ies)/ Pilot Site(s)	Global Significance for Agricultural Biodiversity	Main Factors Affecting Conservation of Agricultural Biodiversity
Chile Chiloé Island Number of sites = 3	Agricultural biodiversity Chiloé Island is one of the Vavilov centres of origin of crop diversity. It is a centre of origin of potatoes (Solanum tuberosum), and a centre of mango (Bromus moango) and strawberry (Fragaria chiloensis). Some 200 documented varieties of native potatoes are still managed today, together with a variety of garlic (Ajo chilote) that is unique to the islands and its volcanic soils. The island supports an indigenous horse race, the hardy Caballo Chilote. Associated biodiversity WWF has listed Chiloe Island as one of the 25 priority areas for ecosystem conservation in the world. Both primary and secondary temperate rainforest are found on Chiloe Island in the patchwork landscape shaped as a result of 10,000 years of co-evolution with human livelihoods. They hold a wide range of species including 15 rare to endangered bird species, 33 endemic species of amphibians (3 rare to endangered), 9 species of endemic mammals (all rare to endangered), and 4 species of vulnerable to endangered freshwater fish; Wild species provide fruit (8 species), dyes (9 species), ethno-medicines (41 species) and used for sculpture (5 species). Ecosystem functions Field hedges and the adjacent forests support pollinators and pest predators. Seaweed and washed-up cuttlefish are used for soil improvement.	The main impacts come from the timber industry, introduction high yield crop varieties, fish farming for salmon (water pollution), and uncontrolled tourism. There is a proposal for a bridge from mainland to the island for extractive forestry and large scale tourism. The influence of conventional development policies, both social and agricultural, have lead to a loss of the identity of an island that had maintained its traditions for generations. The manipulation of genetic material that ultimately does not benefit the community of Chiloé, which had maintained traditional varieties at the heart of the sustainability and food security of the island. The industrial sector, through genetic engineering and patents, has developed and introduced other varieties of potato, thus controlling the genetic resources that now underpin the local agricultural economy. Ironically, the loss of this genetic material happened because of the lack of importance that was been assigned to it by the local community, though for the scientific community it is of great interest because local potatoes have genes with characteristics (resistance to frosts, droughts, plagues and/or diseases) that can be used to improve the existing varieties. Currently there is a revival of interest in native potato varieties and the potato culture among farmers and consumers, which provides opportunities for conservation. With respect to the previous point, the control and monopoly of industry of all the work of years that the community has done through the customs and the oral transmission of an ancestral practice, has lead to the exclusion of chilotes from these resources. This situation is compounded by the departure of young people and their lack of interest for native potatoes. Thus, tradition is being lost, particularly in the case of children of people with more knowledge about the matter. The indigenous Huilliche peoples do not have formal recognition of their ancestral territories, nor have the individual members of the community legal land titles that provide the secure tenure to invest in conservation. Their lands are often sold or leased for extractive forestry and tourism by the local government. Both biodiversity and the associated culture are lost.
China Rice-fish system, Lonxiang village, Zhejang Province Number of sites = 1	Agricultural biodiversity Rice paddies (20 native rice varieties; many threatened), home gardens, and livestock / poultry Trees and field hedges Numerous native vegetables and fruits including lotus roots, beans, taro, eggplant, Chinese plum (Prunus simoni), mulberry 6 native breeds of carp Associated biodiversity 5 species of fish, and amphibians and snails in paddies 7 species of wild vegetables collected in borders of fields 62 forest species are used (21 as food) 53 medicinal plants Ecosystem functions Integrated use of forest (70% of water catchment) and managed rice-fish	The rice-fish farming area in China increased from 667,000 ha in 1959 to 985,000 ha in 1986 and 1,532,000 ha in 2000. However, it has since decreased to 1,480,000 ha in 2002. The rice-fish farming system is threatened by expansion of highly productive mono rice or fish systems, which include rice or fish varieties relying on the application of chemicals (especially pesticides for rice and antibiotic medicines for fish) in rice fields or fish ponds. The food safety, ecological functions and environment conservation are seriously undervalued. With chemicals, rice growers do not need to depend on fish to regulate pests and recycle nutrition. The intensive fish culture produces a lot of fish at a low prices in the market, but with high (externalised) environmental costs. During last 20 years, the total aquatic production in China has increased by 8.7 times, but the prices of aquatic products have increased by only 4.4 times. As a result, the benefits of raising fish in rice fields over the mono rice production are diminishing.

Country(ies)/ Pilot Site(s)	Global Significance for Agricultural Biodiversity	Main Factors Affecting Conservation of Agricultural Biodiversity
	interactions for nutrient recycling, pest control and high quality protein production from organic waste material. Use of 4 species of Azolla for nitrogen fixation and protein rich fish food. Use of trees in the field and hedges for pest control (as ethno-pesticides or habitats for beneficial insects)	The management of rice-fish faming needs more labour and village cooperation than the mono rice production. A survey in Jiangsu province showed that only half of farmers who adopted rice-fish farming technologies in 2002 would prefer planting single rice or other crops to rice-fish farming in 2003. Some farmers claimed that if they dig the same area of rice field as a fish pond, they would make more money than the rice-fish farming. Some farmers who used to practice rice-fish farming reported that they prefer buying fishery products in markets to raising fish in their rice fields. The additional labour for managing a rice-fish system is valued as nearly the same as the fish it would produce. For fish to reach market size, farmers often need to continue to raise fish in the pond or rice field after the rice is harvested. This competes for land and labour, which are increasingly scarce in rural China. The integrated rice-fish farming is further threatened by decreasing production costs of rice or fish monocultures. The cost reduction of the mono-culture is achieved through promotion of high-yield varieties and chemical inputs. The little gain from adopting the rice-fish culture undermines continuation of the rice-fish culture, especially in more developed areas. However, the government is encouraging farmers to continue the rice-fish culture as one of environmentally friendly technologies. The local government's agricultural extension agents, particularly in the poor areas, are making great effort to extend the technology of the rice-fish farming. Sometimes, the government's objective in ecological improvement is not consistent with farmers' interest in profits.
Algeria, , Tunisia Oases of the Maghreb (Algeria - Béni Isguen, Tunisia – Gafsa) Number of sites = 3	<u>Agricultural biodiversity</u> Date varieties Algeria (100) and Tunisia (50), and (80) A wide range of fruits (pomegranates, figs, olives, apricots, peaches, apples, grapes, citrus) and cereals, vegetables, spices, medicinal species, forage and ornamentals <u>Associated biodiversity</u> Migratory birds <u>Ecosystem functions</u> The three tier system (palms; shrubs and fruit trees; ground crops) creates conditions suited for water conservation and micro-climate regulation. Management of inter- and intra-species interactions for pest and disease control and efficiency of water and nutrient uses Efficient water-use and reduced land degradation	In general, Maghreb oases are threatened by the depletion of aquifers through deep pumping for modern irrigated agriculture, the disruption of traditional institutions for date pollination and water management, and associated ruptures in transfer of specialised traditional knowledge. <u>Algeria: Béni Isguen</u> Due to its fragility, the palm oasis is threatened by: growing incidences of Bayoud disease (caused by the fungus Fusarium oxysporum) that kills date palms resulting in a loss of palm populations and in the range of genetic diversity that destabilizes the integrity of the ecosystem; families that are involved in seed selection risk marginalization unless fresh seed is made available (crucial for saving some seed cultivars); professions and skills related to the pruning and pollination of trees are also at risk with great consequences for the maintenance of date palm diversity; lack of documentation for date varieties and growing requirements (even for varieties of luxury dates from the regions of Utaqbala and Babati) urban encroachment into the palm groves; abandonment of sections of the palm groves; fragmentation of the oasis due to land parcelling through land inheritance pollution of the environment, water table, and waterways; absence of maintenance of hydraulic works and waterways. <u>Tunisia: Gafsa</u> This site has suffered similar ecological and socioeconomic problems as found at Tamegroute (Morccan region). In addition, the oases are perceived by the authorities primarily as an area of agricultural production. Important projects in the Gafsa Oases take only a limited view of conservation and this perception obscures the various components of this ecosystem and its multi-functionality. These policies

Country(ies)/ Pilot Site(s)	Global Significance for Agricultural Biodiversity	Main Factors Affecting Conservation of Agricultural Biodiversity
		focus on increasing production and do not successfully address the problems facing the oases in terms of their socio-economic, cultural, and environmental dimensions.
Peru Agriculture of the southern Andes Number of sites = 4	Agricultural Biodiversity: Primary centre of origin of potatoes, quinoa, kañiwa, chilis, the chinchona tree, the coca shrub, oca, olluco), mashwa), amaranth, leguminous plants such as beans and lupins, and roots such as arracacha, yacón, mace and chagos; Extraordinarily polymorphic groups of the soft corn have been differentiated; Domestication of llamas, alpacas and guinea pigs. Baseline Caritamaya: Patatoes (28 varieties). Bitter potatoes (13 var.) Quinoa (43 var.), Kañiwa (8 var.), Oca, Olluco, Llamas, Alpacas (all 24 colors, 3 mayor breeds) Baseline Microcuenca de San José: Potatoes (80 var.), Mashua (14 var.), Olluco (18 var.), Kañiwa (12 var.) Oca (20 var.) Llamas, Alpacas Baseline Cuenca de Lares: Patatoes (177 var.), Oca (20 var.), Olluco (11 var.), Mashua (17 var.), Maiz (23), Quinoa, Kañiwa, Lupins, Llamas, Alpcas, wild relatives Baseline Micro de Carmen: patatoes (105 var.), Oca (25 var.) Olluco (14 var.), Mashua (20 var.), Maiz (34), Quinoa, Kañiwa, Lupins, Llamas, Alpcas, wild relatives Associated biodiversity: Vicuña; Endemic grassland and wetland birds (including many North American migrants); Wild medicinal and food plants; Wild crop relatives Ecosystem functions: Climate regulation through water management (waru waru, qochas); Hedges for pest and disease control; Land degradation control through terracing; Efficient water-use through Inca and pre-Inca irrigation systems	water contamination replacement of native varieties migration and cultural erosion (opportunity costs of labour) problems with storage and distribution of seeds of native varieties Insecure landtenure and fragmentation of collective property systems that are closely associated to collective management of agricultural biodiversity. Erosion of gender specific roles and knowledge regarding biodiversity management resulting from a shift in responsibilities because of male out-migration (opportunity cost of labour)
Philippines Ifugao Rice Terraces Number of sites = 1	Agricultural biodiversity Traditional rice varieties of high quality for rice wine production Associated mudfish, snails, shrimps, and frogs in paddies, some of which are endemic. Managed forest re-growth (muyong) after shifting cultivation, with enhanced biodiversity (264 species, most indigenous, 47 endemic), including 171 tree species (112 species are used), 10 varieties of climbing rattan, 45 medicinal plant species, 20 plant species which are used as ethno-pesticides Associated biodiversity 41 bird species, 6 indigenous mammal species and 2 endemic reptiles are associated to the agro-ecosystem Ecosystem functions The muyong have important functions for water regulation in the hydrological cycle (catching 320 cubic meters of water while primary forest catches 74.5 cubic meters),	Less than five years after their inclusion on the World Heritage List, the Ifugao Rice Terraces are now considered as a threatened World Heritage Site because of the increasing pressures from urbanization, land use conversion and shifting cultivation. These changes altered the overall micro-watershed terrace hydrology and resulted in the degradation of some rice terraces, especially those located near urban areas. The overall integrity and sustainability of the Ifugao Rice Terraces is threatened by the efforts to transform them as part of the national food security programme. The application of modern technologies such as lining of irrigation canals coupled with abandonment of some terrace paddies in the terrace clusters and land use conversion has resulted in hydrological discontinuity and uneven saturation of the soil profile within the terrace clusters. Immediately affected by this water imbalance are the ancient communities of earthworms that are forced to move from one terrace to another in search of suitable habitat (i.e. moist soil with high organic matter). These migrations create many seepage holes causing the collapse of some terrace walls and eventual degradation of some of the uncultivated abandoned terraces. With urbanisation, the culture and traditions of the Ifugaos, especially in

Country(ies)/ Pilot Site(s)	Global Significance for Agricultural Biodiversity	Main Factors Affecting Conservation of Agricultural Biodiversity
	and provide habitat for pollinators and pest predators. The terraces provide reservoirs for excess water, reduce land degradation and erosion and catch nutrients and filter water for human consumption.	the younger generations, are gradually eroded. They have slowly given up their traditional ways of life such as dressing, religion and many of the rituals and customs. Educated Ifugaos migrate to other places to seek employment and better incomes, leaving behind an ageing farming populace. The foundation of the sustainability of the IRT system that is the Ifugaos' culture is in real danger. With the growing upland urban population, some terraces have been converted to residential use, and even woodlots have been cleared to accommodate the housing demand. Such conversion is a major threat to the IRT system. It will not only affect the water storage and biodiversity but its aesthetic value as well.

Part C: Maps

in separate attachment

PART IV THREATS, ROOT CAUSES AND BARRIERS ANALYSIS

Threats and Associated Biological Impacts	Root Causes	Key Barriers	Solutions	Baseline
Loss of the customary institutions and forms of social organization that underpin management of GIAHS	Replacement of these by modern state institutions	<u>Barrier: Awareness</u> • State does not recognize importance of customary institutions and forms of social organization • Global importance and value of the indigenous and traditional agricultural systems that are critical for conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity of global significance are not recognized at the national levels. • International and national institutions tend to work on specific aspects of agricultural biodiversity and indigenous traditional agricultural systems; none so far take an integrated and coherent global approach to identify the most valuable systems and undertake the necessary work	<u>Barrier removal: Global recognition and advocacy</u> • Draw high-level attention to Articles 8(j) and 10(c) of CBD, and CoP Resolution III/11, which call on Parties, *inter alia*, to protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional practices. • Raise awareness at international, national and sub-national levels about the global importance of indigenous traditional systems of managing agricultural biodiversity, cultural heritage and wildlife associated with customary agricultural practices, based on the CBD CoP 5 Work	The baseline includes a number of disparate initiatives and activities operating at various political levels and geographic scales that could be aligned and strengthened under the umbrella of a global network of GIAHS. Some examples are provided below. <u>Multi-lateral environmental protection agreements</u> Convention on Biological Diversity: Work Programme on Agricultural Biodiversity (see Annex xx) and Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy World Heritage Convention:
Abandonment of the traditional cultivation and farming methods. This leads to: • Severe genetic erosion, on a global scale, of indigenous agricultural biodiversity ranging from varieties of potatoes and maize to farmed fish and livestock • Loss of wild species associated with traditional agricultural systems	Declining populations in rural areas and general urbanization trends mean gaps in the transmission of traditional methods to younger generations Loss of the customary institutions and forms of social organization (including crucial gender roles) that underpin management of GIAHS because these are being replaced by state institutions			

Threats and Associated Biological Impacts	Root Causes	Key Barriers	Solutions	Baseline
Conversion of land and habitat in and around traditionally managed fields to alternative uses such as unsustainable intensive farming, plantations, housing. For example, in the case of the Philippines, highly diverse forest re-growth (*muyong*) upstream from Ifugao rice terraces is being replaced by single species plantations for construction wood to provide housing for the growing population. Another example is from the Chiloe Islands where salmon farms are polluting sweet and salt water resources. In China, the introduction of HYR varieties and related pesticides have undermined the association between rice varieties and carps, leading to losses in the diversity of domesticated and wild aquatic diversity The impacts of land conversion include: • Severe genetic erosion, on a global scale, of indigenous agricultural biodiversity ranging from varieties of potatoes and maize to farmed fish and livestock • Loss of wild species associated with traditional agricultural systems) • Introduction of invasive species and varieties • Loss of useful trees and other species, including ethno-pesticides and ethno-medicines • Elimination/ reduction of associated functional biodiversity such as pollinators • Disruptions in the water cycle in the catchment area which has severe downstream effects on the rice terraces • Soil erosion, landslides, land degradation and desertification	Traditional systems cannot compete with short-term financial returns from alternative uses of the land	(scientific, political, economic and cultural) to promote their long term sustainability <u>Barrier: Policy failure</u> • Agricultural development dominated by sectoral approaches, with a subsequent lack of integrated and ecologically sustainable farming approaches. • The importance of traditional management systems, forms of social organisation and customary law for the conservation and adaptive management of biodiversity is often poorly understood, leading to a tendency to replace these with national legal, institutional and cultural homogeneity. • Low priority is given to in situ conservation and local knowledge in development of agro-biodiversity conservation efforts by research, development and rural service organisations. <u>Barrier: Institutional capacity</u> • State institutions do not have the knowledge, information, or tools to provide appropriate support to these agricultural systems nor do they have adequate mechanisms for involving indigenous and traditional communities in decision making.	Programme on Agricultural biodiversity • Put in place a process at the international level to identify GIAHS based on internationally accepted definition and criteria. <u>Barrier removal: Strengthening of policy environment</u> • Develop pilot programmes in key countries and agricultural systems in order to devise appropriate models for national policies and plans that support long-term adaptive management of GIAHS. Such mainstreaming would ensure that the intrinsic value of GIAHS is not only recognized, but also reflected in allocation of state resources. <u>Barrier removal: Institutional strengthening</u> • Developing capacity of state institutions to support conservation of GIAHS • Demonstrate collaborative management system that brings together state and customary	List of World Heritage Sites incorporating the Cultural Landscape category Convention to Combat Desertification: regional implementation annexes; sub-regional programmes and national action plans Ramsar Convention: wise use of wetlands and national wetland resource strategies; Wetlands of International Importance UNESCO MAB – Biosphere Reserve network <u>Inter-governmental initiatives</u> Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture <u>International NGO initiatives</u> Birdlife International: Important Bird Areas programme WWF/ The Nature Conservancy: Global Ecoregions Programme IUCN: Expert Commission programmes (especially WCPA and SSC) <u>National initiatives</u>

Threats and Associated Biological Impacts	Root Causes	Key Barriers	Solutions	Baseline
Displacement and dilution of traditional varieties such as is taking place in the oases of the Maghreb region. The attendant impact is: • loss of species diversity within and between farms which is leading to the loss of agro-ecosystem resilience to climate variability, pests, and diseases (especially *bayoud*)	Homogenization of the agricultural sector due to international market pressures and indiscriminate promotion of modern agricultural technologies Traditional farmers have problems with access to and storage of high quality native seeds (e.g., Peru)	<u>Barrier: Community capacities</u> • Indigenous and traditional farmers do not have the ability to develop appropriate responses to external pressures that can allow them to continue their unique agricultural practices (for e.g., tapping into niche markets for their products as an alternative to competing with products of homogenized agriculture, developing agricultural tourism) <u>Barrier: Market failure</u> • The hidden (subsistence) contribution and multiple benefits (including environmental) of traditional agricultural systems to the national economy is not monetised.	institutions. <u>Barrier removal: Knowledge, methodologies, tools</u> • Capacity development at site-level to promote effective conservation of GIAHS <u>Barrier removal: Capacity for accessing markets</u> • Development of capacities at the site level to access niche markets in tourism and biodiversity-based products.	Pilot country baseline information to be provided in ICAs per country Chile (Chiloe Island); China (rice fish system, Zhejang Province); Algeria and Tunisia (Maghreb oases: Béni Isguen, Gafsa); Peru (agriculture of the southern Andes); Philippines (Ifugao rice terraces

PART V: STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS AND PARTICIPATION PLAN

A: STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

An analysis of stakeholders relevant for the Project at international level (Outcomes 1 and 4) was undertaken during the PDF-A stage and further developed during the PDF-B stage. The identification of the stakeholders in 6 pilot systems in the 6 Pilot Countries was undertaken as part of the PDF-B stage. The process has yielded a list of stakeholders, with key ones having been involved in project development. All stakeholders are described from two perspectives (i) their potential role to influence the delivery of project outcomes and (ii) their potential benefits from the Project. The stakeholders are described in the table below in terms of their roles and mandates relevant to the different project Outcomes, interest in the project and potential impact on the project.

Key Stakeholder	Relevant Mandate	Interest in the project	Potential Impact on Project Outcomes
Outcome 1: An internationally accepted system for recognition of GIAHS is in place (Global)			
FAO	• GEF IA/EA • Country Programs relevant to rural development	• Creating linkages with other FAO-GEF Projects and FAO Country Programs • Developing linkages between MDGs 1 and 7	• Mainstream GIAHS considerations in FAO country programs and other GEF Projects under their mandate as IA/EA.
UNESCO	• Host the World Heritage Convention, Convention on Cultural Diversity and the MAB secretariat	• Strengthening approaches to the conservation and management of World Heritage Sites of the sub-category of Cultural Landscapes, in particular the Ifugao Rice Terraces (on the WH in danger list) • Avoiding duplication of their efforts for World Heritage Conservation • Strengthening Approaches to MAB biospheres conservation, by improving understanding of relevant sustainable agricultural practices for biodiversity in buffer zones	• UNESCO WHC expressed its willingness to explore the establishment of a new category of World Heritage for agricultural heritage systems under the WHC, concrete steps will be explored during the Project; • Sharing methods, case studies and expertise with WHC and MAB • Mainstreaming GIAHS considerations in MAB Programme and in the further development of the Declaration on Cultural Diversity
CBD-Sec	• Responsible for negotiation of the further development of articles 10c and 8j	• Ensuring implementation of articles 10c and 8j according to the principles of the ecosystems approach	• Develop and mainstream GIAHS consideration through COP and other relevant meetings in the implementation of art. 10c and 8j and other relevant areas.
FAO	• Responsible for the implementation of the CBD-Agricultural Biodiversity Work Program • Host the CGRFA, COFO, COFI and COAG • Host the Secretariat of the ITPGRFA • Program of Work and Budget includes many relevant elements in the areas of	• Identifying relevant agricultural practices and methods for sustainable rural development, conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity and enhancing food and livelihood security (in the context of the World Food Summit Declaration and Plan of Action and MDGs 1 and 7) • The CGRFA has asked it's secretariat to propose a Multi-year program of Work for the Commission, including integrated agro-ecosystem approaches. GIAHS has been	• Mainstreaming GIAHS considerations in FAO's normative and field activities • Promote an International enabling environment policy environment through the CGRFA and other relevant Commissions.

Key Stakeholder	Relevant Mandate	Interest in the project	Potential Impact on Project Outcomes
	agricultural biodiversity, rural development, landtenure, nutrition, organic agriculture, forestry, fisheries, sustainable development and rural participation.	identified as a possible area of policy development • Insuring the implementation of farmers rights (art. 9) of the ITPGRFA • Development of the FAO work with indigenous peoples and traditional communities • Follow up to the World Food Day on Agriculture and inter-cultural dialogue	
UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues	• As advisory body to ECOSOC it proposes recommendation on indigenous issues, including recommendations to FAO in the area of Biodiversity and Indigenous Food Systems	• Promoting awareness and understanding of indigenous peoples cultural practices relating to food, agriculture and biodiversity • Insuring that GIAHS takes the perspectives, issues and rights of the indigenous groups it consults into account in the project implementation	• Ensuring grass roots to international linkages • Provide policy advice to further development of an international system for the recognition of GIAHS
UNU/PLEC	• Provides knowledge, methods and training, incl. in the areas of agricultural biodiversity and adaptive management • Maintains extensive network with national and international scientific institutions	• Promote the Outcomes and findings of it's People Land and Ecosystems Conservation (PLEC) programme through other projects	• Ensure the scientific underwriting of the concept and approach of GIAHS • Provide case studies and identify sites for replication
IFAD	• Provides funding for agriculture and rural development in developing countries, including specifically for indigenous peoples and traditional communities	• GIAHS could provide opportunities for projects relevant for its program for indigenous peoples • Outcome 1 could provide a basis for the development of the IFAD policy for IPs, and donor strategy	• Provide funding for Outcome 1 (and other Outcomes), including through mainstreaming GIAHS in their donor strategy • Establishment of a platform on indigenous issues in food and agriculture in collaboration with FAO, UNPFII, WFP
World Bank	• Provides funding for rural development • GEF-IA	• Outcome 1 could impact on relevant programs fro rural development • Opportunities for sharing lessons learnt and creating synergies with other GEF Projects	• Mainstream GIAHS considerations in relevant programs for rural development • Ensure replication of GIAHS considerations through other GEF projects
UNEP	• Hosts secretariats of CBD and CCD • IA for GEF	• GIAHS provides an opportunity for implementing the environmental conventions • Opportunities for sharing lessons learnt and creating synergies with other GEF Projects	• Identify linkages and opportunities for replication through its role as GEF-IA • Identify international environmental policy opportunities for mainstreaming GIAHS considerations
The International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)	• International technical and capacity building organisation in the area of heritage conservation, including on the management and policy making for the	• GIAHS provides an opportunity to promote it's work on the conservation of heritage landscapes	• As technical and capacity building organisation ICCROM could Ensure the scientific underwriting of the concept and approach of GIAHS • ICCROM can provide training to policy makers on the GIAHS concept and approach

Key Stakeholder	Relevant Mandate	Interest in the project	Potential Impact on Project Outcomes
	conservation of "heritage landscapes"		
CGIAR institutions: (IPGRI/ CYMITT/ CIP)	• Research and technical advice on traditional agricultural systems	• Promoting their knowledge and tools in the GIAHS Project • Opportunities for research	• As technical and research institutions the CGIAR system could help ensure the scientific underwriting of the concept and approach of GIAHS
Governments Pilot Countries	• Ratified the CBD and CCD • Participate in relevant policy arena's	• Promoting the conservation and valuation of their natural agricultural heritage through international mechanisms	• Political support in relevant policy arena's • Promote GIAHS in their respective regions
Bilateral Donors (NL, GTZ, NO, and others)	• Many have working programs on agriculture, rural development and agricultural biodiversity	• Promoting the rights of IPs and marginalised groups, as well-as biodiversity concerns in relevant international policy on Rural Development, Environment and Culture	• Financial support for long term program • Political support for Outcome 1 • Adopting GIAHS considerations in their donor policies
Private Donors TCF / Rockefeller etc.	• Fund projects in areas of relevance to agricultural biodiversity, bio-cultural systems and IPs	• Opportunities for funding highly visible project in relevant areas of their funding programs	• Networking and donor support for Outcome 1 and long term program
International Networks and Fora on Indigenous Peoples' Issues (IIFB, IWBN, IITC, Rigoberta Mebchu Foundation)	• Spokespersons in the international arena and facilitators of consultations with grass roots indigenous communities on issues in international policy of importance to them	• Promoting awareness and understanding of indigenous peoples cultural practices relating to food, agriculture and biodiversity • Ensuring indigenous peoples perspectives, interests and rights are taken into account	• Ensuring grass roots to international linkages (participation) • Provide constructive policy advice on the development of an international system for the recognition of GIAHS • Ensuring linkages between indigenous peoples representation in various international policy processes
International NGOs, including: ETC group, ITDG, Via Campesina, League for Pastoral Peoples, CARE and IUCN, WWF, Roman Forum	• Voice specific concerns of civil society groups on issues relating to GIAHS • Lobby policy makers • Provide technical advice	• Ensure that the specific concerns of their organisations are taken into account • Synergies with relevant programs for sharing lessons learnt and case studies	• Provide policy advice, raise awareness and create political will for Outcome 1 through their networks • Help identify opportunities for mainstreaming and replication through civil society projects and programs (for instance Ecoagriculture)
Universities and other research institutions (University of Kent, Wageningen, etc)	• Provide education, research and publications on relevant aspects of GIAHS	• Research interests	• As research and knowledge institutions, help ensure the scientific underwriting of the concept and approach of GIAHS • Do research on relevant policy questions relating to Outcome 1
Outcome 2: The conservation and adaptive management of globally significant agricultural biodiversity harboured in GIAHS is mainstreamed in sectoral and inter-sectoral plans and policies in pilot countries (National)			
Chile			

Key Stakeholder	Relevant Mandate	Interest in the project	Potential Impact on Project Outcomes
CONAMA (National Environmental Council)	Responsible government institution for National Agency in charge of the environmental laws, policy formulation, and environmental project management and mainstreaming environmental issues (including Environmental Conventions) in other ministries and the NBSAP	• Implementation of NBSAP objectives	• Lead government institution • Inclusion of GIAHS considerations in NBSAP • Mainstreaming GIAHS considerations in other ministries
Ministry of Agriculture	Responsible ministry for policy formulation in the agricultural sector and through their decentralized offices and specialized agencies for technical assistance and extension	• Implementing sustainable agricultural practices and agricultural biodiversity conservation • Promoting sustainable natural resource management • Strengthening national benefits from the agricultural sector through tapping into niche markets	• Inclusion of GIAHS considerations in agricultural policies
National Council for culture and the Arts	Responsible institution for cultural heritage issues	• to be explored	• Adoption of GIAHS considerations in cultural heritage policies and plans
Instituto de Desarrollo Agropecuario, INDAP, Regional Office Los Lagos, región X	Agricultural development of the rural areas of the country.	• Implementing sustainable agricultural practices • Promoting sustainable natural resource management • Strengthening national benefits from the agricultural sector through tapping into niche markets	• Technical support and co-funding, regional policy issues (extension, micro-credit, soil recuperation)
3 Farming communities (2 traditional / 1 indigenous)	Primary custodians of agricultural biodiversity. Traditional Rural inhabitants that have live for centuries in Chiloé Island using the local resources, mostly carryng out a subsistence kind of forestry-agricultural production. Through the modernization process of the country the local communities face new scenarios that have influence and impact the conservation of the agricultural heritage and indigenous knowledge.	• Continuation of a way of life • Improved livelihood benefits • Recognition of their cultural heritage, rights and institutions	• Custodians of the agricultural biodiversity represented through customary institutions. The communities have a strong rural tradition and the potential to create pilot GIAHS sites. • Identification of policy bottlenecks and opportunities for realizing GIAHS objectives
Governor of Chiloé	Representing the national central government in the Province of Chiloé. It administrates parts of the regional fund for development and is an important political stakeholder.	• Promotion of the visibility of Chiloé as a place of great cultural, environmental and tourism interest	• Local Policy issues, co-funding and important sponsor of GIAHS Chiloé.
3 Municipalities	Representing the national central government in the Province of	• Achieving economic development capitalizing on agricultural heritage	• Local Policy issues, co-funding and important sponsor of GIAHS Chiloé.

Key Stakeholder	Relevant Mandate	Interest in the project	Potential Impact on Project Outcomes
	Chiloé. It administrates parts of the regional fund for development and is an important political stakeholder.		
Centro de Tecnología y Educación (CET)	Research centre focused on organic agriculture, rural development, education and indigenous farmer oriented technology	• Lead mandated implementing organization. GIAHS objectives co-incide with capacity, values and mission of this NGO	• CET will facilitate local-national policy dialogue with CONAMA through a participatory process using both its national centre and local office
Bishop of Chiloé Msgr .Ysern	Religious and moral authority in Chiloé and Chile	• Promoting human centered and rights based rural development on Chiloé that is supportive of local cultural values and the role of people as custodians of the ecosystem	• Msgr. Ysern is a moral authority and strong supporter of the cultural identity and environmental conservation of Chiloé with influence on public opinion and policy-makers at national level.
UNESCO-CO	Support national implementation of WHC and other international programs on cultural issues, science and education	• Promote cultural heritage and diversity considerations in Chile	• Provide linkages with cultural and education sectors of the government of Chile
FAO-CO	Responsible for implementation UN development activities and GEF Projects in Chile	• Ensure linkages and co-ordination with FAO Country program	• Improve co-ordination and integration with other FAO-led activities
FAO – Regional Office	Technical, policy and logistical support for agricultural and rural development	• Support World Food Summit objectives, promote sustainable rural development and conservation of agricultural biodiversity and genetic resources for food and agriculture	• Ensure linkages with other national and regional FAO-led programs of technical and policy nature
Peru			
CONAM – National Environmental Council (National and regional office)	Responsible government institution for National Agency in charge of the environmental laws, policy formulation, and environmental project management and mainstreaming environmental issues (including Environmental Conventions) in other ministries and the NBSAP	• Implementation of NBSAP objectives	• Lead government institution • Inclusion of GIAHS considerations in NBSAP • Mainstreaming GIAHS considerations in other ministries
INIA (Nacional)	INIA is the lead national institution on agricultural research and extension. Their work includes programs on native crops and cameloids	• improve technical services for agricultural development in remote areas with traditional agricultural systems and biodiversity	• provide scientific and technical underwriting of policies • mainstream GIAHS considerations in research and extension work
Farming communities of 4 Micro-watersheds Department of Cusco • Micro-cuencas del Carmen in the	Primary custodians of agricultural biodiversity.	• Continuation of a way of life • Improved livelihood benefits • Recognition of their cultural heritage, rights and institutions	• Custodians of the agricultural biodiversity represented through customary institutions. The communities have a strong rural tradition and the potential to create pilot GIAHS sites. • Identification of policy bottlenecks and opportunities for realizing GIAHS objectives

Key Stakeholder	Relevant Mandate	Interest in the project	Potential Impact on Project Outcomes
Vilcanota valley • Cuenca de Lares Department of Puno • Micro Cuenca de San José • Comunidad de Caritamaya, y CC de la microcuenca, provincia Acora			
• Municipalities in 4 Micro-cuencas	Municipalities are responsible for presenting at provincial and district level yearly plans and budget for rural development	• promotion of local rural development • positive visibility of municipalities	• Inclusion of GIAHS considerations in yearly plans and budgets for rural development
2 Regional Governments	Regional policies and programs include agro-biodiversity conservation plans and food security plans	• promotion of agricultural biodiversity, food security and rural development	• Inclusion of GIAHS considerations in regional plans and budgets
2 NGO's • CARE (San José y Ccaritamaya) • Arariwa (El Carmen y Lares)	CARE and Arariwa have a history of working with farmers communities in their respective regions of several decades. They provide a strong baseline of agricultural biodiversity and rural development activities in the project localities	○ promotion of agricultural biodiversity, food security and rural development	○ local facilitation of workshops identifying policy bottlenecks and opportunities
CIP	The Lima based CGIAR institute includes activities for the ex-situ and in-situ conservation of native potato varieties	• promotion of agricultural biodiversity, food security and rural development, as related to native patatoe varieties	• provide scientific and technical underwriting of policies in areas of in-situ conservation of patatoe varieties and access and benefit sharing • mainstream GIAHS considerations in research program
Parque de la Papa /ANDES	Frontrunner initiative of the NGO ANDES for the conservation and protection of Andean crops, traditional knowledge and agricultural heritage	• Ensuring conservation and protection of Andean crops and traditional knowledge recognising the rights of their custodians	• Contributing to development of policies for the protection of farmer's and indigenous rights over their biodiversity and traditional knowledge, by sharing lessons learnt
UNESCO-CO	Support national implementation of WHC and other international programs on cultural issues, science and education	• Promote cultural heritage and diversity considerations in Peru	• Provide linkages with cultural and education sectors of the government of Peru
FAO-CO	Responsible for implementation UN development activities and GEF Projects in Peru	• Ensure linkages and co-ordination with FAO Country program	• Improve co-ordination and integration with other FAO-led activities
FAO – Regional Office	Technical, policy and logistical support for agricultural and rural development	• Support World Food Summit objectives, promote sustainable rural development and	• Ensure linkages with other national and regional FAO-led programs of technical and policy nature

Key Stakeholder	Relevant Mandate	Interest in the project	Potential Impact on Project Outcomes
		conservation of agricultural biodiversity and genetic resources for food and agriculture	
China			
Chinese Academy of Science (CAS)	Responsible government institution for scientific research incl. in the areas of agriculture, natural resources, geography and biodiversity	• Research in the areas of biodiversity and heritage conservation	• Lead facilitating institution • CAS will lead a new center for heritage conservation that will include a unit for agricultural heritage • Provide scientific basis for policy devlopment
Farming communities villager group; some corporations (Yunshan aquatic product limited company, Renzhuang town field fish native-gene conservation company) Field fish specific community	Primary custodians of agricultural biodiversity.	• Continuation of a way of life • Improved livelihood benefits • Recognition of their cultural heritage, rights and institutions	• Custodians of the agricultural biodiversity represented through customary institutions. The communities have a strong rural tradition and the potential to create pilot GIAHS sites. • Identification of policy bottlenecks and opportunities for realizing GIAHS objectives
Other state institutions (nat / regional / local) MOA of China; Agricultural Technology Promotion Center of the MOA ; Bureau of agriculture of Zhejiang province; State Environmental Protection Administration; Travel agency of Qingtian National CBD and Biosafely office; National Biosafety Office, SEPA CITES Management Authority	Mandates in the area of agricultural, natural resources, biodiversity and protected areas policies	• Strengthened implementation of their respective mandates towards national and international objectives	• Provide policy, scientific technique and project formation support, offer opportunities of training and project evaluation. • Formulate, co-ordinate and implement GIAHS considerations in target policies
NGOs: Ecological Society of China; Chinese Society of Agro-ecological Environment	Each have specialized mandates, capacities and objectives relating to the conservation of agricultural biodiversity and heritage	• GIAHS provides a concept and framework to realize their objectives	• Provide policy advice

Key Stakeholder	Relevant Mandate	Interest in the project	Potential Impact on Project Outcomes
Protection; Agricultural society of China; China Biodiversity Conservation Foundation; Rice-fish farming system society.			
China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED).	Oversee liaison and promote synergies between national policies and international co-operation including conventions and treaties	• Ensuring coordinated efforts between international objectives and law and national policies and programs	• Provide policy advice on embedding GIAHS national policy considerations into international law and objectives
Provincial government of Qintiang	provincial policy and development planning	• Capturing development benefits of the agricultural heritage of Qintiang province	• Include GIAHS considerations in provincial policies and plans for rural development, organic agriculture, education, culture and niche tourism
UNESCO-CO	Support national implementation of WHC and other international programs on cultural issues, science and education	• Promote cultural heritage and diversity considerations in China	• Provide linkages with cultural and education sectors of the government of China
UNDP-CO	Responsible for implementation UN development activities and GEF Projects in Chile	• Ensure linkages and co-ordination with UNDP Country program	• Improve co-ordination and integration with other UNDP-led activities
FAO – Regional Office and CO	Technical, policy and logistical support for agricultural and rural development	• Support World Food Summit objectives, promote sustainable rural development and conservation of agricultural biodiversity and genetic resources for food and agriculture	• Ensure linkages with other national and regional FAO-led programs of technical and policy nature
UNU	PLEC (GEF OP12) Project (ended) has produced many lessons on adaptive management of agricultural biodiversit	• UNU is interested to mainstream the lessons learnt from PLEC	• provide scientific basis for GIAHS considerate policies
Philippines			
Bureau of Soils and Water Management Department of Agriculture (DA)	DA attached agency, whose legal mandate is to advise and render assistance on matters relative to the utilization and management of land and water resources	• Ensuring sustainable land and water management in Ifugao	• Responsible government institution and lead facilitating institution for this Outcome • Co-funding
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	DENR is the primary government agency responsible for the conservation, management, development and proper use of the country's environment and natural resources, including those	• Strengthening the implementation of NBSAPs and sustainable management of biodiversity and forest resources	• Implementation of GIAHS considerations in protected areas and forest policies;

Key Stakeholder	Relevant Mandate	Interest in the project	Potential Impact on Project Outcomes
	protected areas, watershed areas and lands of the public domain, as well as the licensing and regulation of all natural resources utilization.		
Department of Land Reform (DLR)	Responsible for institutional and legal mechanisms on land tenure and resource tenure security.	• Ensuring secure access to natural resources for rural development	• Promoting landtenure and land reform policies that are consistent with cultural practices for sustainable natural resource management and GIAHS considerations in other potential GIAHS systems
Department of Agriculture (DA)	The DA is responsible for the promotion of agricultural development growth, provides the policy framework, helps direct public investments, and in partnership with local government units (LGUs) provides the support services necessary to make agriculture and agri-based enterprises profitable and to help spread the benefits of development to the poor, particularly those in rural areas.	• Agricultural and rural development	• Inclusion of GIAHS considerations in agricultural policies • Co-funding
Local Government Units of Ifugao (LGUs)	The LGU refers to the territorial and political subdivisions, and local autonomy, by virtue of Law, they shall manage and take care of the resources and the welfare of the people within their area of jurisdiction.	• promotion of local rural development • positive visibility of municipalities • development of tourism potential • conservation of World Heritage Site	• Facilitation and implementation of local policy issues and public investments; • Collaborators, facilitators and co-funding institutions • Responsible for the continued monitoring of policy impacts during and after the project completion.
Farming communities	Primary custodians of agricultural biodiversity.	• Continuation of a way of life • Improved livelihood benefits • Recognition of their cultural heritage, rights and institutions	• Custodians of the agricultural biodiversity represented through customary institutions. • Identification of policy bottlenecks and opportunities for realizing GIAHS objectives
State Colleges and Universities	SCUs are responsible for generation and diffusion of knowledge in the broader range of disciplines relevant and responsive to the dynamically changing domestic and international environment.	• research interest	• Providing technical and scientific advice on policy issues
Department of Tourism (DOT)	The primary government agency charged with the responsibility to encourage, promote, and develop tourism as a major socio-economic activity to generate foreign currency and employment	• Development of niche agro-tourism	• Formulation of guidelines for low-impact agro-tourism in Ifugao

Key Stakeholder	Relevant Mandate	Interest in the project	Potential Impact on Project Outcomes
	and to spread the benefits of tourism to both the private and public sector.		
Governor of Ifugao	Regional governance	• Regional development	• Ensure regional support for mainstreaming GIAHS considerations in Ifugao
NGOs (Save the Ifugao Rice Terraces; Tebtebba)	specific respective mandates relate to Ifugao heritage conservation and rights of indigenous peoples	• Insuring participation of local communities	• Capacity building and facilitation for participation of communities in policy dialogue • Sharing lessons learnt • Providing policy advice
IRT Conservation Plan			• Integrate GIAHS concept into current action programmes and activities including allocation of resources
UNESCO-CO	Support national implementation of WHC and other international programs on cultural issues, science and education	• Promote cultural heritage and diversity considerations	• Provide linkages with cultural and education sectors of the government of the Philippines
FAO-CO	Responsible for implementation UN development activities and GEF Projects in Chile	• Ensure linkages and co-ordination with FAO Country program	• Improve co-ordination and integration with other FAO-led activities
FAO – Regional Office	Technical, policy and logistical support for agricultural and rural development	• Support World Food Summit objectives, promote sustainable rural development and conservation of agricultural biodiversity and genetic resources for food and agriculture	• Ensure linkages with other national and regional FAO-led programs of technical and policy nature
Algeria			
Ministry of Environment	Ministry responsible for the conservation, management, development and proper use of the country's environment and natural resources, including those protected areas, watershed areas and lands of the public domain, as well as the licensing and regulation of all natural resources utilization. (incl. NBSAPs)	• Implementation of national and international commitments and plans on the conservation of agricultural biodiversity	• Mainstreaming GIAHS considerations in national environmental policies
Local direction of Ministry of environment	Local implementation of national environmental policies and programs	• Implementation of national and international commitments and plans on the conservation of biodiversity at local level	• Identifying policy bottlenecks, opportunities, as well as implementation and monitoring of impacts at local level • Co-facilitating local-national policy dialogues
Ministry of agriculture and rural development	The MOA is responsible for sector policies on agricultural biodiversity and natural resource management	• Implementing sustainable agricultural practices and agricultural biodiversity conservation • Promoting sustainable natural resource management • Strengthening national benefits from the agricultural sector through tapping into niche markets	• Mainstreaming GIAHS considerations in national agricultural policies
Direction des Services	Local implementation of national	• Implementation of national and international	• Co-facilitating local-national policy dialogues

Key Stakeholder	Relevant Mandate	Interest in the project	Potential Impact on Project Outcomes
Agricoles (Local direction of Ministry of agriculture)	agricultural policies and programs	commitments and plans on the conservation of agricultural biodiversity at local level	• Identifying policy bottlenecks, opportunities, as well as implementation and monitoring of impacts at local level
Union of farmers (professionnel organisation)	promotion of agricultural producers' interest	• Ensuring benefits of GIAHS initiative are accrued by farmers	• mobilization of farmers • lobby and public awareness • policy advice
Chambre de l'Agriculture (professionnel organisation)	promotion of agricultural sectors' interest	• Ensuring benefits of GIAHS initiative are accrued by farmers	• mobilization of farmers • lobby and public awareness • policy advice
INRAA	National research institution for the agricultural sector	• Research interest	• providing scientific advice on mainstreaming GIAHS considerations into national agricultural policy
IPGRI regional office	CGIAR institute for plant genetic resources conservation and sustainable use	• Research interest	• Lead facilitating institution designated by Government • Main facilitator of policy dialogues
Farming community of Beni Isguen Oasis	Primary custodians of agricultural biodiversity.	• Continuation of a way of life • Improved livelihood benefits • Recognition of their cultural heritage, rights and institutions	• Custodians of the agricultural biodiversity represented through customary institutions. • Identification of policy bottlenecks and opportunities for realizing GIAHS objectives
APEB Association pour la protection de l'environnement de Beni Isguen (NGO)	Local NGO for environmental protection	• Insuring participation of local communities	• Capacity building and facilitation for participation of communities in policy dialogue • Sharing lessons learnt • Providing policy advice
BP « Association Blue Peace El Atteuf» (NGO)	Local NGO	• Insuring participation of local communities	• Capacity building and facilitation for participation of communities in policy dialogue • Sharing lessons learnt • Providing policy advice
ATDO « Association Tazdayt Dlal Wassane Beni Isguen" (NGO)	Local NGO	• Insuring participation of local communities	• Capacity building and facilitation for participation of communities in policy dialogue • Sharing lessons learnt • Providing policy advice
Univerisity of Ouergla	Research and education	• Research and education	• Providing scientific advice on mainstreaming GIAHS considerations into national agricultural policy
Local Government	Local implementation of policies and plans on environment, agriculture, economic development and tourism	• Promotion of local interests	• Local planning and policy issues • Community mobilization
Conservación du Palmier Datier – OP 13 GEF FSP	Conservation of date palm varieties	• Mainstreaming of lessons learnt	• Sharing of lessons learned
UNESCO-CO	Support national implementation of WHC and other international programs on cultural issues, science and education	• Promote cultural heritage and diversity considerations	• Provide linkages with cultural and education sectors

Key Stakeholder	Relevant Mandate	Interest in the project	Potential Impact on Project Outcomes
FAO-CO	Responsible for implementation UN development activities and GEF Projects in Chile	• Ensure linkages and co-ordination with FAO Country program	• Improve co-ordination and integration with other FAO-led activities
FAO – Regional Office	Technical, policy and logistical support for agricultural and rural development	• Support World Food Summit objectives, promote sustainable rural development	• Ensure linkages with other national and regional FAO-led programs of technical and policy nature
Conservación du Palmier Datier – OP 13 GEF FSP	Conservation of date palm varieties	• Mainstreaming of lessons learnt	• Sharing of lessons learned
UNESCO-CO	Support national implementation of WHC and other international programs on cultural issues, science and education	• Promote cultural heritage and diversity considerations	• Provide linkages with cultural and education sectors
FAO-CO	Responsible for implementation UN development activities and GEF Projects in Chile	• Ensure linkages and co-ordination with FAO Country program	• Improve co-ordination and integration with other FAO-led activities
FAO – Regional Office	Technical, policy and logistical support for agricultural and rural development	• Support World Food Summit objectives, promote sustainable rural development	• Ensure linkages with other national and regional FAO-led programs of technical and policy nature
Tunisia			
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	Ministry responsible for the conservation, management, development and proper use of the country's environment and natural resources, including those protected areas, watershed areas and lands of the public domain, as well as the licensing and regulation of all natural resources utilization. (incl. NBSAPs)	• Implementation of national and international commitments and plans on the conservation of agricultural biodiversity	• Mainstreaming GIAHS considerations in national environmental policies
Ministry of Agriculture and hydraulic resources	The MOA is responsible for sector policies on agricultural biodiversity and natural resource management	• Implementing sustainable agricultural practices and agricultural biodiversity conservation • Promoting sustainable natural resource management • Strengthening national benefits from the agricultural sector through tapping into niche markets	• Mainstreaming GIAHS considerations in national agricultural policies
Local direction of Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	Local implementation of national environmental policies and programs	• Implementation of national and international commitments and plans on the conservation of biodiversity at local level	• Identifying policy bottlenecks, opportunities, as well as implementation and monitoring of impacts at local level • Co-facilitating local-national policy dialogues
Local direction of Ministry of Agriculture and hydraulic resources	Local implementation of national agricultural policies and programs	• Implementation of national and international commitments and plans on the conservation of agricultural biodiversity at local level	• Co-facilitating local-national policy dialogues • Identifying policy bottlenecks, opportunities, as well as implementation and monitoring of impacts at local level

Key Stakeholder	Relevant Mandate	Interest in the project	Potential Impact on Project Outcomes
Groupement Interprofessionnel des Fruit (professional organisation)	promotion of agricultural producers' interest	• Ensuring benefits of GIAHS initiative are accrued by farmers	• mobilization of farmers • lobby and public awareness • policy advice
IPGRI regional office	CGIAR institute for plant genetic resources conservation and sustainable use	• Research interest	• Lead facilitating institution designated by Government • Main facilitator of policy dialogues
Organisation of farmers (professional organization)	promotion of agricultural producers' interest	• Ensuring benefits of GIAHS initiative are accrued by farmers	• mobilization of farmers • lobby and public awareness • policy advice
Farming community of Gafsa Oasis and their organizations: Irrigation, cooperative, etc.	Primary custodians of agricultural biodiversity.	• Continuation of a way of life • Improved livelihood benefits • Recognition of their cultural heritage, rights and institutions	• Custodians of the agricultural biodiversity represented through customary institutions. • Identification of policy bottlenecks and opportunities for realizing GIAHS objectives
Local Government	Local implementation of policies and plans on environment, agriculture, economic development and tourism	• Promotion of local interests	• Local planning and policy issues • Community mobilization
Institut National du patrimoine	Responsible institution for cultural heritage issues	• Promotion of cultural heritage conservation incl. agricultural heritage linked with other heritage aspects of Oasis	• Adoption of GIAHS considerations in cultural heritage policies and plans
Club UNESCO Tozeur (NGO)	NGO for cultural and education issues	• Promotion of cultural heritage conservation incl. agricultural heritage linked with other heritage aspects of Oasis	• Lobby • Technical advice
Appui aux Initiatives de Development (AID) – NGO	NGO for local development	• Insuring participation of local communities	• Capacity building and facilitation for participation of communities in policy dialogue • Sharing lessons learnt • Providing policy advice
University of Gafsa	Research and education	• Research and education	• Providing scientific advice on mainstreaming GIAHS considerations into national agricultural policy
Conservación du Palmier Datier – OP 13 GEF FSP	Conservation of date palm varieties	• Mainstreaming of lessons learnt	• Sharing of lessons learned
UNESCO-CO	Support national implementation of WHC and other international programs on cultural issues, science and education	• Promote cultural heritage and diversity considerations	• Provide linkages with cultural and education sectors
FAO-CO	Responsible for implementation UN development activities and GEF Projects in Chile	• Ensure linkages and co-ordination with FAO Country program	• Improve co-ordination and integration with other FAO-led activities
FAO – Regional Office	Technical, policy and logistical support for agricultural and rural	• Support World Food Summit objectives, promote sustainable rural development	• Ensure linkages with other national and regional FAO-led programs of technical and policy nature

Key Stakeholder	Relevant Mandate	Interest in the project	Potential Impact on Project Outcomes
	development		
Outcome 3: Globally significant agricultural biodiversity in pilot GIAHS is being managed effectively by indigenous and other traditional communities (Local)			
Chile			
3 Farming communities (2 traditional / 1 indigenous)	Primary custodians of agricultural biodiversity. Traditional Rural inhabitants that have live for centuries in Chiloé Island using the local resources, mostly carrying out a subsistence kind of forestry-agricultural production. Through the modernization process of the country the local communities face new scenarios that have influence and impact the conservation of the agricultural heritage and indigenous knowledge.	• Continuation of a way of life • Improved livelihood benefits • Recognition of their cultural heritage, rights and institutions	• Custodians of the agricultural biodiversity represented through customary institutions. • Implementation of sustainable and adaptive management practices of the agricultural biodiversity at field level
Centro de Tecnología y Educación (CET)	Research centre focused on organic agriculture, rural development, education and indigenous farmer oriented technology	• Lead mandated implementing organization. GIAHS objectives coincide with capacity, values and mission of this NGO	• CET will be lead responsible for facilitation, implementation and monitoring of outcome 3 (mandated by CONAMA) • Technical support and research
3 Municipalities	Representing the national central government in the Province of Chiloé. It administrates parts of the regional fund for development and is an important political stakeholder.	• Achieving economic development capitalizing on agricultural heritage	• Local Policy support • Co-funding and through municipal plans and budgets.
Project Bosque Modelo Chiloé (UNDP/GEF-BD-MSP on temperate rain forest conservation)	Forest conservation, biodiversity management, sustainable development and social leadership work with indigenous communities. It's a Model Forest network program in conjunction with the Agricultural Ministry of Chile. The Chiloé Model Forest has a board that is composed by relevant figures of the local community (Bishop, Governor, Indigenous leaders, Government representative, agricultural office representative, Forestry agency representative, etc)	• Ensuring continued synergies between cultural agricultural practices and forest conservation on a wider landscape scale	• Collaboration on integrating traditional farming systems with forest conservation and use, including data exchange. • Important sponsor and co-funder of some activities.

Key Stakeholder	Relevant Mandate	Interest in the project	Potential Impact on Project Outcomes
Universidad ARCIS, Chiloé	Creation of the only Tertiary Education centre in Chiloé, focused on the students of Chiloé, aiming to give same education opportunities to the local community, with a strong social sense and pushing to establish modern education styles in Chile.	• research and education interest	• Technical advice / research support, and co-funding in some areas.
Chiloé-web	General mandate: Private company that host the web page www.chiloeweb.com. This web page is the main information site of the island.	• promotion of interests of Chiloé Island via the internet	• Support with publication of news, web support, advocacy and photo materials
Instituto de Desarrollo Agropecuario, INDAP, Regional Office Los Lagos, región X	Agricultural development of the rural areas of the country.	• Implementing sustainable agricultural practices • Promoting sustainable natural resource management • Strengthening national benefits from the agricultural sector through tapping into niche markets	• Technical support and co-funding (extension, micro-credit, soil recuperation)
Governor of Chiloé	Representing the national central government in the Province of Chiloé. It administrates parts of the regional fund for development and is an important political stakeholder.	• Promotion of the visibility of Chiloé as a place of great cultural, environmental and tourism interest	• Co-funding and important sponsor of GIAHS Chiloé.
Bishop of Chiloé Msgr .Ysern	Religious and moral authority in Chiloé and Chile	• Promoting human centred and rights based rural development on Chiloé that is supportive of local cultural values and the role of people as custodians of the ecosystem	• Public awareness • Moral and spiritual support to farmer communities
Local private sector	tourism	• Landscape and cultural characteristics of Chiloé are a major tourist attraction. These largely rely on typical agricultural practices and biodiversity • using local product in restaurants and shops	• provide a premium price to farmers for native biodiversity based agricultural products
FAO-CO	Responsible for implementation UN development activities and GEF Projects in Chile	• Ensure linkages and co-ordination with FAO Country program	• Improve co-ordination and integration with other FAO-led activities
FAO – Regional Office	Technical, policy and logistical support for agricultural and rural development	• Support World Food Summit objectives, promote sustainable rural development	• Ensure linkages with other national and regional FAO-led programs of technical and policy nature
Peru			
Farming communities of 4 Micro-watersheds Department of Cusco	Primary custodians of agricultural biodiversity.	• Continuation of a way of life • Improved livelihood benefits • Recognition of their cultural heritage, rights and institutions	• Custodians of the agricultural biodiversity represented through customary institutions. • Implementation of sustainable and adaptive management practices of the agricultural biodiversity at field level

Key Stakeholder	Relevant Mandate	Interest in the project	Potential Impact on Project Outcomes
• Micro-cuencas del Carmen in the Vilcanota valley • Cuenca de Lares Department of Puno • Micro Cuenca de San José • Comunidad de Caritamaya, y CC de la microcuenca, provincia Acora			
CONAM (regional)	Responsible government institution for National Agency in charge of the environmental laws, policy formulation, and environmental project management and mainstreaming environmental issues (including Environmental Conventions) in other ministries and the NBSAP	• Promotion of agricultural biodiversity conservation in Puno and Cusco districts	• The regional Office of Cusco-Puno will lead project implementation and ensure co-ordination with other CONAM programs in the region
INIA (Nacional)	INIA is the lead national institution on agricultural research and extension. Their work includes programs on native crops and cameloids	• improve technical services for agricultural development in remote areas with traditional agricultural systems and biodiversity	• provide scientific and technical underwriting of field activities • capacity building of farmers on technical issues relating to in-situ conservation and appropriate technologies
Experimental Station Andenes (INIA-Cusco),	Custodian of a large ex-situ collection of tubers and Andean cereals / Extension	• Promoting ex-situ in situ linkages • Proving extension on cultivation methods of native crops	• technical advice and training of farmers in appropriate technologies for native crops and livestock production
Experimental Station INIA-Puno	Expertise and extension on regional native crops and cameloids	• Proving extension on cultivation methods of native crops and raising cameloids	• technical advice and training of farmers in appropriate technologies for native crops and livestock production
Municipalities in 4 Micro-cuencas	Municipalities are responsible for presenting at provincial and district level yearly plans and budget for rural development	• promotion of local rural development • positive visibility of municipalities	• Inclusion of GIAHS considerations in yearly plans and budgets for rural development
2 Regional Governments	Regional policies and programs include agro-biodiversity conservation plans and food security plans	• promotion of agricultural biodiversity, food security and rural development	• Inclusion of GIAHS considerations in regional plans and budgets
4 NGO's • CARE (San José y Caritamaya) • Arariwa (El	CARE and Arariwa have a history of working with farmers communities in their respective regions of several decades. They provide a strong baseline of	○ promotion of agricultural biodiversity, food security and rural development	○ local facilitation and implementation of project activities (technical, economic, capacity building) ○ synergies with other programs of respective institutions

Key Stakeholder	Relevant Mandate	Interest in the project	Potential Impact on Project Outcomes
Carmen y Lares)	agricultural biodiversity and rural development activities in the project localities		
In-Situ Conservation of Native Cultivars and Wild relatives (UNDP-GEF-FSP OP13)	In-situ project (OP 13) on the conservation of traditional crop varieties, including in the Andes. The project will exchange data on crop varieties relevant for the project sites and build on the lessons learned. Farmer community cross-visits are foreseen to take place between the two projects pilot sites (ended 2005)	• ended 2005	• Building on methodologies, information and lessons learnt on in-situ conservation, production, transformation and commercialization of native crops and wild relatives
CIP	The Lima based CGIAR institute includes research activities for the ex-situ and in-situ conservation of native potato varieties	• research interest	• technical advice • develop linkages between in-situ and ex-situ collections
Parque de la Papa /ANDES	Frontrunner initiative of the NGO ANDES for the conservation and protection of Andean crops, traditional knowledge and agricultural heritage	• Ensuring conservation and protection of Andean crops and traditional knowledge recognising the rights of their custodians	• Contributing to development of strategies for the protection of farmer's and indigenous rights over their biodiversity and traditional knowledge, by sharing lessons learnt on setting up local biodiversity and TK registries based on customary law principles • Sharing lessons learnt on developing ex-situ / in-situ linkages with protective legal arrangements for protecting local communities TK
Other NGOs (PRATEC/ CESA/ IMA/ ITDG)	All four mentioned NGOs have long standing experience with agricultural biodiversity conservation and rural development based on perspectives and cultural practices of indigenous communities. They operate in communities adjacent or near to GIAHS pilot sites.	• Missions and approaches fully consistent with GIAHS • Share lessons and up scaling of approaches	• Technical advice • Sharing lessons learnt • Liaison with adjacent communities • Public awareness
Local schools (primary / secondary)	education of local youth	• teaching of youth on local agricultural tradition and biodiversity	• raised interest of youth in local agricultural tradition and biodiversity • incentive to youth to engage with older generations and learn more TK
La Asociación de Productores de transformadores de papa en Tunta de la cc de Chijichaya,, Ilave	farmers producers group for (transformed) native potatoes	• promoting local produce in the market • improving production, storage and transformation techniques for native potato varieties	• Community mobilization and development and implementation of appropriate technologies to improve livelihoods on the basis of local biodiversity
La Asociación de	farmers producers group for	• promoting local produce in the market	• Community mobilization and development and implementation

Key Stakeholder	Relevant Mandate	Interest in the project	Potential Impact on Project Outcomes
Transformadores de Carne de Alpaca en Charki, de Azangaro	Alpaca meat	• improving production, storage and transformation techniques for Alpaca meat	of appropriate technologies to improve livelihoods on the basis of local biodiversity
FAO-CO	Responsible for implementation UN development activities and GEF Projects in Chile	• Ensure linkages and co-ordination with FAO Country program	• Improve co-ordination and integration with other FAO-led activities
FAO – Regional Office	Technical, policy and logistical support for agricultural and rural development	• Support World Food Summit objectives, promote sustainable rural development	• Ensure linkages with other national and regional FAO-led programs of technical and policy nature
China			
Farming communities villager group; some local corporations (Yunshan aquatic product limited company, Renzhuang town field fish native-gene conservation company) Field fish specific community	Primary custodians of agricultural biodiversity.	• Continuation of a way of life • Improved livelihood benefits • Recognition of their cultural heritage, rights and institutions	• Custodians of the agricultural biodiversity represented through customary institutions. • Implementation of sustainable and adaptive management practices of the agricultural biodiversity at field level
Chinese Academy of Science (CAS)	Responsible government institution for scientific research incl. in the areas of agriculture, natural resources, geography and biodiversity	• Research in the areas of biodiversity and heritage conservation	• Lead facilitating institution • Liaise with local government • Provide technical advice and monitoring
Ex-patriot communities of former villagers of Lonxiang	substantial communities of family members in Asia, Europe, North America and Australia	• Supporting family members	• Public awareness • Investment and co-funding through remittances
Provincial government of Qintiang	provincial policy and development planning	• capturing environmental and development benefits of the agricultural heritage of Qintiang province • promotion of rice-fish tradition of Qintiang as a national heritage	• Include GIAHS considerations in provincial policies and plans for rural development, organic agriculture, education, culture and niche tourism • Facilitation and implementation of local project activities
NGOs: Ecological Society of China; Chinese Society of Agro-ecological Environment Protection; Agricultural society of China;	Each have specialized mandates, capacities and objectives relating to the conservation of agricultural biodiversity and heritage	• GIAHS provides a concept and framework to realize their objectives	• Provide the co-funding and technical advice on implementation and monitoring • Sharing of lessons learnt • Local training and capacity building • Community mobilization

Key Stakeholder	Relevant Mandate	Interest in the project	Potential Impact on Project Outcomes
China Biodiversity Conservation Foundation; Rice-fish farming system society.			
Liaison Projects / partners: Subproject of 973 plan about agro-biodiversity: Pest, disease and weeds control by species diversity (rice-fish system as a case study) in paddy field /Zhejiang University Research on biological functions of weedy species diversity conserved in farmland systems./Zhejiang University Research on restoration of metal polluted soil by using plant diversity in farmland systems. /Zhejiang University Research on response of crop and weed diversity to global changes (elevated CO2 and nitrogen deposition) /Zhejiang University Field fish culture construction, establish field fish culture museum /Local government Aquatic technique popularization /MOA-MOWEC, WEC of Qingtian. Aquatic development project at local level, such as establish a	Projects, research institutions with respective expertise in appropriate technologies for rice-fish production compatible with traditional practices	• Sharing expertise and lessons learnt • Research and education interests	• sharing lessons learnt and providing scientific basis for policies relating to GIAHS • Capacity building and training • Technical advice

Key Stakeholder	Relevant Mandate	Interest in the project	Potential Impact on Project Outcomes
native fry incubate base in Renzhuang town, and so on./ WEC of Qingtian, Renzhuang town field fish native-gene conservation company. Biological resources general survey/CAS Developing information management systems related to in-situ conservation of wild relatives./MOA Carry on environment education/State Environmental Protection Administration, National Biosafety Office, SEPA, CITES Management Authority.			
UNU	PLEC (GEF OP12) Project (ended) has produced many lessons on adaptive management of agricultural biodiversity, including in rice fish systems	• UNU is interested to mainstream the lessons learnt from PLEC	• GIAHS will build on lessons learnt
Local private sector	Tourism and fish breeding sector	• Agro-tourism development	• Potential to market biodiversity based local produce to tourists (national)
FAO-CO	Responsible for implementation UN development activities and GEF Projects in Chile	• Ensure linkages and co-ordination with FAO Country program	• Improve co-ordination and integration with other FAO-led activities
FAO – Regional Office	Technical, policy and logistical support for agricultural and rural development	• Support World Food Summit objectives, promote sustainable rural development	• Ensure linkages with other national and regional FAO-led programs of technical and policy nature
Philippines			
Farming communities	Primary custodians of agricultural biodiversity.	• Continuation of a way of life • Improved livelihood benefits • Recognition of their cultural heritage, rights and institutions	• Custodians of the agricultural biodiversity represented through customary institutions. • Implementation of sustainable and adaptive management practices of the agricultural biodiversity at field level
Bureau of Soils and Water Management Department of Agriculture (DA)	DA attached agency, whose legal mandate is to advise and render assistance on matters relative to the utilization and management of land and water resources	• Ensuring sustainable land and water management in Ifugao compatible with biodiversity conservation	• Lead government institution and co-facilitating institution • Co-funding

Key Stakeholder	Relevant Mandate	Interest in the project	Potential Impact on Project Outcomes
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	DENR is the primary government agency responsible for the conservation, management, development and proper use of the country's environment and natural resources, including those protected areas, watershed areas and lands of the public domain, as well as the licensing and regulation of all natural resources utilization.	• Strengthening the implementation of NBSAPs and sustainable management of biodiversity and forest resources	• Co-facilitating institution • Technical advice
Department of Agriculture (DA)	The DA is responsible for the promotion of agricultural development growth, provides the policy framework, helps direct public investments, and in partnership with local government units (LGUs) provides the support services necessary to make agriculture and agri-based enterprises profitable and to help spread the benefits of development to the poor, particularly those in rural areas.	• Agricultural and rural development	• technical advice • Co-funding
Department of Tourism (DOT)	The primary government agency charged with the responsibility to encourage, promote, and develop tourism as a major socio-economic activity to generate foreign currency and employment and to spread the benefits of tourism to both the private and public sector.	• Development of niche agro-tourism	• Help formulation plans for community-based low-impact agro-tourism in Ifugao
Governor of Ifugao	Regional governance	• Regional development	• Public awareness
Local Government Units of Ifugao (LGUs)	The LGU refers to the territorial and political subdivisions, and local autonomy, by virtue of Law, they shall manage and take care of the resources and the welfare of the people within their area of jurisdiction.	• promotion of local rural development • positive visibility of municipalities • development of tourism potential • conservation of World Heritage Site	• Facilitation and implementation local activities and incentives to support customary management of agricultural biodiversity; • Responsible for the continued monitoring of policy impacts during and after the project completion.
NGOs (Save the Ifugao Rice Terraces; Tebtebba)	specific respective mandates relate to Ifugao heritage conservation and rights of indigenous peoples	• Insuring participation of local communities	• Capacity building of local communities in technical and institutional aspects • Community mobilization • Sharing lessons learnt • Providing technical advice

Key Stakeholder	Relevant Mandate	Interest in the project	Potential Impact on Project Outcomes
IRT Conservation Plan	5 year plan for conservation of the World Heritage Site	• GIAHS approach supports and strengthens IRT-Plan	• Integrate GIAHS concept into current action programs and activities including allocation of resources
UNESCO-CO	Support national implementation of WHC and other international programs on cultural issues, science and education	• Promote heritage and diversity considerations in Ifugao • Conservation of World Heritage Site	• Promote and monitor IRT-Plan GIAHS linkages
Local private sector	Tourism sector	• Agro-tourism development • Marketing local produce	• Potential to market biodiversity based local produce to tourists
FAO-CO	Responsible for implementation UN development activities and GEF Projects in Chile	• Ensure linkages and co-ordination with FAO Country program	• Improve co-ordination and integration with other FAO-led activities
FAO – Regional Office	Technical, policy and logistical support for agricultural and rural development	• Support World Food Summit objectives, promote sustainable rural development	• Ensure linkages with other national and regional FAO-led programs of technical and policy nature
Algeria			
Farming community of Beni Isguen Oasis	Primary custodians of agricultural biodiversity.	• Continuation of a way of life • Improved livelihood benefits • Recognition of their cultural heritage, rights and institutions	• Custodians of the agricultural biodiversity represented through customary institutions. • Implementation of sustainable and adaptive management practices of the agricultural biodiversity at field level
Local direction of Ministry of environment	Local implementation of national environmental policies and programs	• Implementation of national and international commitments and plans on the conservation of biodiversity at local level	• Co-facilitating and implementing institution • Technical advice
Direction des Services Agricoles (Local direction of Ministry of agriculture)	Local implementation of national agricultural policies and programs	• Implementation of national and international commitments and plans on the conservation of agricultural biodiversity at local level	• Co- facilitating and implementing institution • Technical advice
Union of farmers (professional organization)	promotion of agricultural producers' interest	• Ensuring benefits of GIAHS initiative are accrued by farmers	• mobilization of farmers • implementation of activities • institutional capacity building of communities • lobby and public awareness
Chambre de l'Agriculture (professional organization)	promotion of agricultural sectors' interest	• Ensuring benefits of GIAHS initiative are accrued by farmers	• mobilization of farmers • lobby and public awareness • policy advice
INRAA	National research institution for the agricultural sector	• Research interest	• technical advice and extension of appropriate technologies
IPGRI regional office	CGIAR institute for plant genetic resources conservation and sustainable use	• Research interest • Promote lessons learnt from GEF project on conservation of date palm varieties	• Lead facilitating institution designated by Government • Capacity building and training (of trainers) • Technical advice • M & E • Sharing lessons learnt
APEB Association pour la	Local NGO for environmental protection	• Insuring participation of local communities	• Capacity building • Community mobilization

Key Stakeholder	Relevant Mandate	Interest in the project	Potential Impact on Project Outcomes
protection de l'environnement de Beni Isguen (NGO)			
BP « Association Blue Peace El Atteuf» (NGO)	Local NGO	• Insuring participation of local communities	• Capacity building and facilitation for participation of communities
ATDO « Association Tazdayt Dlal Wassane Beni Isguen" (NGO)	Local NGO	• Insuring participation of local communities	• Capacity building and facilitation for participation of communities • Sharing lessons learnt
University of Ouergla	Research and education	• Research and education	• Technical advice and research
Local Government	Local implementation of policies and plans on environment, agriculture, economic development and tourism	• Promotion of local interests	• Local planning • Community mobilization
Conservación du Palmier Datier – OP 13 GEF FSP	Conservation of date palm varieties	• Mainstreaming of lessons learnt	• Sharing of lessons learned
FAO-CO	Responsible for implementation UN development activities and GEF Projects in Chile	• Ensure linkages and co-ordination with FAO Country program and other UN agency activities	• Improve co-ordination and integration with other FAO and other UN attached agencies activities
FAO – Regional Office	Technical, policy and logistical support for agricultural and rural development	• Support World Food Summit objectives, promote sustainable rural development	• Ensure linkages with other national and regional FAO-led programs and projects
International Agrarian Centre (IAC)	technical support to development and conservation projects	• research and sharing participatory methodologies	• Backstopping and training on multi-stakeholder processes
Conservación du Palmier Datier – OP 13 GEF FSP	Conservation of date palm varieties	• Mainstreaming of lessons learnt	• Sharing of lessons learned
FAO-CO	Responsible for implementation UN development activities and GEF Projects in Chile	• Ensure linkages and co-ordination with FAO Country program	• Improve co-ordination and integration with other FAO-led activities
FAO – Regional Office and CO	Technical, policy and logistical support for agricultural and rural development	• Support World Food Summit objectives, promote sustainable rural development	• Ensure linkages with other national and regional FAO-led programs
Wageningen International (WI)	technical support to development and conservation projects	• research and sharing participatory methodologies	• Backstopping and training on multi-stakeholder processes
Tunisia			
Farming community of Gafsa Oasis and their organizations: Irrigation, cooperative, etc.	Primary custodians of agricultural biodiversity.	• Continuation of a way of life • Improved livelihood benefits • Recognition of their cultural heritage, rights and institutions	• Custodians of the agricultural biodiversity represented through customary institutions. • Identification of policy bottlenecks and opportunities for realizing GIAHS objectives

Key Stakeholder	Relevant Mandate	Interest in the project	Potential Impact on Project Outcomes
Local direction of Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	Local implementation of national environmental policies and programs	• Implementation of national and international commitments and plans on the conservation of biodiversity at local level	• Co-facilitating and implementing institution • Technical advice
Local direction of Ministry of Agriculture and hydraulic resources	Local implementation of national agricultural policies and programs	• Implementation of national and international commitments and plans on the conservation of agricultural biodiversity at local level	• Co-facilitating and implementing institution • Technical advice
Groupement Interprofessionnel des Fruit (professional organization)	promotion of agricultural producers' interest	• Ensuring benefits of GIAHS initiative are accrued by farmers	• mobilization of farmers • lobby and public awareness • policy advice
IPGRI regional office	CGIAR institute for plant genetic resources conservation and sustainable use	• Research interest • Promote lessons learnt from GEF project on conservation of date palm varieties	• Lead facilitating institution designated by Government • Capacity building and training (of trainers) • Technical advice • M & E • Sharing lessons learnt
Organization of farmers (professional organization)	promotion of agricultural producers' interest	• Ensuring benefits of GIAHS initiative are accrued by farmers	• mobilization of farmers • lobby and public awareness • policy advice
Local Government	Local implementation of policies and plans on environment, agriculture, economic development and tourism	• Promotion of local interests	• Local planning and policy issues • Community mobilization
Institut National du patrimoine	Responsible institution for cultural heritage issues	• Promotion of cultural heritage conservation incl. agricultural heritage linked with other heritage aspects of Oasis	• Adoption of GIAHS considerations in cultural heritage policies and plans
Club UNESCO Tozeur (NGO)	NGO for cultural and education issues	• Promotion of cultural heritage conservation incl. agricultural heritage linked with other heritage aspects of Oasis	• Public awareness • Technical advice • Capacity building
Appui aux Initiatives de Development (AID) – NGO	NGO for local development	• Insuring participation of local communities	• Capacity building and implementation of activities
University of Gafsa	Research and education	• Research and education	• Providing scientific advice and research
Conservación du Palmier Datier – OP 13 GEF FSP	Conservation of date palm varieties	• Mainstreaming of lessons learnt	• Sharing of lessons learned
FAO – Regional Office and CO	Technical, policy and logistical support for agricultural and rural development	• Support World Food Summit objectives, promote sustainable rural development	• Ensure linkages with other national and regional FAO-led programs of technical and policy nature
International Agrarian Centre (IAC)	technical support to development and conservation projects	• Sharing participatory methodologies	• backstopping and training on multi-stakeholder processes • co-funding

Key Stakeholder	Relevant Mandate	Interest in the project	Potential Impact on Project Outcomes
Outcome 4: Lessons learned and best practices from promoting effective management of pilot GIAHS are widely disseminated to support expansion of the GIAHS network (Global)			
FAO	• as IA/EA • Responsible for the implementation of the CBD-Agricultural Biodiversity Work Program • Host the CGRFA, COFO, COFI and COAG • Host the Secretariat of the IT-PGRFA • Program of Work and Budget includes many relevant elements in the areas of agricultural biodiversity, rural development, landtenure, nutrition, organic agriculture, forestry, fisheries, sustainable development and rural participation.	• Identifying relevant agricultural practices and methods for sustainable rural development, conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity and enhancing food and livelihood security (in the context of the World Food Summit Declaration and Plan of Action and MDGs 1 and 7) • The CGRFA has asked it's secretariat to propose a Multi-year program of Work for the Commission, including integrated agro-ecosystem approaches. GIAHS has been identified as a possible area of policy development • Insuring the implementation of farmers rights (art. 9) of the IT-PGRFA • Development of the FAO work with indigenous peoples and traditional communities • Follow up to the World Food Day on Agriculture and inter-cultural dialogue	• Share lessons through regular FAO meetings, events, media, publications and reports • A state of the world's GIAHS might be considered
UNDP	• Country Programs relevant to rural development	• Creating linkages with other UNDP-GEF Projects and UNDP Country Programs • Developing linkages between MDGs 1 and 7	• promote sharing of lessons learnt with other GEF projects and with UNDP country program activities
UNESCO	• Host the World Heritage Convention, Convention on Cultural Diversity and the MAB secretariat	• Strengthening approaches to the conservation and management of World Heritage Sites of the sub-category of Cultural Landscapes, in particular the Ifugao Rice Terraces (on the WH in danger list) • Avoiding duplication of their efforts for World Heritage Conservation • Strengthening Approaches to MAB biospheres conservation, by improving understanding of relevant sustainable agricultural practices for biodiversity in buffer zones	• Sharing methods, case studies and expertise with WHC and MAB • Mainstreaming GIAHS considerations in MAB Program and in the further development of the Declaration on Cultural Diversity
CBD-Sec	• Responsible for negotiation of the further development of articles 10c and 8j	• Ensuring implementation of articles 10c and 8j according to the principles of the ecosystems approach	• Develop and mainstream GIAHS consideration through COP and other relevant meetings in the implementation of art. 10c and 8j and other relevant areas. • Support GIAHS sharing of lessons learnt through clearing house mechanism
UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues	• As advisory body to ECOSOC it proposes recommendation on indigenous issues, including recommendations to FAO in	• Promoting awareness and understanding of indigenous peoples cultural practices relating to food, agriculture and biodiversity • Insuring that GIAHS takes the perspectives, issues and rights of the indigenous groups it	• Sharing and reviewing GIAHS lessons with other UN processes and institutions dealing with IPs issues

Key Stakeholder	Relevant Mandate	Interest in the project	Potential Impact on Project Outcomes
	the area of Biodiversity and Indigenous Food Systems	consults into account in the project implementation	
UNU/PLEC	• Provides knowledge, methods and training, incl. in the areas of agricultural biodiversity and adaptive management • Maintains extensive network with national and international scientific institutions	• Promote the Outcomes and findings of it's People Land and Ecosystems Conservation (PLEC) program through other projects	• UNU could provide training, research and publications on GIAHS and related issues
IFAD	• Provides funding for agriculture and rural development in developing countries, including specifically for indigenous peoples and traditional communities	• GIAHS could provide opportunities for projects relevant for its program for indigenous peoples • Outcome 1 could provide a basis for the development of the IFAD policy for IPs, and donor strategy	• Establishment of a platform on indigenous issues in food and agriculture in collaboration with FAO, UNPFII, WFP and other stakeholders for sharing lessons on GIAHS and related indigenous issues in Food and Agriculture
World Bank	• Provides funding for rural development • GEF-IA	• Opportunities for sharing lessons learnt and creating synergies with other GEF and WB Projects	• Ensure sharing of lessons learnt on GIAHS considerations through other GEF and WB projects
UNEP	• Hosts secretariats of CBD and CCD • IA for GEF	• GIAHS provides an opportunity for implementing the environmental conventions • Opportunities for sharing lessons learnt and creating synergies with other GEF Projects	• Sharing of lessons learnt through its role as GEF-IA
The International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)	• International technical and capacity building organization in the area of heritage conservation, including on the management and policy making for the conservation of "heritage landscapes"	• GIAHS provides an opportunity to promote it's work on the conservation of heritage landscapes	• ICCROM can provide training to policy makers on the GIAHS concept and approach to share lessons learnt and best practices
CGIAR institutions: (IPGRI / CYMITT/ CIP)	• Research and technical advice on traditional agricultural systems	• Promoting their knowledge and tools in the GIAHS Project • Opportunities for research	• As technical and research institutions the CGIAR system could help ensure the scientific underwriting of the concept and approach of GIAHS
Governments Pilot Countries	• Ratified the CBD and CCD • Participate in relevant policy arena's	• Promoting the conservation and valuation of their natural agricultural heritage through international mechanisms	• Sharing lessons learnt through national clearing house mechanisms and national media
Local facilitating and supporting NGOs	• Public awareness and technical expertise	• Promoting environmental, cultural and development issues	• Promotion of sharing of lessons learnt through own media (empowered by Project)

Key Stakeholder	Relevant Mandate	Interest in the project	Potential Impact on Project Outcomes
Farming communities	• Primary custodians of the agricultural biodiversity	• Raising awareness of their roles and issues relating to Food, Agriculture and Biodiversity	• Promotion of sharing of lessons learnt through own media (empowered by Project) • Presentation of local experiences in national and international meetings and events
Bilateral Donors (NL, GTZ, NO, and others)	• Many have working programs on agriculture, rural development and agricultural biodiversity	• Promoting the approaches relevant to the rights of IPs and marginalized groups, as well-as biodiversity concerns in their own portfolio's	• Sharing lessons learnt in their own project portfolios and networks
Private Donors TCF / Rockefeller etc.	• Fund projects in areas of relevance to agricultural biodiversity, bio-cultural systems and IPs	• Opportunities for funding highly visible project in relevant areas of their funding programs	• Networking and donor support for sharing lessons learnt • Co-funding to support dissemination of local experiences at international levels
International Networks and Fora on Indigenous Peoples' Issues (IIFB, IWBN, IITC, Rigoberta Mebchu Foundation)	• Spokespersons in the international arena and facilitators of consultations with grass roots indigenous communities on issues in international policy of importance to them	• Promoting awareness and understanding of indigenous peoples cultural practices relating to food, agriculture and biodiversity • Ensuring indigenous peoples perspectives, interests and rights are taken into account	• Ensuring sharing of lessons learnt and best practices with grass-roots indigenous movements • Public awareness raising
International NGOs, including: ETC group, ITDG, Via Campesina, League for Pastoral Peoples, CARE and IUCN, WWF, Roman Forum	• Voice specific concerns of civil society groups on issues relating to GIAHS • Lobby policy makers • Provide technical advice	• Ensure that the specific concerns of their organizations are taken into account • Synergies with relevant programs for sharing lessons learnt and case studies	• Help identify opportunities for mainstreaming and replication through civil society projects and programs (for instance Ecoagriculture) • Public awareness and media use for sharing lessons learnt
Universities and other research institutions (University of Kent, Wageningen, etc)	• Provide education, research and publications on relevant aspects of GIAHS	• Research interests	• As research and knowledge institutions, help ensure the scientific publications are made on GIAHS experience • Networking, education and conferences on GIAHS considerations
International Agrarian Centre (IAC)	technical support to development and conservation projects	• research and sharing participatory methodologies	• Design of training materials on GIAHS approaches and best practices

B: PARTICIPATION PLAN

Stakeholder participation has been instrumental in the project development stage. At the international level the PDF-B steering committee met to discuss project formulation approaches and pilot system selection. At national levels multi-stakeholder workshops were held to set up the participatory process for pilot system project formulation. The participants of these workshops are listed in the stakeholder analysis (part A of this Section). Additionally, bilateral meetings were held with ministries, NGOs and UNDP Country offices and FAO and UNESCO Country representations. Most of the information obtained during the PDF stage was collected by local stakeholders through PRA methods in the field at the request of the project.

Rationale and principles

For all Outcomes the participation plan is designed to facilitate a good linkage with the baseline. For Outcomes 2 and 3 (national and local level) the rationale will be the following.

The customary institutions and forms of social organization that are of relevance for the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity and agricultural landscapes are often unknown or overlooked when governments make conservation and sustainable development policies and plans. Yet, these institutions have co-evolved with the biodiversity and ecosystem characteristics and are still (largely) functional in the selected GIAHS pilot systems. The collaborative management set-up for Outcomes 2 and 3 will be based on the acknowledgement by state and other actors of the roles of customary institutions and an understanding of their importance in biodiversity/ecosystem conservation and adaptive management.

The primary role of the collaborative management set-up is to support customary practices of importance to the biodiversity and ecosystem management objectives. The role of state institutions is to identify and implement policy and public investment opportunities that support these practices (mitigating the impact of the root causes) and use state extension services to help farmers with technical problems related to biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management and to provide tools and human/knowledge/financial resources for planning, monitoring and evaluation. These institutions or a designated regional/local state or civil society institution will take the responsibility for pilot project implementation and facilitating the project implementation process at national and local level. The role of civil society institutions is to mobilize additional knowledge and provide services and capacity building to the farmers supportive of their customary practices. Civil society actors are also effective brokers between state institutions and farmers and can help raise awareness. The role of universities and research institutions involved is to help deepen the understanding of the relevance of customary practices and provide technical and policy advice to other stakeholders when requested. Further principles are set out in the table below.

Principle	**Stakeholder participation will:**
Adding Value	be an essential means of adding value to the project
Inclusivity	include all relevant stakeholders
Accessibility and Access	be accessible and promote access to the process
Transparency	be based on transparency and fair access to information; the main provisions of the project's plans and results will be published in local mass-media
Fairness	ensure that all stakeholders are treated in a fair and unbiased way
Accountability	be based on a commitment to accountability by all stakeholders
Constructive	seek to manage conflict and promote the public interest
Redressing	seek to redress inequity and injustice
Capacitating	seek to develop the capacity of all stakeholders

Needs and Rights Based	be based on the rights and needs of all stakeholders
Flexible	be flexibly designed and implemented
Rational and Coordinated	be rationally planned and coordinated, and not be *ad hoc*
Excellence	be subject to ongoing reflection and improvement

International Participation Plan for Outcome 1

International policy development and adoption for GIAHS will take place through the procedures and processes of the relevant Conventions and Commissions. To support and inform these processes the GPIU will actively engage with secretariats and governments.

In addition, the project will establish an International Steering Committee (ISC) as the umbrella policy body for the project. The ISC will be composed of FAO (Executing Agency), National Focal Point Institutions (NFPIs) from the participating countries, the national GEF Operational Focal Points, and representatives from co-financing bodies. Representatives of potential GIAHS farming communities and their organisations and networks will be invited to assist and inform Outcome 1 activities of the Project and through the relevant procedures of the involved Conventions and Commissions. Appropriate observers will be invited to attend meetings when required. Members of the ISC will be responsible for representing their country/ partner institution at the technical and administrative levels. With regard to Outcome 1 the ISC will be responsible for:

- advising on the legal and institutional frameworks that will be proposed and recommending steps to be taken for their adoption;
- providing strategic advice and assisting in the formal international recognition of GIAHS, including the mandate and legal framework of the institutional mechanism for supporting them prior to the World Conference on GIAHS;
- examining the recommendations of the Consultative Group and Technical Group;
- approving criteria for the identification and selection of new pilot sites;
- approving strategies for communication, partnerships and resource mobilization;
- monitoring inputs of international and national partners, ensuring that project obligations are fulfilled in a timely and coordinated fashion;
- advising on the co-financing initiatives for the project;
- assisting in the mobilizing of co-financing (other donor and national support);
- reviewing and endorsing the follow-up proposals for a long term open-ended programme for GIAHS
- promotion of participation of indigenous and other traditional communities in Outcome 1 activities

A Technical Group will be established and will be composed of eight to ten independent experienced experts (scientists, technical practitioners, researchers, academics), selected on the basis of their competence in ethno- and agro-ecosystems, indigenous matters, environment, land and natural resources, agro-biodiversity, social sciences, and economics. Additional experts will be invited as required. The Technical Group will provide independent advice on international policy development and advice on the scientific underwriting for such policy. It will also, to the extent possible, provide advice on scientific criteria and selection procedures of new pilot sites and international designation. The Global Project Implementation Unit will communicate electronically with the Technical Group; meetings will be organized as project resources may allow.

A Consultative Group will be established, comprising UNESCO, Bioversity International, UNDP, World Bank, UNEP, CBD Secretariat, IUCN, and other key partners including International Indigenous Peoples' Networks, NGOs, CSOs, research institutes and the private sector. The Consultative Group will provide

independent opinions, identify additional partners and advice concerning Outcome 1 activities and input on coordination with other related international policy processes. The Global Project Implementation Unit will communicate electronically with the Consultative Group; meetings will be organized as project resources may allow.

Participating Countries will promote GIAHS in the relevant Conventions and Commissions as well as raise interest and awareness through regional intergovernmental bodies and bilateral processes.

National Participation Plans for Outcomes 2 and 3

Chile: For Outcome 2 a national steering committee will be established chaired by the lead government institution (CONAMA). All relevant government institutions (as mentioned in the Stakeholder Analysis above) and the designated implementation institution (CET) will be represented. Representatives of farming communities will participate in Steering Committee meetings and other consultations relating to Outcome 2. The national steering Committee has the liberty to invite other stakeholders to provide technical and policy advice. The national Steering Committee will review and approve proposals for Outcome 2 policy interventions and pass them on to the relevant policy making institutions of the national government according to appropriate national procedures.

For the implementation of Outcome 3 a local forum will be set up to implement and assist in the monitoring of Outcome 3 activities comprised of the lead designated implementation organization (CET), the representation of customary and other relevant institutions of farming communities and supportive government, scientific and civil society organizations. Farming communities will implement consultations within their own communities through their customary procedures; informed and further facilitated by CET. Farming communities have final decision-making power in the implementation of project activities. The local forum will assist in the implementation of M & E for Outcome 3.

Peru: For Outcome 2 a national steering committee will be established chaired by the lead government institution (CONAM). All relevant government institutions (as mentioned in the Stakeholder Analysis above) will be represented. Representatives of farming communities will participate in Steering Committee meetings and other consultations relating to Outcome 2. The national steering Committee has the liberty to invite other stakeholders to provide technical and policy advice. The national Steering Committee will review and approve proposals for Outcome 2 policy interventions and pass them on to the relevant policy making institutions of the national government according to appropriate national procedures.

For the implementation of Outcome 3 a local forum will be set up to implement and assist in the monitoring of Outcome 3 activities comprised of the regional office of CONAM, the local implementation organizations (CARE and Arariwa), the representation of customary and other relevant institutions of farming communities and supportive government, scientific and civil society organizations. Farming communities will implement consultations within their own communities through their customary procedures; informed and further facilitated by CARE and Arariwa in collaboration with the regional office of CONAM. Farming communities have final decision-making power in the implementation of project activities. The local forum will assist in the implementation of M & E for Outcome 3.

China: For Outcome 2 a national steering committee will be established chaired by the lead government institution (Ministry of Environment). All relevant government institutions (as mentioned in the Stakeholder Analysis above) and the designated implementation institution (CAS) will be represented. Representatives of farming communities will be invited in Steering Committee meetings and other

consultations relating to Outcome 2. The national steering Committee has the liberty to invite other stakeholders to provide technical and policy advice. The national Steering Committee will review and approve proposals for Outcome 2 policy interventions and pass them on to the relevant policy making institutions of the national government according to appropriate national procedures.

For the implementation of Outcome 3 a local forum will be set up to implement and assist in the monitoring of Outcome 3 activities comprised of the lead designated implementation organization (CAS), the provincial government of Qintiang, the representation of customary and other relevant institutions of farming communities and supportive government, scientific and civil society organizations. Farming communities will implement consultations within their own communities through; informed and further facilitated by CAS and the local government. Farming communities have final decision-making power in the implementation of project activities. The local forum will assist in the implementation of M & E for Outcome 3.

The Philippines: For Outcome 2 a national steering committee will be established chaired by the lead government institution (DENR). All relevant government institutions (as mentioned in the Stakeholder Analysis above) will be represented. Representatives of farming communities will participate in Steering Committee meetings and other consultations relating to Outcome 2. The national steering Committee has the liberty to invite other stakeholders to provide technical and policy advice. The national Steering Committee will review and approve proposals for Outcome 2 policy interventions and pass them on to the relevant policy making institutions of the national government according to appropriate national procedures.

For the implementation of Outcome 3 a local forum will be set up to implement and assist in the monitoring of Outcome 3 activities comprised of the lead designated implementation organization (DENR), the representation of customary and other relevant institutions of farming communities and supportive government, scientific and civil society organizations. Farming communities will implement consultations within their own communities through their customary procedures; informed and further facilitated by local government, participating NGOs and the lead institution. Farming communities have final decision-making power in the implementation of project activities. The local forum will assist in the implementation of M & E for Outcome 3.

Algeria: For Outcome 2 a national steering committee will be established chaired by the lead government institution (Ministry of Environment). All relevant government institutions (as mentioned in the Stakeholder Analysis above) and the designated implementation institution (IPGRI) will be represented. Representatives of farming communities will participate in Steering Committee meetings and other consultations relating to Outcome 2. The national steering Committee has the liberty to invite other stakeholders to provide technical and policy advice. The national Steering Committee will review and approve proposals for Outcome 2 policy interventions and pass them on to the relevant policy making institutions of the national government according to appropriate national procedures.

For the implementation of Outcome 3 a local forum will be set up to implement and assist in the monitoring of Outcome 3 activities comprised of the lead designated implementation organization (IPGRI), the representation of customary and other relevant institutions of farming communities and supportive government, scientific and civil society organizations. Farming communities will implement consultations within their own communities through their customary procedures; informed and further facilitated by IPGRI. Farming communities have final decision-making power in the implementation of project activities. The local forum will assist in the implementation of M & E for Outcome 3.

For Outcome 2 a national steering committee will be established chaired by the lead government institution (Ministry of Environment). All relevant government institutions (as mentioned in the Stakeholder Analysis above) and the designated implementation institution (IPGRI) will be represented. Representatives of farming communities will participate in Steering Committee meetings and other consultations relating to Outcome 2. The national steering Committee has the liberty to invite other stakeholders to provide technical and policy advice. The national Steering Committee will review and approve proposals for Outcome 2 policy interventions and pass them on to the relevant policy making institutions of the national government according to appropriate national procedures.

For the implementation of Outcome 3 a local forum will be set up to implement and assist in the monitoring of Outcome 3 activities comprised of the lead designated implementation organization (IPGRI), the representation of customary and other relevant institutions of farming communities and supportive government, scientific and civil society organizations. Farming communities will implement consultations within their own communities through their customary procedures; informed and further facilitated by IPGRI. Farming communities have final decision-making power in the implementation of project activities. The local forum will assist in the implementation of M & E for Outcome 3.

Tunisia: For Outcome 2 a national steering committee will be established chaired by the lead government institution (Ministry of Environment). All relevant government institutions (as mentioned in the Stakeholder Analysis above) and the designated implementation institution (IPGRI) will be represented. Representatives of farming communities will participate in Steering Committee meetings and other consultations relating to Outcome 2. The national steering Committee has the liberty to invite other stakeholders to provide technical and policy advice. The national Steering Committee will review and approve proposals for Outcome 2 policy interventions and pass them on to the relevant policy making institutions of the national government according to appropriate national procedures.

For the implementation of Outcome 3 a local forum will be set up to implement and assist in the monitoring of Outcome 3 activities comprised of the lead designated implementation organization (Ministry of Environment), the representation of customary and other relevant institutions of farming communities and supportive government, scientific and civil society organizations. Farming communities will implement consultations within their own communities through their customary procedures; informed and further facilitated by IPGRI. Farming communities have final decision-making power in the implementation of project activities. The local forum will assist in the implementation of M & E for Outcome 3.

International Stakeholder Arrangements for Outcome 4

The GPIU shall be the main nexus for sharing information. A web-based information platform will be implemented to share lessons learnt and best practices. Through the Technical Group and the International Steering Committee opportunities and further partners will be identified for research, publications and other forms of information dissemination. National Steering Committees, lead implementing institutions and local committees will liaise with the GPIU to share information and co-ordinate M & E activities.

PART VI MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN AND BUDGET

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US$ Excluding Project Team and FAO Staff time	Time-frame
Inception Workshop	Project Coordinator FAO (LTU, BH, FAO country office)	60,000	Within first two months of project start up
Inception Report	Project Coordinator, FAO,	None	Immediately following IW
Impact and field monitoring	Project Coordinator, in consultation with FAO LTU and BH, will oversee the hiring of specific studies and institutions, and delegate responsibilities to relevant country teams/PCU members. Measurements by regional field officers, local implementing agencies and teams, consultants	90,000	Annually
Project Implementation Review (PIR)	Project Team FAO	None	Annually
Project Steering Committee Meetings	Project Coordinator, FAO, Participating countries, Partners	60,000	Immediately following Project IW and subsequently at least once a year
Quarterly Project Implementation Reports (QPIRs) – **internal** FAO monitoring tool	FAO Budget Holder, TCOM, TCAP	None	Quarterly
Semi-annual Project Progress Reports	Project team, FAO (LTU, BH, TCAP, TCOM)	None	June and December
Technical and thematic reports	Project team, FAO (LTU, BH, Project Task Force), Consultants as required	120,000	To be determined during the project implementation by Project Team, PSC, FAO
Visits to field sites[17]	Government representatives Various stakeholders, as required	80,000	Annually
Independent Bipartite Mid-term Evaluation	FAO (LTU, BH, PBEE, TCAP, TCOM) in close consultation with: National Project team of Participating countries External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team)	40,000	At mid-point of project implementation
Independent Bipartite Final Evaluation	FAO (LTU, BH, PBEE, TCAP, TCOM) in close consultation with: Project team of Participating countries External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team)	33,500	At the end of project implementation
Terminal Report	Project team , FAO (Terminal Report is normally prepared by the Project Coordinator + consultant support)	10,000	At least one month before the end of the project
Lessons learned	Project team, FAO (particularly the LTU)	41,500	Annually
TOTAL indicative COST *Excluding project team staff time and FAO staff time and travel expenses*		625,000	

PART VII GLOBALLY IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL HERITAGE SYSTEMS -AN EXAMINATION OF THEIR CONTEXT IN EXISTING MULTILATERAL INSTRUMENTS: SUMMARY REPORT

By Professor Stuart R. Harrop

The report analyses the international legal and policy matrix to assess the level of existing support for GIAHS and to ascertain the gaps in that support. This summary comprises a drastic paraphrase of the parent document.

1. Conservation

Many international legal and policy instruments deal with the protection of biodiversity and heritage in terms that could include GIAHS operations. There has been a noticeable trend during the last 15-20 years to protect and preserve traditional practices that conserve biodiversity. This is not just evident in new instruments but the trend has also been incorporated in the functioning of older conventions, such as RAMSAR, that are now developing guidelines and making policy decisions in this area. Therefore, it is possible to construe general support for GIAHS within these instruments.

Policy Instruments

Some paraphrased examples of policy support include:

Agenda 21

Support is evident in a number of clauses throughout the chapters. A pertinent example is Chapter 32 which, *inter alia*, acknowledges indigenous and other rural families as stewards of natural resources.

Forest Principles

The principles urge support for indigenous peoples living in forests, the provision of an economic stake in forest use, the establishment of appropriate land tenure arrangements and equitable benefit sharing in relation to traditional knowledge.

Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development

General support is extensive throughout the declaration. Paragraph 40(r) is particularly relevant to GIAHS in that it promotes the conservation, sustainable use and management of traditional and indigenous agricultural systems and [the strengthening of] indigenous models of agricultural production.

International law

The conventions that are relevant in this field also provide extensive, potential support: some are referred to herein.

The Convention on Biological Diversity

Articles 8(j) and 10(c) of the CBD include the following mandates:

…..Respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity…. (8(j)) and

Protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements (10(c))

These provisions would seem to directly support GIAHS. Indeed, there is potential for the GIAHS concept to be specifically established in a protocol developed pursuant to these clauses. However, whereas GIAHS examples do support biodiversity they also support agricultural biodiversity. At times

there can be conflicts that arise between the mandate to preserve pristine biodiversity and human-influenced biodiversity (and the appurtenant culture, heritage and traditions that are linked thereto) especially where they subsist in close proximity and can thus be seen to be in conflict. (As with the close proximity of primary and secondary forest biodiversity in shifting cultivation systems prevalent in many key rainforest zones.)

RAMSAR

The convention refers to the human relationship with the environment only in its preamble. However, it has developed *Guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands* and *Guiding principles for taking into account the cultural values of wetlands for the effective management of sites.* Both these documents would, to an extent, support GIAHS examples in wetland areas.

World Heritage Convention

The WHC's Operating Guidelines were amended in 1992 to permit the inclusion of *World Heritage Cultural landscapes* on the World Heritage List and increasingly the nominations for this category include agricultural sites. A number of examples of these types of landscapes would also be GIAHS candidates. However, the need for *outstanding universal value*, in the context of the WHC criteria could limit the GIAHS sites that can be protected within the WHC. Further, it must be borne in mind that the volition and mandates that drive the WHC are not the same as the purposes of GIAHS.

UNESCO's Man and Biosphere Programme

MAB is not based on the foundation of a treaty or a convention, nevertheless it appears to operate from a comparable point of strength. It seeks to preserve, *inter alia: ingenious land-use practices which do not deplete the natural resources* in Biosphere Reserves which are described by MAB as *areas where such peoples can maintain their traditions, as well as improving their economic well-being through the use of culturally and environmentally appropriate technologies.* The potential for support of the GIAHS concept is thus evident. Further, the system of zoning deployed would lend itself well to the GIAHS concept particularly where there are conflicts between the volition to protect human influenced and "natural" biodiversity. However, the emphasis in GIAHS is different in that the central core zone will always be the place in which the human interaction with the environment is emphasised. Whereas MAB biosphere reserves tend to operate with a core zone in which human interference is more or less eradicated.

Other instruments

GIAHS is also supported from the perspective of land use and conservation by incidentally related instruments such as: The Convention to Combat Desertification and The international Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture**.**

Multi protection

Many protected areas are protected by more than one regime. Some existing potential GIAHS sites may already possess a level of protection from WHC, MAB and also RAMSAR. There may be a need for GIAHS to establish joint ventures with these institutions to jointly designate and create management plans for such sites.

General

Support is extensive within conservation instruments but the emphasis of GIAHS is on agricultural biodiversity and heritage. In some cases biodiversity preservation initiatives would work in tandem with the GIAHS objectives but in others there could be conflicts especially in areas where the traditional perspective has been to exclude human activities from core protected areas. GIAHS cannot be restricted to secondary buffer zones. To do so would compromise the importance of these agricultural systems. The concept perceives the GIAHS operations as paramount and a GIAHS protected area would secure that the main, active interface of humans and the environment would take place in the core zone itself.

Therefore, to establish GIAHS effectively, and give it equal strength to existing institutions, it needs to be supported by a policy or legal instrument.

2. Land Tenure, the laws of indigenous and rural communities and Human Rights

Customary laws

The customary laws of GIAHS communities assist to support the GIAHS operations and are embedded within the culture and heritage that constitute fundamental outcomes of GIAHS. A number of instruments support the persistence of these laws subject to fundamental protections for community members in the field of human rights. The most important instrument in this field is the International Labour Organisation Convention 169. Article 8 asserts the right of the peoples affected by the convention to retain their laws and institutions so long as *these are not incompatible with fundamental rights defined by the national legal system and with internationally recognised human rights*

Land Tenure

GIAHS land practices invariably involve indigenous or rural communities working in a traditional manner often in ancestral lands. Clearly there will be a need for national law to protect the sites on which GIAHS takes place through designations to limit the activities thereon and through gradations of protection in zones (core zone, other traditional use zones and a surrounding protective buffer zone). On a more controversial note, there may also be a need to robustly deal with land tenure issues in respect of GIAHS lands in order to permit the practices to continue in a dynamic manner both in the directly cultivated areas and in the transitional zones that support the GIAHS communities. This is a complex and sensitive subject often avoided by existing laws dealing with conservation and protected areas. Article 8(j) CBD, by example, confirms the need to involve indigenous peoples as stakeholders in conservation issues. However, it avoids committing to the unequivocal return of ownership in ancestral lands to indigenous peoples. There are obvious reasons why the CBD does not deal directly with the issue. There are difficulties resulting from the conflicting interests in range states between indigenous claims, the claims of other stakeholders and also governmental interests in mineral, forestry, fisheries and other natural resources in and on ancestral territories. Further, in terms of biodiversity preservation the trend is often to exclude humans from protected areas whereas the reverse will be true for GIAHS sites making it all more the more important to address land tenure.

Other instruments involved with the rights of indigenous peoples go much further but still may in some respects fall short of the grant of full tenure partly because the rights recognised by indigenous peoples may not conform to contemporary legal rights as defined by the prevailing regime within the range state. However, ILO 169 is relatively forthright. Article 14.1 states that the rights of ownership… of [GIAHS communities] over the lands which they traditionally occupy shall be recognised. In addition, measures shall be taken … to safeguard the right of the peoples concerned to use lands not exclusively occupied by them, but to which they have traditionally had access for their subsistence and traditional activities. Particular attention shall be paid to the situation of nomadic peoples and shifting cultivators in this respect.

Access to Natural Resources

In relation to access to natural resources the convention protects the rights of some GIAHS communities in their ancestral territories:

The rights of the peoples concerned to the natural resources pertaining to their [ancestral GIAHS] lands shall be specially safeguarded. These rights include the right of these peoples to participate in the use, management and conservation of these resources. (15.1)

However states may retain…

… the ownership of mineral or sub-surface resources or rights to other resources pertaining to lands. (e.g. Oil, coal, timber, etc.) (15.2)

Right to development
Finally ILO 169 ensures that indigenous and traditional peoples in GIAHS communities are not restricted by the GIAHS designation in that Article 7.1 ensures that GIAHS communities have the right to decide their own priorities for the process of development as it affects their lives, beliefs, institutions and spiritual well-being and the lands they occupy or otherwise use. In response to this a GIAHS instrument would need to deal with both the admission of sites and communities to the GIAHS designation and also the manner in which designation may be removed. In so doing the instrument would need to deal with the disentangling of obligations relating to ownership of traditional knowledge and other matters.

A fundamental issue also arises in this context. Article 7.1 ILO 169 permits traditional peoples to determine how they wish to accommodate the possibilities that development might bring to them. However, the concept of GIAHS imputes some preservation of tradition. Balancing the drastic metamorphoses that development might bring with this need to preserve and maintain knowledge can produce conflicting mandates. Consequently there is an urgent need to clarify the extent to which GIAHS as a concept is able to support different levels of change. Whereas all traditional knowledge is dynamic, and change itself has been the prime creator of the ingenious aspects of the practices, there is a point at which change is no longer an evolutionary dynamic but has become a force with a volition of its own capable of eroding the practices completely. GIAHS must address the dilemmas that come with development before embarking on the construction of detailed regulatory engineering.

3. Intellectual Property Rights/Traditional Knowledge

The issue of the relationship between traditional knowledge (TK) and intellectual property rights is well documented and there are no special characteristics of GIAHS TK that would differentiate it from the general issue. Certain points have been underlined in the analysis.

Archiving
Traditional languages and cultures, the vehicles of TK, are disappearing rapidly. In order to provide a solid foundation for GIAHS it would be wise to systematically organise the archiving of GIAHS TK in both the language of origin and in appropriate contemporary languages. The dynamic nature of TK will require that the process of archiving is ongoing.

By reducing oral GIAHS knowledge to formal media a basis for controlled knowledge sharing is available. Further, attempts to patent TK, in jurisdictions where oral prior art is not recognised can be frustrated.

Article 8(j) CBD supports this whole process, in its reference inter alia, to the obligation to *preserve and maintain knowledge.*

Access to genetic resources/TK
Article 15 CBD re-affirms that control over access to genetic resources rests with the range state and requires that access to genetic resources shall be subject to the prior informed consent of the Contracting Party providing such resources. The convention does not go beyond the veil of the state and require that peoples within also play a part in the granting of such access. However, many of the national laws implementing this provision are providing for the stakeholders in such resources and appurtenant knowledge to participate in the process of granting access. In respect of GIAHS communities it is imperative that they are expressly and primarily empowered to grant or refuse such consent in relation to GIAHS knowledge and the resources.

Benefit Sharing
The principle of equitable benefit sharing in relation to the use if genetic resources/TK is well established in Article 15 CBD and elsewhere. For GIAHS it is recommended that the lead in paragraph 44(o) of the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development is followed whereby states are urged to: *negotiate ….. within the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity, bearing in mind the* [Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising out of their Utilisation] *an international regime to promote and safeguard the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.*

The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
The PGRFA prescribes measures to protect Farmers' Rights including protection of traditional knowledge in genetic resources and participation in equitable benefit sharing for agricultural/food use. To an extent GIAHS TK could be protected by the provisions of this treaty. In addition it prescribes a system for sharing of TK, with concomitant benefit sharing through, inter alia, the device of the standard material transfer agreement. The system would, in part, provide a useful vehicle for the pooling and sharing of GIAHS TK.

TRIPS/The conflict between TRIPS and CBD
To enable TK to be protected, and counteract what has been termed bio-piracy, differential treatment of knowledge/intellectual property holders may need to take place. The framework-based principles in the CBD aim to assist in this, however, they do not necessarily conform to the precise provisions in the WTO's TRIPS agreement. The difficulties are also compounded by the strength of the non-traditional intellectual property regime deployed in industrialised societies against the comparative weakness of societies operating along traditional lines. The matter encompasses GIAHS TK but also many other interests. It is being examined in the context of The Committee on Trade and Environment and pursuant to the Doha Declaration (within the TRIPS Council). One way in which matters can move forward is a further and constructive development of the provisions in Article 27.3(b) TRIPS which permits WTO members to operate a sui generis system to protect plant varieties (although some TK relates to animal use). It is recommended that the GIAHS project retains a watching brief on these discussions and seeks to be represented, perhaps through a proxy organisation, within the debates.

WIPO And Traditional Knowledge
In relation to technical intellectual property matters Paragraph 44(p) of the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development encourages the successful conclusion of existing processes under consideration by the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore of the World Intellectual Property Organization. *WIPO is perfectly placed to deal with all the other issues equitably and in a manner that should promise a holistic solution. It is a forum that could provide the solution to the problems faced by GIAHS and other TK.*

4. International Trade Regulation

International Trade is relevant to GIAHS in a number of respects. Where species traded or purported to be traded are listed on CITES appendices their treatment within CITES requires examination and beyond that the wider implications of the multilateral trade regime operated by the WTO are relevant.

CITES
In order to support sustainable projects which nevertheless deal in the international sale of otherwise endangered species CITES has been developing split-listing regimes based on sustainably ranched species. Thus the wild species may be in Appendix 1 and not in trade but designated ranched groups of that species may be in Appendix II where strictly controlled trade is permitted. It is recommended that

CITES should be approached, where relevant to GIAHS communities, in order that similar benefits may be extended to GIAHS trade. Support for this is evident in CITES debates thus Practical principle 12 of CITES' Addis Ababa principles and guidelines states that The needs of indigenous and local communities who live with and are affected by the use and conservation of biological diversity, along with their contributions to its conservation and sustainable use, should be reflected in the equitable distribution of the benefits from the use of those resources.

International Trade in GIAHS products and the WTO

Measures designed to enhance the competitiveness of specific GIAHS products through beneficial tariff systems and state approved ecolabelling will have WTO implications. Such measures might create a distortion of trade in favour of the GIAHS example that would breach the free-trade provisions operated by the WTO.

Two types of products are relevant

Unique products from GIAHS communities that receive state assistance applied either at export or import The debate in this respect concerns Article XX GATT'47 and the exemptions therein to the general free-trade provisions operated by the WTO. To date the dispute panel decisions, deploying arguments concerning the chapeau to Article XX, have not been favourable to those conservation initiatives examined; usually because of their unilateral nature. For GIAHS, therefore, Article XX would be best fulfilled by multilateral consensus (through legal or policy instrument).

GIAHS products that have no integral difference to similar non-GIAHS products may similarly receive special treatment (non-product related PPMs) In order to assist GIAHS products state supported ecolabels may be applied to distinguish them from non-sustainable competing products. In theory this approach is contrary to the general free-trade provisions operated by the WTO. However, the Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement permits some trade distortion of this nature in restricted circumstances which include the application of international standards as criteria for such labelling. Thus GIAHS standards could be established as parameters to enable some products to bear the GIAHS label.

In general it should be noted that an on-going review is being made by the WTO's Committee on Trade and Environment and elsewhere in the sub-institutions within the WTO to examine the way in which sustainable development can be integrated fully into the multilateral trade regime. The GIAHS project could maintain a watching brief in this respect but, for the moment, any instrument designed to further the interests of the GIAHS concept should consider establishing multilateral consensus based arrangements to protect GIAHS trade interests.

PART VIII: TRACKING TOOL FOR GEF BIODIVERSITY FOCAL AREA STRATEGIC PRIORITY TWO: "MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY IN PRODUCTION LANDSCAPES/SEASCAPES AND SECTORS"

I. Project General Information

1. Project name: Conservation and adaptive management of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS)

2. Country (ies): Global / Multiple
National Project:_____ Regional Project:_____ Global Project:__√_____

3. Name of reviewers completing tracking tool and completion dates:

	Name	**Title**	**Agency**
Work Program Inclusion	Parviz Koohafkan	Director SDA/SD	FAO
Project Mid-term			
Final Evaluation/ project completion			

4. Funding information

GEF support: 3.5 million US$
Co-financing: 14.5 million US$
Total Funding: 18 million US$

5. Project duration: ***Planned***__6____ years ***Actual*** _6_____ years

6. a. GEF Agency: X **FAO** UNEP World Bank ADB AfDB IADB EBRD FAO IFAD UNIDO

6. b. Lead Project Executing Agency: **FAO**

7. GEF Operational Program:
drylands (OP 1)
coastal, marine, freshwater (OP 2)
forests (OP 3)
mountains (OP 4)
X agro-biodiversity (OP 13)
integrated ecosystem management (OP 12)
sustainable land management (OP 15)

8. Project Summary (one paragraph):

Worldwide, specific agricultural systems and landscapes have been created, shaped and maintained by generations of farmers and herders based on diverse natural resources, using locally adapted management practices. Building on dynamic local knowledge and experience, these ingenious agricultural systems reflect the evolution of humankind, the diversity of its knowledge, and its profound relationship with

nature. These systems have resulted not only in outstanding landscapes, maintenance and adaptation of globally significant agricultural biodiversity, resilient ecosystems, but, above all, in the sustained provision of multiple goods and services, food and livelihood security and quality of life. In order to provide systematic support to the conservation and adaptive management of GIAHS, the chosen project strategy is to make interventions at three distinct levels. First, at the global level, it will facilitate international recognition of the concept of GIAHS wherein globally significant agricultural biodiversity is harbored, and it will consolidate and disseminate lessons learned and best practices from project activities at the pilot country level. Second, at the national level in pilot countries, the project will ensure mainstreaming of the GIAHS concept in national sectoral and inter-sectoral plans and policies. Third, at the site-level in pilot countries, the project will address conservation and adaptive management at the community level. It is expected that the project will also contribute to sustainable development through (i) enhancing the benefits derived by local populations and indigenous peoples from the management, conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity and natural resources; (ii) adding economic value and sharing derived benefits from these systems; (iii) enhancing food security and alleviating poverty.

9. Project Development Objective:

The overall project goal is to "protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements" [cf. CBD: Article10(c)], specifically within agricultural systems.

10. Project Purpose/ Immediate Objective:

The project objective is to promote conservation and adaptive management of globally significant agricultural biodiversity harbored in globally important agricultural heritage systems or GIAHS. GIAHS are defined as agricultural systems that exemplify customary use, knowledge, innovation and indigenous land management practices essential for the conservation and sustainable use of this agricultural biodiversity.

11. Expected Outcomes (GEF-related):
Outcome 1: An internationally accepted system for recognition of GIAHS is in place (Global)
Outcome 2: The conservation and adaptive management of globally significant agricultural biodiversity harbored in GIAHS is mainstreamed in sectoral and inter-sectoral plans and policies in pilot countries (National)
Outcome 3: Globally significant agricultural biodiversity in pilot GIAHS is being managed effectively by indigenous and other traditional communities (Local)
Outcome 4: Lessons learned and best practices from promoting effective management of pilot GIAHS are widely disseminated to support expansion of the GIAHS network (Global)

12. Production sectors and/or ecosystem services directly targeted by project:

12. a. Please identify the main production sectors involved in the project. Please put "**P**" for sectors that are primarily and directly targeted by the project, and "**S**" for those that are secondary or incidentally affected by the project.
Agriculture ___**P**____
Fisheries _____**S**____
Forestry _____**S**___
Tourism _____**S**___
Mining _____
Oil _____

Transportation_____
Other (please specify): Environment (P), Culture and Education (S)

12. b. For projects that are targeting the conservation or sustainable use of ecosystems goods and services, please specify the goods or services that are being targeted, for example, water, genetic resources, recreational, etc
1. _√_genetic resources
2. _√_ecosystem functioning and landscapes
3. _√_land and water
4. _√_food security
5. _√_cultural / spiritual / recreational

II. Project Landscape/Seascape Coverage

13. a. What is the extent (in hectares) of the landscape or seascape where the project will directly or indirectly contribute to biodiversity conservation or sustainable use of its components?

Targets and Timeframe **Project Coverage**	**Foreseen at project start**	**Achievement at Mid-term Evaluation of Project**	**Achievement at Final Evaluation of Project**
Landscape[18] area directly[19] covered by the project (ha) The entire landscape under GIAHS management is considered part of the direct intervention area.	111 991 ha.	111 991 ha.	111 991 ha.
Landscape/seascape area indirectly[20] covered by the project (ha)	Other potential GIAHS areas that conform to GIAHS selection criteria will be defined by national authorities during the FSP. The approximate indirect coverage will be 120 000 ha. These additional areas will indirectly benefit from the project because the project will have addressed policy and institutional barriers at the national level, and will have demonstrated conservation and adaptive management in pilot sites. In addition to the above replication within pilot countries, replication is also expected in areas in other countries through co-funding activities. For example in: USA, Arizona: 6 700 km2 (core areas to be defined) Tanzania, Maasai: area to be defined		

13. b. Are there Protected Areas within the landscape/seascape covered by the project? If so, names these PAs, their IUCN or national PA category, and their extent in hectares.

[19] Direct coverage refers to the area that is targeted by the project's site intervention. For example, a project may be mainstreaming biodiversity into floodplain management in a pilot area of 1,000 hectares that is part of a much larger floodplain of 10,000 hectares.
[20] Using the example in footnote 5 above, the same project may, for example, "indirectly" cover or influence the remaining 9,000 hectares of the floodplain through promoting learning exchanges and training at the project site as part of an awareness raising and capacity building strategy for the rest of the floodplain. Please explain the basis for extrapolation of indirect coverage when completing this part of the table.

	Name of Protected Areas	IUCN and/ or national category of PA	Extent in hectares of PA
Chile:			
1.	**Senda Darwin Biological Station**: on Chiloe Island near Ancud managed for scientific investigation	National Park – Category I (private)	114 ha.
2.	**Tepuhueico Park**: on the western slope of the island of Chiloe near Chonchi, owned by the businessman Patricio Aguirre.	National Park Category II (private)	20 234 ha.
3.	**Chiloé National Park**	National Park Category II	43 057 ha.
4.	**Churches of Chiloé**	World Heritage Cultural Patrimony	-
Perú			
5.	**Parque de la Papa**	IUCN Category V formal status within National PA Legislation under development	8 661 ha.
6.	**Titicaca National Reserve**	National Reserve Category IV	36 180 ha.
7.	**Machu Picchu Historical Sanctuary**	World Heritage Cultural Patrimony	32 592 ha.
Philippines			
8.	**Ifugao**	World Heritage Cultural Landscape Category V National Treasure	19 991 ha.
Tunisia			
10.	**None**		
Algeria			
11.	**None**		
China			
12.	**none**		

III. Management Practices Applied

14.a. Within the scope and objectives of the project, please identify in the table below the management practices employed by project beneficiaries that integrate biodiversity considerations and the area of coverage of these management practices? Note: this could range from farmers applying organic agricultural practices, forest management agencies managing forests per Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) guidelines or other forest certification schemes, artisanal fisherfolk practicing sustainable fisheries management, or industries satisfying other similar agreed international standards, etc. An example is provided in the table below.

Narrative: Given the objective of the project to sustain existing traditional holistic management practices of biodiversity, the target for the area under such management practices remains the same.

Targets and Timeframe **Specific management practices that integrate BD**	**Area of coverage foreseen at start of project**	**Achievement at Mid-term Evaluation of Project**	**Achievement at Final Evaluation of Project**
1. Traditional Management of potatoes and agricultural landscapes on Chiloë Island (Chile)	10 616 ha.	10 616 ha.	10 616 ha.
2. Traditional Management of Rice-Fish agriculture and associated Forest areas (China)	461 ha	461 ha.	461 ha.
3.Traditional management of multilayered oasis palm gardens (/ Algeria / Tunisia)	Tunisia: 700 ha. Algeria: 500 ha. Total: 1 700 ha.	1 700 ha	1 700 ha
4. Andean traditional management of agricultural biodiversity and landscape management (Perú)	30 798 ha	30 798 ha	30 798 ha
5. Traditional Management of the Ifugao Rice terraces and Muyong (Philippines)	68 416 ha	68 416 ha.	68 416 ha.

14. b. Is the project promoting the conservation and sustainable use of wild species or landraces?

_√__Yes ____ No (but indirectly)

If yes, please list the wild species (WS) or landraces (L):

NB: Wild and semi-domesticated species have been identified as indicator species in each pilot system, that would disappear if land were converted to other uses including modern agriculture. Most species are rare to threatened. However, wild species populations rely on many factors and habitats that are beyond the scope of the Project. Though the habitats provided by GIAHS may be well-managed, populations may still decline due to other factors.

Species (*Genus sp*., and common name)	Wild Species (please check if this is a wild species)	Landrace (please check if this is a landrace)
Chile		
Mamals Pudu (*Pudu Pudu*) Huillin (*Lutra provocax*) Guiña (*Felis guigna*) Zorro de Chiloé (*Pseudalopex fulvipes*) Monito del monte (*Dromiciops australis*) Comadrejita trompuda (*Rhyncholestes*	X	

raphanurus) Ranita de Darwin (*Rhinoderma darwini*)		
Trees Ciprés (*Pilgerodendron uviferum*) Alerce (*Fitzroya cupresoides*)	X	
Birds Diuca de Chiloé (*Diuca diuca chiloensis*) Rayadito de Chiloé *(Aphrastura spinicauda fulva*)	X	
Grasses Bromo. (*Bromus catarticus*) *Hidrocotyle marchantioides*.	X	
Shrubs Murta (*Ugni molinae turcz*) Calafate (*Berberis buxifolia*) Michay (*Berberis darwwini)*	X	
Peru		
On altipiano La Chilligua (*Festuca dolicophylla)*		
Inter-andian zones La Cebadilla (*Bromus unioloides)*		
Forest bordering on agricultural **areas** La Queñua *(Polylepis incana)* El Colli *(Buddleia coriacea)*		
Wild indicator species of mis-management (invasive): Canlli (Margiricarpus pinnatus) Garbancillo (Astragalus sp.) Kikuyo (Pennistum clandestinum)		
China		
Camphor tree *(Cinnamomum Camphora)*	both wild and planted	
Wild fish species in rice fields: Latin names to be identified		
Philippines		
Amphibians *(Icthyophiidae)* *(Bufonidae)* *(Ranidae)* *(Discoglossidae)*	X	
Reptiles Python (*Python reticulates)* Philippine Cobra *(Naja Philippinensis)* Philippine crocodile (*Crocodylus mindorensis)*	X	
Mamals (including beneficial rats)	X	

Wild deer, *Cervus marianus, Cervus sp.* Wild pigs/boar, *Sus philippinesis, Sus celebensis* Striped shrew rat *(Chrotmys mindorensis)* Forest wild rat *(S. Rattus everetti)* *(S. Chrotomys mindorensis)*		
Fish Eel (*Anguilla spp, Pisodonopis spp)*		
Birds Flame-breasted fruit dove Kalaw Philippine hornbill		
Algeria		
Gazelle (*Gazella cuvieri)* Fennec (*Vulpes zerda)*	X	
Gazelle (*Gazella cuvieri)* Fennec (*Vulpes zerda)*	X	
Tunesia		
Gazelle (*Gazella cuvieri*) Fennec (*Vulpes zerda)*	X	

14. c. For the species identified above, ***or other target species of the project not included in the list above (E.g., domesticated species)***, please list the species, check the boxes as appropriate regarding the application of a certification system, and identify the certification system being used in the project, if any.

Certification **Species**	A certification system is being used	A certification system will be used	Name of certification system if being used	A certification system will not be used
All species				X

14. d. Is carbon sequestration an objective of the project?

Yes **X No**

If yes, the estimated amount of carbon sequestered is: _____

IV. Market Transformation and Mainstreaming Biodiversity

15. a. **For those projects that have identified market transformation as a project objective**, please describe the project's ability to integrate biodiversity considerations into the mainstream economy by measuring the market changes to which the project contributed.
The sectors and subsectors and measures of impact in the table below **are illustrative examples, only**. Please complete per the objectives and specifics of the project.

Name of the market that	**Unit of measure of market impact**	**Market condition**	**Market condition**	**Market condition at**

the project seeks to affect (sector and sub-sector)		**at the start of the project**	**at midterm evaluation of project**	**final evaluation of the project**
Biodiversity based traditional product for niche markets	US $ in total volume of agricultural produce and artisinal products per year	baseline to be defined in the first year	as baseline	10% over baseline
Community based agro-eco-tourism	US $ in community income per year	baseline to be defined in the first year	as baseline	10 % over baseline

15. b. Please also note which (if any) market changes were directly caused by the project.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
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_____
_____

V. Improved Livelihoods

16. For those projects that have identified improving the livelihoods of a beneficiary population based on sustainable use /harvesting as a project objective, please list the targets identified in the logframe and record progress at the mid-term and final evaluation. An example is provided in the table below

Improved Livelihood Measure	**Number of targeted beneficiaries (if known)**	**Please identify local or indigenous communities project is working with**	**Improvement Foreseen at project start**	**Achievement at Mid-term Evaluation of Project**	**Achievement at Final Evaluation of Project**

Improved Livelihood Measure	Number of targeted beneficiaries (if known)	Please identify local or indigenous communities project is working with	Improvement Foreseen at project start	Achievement at Mid-term Evaluation of Project	Achievement at Final Evaluation of Project
1.Human development index (UNDP) Will be adjusted to include cultural indicators	Chile 200 families China 784 residents Algeria 978 individual farmers Tunisia 759 individual farmers Peru 12 394 individuals 2 265 families (Direct influence) Philippines 58 233 (communities for local direct action to be finally determined)	Chile Huilliche and traditional mestize communities China Han (traditional) Algeria Berbères (Mozabite sub-group) Berbères (Ait Atta, Ait Yaffelman, Imharhran, etc.) Tunisia Berbères Arabs Peru Quechua Aymara Philippines Ifugao	adjusted baseline to be established in the first year of the FSP	2 % increase for all beneficiaries	5 % increase for all beneficiaries

VI. Project Replication Strategy

17. a. Does the project specify budget, activities, and outputs for implementing the replication strategy?
Yes_X_ No___

17. b. Is the replication strategy promoting incentive measures & instruments (e.g. trust funds, payments for environmental services, certification) within and beyond project boundaries?
Yes___ No_X_

If yes, please list the incentive measures or instruments being promoted:
_____
_____
_____

17. c. For all projects, please complete box below. Check with Log-frame

Replication Quantification Measure (Examples: hectares of certified products, number of resource users participating in payment for environmental services programs, businesses established, etc.)	**Replication Target Foreseen at project start**	**Achievement at Mid-term Evaluation of Project**	**Achievement at Final Evaluation of Project**
1. Number of GIAHS identified in accordance with internationally accepted criteria (additional to the project pilot sites)	15		
2. Hectares of GIAHS under management that is consistent with GIAHS criteria incorporates biodiversity considerations	120 000 ha or more		

VII. Enabling Environment

For those projects that have identified addressing policy, legislation, regulations, and their implementation as project objectives, please complete the following series of questions: 18a, 18b, 18c.

18. a. Please complete this table at **work program inclusion for each sector** that is a primary or a secondary focus of the project. Please answer YES or NO to each statement under the sectors that are a focus of the project.

Sector **Statement: Please answer YES or NO for each sector that is a focus of the project.**	**Agriculture**	**Fisheries**	**Forestry**	**Tourism**	**Environment**	**Culture**
Biodiversity considerations are mentioned in sector policy	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Biodiversity considerations are mentioned in sector policy through specific legislation	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Regulations are in place to implement the legislation	NO	NO	NO	NO		
The regulations are under implementation	NO	NO	NO	NO		
The implementation of regulations is enforced	NO	NO	NO	NO		
Enforcement of regulations is monitored	NO	NO	NO	NO		

18. b . Please complete this table at **the project mid-term for each sector** that is a primary or a secondary focus of the project. Please answer YES or NO to each statement under the sectors that are a focus of the project.

Sector **Statement: Please answer YES or NO for each sector that is a focus of the project.**	**Agriculture**	**Fisheries**	**Forestry**	**Tourism**	**Other (please specify)**	**Other (please specify)**
Biodiversity considerations are mentioned in sector policy						
Biodiversity considerations are mentioned in sector policy through specific legislation						
Regulations are in place to implement the legislation						
The regulations are under implementation						
The implementation of regulations is enforced						

Enforcement of regulations is monitored						

18. c. Please complete this table at **project closure for each sector** that is a primary or a secondary focus of the project.
Please answer YES or NO to each statement under the sectors that are a focus of the project.

Sector **Statement: Please answer YES or NO for each sector that is a focus of the project.**	**Agriculture**	**Fisheries**	**Forestry**	**Tourism**	**Other (please specify)**	**Other (please specify)**
Biodiversity considerations are mentioned in sector policy						
Biodiversity considerations are mentioned in sector policy through specific legislation						
Regulations are in place to implement the legislation						
The regulations are under implementation						
The implementation of regulations is enforced						
Enforcement of regulations is monitored						

All projects please complete this question at the project mid-term evaluation and at the final evaluation, if relevant:

18. d. Within the scope and objectives of the project, has the private sector undertaken voluntary measures to incorporate biodiversity considerations in production? If yes, please provide brief explanation and specifically mention the sectors involved.

An *example* of this could be a mining company minimizing the impacts on biodiversity by using low-impact exploration techniques and by developing plans for restoration of biodiversity after exploration as part of the site management plan.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____