GEF-6 REQUEST FOR PROJECT ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project
TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF TRUST FUND
For more information about GEF, visit TheGEF.org

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: **Securing the Future of Global Agriculture in the face of climate change by conserving the Genetic Diversity of the Traditional Agroecosystems of Mexico**			
Country(ies):	Mexico	GEF Project ID:[1]	9380
GEF Agency(ies):	FAO	GEF Agency Project ID:	640631
Other Executing Partner(s):	National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO)	Submission Date: Resubmission Date:	28 November 2017 2 February 2018
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	60
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities ☐ IAP-Commodities ☐ IAP-Food Security ☐		Corporate Program: SGP ☐
Name of Parent Program	NA	Agency Fee ($)	506,298

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES[2]

Focal Area Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in $)	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
BD-3 Program 7	Outcome 7.1 Increased genetic diversity of globally significant cultivated plants and domesticated animals that are sustainably used within production systems	GEFTF	5,329,452	36,185,188
	Total project costs		5,329,452	36,185,188

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To develop policies and mechanisms that support agro-biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and resilience

Project Components/ Programs	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in $)	
					GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing
Component 1: Information and knowledge management	TA	**Outcome 1.1:** Comprehensive knowledge about globally-important agrobiodiversity, its values, the traditional practices, the scientific and technological research and development activities, associated knowledge base and capacities that maintain the diversity in Mexico, has been generated, communicated and made available for its use.	**Output 1.1.1:** New knowledge generated through participatory research **Output 1.1.2** A Comprehensive Agrobiodiversity Information System (SIAgroBD) has been developed through a protocol designed, approved, and adopted by	GEFTF	1,906,018	13,775,212

[1] Project ID number remains the same as the assigned PIF number.
[2] When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on *GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF*.

		Targets: - Information on 12 target corps and their relatives in 700,000 hectares compiled - 12 existing data bases for agroBD species converted / transformed according to a Comprehensive Agrobiodiversity Information System (SIAgroBD) - 3 analysis and synthesis based on the SIAgroBD and on results of research projects to guide decision making - Increased level of awareness of the economic and cultural values of agroBD among key stakeholders	key stakeholders to facilitate their public access **Output 1.1.3:** Strategy of participatory economic valuation and communication/ dissemination of agroBD values between the different stakeholders, aimed at small producers and their families (in coordination with output 2.1.1), policymakers (see output 3.1.1) and consumers (see output 4.1.1), designed and implemented			
Component 2: Strengthening of local capacities	TA	**Outcome 2.1:** Local capacities have been strengthened to support long-term plans and actions for agroBD conservation and sustainable use, to develop strategies for revaluating traditional knowledge, and to support continuous adaptation to climate change. ***Targets:*** - Knowledge, practices and/or management derived from capacity-building projects for agroBD conservation applied in 2,180 hectares 4,100 producers receiving benefits for conserving and sustainably using agroBD (market incentives, subsidies for conserving agroBD and related traditional practices) - 168 globally significant species (cultivated and wild) maintained	**Output 2.1.1:** Capacity building programs to increase local knowledge and skills for managing regional agroBD through participatory research and information sharing among farmers, developed and implemented. **Output 2.1.2:** Seed conservation projects (community and family seed banks, networks of seed custodians, seed exchange initiatives, and others) for improving self-management and control of local and regional agroBD by farmers, implemented. **Output 2.1.3:** Milpa and other agroforestry systems improved, diversified, more productive and better adapted to climate change.	GEFTF	1,864,066	13,903,261
Component 3:	TA	**Outcome 3.1:**	**Output 3.1.1:**		449,657	1,663,889

Improvement of public policies		The protection and promotion of traditional knowledge, practices and production systems have been mainstreamed into public plans and policies, generating effective partnerships with communities and disseminating values associated with agroBD and local cultures. ***Targets:*** -The 2019-2024 National Development Plan incorporates agroBD in one or more objectives, strategies or lines of action - 4 sectoral programmes incorporating agroBD in one or more objectives, strategies or lines of action - 9 budget programmes whose operating rules incorporate regulations, rules, criteria or incentives aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of agroBD	A communication and awareness-building strategy aimed at decision-makers on the value and importance of the conservation and sustainable use of agroBD, formulated and implemented **Output 3.1.2**: Inter-institutional strategy for integrating the conservation and use of agrobiodiversity, agreed and implemented.			
Component 4: Valuation of agrobiodiversity and market linkages	TA	**Outcome 4.1 :** The marketing and consumption of agroBD products have been enhanced through new strategies of agroBD valuation and market incentives, with a short value chain approach ***Targets:*** -Strategy for agroBD product promotion and marketing campaigns designed and implemented -Accessibility of agroBD products to local and regional markets, measured through a compound index of 4 indicators of marketing access facilities identified under project output 4.1.2 for strengthening market linkages (sum of values of these 4 output indicators).	**Output 4.1.1:** Dissemination and education campaigns directed to consumers on the specific nutritional, health, wellbeing and other values of agroBD products (values identified in participatory economic valuation under component 1, output 1.1.3) **Output 4.1.2**: Strengthened market linkages between small-scale farmers (family farmers and indigenous communities) and local and regional markets, to support conservation through sustainable production of food and goods based on agrobiodiversity.	GEFTF	855,927	6,326,666

			Output 4.1.3: Innovative market incentives that promote the conservation of agroecosystems and generate a transformational change in business-as-usual rural production.			
				Subtotal	5,075,669	35,669,028
				Project Management Cost (PMC)	253,783	516,160
				Total project costs	5,329,452	36,185,188

C. CONFIRMED SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Please include evidence for co-financing for the project with this form.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (US$) *
Recipient Government	SAGARPA	Cash	4,166,667
Recipient Government	CONABIO	In-kind	4,812,629
Recipient Government	CDI	Cash	833,333
		In kind	1,111,111
Recipient Government	SEMARNAT	In kind	1,688,200
Recipient Government	SEDESOL	Cash	1,500,000
Recipient Government	INAES	Cash	1,500,000
Recipient Government	SEDUMA (YUCATAN)	Cash	4,636,362
		In kind	1,363,638
Recipient Government	AZP (MEXICO CITY)	Cash	5,272,500
		In kind	427,500
Recipient Government	INIFAP	In kind	565,754
CSO	IDESMAC	In kind	1,875,000
Recipient Government	SEMA (COAHUILA)	In kind	228,050
Recipient Government	INCMNSZ	In kind	6,004,444
GEF Agency	FAO	In kind	200,000
Total Co-financing			36,185,188

* Exchange rate: 18 MXN = 1 USD, unless specified differently in co-financing letters.

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country Name/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=a+b
FAO	GEFTF	Mexico	Biodiversity		5,329,452	506,298	5,835,750
Total Grant Resources					5,329,452	506,298	5,835,750

E. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	4,340,000 *hectares (indirect coverage)* 700,000 *hectares (direct coverage)*
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	*Number of freshwater basins*
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	*Percent of fisheries, by volume*
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO_{2e} mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	metric tons
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	*metric tons*
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	*metric tons*
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	*ODP tons*
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	*Number of Countries:*
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	*Number of Countries:*

F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A "NON-GRANT" INSTRUMENT? NO

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF[3]

A.1. *Project Description*. Elaborate on: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing; 5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

A.1.1 Global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

The assessment of global environmental problems, causes and barriers that need to be addressed by the project remains essentially the same in the Project Document as in the PIF. Both documents insist in the *global context* of loss of plant

[3] For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF , no need to respond, please enter "NA" after the respective question.

genetic resources*;* in the *continuing erosion* of the genetic diversity *in Mexico* that prevents the international community from having access to unique sources of traits for improving crops; the *critical situation of in situ conservation* of vascular and non-vascular species; the fundamental *role of local and indigenous communities* in holding the ancestral knowledge for the management of these species and their evolution, domestication and conservation.

An added value of the Project Document in comparison with the PIF is a more thorough analysis of the conservation status of agrobiodiversity species, associated species and wild relatives. For example, in Appendix 8 a list of *cultivated species* is detailed. The Project Document emphasizes that the genetic pool represented by local landraces of these species is threatened by intensive agricultural production systems that have been widely adopted and promoted, which tend to uniformize crops through the establishment of large cropping areas with low genetic diversity. On the opposite side, there is a tendency towards an inter- and intra-specific larger diversity of those cultivated crops within the traditional production systems (such as milpas), which have existed and evolved at least during 6000 years in Mesoamerica. Therefore, once the traditional systems are under pressure, their agroBD endurance is threatened as well.

With regard to *wild relatives of the crops* (CWR), the Project Document notes that little effort has been made to describe them and even less effort has been made to conserve them. Some of these species have been included in risk categories according to national regulatory frameworks or international lists. The status of conservation of a number of the wild relatives of important crops that are native to Mesoamerica and to Mexico are being evaluated currently under IUCN guidance through a specific project called "Safeguarding Mesoamerican Crop Wild Relatives". The Project Document presents a list of wild relatives, which have been included in risk categories according to national normative frameworks or international lists.

Furthermore, the Project Document includes a more developed description of the institutional, legal and political framework with regard to agrobiodiversity management and conservation identifying shortcomings and policies that even encourage the abandonment of traditional crops and practices.

Building on this more detailed and deeper assessment of the conservation status of agrobiodiversity species and CWR and its institutional and political context, the Project Document goes a step further than the PIF in analysing and describing the *direct and underlying causes of agrobiodiversity loss* in Mexico. This is done through reorganizing the causes of agroBD loss by distinguishing five direct causes or threats from their different underlying causes, thus giving more clarity, coherence and detail to the analysis (please see section *1.2.1 Threats to Global Environmental Benefits).*

The Project Document improved also the analysis of barriers, especially with regard to three of the six barriers identified in the PIF: Barrier #4 was redefined, replacing the term "persistence of unsustainable agriculture practices" by "ongoing expansion of large-scale intensive and monocrop agricultural production practices". This helped to assess this barrier more precisely and in more detail with regard to ongoing processes in Mexico. The wording of barrier #5 was divested of its pejorative meaning, by replacing "social problems" through "social dynamics", given that social processes in rural communities have also potential for agrobiodiversity conservation. Under barrier #6, the aspect of lack of agrobiodiversity valuation by stakeholders, in particular farmers, consumers and agricultural policy-makers, was better worked out (please see section *1.2.3 Remaining barriers that prevent the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural diversity in Mexico).*

A.1.2 The baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects

Baseline scenario

The Project Document focuses the assessment of the baseline scenario on the relationship between agrobiodiversity and *food and nutrition security* in Mexico and the *marketing* of agrobiodiversity products in Mexico. Whereas the relationship between agrobiodiversity and food and nutrition security is a frequently mentioned, but not further elaborated subject in the PIF, the Project Document dedicates a special section to this crucial aspect of the baseline scenario. Issues treated are: the standardization of diets between regions and countries and the reduction of available nutrients; small producers decide to grow native species as part of their livelihood strategy; agricultural programmes and policies continue to focus on productivity and yield; a challenge faced by Mexico is the health crisis due to alarming rates of obesity and weight gain and associated non-communicable diseases such as diabetes and cardiovascular disease; the value of management practices of small producers protecting agroBD, as well as the value of their products to food and nutritional security in the face of the national health crisis; the importance of placing value on traditional knowledge for conservation and sustainable use of agroBD by small producers and their families,

As to the baseline scenario in the *marketing* of agroBD products, the Project Documents highlights two potentials for providing incentives to producing and consuming such products that are not mentioned in the PIF: Short Food Chains (SFCs) and Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGSs) as an alternative tool to third-party certification (GI).

The main tendencies expected under the **business-as-usual scenario** are: The ongoing expansion of large-scale intensive and monocrop agricultural production practices will increase the pressure on traditional agro-ecosystems and species that constitute agrobiodiversity. This will be due to the persistence of barriers, in particular: Limited scientific information attributable to the lack of systematization and reliable databases of globally important agrobiodiversity; deficient inter-institutional coordination and communication affecting the conservation, use and access of phytogenetic resources; public policies discourage traditional agricultural practices, especially through perverse incentives causing degradation of agro-ecosystems; the consumption of agroBD products will continue to decrease, thus taking away incentives for producers to maintain traditional practices; social dynamics in rural areas will continue threatening the survival of traditional agricultural knowledge and practices; the lack of valuation of agrobiodiversity and the functional agroecosystems that maintain it will affect negatively the decisions of producers, consumers and policy makers with regard to agrobiodiversity conservation.

Associated baseline projects

Regarding government programmes and projects (CONABIO, CONANP, SINAREFI-SAGARPA) and FAO initiatives, essentially same as PIF, besides some updating and further specification of different government programmes (SAGARPA, CDI and INAES). A new element in the Project Document is the identification of c*ivil society baseline initiatives* in the project working regions with aims and actions in line with this project's mission (please see section 1.2.2 *Baseline initiatives*).

A.1.3 Alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project.

Alternative scenario

The *alternative to the business-as-usual scenario* is to build and strengthen mechanisms that help to conserve agroecosystems where traditional agriculture is practised in Mexico.

The strategy for achieving this alternative scenario consists of:

- generating and making available to producers, consumers and policy makers comprehensive *knowledge* about globally important agrobiodiversity;
- strengthening *local capacities* to support long-term plans and actions for agrobiodiversity conservation and sustainable use, developing strategies for revaluating traditional knowledge, and supporting continuous adaptation to climate change;
- *mainstreaming* the protection and promotion of knowledge, practices and traditional production systems into *governmental plans and policies*, while building effective alliances with local communities and producers;
- building and strengthening *awareness and recognition of agroBD´s value* among stakeholders through integrated agroBD strategies, including market and non-market incentives.

Each one of these four approaches to the alternative scenario has a direct impact on the objective of agroBD conservation and sustainable use, but together they will exert synergic effects due to causal relations between them. For example, knowledge about globally important agrobiodiversity will feed into mainstreaming public policies; or building awareness about the economic and non-economic values of agrobiodiversity will contribute to strengthening capacities among stakeholders to conserve and sustainably use agroBD; etc.

GEF focal area strategies

The project will contribute to **Programme 7, Objective 3 of the GEF Biodiversity Focal Area** by promoting biodiversity mainstreaming in agriculture while increasing the genetic diversity of globally significant cultivated plants, wild relatives and associated species in a Vavilov Centre of diversity like Mexico. This will occur by providing tested methodologies, innovative mechanisms and lessons learned that can be scaled up in Mexico, in the Mesoamerica region, and adapted to other centres of origin around the world, through South–South Cooperation, the FAO network and the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and Biodiversity. The project will support *in situ* conservation, agriculture

practices based on local and traditional knowledge that allow continued evolution, and adaptation, will improve food security of local communities by supporting self-consumption of agroBD-based products; will promote policies that shift the balance in agricultural production in favour of agrobiodiversity; will strengthen the capacities of extension and research agencies and institutions for in situ conservation; will support climate change adaptation through sustainable agriculture and traditional knowledge; and will strengthen the capacities of community and family farmers to participate in the identification, development and implementation of plant breeding and other solutions to face genetic erosion. GEF resources will be invested in improving and rescuing milpas and other traditional agricultural systems through project components 1, 2 and 4.

Brief description of components and expected outcomes of the project

In order to remove the barriers detailed under section 2 of the Project Document and achieve global environmental benefits, GEF incremental financing will be invested in four components, as follows:

Component 1: Information and knowledge management; Component 2: Strengthening of local capacities; Component 3: Improvement of public policies; and Component 4: Valuation of agrobiodiversity and market linkages.

Each component has one expected **outcome**:

Outcome 1.1 Comprehensive knowledge about globally-important agrobiodiversity, its values, the traditional practices, the scientific and technological research and development activities, associated knowledge base and capacities that maintain the diversity in Mexico, has been generated, communicated and made available for its use: Indicator 1: N° of existing data bases for agroBD species converted / transformed according to a Comprehensive Agrobiodiversity Information System (SIAgroBD) (Baseline: 0, Target: 12 databases included in the Information System); Indicator 2: N° of analysis and synthesis based on the SIAgroBD and on results of research projects to guide decision making (Baseline 0, Target: 3 analysis and synthesis published); Indicator 3: Increased level of awareness of the economic and cultural values of agroBD among key stakeholders.

Outcome 2.1 Local capacities have been strengthened to support long-term plans and actions for agroBD conservation and sustainable use, developing strategies for revaluating traditional knowledge, and supporting continuous adaptation to climate change. Indicator 1: Area in hectares where the knowledge, practices and/or management derived from capacity-building projects for agroBD conservation are applied (Baseline: 604 has, Target: 2,180 has). Indicator 2: Number of producers having received different benefits for conserving and sustainably using agroBD (market incentives, subsidies for conserving agroBD and related traditional practices) (Baseline: 2,268 producers, Target: 4,100 producers); Indicator 3: Number of globally significant species (cultivated and wild) maintained (Baseline: 168 species/described agroecosystems, Target: the number is maintained).

Outcome 3.1 The protection and promotion of traditional knowledge, practices and production systems have been mainstreamed into public plans and policies, generating effective partnerships with communities and disseminating values associated with agroBD and local cultures. Indicator 1: The 2019-2024 National Development Plan incorporates agroBD in one or more objectives, strategies or lines of action (Baseline: The 2013-2018 NDP did not include agroBD in objectives and lines of action; Target: The NDP incorporates agroBD in one or more objectives, strategies, lines of action or cross-cutting strategies); Indicator 2: Number of sectoral programmes incorporating agroBD in one or more objectives, strategies or lines of action (Baseline: 2019-2024 sectoral programmes have not been formulated; Target: (1) Environmental, (2) Farming development, (3) Social development and (4) Special Indigenous People's sectoral programmes incorporate agroBD); Indicator 3: Number of budget programmes whose operating rules incorporate regulations, rules, criteria or incentives aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of agroBD (Baseline: 2 budget programmes; Target: 9 budget programmes).

Outcome 4.1 The marketing and consumption of agroBD products have been enhanced through new strategies of agroBD valuation and market incentives, with a short value chain approach. Indicator 1: Strategy for agroBD product promotion and marketing campaigns designed and implemented (Baseline: 0, Target: 1 strategy). Indicator 2: Accessibility of agroBD products to local and regional markets, measured through a compound index of 4 indicators of marketing access facilities identified under project output 4.1.2 for strengthening market linkages (sum of values of these 4 output indicators) (Baseline: 2, Target: 52).

The logical framework of the project remains essentially the same in the Project Document as in the PIF. Minor changes are explained as follows:

Outcomes/outputs PIF	Outcomes/outputs ProDoc	Justification of change
Outcome 1.1 Globally-important agroBD, the traditional practices, the scientific and technological research and development activities, associated knowledge base and capacities that maintain the diversity in Mexico, have been collated and analysed and the resulting information published.	Outcome 1.1 Comprehensive knowledge about globally-important agrobiodiversity, its values, the traditional practices, the scientific and technological research and development activities, associated knowledge base and capacities that maintain the diversity in Mexico, has been generated, communicated and made available for its use.	The wording was slightly changed to make it clearer.
Output 1.1.2 Analyzed and published information on agroBD, the associated traditional practices and the scientific and technological research and development activities and existing local capacities that support the management and use of agroBD in Mexico. **Output 1.1.3** Databases of species, varieties, traditional, research and community-based, civil society and research and development institutions involved in the conservation and sustainable use of agroBD y in Mexico created.	Output 1.1.2 A Comprehensive Agrobiodiversity Information System (SIAgroBD) has been developed through a protocol designed, approved, and adopted by key stakeholders to facilitate its public access.	The two outputs are merged into this new output which includes: The information system and products of both the databases mentioned in output 1.1.3 and the analyzed and published information that is mentioned in output 1.1.2 as it appears in the PIF.
	Output 1.1.3 Strategy of participatory economic valuation and communication/ dissemination of agroBD values between the different stakeholders, aimed at small producers and their families (in coordination with output 2.1.1), policymakers (see output 3.1.1) and consumers (see output 4.1.1), designed and implemented	A new output has been introduced in Component 1, including (but not limited to) some of the activities foreseen for output 4.1.1 of the PIF. As a result of discussions held during project preparation, it was concluded that both the valuation of agroBD and the communication and dissemination of agroBD values are transversal factors that in the logic of the project are best placed in the knowledge component, as a general strategy that is articulated with the other components of the project. The logic of this strategy is to make the values of agroBD visible through a) a participatory valuation strategy for food and nutritional security; b) a communication strategy and dissemination of agroBD values among the different actors.

Outcomes/outputs PIF	Outcomes/outputs ProDoc	Justification of change
Outcome 2.1 Local capacities have been strengthened to support long-term plans for agroBD conservation and sustainable use, to develop strategies for revaluating traditional knowledge, and to support continuous adaptation to climate change.	Outcome 2.1 Local capacities have been strengthened to support long-term plans and actions for agroBD conservation and sustainable use, to develop strategies for revaluating traditional knowledge, and to support continuous adaptation to climate change.	The word "actions" was added so that the outcome does not include only plans.
Output 2.1.1 A mechanism of self-management[4] and information-sharing among farmers, aimed at strengthening local capacities, developed.	Output 2.1.1 Capacity building programs to increase local knowledge and skills for managing regional agroBD through participatory research and information sharing among farmers, developed and implemented.	The wording has been improved for better clarity. The new wording clearly refers to programs to increase local knowledge through participatory research and the exchange of information,
Output 2.1.2 Community and family seed banks (*ex-situ* and *in-situ* conservation), established.	Output 2.1.2 Seed conservation projects (community and family seed banks, networks of seed custodians, seed exchange initiatives, and others) for improving self-management and control of local and regional agroBD by farmers, implemented.	Consultations held for the design of Component 2 indicated that it would not be possible to establish gene banks in all regions and communities, while other strategies that contribute to improved management and control of germplasm and agrobiodiversity by farmers would be better welcome and feasible. The output has been reworded to include different types of strategies in addition to seeds banks.
Output 2.1.3 Stakeholders[5] in farmer participatory plant breeding (based on the needs identified by the communities in coordination with research groups dedicated to agricultural improvement) identified and trained and priorities set.	Output 2.1.3 Milpa and other agroforestry systems improved, diversified, more productive and better adapted to climate change .	The main objective of this component is the development of local capacities of the communities, so we think that it is better to define the outputs according to the agricultural systems of the local farmers, instead of the technicians, extensionists or improvers. On the other hand, participatory improvement is only one strategy to improve the production and use of local agroBD, but there are others that can be implemented, such as the diversification of the milpa or the design of management practices to improve the sustainability of the milpa. By changing the output other actions are included that will contribute to the sustainable use and management of agroBD and to the adaptation of systems to climate change.

[4] *Self-management* is the translation of the Spanish word "autogestión". *Self-management mechanism* in the project context is defined as the "generation of mechanisms through which traditional farmers, individually or community-based, carry out the management, conservation and use of their native phytogenetic resources, being empowered and improving their own capacities". *Self-management* comprehends planning and self-evaluation in order to assess their outcomes and goals achievement

[5] *Stakeholders* in this output are the local farmers, playing a role of empirical improvers, and the researchers, in the role of scientific improvers.

Outcomes/outputs PIF	Outcomes/outputs ProDoc	Justification of change
	Output 3.1.1 A communication and awareness strategy aimed at decision-makers on the value and importance of the conservation and sustainable use of agroBD, formulated and implemented.	Consultation held during project preparation showed a low level of awareness of the benefits of traditional agriculture among decision makers in the agricultural sector. In order to overcome this barrier, as a preliminary step to begin the processes of negotiation of mainstreaming and integration of policies for the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, new output 3.1.1 has been added to raise awareness among public officials about the importance of traditional agriculture. Subsequent outputs in Component 3 have been renumbered accordingly.
Output 3.1.2 One agreed synergy mechanism that ensures coherence between public policies, international projects and other initiatives directed towards the promotion and conservation of the social and cultural processes that maintain agrobiodiversity.		Several efforts are already in place in Mexico to create or make functional various inter-institutional mechanisms whose objective is to mainstream, integrate and give coherence to agricultural and environmental policies, such as the Inter-Secretariat Commission for Sustainable Rural Development or the efforts being made by CONABIO to establish the Inter-institutional Mechanism for Biodiversity Integration to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy 2016-2030. Therefore, the output has been eliminated to avoid duplication of efforts and the project will work and coordinate actions with these mechanisms.
Output 3.1.3 Inclusive public policies that value the role of the traditional farmers and have focus on the young people as the replacement generation for the maintenance of agrobiodiversity systems.		This output was eliminated. There are already several programs under the baseline directed towards this end (eg Arráigate-Impulso productivo de la SAGARPA), therefore the project can limit itself to promote that existing policies and programs focus or incorporate incentives for young people under output 3.1.2.

Outcomes/outputs PIF	Outcomes/outputs ProDoc	Justification of change
Outcome 4.1 The marketing of agro-BD products has been enhanced through new strategies of agroBD valuation and market incentives, with a *value chain* approach	Outcome 4.1 The marketing and consumption of agroBD products have been enhanced through new strategies of agroBD valuation and market	This outcome has been redesigned taking into account consumers from a perspective of Short Food Circuits (SFC) directed to urban consumers conscious of the territorial quality of the products, in addition to other values. This change is relevant to the territorial

	incentives, with a short value chain approach.	approach and the strengthening of local and regional markets, which means reaching more consumers who appreciate the products of agroBD.
Output 4.1.1 Strategy of agrobiodiversity valuation.	Output 4.1.1 Dissemination and education campaigns directed to consumers on the specific nutritional, health, wellbeing and other values of agroBD products (values identified in participatory economic valuation under component 1, output 1.1.3)	The agrobioversity valuation strategy was moved to component 1, specifically to output 1.1.3. Consistent with component 1, this output 4.1.1 is designed to implement campaigns designed to meet consumers' interest in nutritional, health, wellness and other values.

A.1.4 Incremental/additional cost reasoning **and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and** co-financing

Under component 1 "Information and knowledge management", *baseline contributions* stem from initiatives such as SAGARPA´s *National System of Phytogenetic Resources (SINAREFI)* and a series of projects of CONABIO such as the *Global Native Maize Project* (updating information on maize and its wild relatives in Mexico for the determination of maize genetic diversity centres); baseline collection projects for native crops and their wild relatives; the project *Actions Supplementary to Promac* (ACP) (bringing together working groups with different approaches to the *in situ* conservation of agrobiodiversity); a feeder study to the "TEEB for Agriculture and Food", entitled "*Ecosystems and agro-biodiversity across small and large-scale maize production systems*" which was financed by the "Global Alliance for Food" (see for more details subsection 1.2.2 of the ProDoc).

The *GEF funding* amounting to USD 1,906,018 for component 1 will provide the incremental costs to address barriers # 1 **"**Limited scientific information due to lack of systematization and reliable databases"; # 2 "Deficient inter-institutional coordination and communication affect the conservation, use and access of phytogenetic resources"; and # 6 "Lack of valuation of agrobiodiversity and the functional agroecosystems that maintain it".

Sources of co-financing for component 1 are: CONABIO´s experience in linking distributed databases, registries and databases provided by the various stakeholders with regard to the generation of data and information on agrobiodiversity, with a contribution in kind amounting to USD 2,959,394; SEMARNAT DGSPRNR with a contribution in kind amounting to USD 1,000,000; the INCMNSZ will contribute, among others, in increasing the knowledge of nutricious caracteristic of agrobiodiversity products , and their incorporation in healthy diets with a contribution in kind of USD 3,333,333. At local level, SEDUMA of the State of Yucatan will contribute to this component through research projects with USD 3,272,728 in cash and USD 909,092 in kind; the AZP of the City of Mexico Government will contribute USD 541,500 in cash and USD 142,500 in kind; and IDESMAC in the State of Chiapas will contribute resources amounting to USD 800,000 in kind. Other stakeholders who will contribute to this component, although their participation is not quantified, include: the SAGARPA SNICS, the Postgraduate College (COLPOS), Chapingo Autonomous University and the College of the Southern Border (ECOSUR), among others. The main baseline contributions for **component 2 "**Strengthening of local capacities" are made by SAGARPA programmes like PESA, Support Programme for Small Producers, and others; SEDESOL and SEMARNAT programmes; the AZP programme of the City of Mexico; and CONANP´s *Maize landraces conservation programme (PROMAC*) to support the conservation of agroBD in Protected Natural Areas. An important contribution is made by numerous civil society initiatives for agrobiodiversity conservation (see table 5 in the ProDoc).

The *GEF funding* amounting to USD 1,864,066 for component 2 will provide the incremental costs to address mainly barrier # 4: "The ongoing expansion of large-scale intensive and monocrop agricultural production practices puts pressure on traditional agro-ecosystems"; and barrier # 5: "Social dynamics in rural areas continue threatening the survival of traditional agricultural knowledge and practices." The project will achieve this through capacity building programs to increase local knowledge and skills for managing regional agroBD by information sharing among farmers; seed

conservation projects (community and family seed banks, and others) for improving self-management and control of local and regional agroBD by farmers; and improvement and diversification of milpa and other agroforestry systems.

Co-financing of component 2 will come from the following sources: SAGARPA through programmes for 1) Agricultural Research, Innovation and Technological Development, 2) Support Programme for Small Producers, 3) Food Security Project for Rural Areas, 4) Extensionism, Capacity-Building and Productive Partnerships, and 5) *Arráigate Joven – impulso emprendedor,* with a cash contribution during the project life of USD 2,000,000; SEDESOL and INAES will provide support through the Social Economy Promotion Programme for the development and implementation of productive projects, with cash resources amounting to USD 500,000 each; CONABIO will provide support with expert staff for the development of these activities with USD 1,337,075 in kind; INIFAP will provide technical assistance for this component amounting to USD 580,566 in kind; acting through the DGSPRNR, SEMARNAT will contribute USD 688,200 in kind; FAO will provide technical advice for developing activities considered for achieving this outcome, with in kind resources amounting to USD 100,000; through the AZP, the City of Mexico government will provide USD 285,000 in kind and USD 4,731,000 in cash for the Chinampa region; SEDUMA will contribute USD 1,363,636 in cash, and 454,546 in kind for the Region of milpas in Yucatán; IDESMAC will provide USD 1,000,000 in kind for technical support in the Chiapas region; through the Programme for the Improvement of Indigenous Production and Productivity, the CDI will provide USD 300,000 in cash; SEMAC will contribute with USD 78,050 in kind.

The National Strategy on Mexican Biodiversity and the 2016-2030 Action Plan and coordination mechanisms arising out of the Integration Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity promoted by CONABIO can be considered the main baseline contributions to project **Component 3** "Improvement of public policies". Both strategies were constructed based on a broad participatory process that involved officials at different government sectors and levels, academics across the country, civil society organizations and local stakeholders.

The *GEF funding* amounting to USD 449,657 for Component 3 will provide the incremental costs to address barriers 2, 3 and 6 (2: Deficient inter-institutional coordination and communication affect the conservation, use and access of phytogenetic resources, 3: Perverse incentives still cause degradation of agroecosystems, and 6: Lack of valuation of agrobiodiversity and the functional agroecosystems that maintain it), shown in ProDoc subsection 1.2.3, through a review of existing institutional policies and arrangements in order to formulate and implement agrobiodiversity strategies for decision-makers at different levels. The basic assumption is that decision-makers will only be able to engage in formulating policies and programs that incorporate and foster the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity nationally if they become aware of these risks.

The co-financing in Component 3 will come from the resources used for the analysis and social and political management of changes within the planning and programming frameworks of the various agencies that influence agrobiodiversity in some way. In this area, SAGARPA will contribute USD 200,000 in cash ;INCMNSZ will contribute to the development of a healthy diet based on greater use of locally-produced resources taking into account regional biocultural diversity with USD 1,388,889 in kind – and IDESMAC will contribute USD 75,000 in kind as part of its local management in the State of Chiapas.

Baseline contributions to project **Component 4** "Valuation of agrobiodiversity and market linkages" are provided, on the one hand, by some specific studies about consumer valuation of agrobiodiversity (like those of Appendini, Kirsten, and Ma Guadalupe Quijada. 2015. 'Consumption Strategies in Mexican Rural Households: Pursuing Food Security with Quality'. *Agriculture and Human Values* 33 (2): 439–54) and Arslan and Taylor. 2009. 'Farmers' Subjective Valuation of Subsistence Crops: The Case of Traditional Maize in Mexico'. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 91 (4): 956–72); and on the other hand, by diverse projects promoting short food chains supported by FAO (see more in ProDoc section 1.2.2 Baseline initiatives).

The *GEF funding* amounting to USD 855,927 for Component 4 will provide the incremental costs to address barriers 5 and 6 (5: Social dynamics in rural areas continue threatening the survival of traditional agricultural knowledge and practices; 6: Lack of valuation of agrobiodiversity and the functional agroecosystems that maintain it), shown in ProDoc subsection 1.2.3. The project will tackle the lack of appreciation for agroBD by means of a two-pronged approach: a strategy to communicate and disseminate the values of agroBD to consumers, and an agroBD product linkage strategy that generates financial incentives for producers, by improving their opportunities for market access. According to this approach, component 4 seeks to achieve recognition of agroBD values, particularly nutritional and health values, by consumers through a communication and education strategy, linking agroBD with local and regional markets.

Co-financing in Component 4 will be provided by SAGARPA through the Agriculture Development Programme (Component: Agrifood Innovation), PESA, the Commercial Development of Family Farming project, the Certification of food standards programme, this support will amount to USD 1,300,000 in cash; by SEDESOL through the Support for Productive Impulse project, USD 1,000,000 in cash; INAES will contribute USD 1,000,000 in cash for the incubation of projects and productive projects; CDI will contribute USD 533,333 in cash through the Programme for Improvement of Indigenous Production and Productivity and the Consolidation Project and with USD 1,111,111 in kind to support communication and dissemination campaigns on the importance of agrobiodiversity through the indigenous cultural broadcasting system; INCMNSZ will contribute USD 1,282,222 in kind with promotion of knowledge and consumption of locally produced fresh food by incorporating educational content in primary schools and other impact sites, and FAO with USD 100,000 in kind for technical advice for developing activities considered for achieving this outcome.

A.1.5 Global environmental benefits (GEFTF)

Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) resulting from GEF's biodiversity financing include:

- *Conservation* of globally significant biodiversity; and
- *Sustainable use* of the components of globally significant biodiversity.

Specifically, the federal, regional and local governmental agencies, civil society organizations, the local communities, traditional farmers (especially women and young people) and their organizations, the academia and FAO will help attaining these Global Environmental Benefits:.

- *Conservation* of globally significant biodiversity
  - Securing species and varieties that constitute a reservoir of genetic resources and knowledge for the whole mankind, both for global future security and future agricultural research (see Appendix 8);
  - Ensuring the continuity of the domestication and diversification processes and local seed conservation projects, and reducing the uniformity of global crops and their vulnerability to extreme situations;
  - Conserving genetic diversity which is fundamental to face future challenges - like food supply and adaptation of crops to upcoming social and environmental pressures (i.e. increase of global population and climate change);
  - Improving the conservation status of traditional agricultural systems.
- *Sustainable use* of the components of globally significant biodiversity
  - Providing tested methodologies, innovative mechanisms and lessons learned that can be scaled up in Mexico, in the Mesoamerica region, and adapted to other centres of origin around the world, through South-South Cooperation, the FAO network and the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and Biodiversity[6];
  - Supporting crop landraces and local varieties exchange or promotion in appropriate zones, and eventually in plant breeding programs;
  - Generating agroecological knowledge of these species, crop's landraces and local varieties, including their optimal development environmental ranges, resistance to pests, diseases or drought.

Targeted *knowledge generation* and *public policies* have an important supporting function for achieving these GEBs

- Knowledge generation
  - Generating systematized documentation and improved knowledge on species and varieties, including crop wild relatives, that are poorly known or threatened to be disused at present due to their invisibility; in order to enhance their conservation and monitoring.
  - Generating agroecological knowledge on species, crop's landraces and local varieties, including their optimal development environmental ranges, resistance to pests, diseases or drought;
  - Generating information about traditional practices of agroBD conservation and use;

- Public policies

[6] http://www.fao.org/nr/cgrfa/cgrfa-home/en/

- Providing support through targeted public policies.

Global Environmental Benefits delivered by the project will be measured through the following indicators:

- Indicator 1: Number of globally significant species (cultivated and wild) in the specific implementation areas (see Map 1. Location of project regions in the country) Baseline: 168 species (3432 records in the SNIB); the species number is maintained at the end of the project and records in the SNIB increase 10% (3,775 records in the SNIB).
- Indicator 2: Number of globally significant species (cultivated and wild) collected during data generation at a national scale and through collation of existing information Baseline 570 species (99,599 records in the SNIB); the species number is maintained at the end of the project and records in the SNIB increase 5% (104,579 records in the SNIB).
- Indicator 3: Number of different globally significant agroecosystems described in the specific implementation areas (see Map 1. Location of project regions in the country), with a final target of at least 9.
- Indicator 4: Direct coverage: Number of hectares of globally important landraces (traditional varieties) secured (through data and information gathering related to the 12 target crops, their relatives and the agroecosystems where these thrive, capacity development, improved public policy and markets), with a final target of 700,000hectares.
- Indicator 5: Indirect coverage: Total area covered by traditional agriculture in the country. Baseline: 4,340,000 hectares in 2015; project final target: The coverage of traditional agriculture is maintained.
- Indicator 6: Number of producers having received different benefits for conserving and sustainably using agroBD (market incentives, other subsidies for conserving agroBD and related traditional practices): Baseline: 2,268, with a final target of 4,100 producers.

This proposed project will also contribute to GEBs by addressing Aichi Targets #1, 2, 13, 18 & 19 through its outcomes and outputs (kindly see Project Document Table 7: Project contributions to Aichi Biodiversity Targets).

A.1.6 Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

Innovativeness

This project will focus on *innovations* to current production systems and practices aimed at strengthening these practices technologically and with regard to their socioeconomic and environmental benefits. Innovations introduced by this project include**: (i) broadened knowledge base** over the landraces and crop wild relatives generated through participatory research and involvement of local communities in the compilation, generation, systematization and analysis of information; (ii) better informed and integrated *valuation* of socioeconomic and environmental services and benefits from agroBD conservation and sustainable use; (iii) deepened information and lessons learned on *agroBD management and use* at local level, in particular the role of traditional women farmers; (iv) *new capacities and skills* are built among farmers for managing agroBD, through field visits, exchange of experiences and information materials; (v) improved self-management and control of local and regional *seed conservation* for agroBD conservation; (vi) genetic improvement of the *milpa and other agroforestry systems* through participatory plant breeding , adapted sustainable land management (SLM) practices and improvement of *traditional seed storage* techniques; (vii) incorporation of agrobiodiversity considerations into *public policies*, legislation and programs, in particular the National Development Plan 2019-2024 and the Sector Programs of Environment, Agriculture, Social Development and Indigenous Peoples, as well as the implementation of the National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity in Mexico 2016-2030; (viii) generation and systematization of knowledge on the *values of agroBD for food and nutritional security*, focused on families of small producers, but not limited to them; (ix) strategic and differentiated communication of these *values of agroBD for food and nutritional security* among the stakeholders, including small producers and their families, consumers, and policymakers, with a particular emphasis on young women and peasant women; (x) implementation of *market incentives* for farmers implementing improved traditional practices of agroBD use.

Sustainability

The sustainability of project results has been further assessed and developed in the Project Document:

Sustainability, understood as the probability of continued long-term project-derived outcomes and impacts on agroBD conservation and use, will be achieved by a project approach that relies on the *interaction of the social, environmental and economic-financial dimensions.* Cross-cutting factors that have an impact on these three dimensions are capacity development, gender and generational equity, appropriateness of technologies used, cost-effectiveness, innovativeness and capacity for replication and up-scaling. A fourth dimension to be mentioned are enabling or disabling conditions for agroBD conservation and sustainable use derived from project impacts on the political and institutional context.

Please refer to subsections 4.1 to 4.4 of the Project Document for further details on these different dimensions of sustainability.

Potential for scaling up

The project will scale up lessons learned in local processes within the project intervention areas towards new communities and other relevant actors in the region and beyond, adding social and institutional acceptance and sustainability to the proposed agroBD conservation strategy. Field exchanges to share lessons learned and promote adoption of best practices for agroBD conservation and sustainable use will be organized between project communities and other communities in the project area and in adjacent regions. Through the regional networks of project partners and community technicians, the project will seek to generate interest from additional local communities, paving the road for scaling up during the project lifetime and beyond. The project approach to work directly with rural producers permits a high degree of flexibility to adapt it to local circumstances.

The project will also provide insights and methodological inputs for the world´s agricultural production, as global agricultural systems depend on agrobiodiversity for their continuous adaptation to new necessities and challenges. National efforts like this project to support agrobiodiversity conservation, sustainable use and resilience, will thus provide new lessons that can be scaled up and employed on a global level.

A.2. Child Project? **If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.**

N/A

A.3. Stakeholders. **Identify key stakeholders and elaborate on how the key stakeholders engagement is incorporated in the preparation and implementation of the project. Do they include civil society organizations (yes ☒ /no☐)? and indigenous peoples (yes ☒ /no☐)?** [7]

Primary stakeholders

At a local level, project beneficiaries and primary stakeholders are: traditional farmers, indigenous groups and local communities. Within these groups, women have a key role particularly regarding the management of domestic family gardens and the associated agrobiodiversity. These groups have traditional knowledge associated to agrobiodiversity and have guaranteed the continuity of the evolutionary processes that help adapt the different species and subspecies to different agroecoclimatic conditions. This project will specially promote the participation of young people to work towards securing that the replacement generation exists.

Second level stakeholders

At a second level, key stakeholders are the social and some academic organizations that have worked in the communities and have already acquired recognition and prestige. These organizations can serve as catalyzers to facilitate the dialogue between the communities and the academic and governmental agencies that will participate in the project.

Academic actors from the universities and research centres will be responsible for the classification and documentation of the agrobiodiversity. As well, academia centres will manage and provide technical support to, where appropriate, conservation schemes and participatory plant breeding programs with local farmers.

[7] *As per the GEF-6 Corporate Results Framework in the GEF Programming Directions and GEF-6 Gender Core Indicators in the Gender Equality Action Plan, provide information on these specific indicators on stakeholders (including civil society organization and indigenous peoples) and gender.*

Table 5 in sub-section 1.2.2 Baseline initiatives of the Project Document ("Civil society initiatives for agrobiodiversity conservation") shows a list of the main CSO stakeholders.

At a national level, governmental agencies with competence in agrobiodiversity or protected natural areas will play a key role in project implementation. Table 6 in sub-section 1.3.3. of the Project Document is listing the main institutional stakeholders.

A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. **Elaborate on how gender equality and women's empowerment issues are mainstreamed into the project implementation and monitoring, taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men. In addition, 1) did the project conduct a gender analysis during project preparation (yes ☒ /no☐)?; 2) did the project incorporate a gender responsive project results framework, including sex-disaggregated indicators (yes ☒ /no☐)?; and 3) what is the share of women and men direct beneficiaries (women 30%, men 70%** (on average)**?** [8]

Since its conception and preparation, the project has been based on the assumption that the role of women in aspects of agrobiodiversity is fundamental and overriding because women contribute in some way when deciding on the crops and landraces to be grown due to their experience and preferences in food preparation. Women also participate by maintaining a group of species and varieties with culinary, medicinal and other properties in more domestic cultivation settings that are under their control, such as home gardens or backyards. In other words, women play an important role in conserving agrobiodiversity. However, we realize that the role of women has changed in the new social contexts (migration, dietary changes and so on) and this project therefore aims to find out exactly how the role of women has changed and document this change with the aim of influencing their empowerment.

Thus, in Component 1, Information and Knowledge, one of the approaches is to understand the role of women in promoting knowledge of agrobiodiversity in order to use this as a basis for specific reinforcement actions. In Component 2, Strengthening Local Capacities for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agrobiodiversity, we plan to perform specific actions to empower women and young people. In Component 3, Public Policy Improvement, the project is tasked with encouraging strategic project partners to design programmes that will stimulate and add value to women's participation in aspects of agrobiodiversity. Lastly, Component 4, Development of Agrobiodiversity by Consumers and Value Chains, makes it clear that access to potential consumers is through housewives who decide on the type of diet that their households will eat and also seeks to promote markets for agrobiodiversity products where women have great potential for joining cooperatives and entering local, regional and national markets, thus boosting household financial income through women.

It is worth mentioning that the operating rules of most programmes submitted by strategic partners offering co-financing for the project prioritize women's participation in proportions ranging from 30% to over 50% depending on the programme concerned. These provisions are designed to ensure that women will participate significantly in project actions within roles that in turn incorporate other emerging roles, which will be encouraged.

A.5 Risk. **Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation (table format acceptable):**

Project risks have been identified and analysed during the preparation phase and mitigation measures have been incorporated into the design of the project (see the following Risk Matrix - Appendix 4 of the Project Document).

[8] Same as footnote 8 above.

Appendix 4: RISK MATRIX[9]

* *Acronyms*: PSC: Project Steering Committee; PCU: Project Coordinating Unit; PD: Project Director; PT: Project Team; LPC: Local Project Coordinator; ROC: Regional Operational Committees

	Description of risk	Impact[10]	Probability of occurrence[1]	Degree of incidence	Mitigation actions	Responsible party
1	**Environmental:** Genetic erosion and loss of agrobiodiversity has likely already reduced the capacity to face extreme circumstances caused by climate change.	MH. Losing genetic diversity of cultivars for which Mexico is the centre of origin and diversification, as well as of their wild relatives, making them unable to respond to extreme climate change events. In the short term, the population that depends on traditional agriculture will be affected, and in the medium-long term this will limit the ability of breeding programmes to obtain new varieties capable of facing this type of challenge. This will therefore also have a general effect on agriculture (and intensive agriculture in particular), which depends on such varieties for production, potentially affecting the entire population.	**ML**	Amber	The project will contribute to protect genetic resources that may address climate change challenges in Mexico through: • The generation and promotion of knowledge. • Valuation of the millenary processes (including the relationship between humans and plants) behind the diversification of these resources. • Capacity building for those who manage the resources directly and also for other decision makers that can have a positive impact on the conservation of agrobiodiversity. • Attention to local and regional markets Public policies related to reinforcing the conservation and sustainable use of the resources.	PSC
2	**Environmental / climate:**	ML: Extreme climate events linked to climate change can cause sudden loss of	**ML**	Amber	The project will identify and promote the conservation and sustainable use of materials that have already adapted to	PSC PD

[9] Please consult available corporate guidelines and training for information on how to complete the risk log on the ERM website.
[10] H: High; MH: Moderately High; ML: Moderately Low; L: Low

	Description of risk	Impact[10]	Probability of occurrence[1]	Degree of incidence	Mitigation actions	Responsible party
	Accelerated loss of elements of agrobiodiversity due to drastic climate change.	crops/stocks that do not have traits of resistance to such events (but may exhibit diversity in other traits of interest)			extreme abiotic and biotic conditions and which most certainly include genetic combinations that have contributed to their resilience. The Project also covers the setting up of projects aimed at local seed conservation (output 2.1.2) Project areas of intervention are distributed in geographic regions with very different characteristics, which decreases the likelihood of extreme events occurring in all chosen locations	LPC
3	**Social:** Target communities may lack disposition to participate in the project in the terms that it is formulated	**ML:** Project outcomes will not be achieved with regard to conservation of agrobiodiversity and project progress concerning the capacity to influence and carry out participatory activities such as information gathering, evaluation, capacity building and this will affect the link with markets planned in locations involved.	**L**	Green	To counter resistance or skepticism, the project will continue to work hand in hand with well-respected local organizations and researchers with strong links to the target communities. They participated in the different regional workshops and their initial concerns where addressed. Throughout the implementation of the project the participative nature of the four components will keep them engaged so as to incorporate their grievances and feedback.	LPC ROC
4	**Social:** Lack of younger people living in the communities and participating in the project, that can be a replacement generation and safeguard continuity	**H:** Abandonment of the countryside is foreseeable and this would lead to loss of native varieties, which would no longer be cultivated. Genetic diversity of cultivars depends on the permanent continuation of	**H**	Amber	The participation of young people is fundamental to achieve a generational replacement not only of farmers, but of all those who hold the knowledge around agrobiodiversity and who live within the communities in which the project will be implemented, or in other regions. The project has included key actors of several academic institutions to assure the	PSC PD ROC LPC

	Description of risk	Impact[10]	Probability of occurrence[1]	Degree of incidence	Mitigation actions	Responsible party
		this process of evolution through domestication. The absence of young people in communities involved in the project will weaken the monitoring of agricultural activities linked to maintenance of agrobiodiversity in areas of intervention in the medium and long-term, i.e. more than five years after project implementation.			involvement and participation of young recent graduates that manifest interest in the projects goals. It has also established the need of youth involvement in most of its components, especially in capacity building, valuation and markets. A communication campaign will also be launched with youth leadership. All of these actions target youth in general, including the inclusion of digital tools.	
5	**Political/social:** Insecurity in some rural areas as a result of organized crime.	**MH**. This sociopolitical phenomenon can cause transit through some working areas to become dangerous and difficult for project officials, which would lead to non-compliance with project goals in those areas.	**ML**	Amber	Agree with working area local partners over transit protocols in working areas in order to minimize risk. When the area is definitely very unsafe, work will no longer be carried out in that area and, in recompense, efforts will be increased in another project area offering greater safety.	PSC PD ROC LPC
6	**Political/institutional:** The government agencies lack disposition towards participation in the project and sharing information.	ML. The Project will not achieve the established goals because the area, population and species covered by the project are supposed to be increased through the participation of government agencies. It will also be difficult to improve public policies for traditional agriculture.	**ML**	Amber	The role that will be performed by all of the participating agencies in the project has been set during full project preparation and agreed through the Project Document. This role has been assigned according to the legal attributes and capacities of each agency.	PD PSC

	Description of risk	Impact[10]	Probability of occurrence[1]	Degree of incidence	Mitigation actions	Responsible party
7	**Institutional:** Researchers lack disposition to share information and form exchange networks.	ML: The information contained and made available through SIAgroBD will be less than expected.	**(ml)**	Amber	Initial contact has been established to the most important researchers on national agrobiodiversity. Through meetings, workshops and general sharing of ideas, an intention of collaboration has been asserted. CONABIO has previous experience of involving researchers in information-gathering projects (see global maize project http://www.biodiversidad.gob.mx/genes/proyectoMaices.html)	PD PSC

With FAO support and supervision, the Project Steering Committee will be responsible for the management of such risks as well as the effective implementation of mitigation measures. A Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System will serve to monitor performance indicators and outputs, project risks and mitigation measures. The Project Steering Committee will also be responsible for monitoring the effectiveness of mitigation measures and adjusting mitigation strategies as needed, and to identify and manage any new risks that were not identified during the project's preparation, in collaboration with project partners.

The Project Progress Reports (PPR) are the main instrument for monitoring and risk management. PPRs include a section covering the systematic monitoring of risks and mitigation actions that were identified in previous PPRs. PPRs also include a section to identify new risks or risks that have yet to be addressed, their classification and mitigation actions, as well as those responsible for the monitoring of such risks and their estimated deadlines. FAO will monitor the project's risk management closely and will follow up as needed, lending support for the adjustment and implementation of mitigation strategies. Reports on the monitoring of risks and their classification will also be part of the Annual Project Implementation Review (PIR) prepared by FAO and submitted to the GEF secretariat (see section 3.5.3 Reporting schedule in the Project Document).

A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination. **Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.**

Institutional arrangement for project implementation

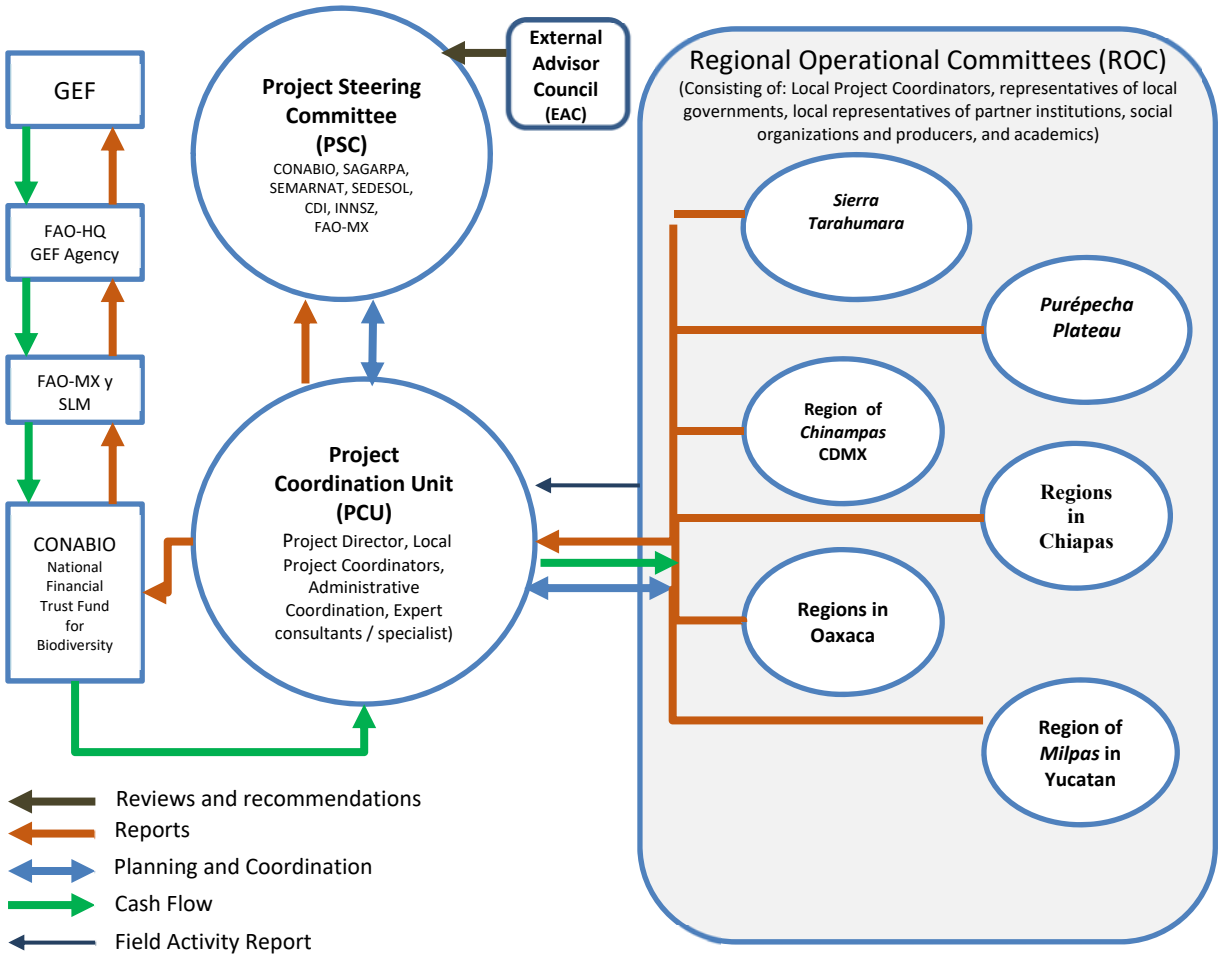
The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will be the GEF Implementing Agency for the Project. The project will be executed by CONABIO which will be the project "Operational Partner" (OP) in line with FAO rules and regulations on indirect implementation of projects. CONABIO will be accountable to the Government of Mexico and FAO for the quality and timely achievement of project results, the appropriate use of project resources entrusted to it by FAO, both when directly implementing project activities and when delegating others to do so. CONABIO will ensure that project planning, review, monitoring and reporting requirements are met; that coordination among participants is effective; and that decisions are implemented. CONABIO is responsible for ensuring that outputs and outcomes are produced on time and are of good technical quality. CONABIO will manage the budget, achievement of results and progress monitoring in full compliance with terms and conditions of the Operational Partners Agreement that will be signed between CONABIO and FAO and other FAO requirements. FAO will closely monitor the project implementation, monitor compliance of the OP with provisions of the OPA and provide overall guidance and technical support to the OP.

CONABIO will also ensure the overall coordination of the project implementation, as well as coordination and collaboration with partner institutions, local governments and community-based organizations, academia and private sector, and other entities participating in the project.

In close coordination with FAO, CONABIO will lead the technical implementation of the four project components. CONABIO will be responsible for the day-to-day management and implementation of the agreed project components in full compliance with the signed Operational Partners Agreement and the Project Document, as well as the follow-up on the co-financing commitments made by the project partners during project formulation. A National Project Director (NPD) will be hired by CONABIO, in consultation with FAO, for carrying out the above-mentioned tasks. See Appendix 6 for the detailed NPD Terms of Reference (TORs). The PD will inform periodically, but not less than twice a year, the National Coordination of CONABIO and the Project Steering Committee on the achievements and obstacles that the Project has faced related to project implementation and financing.

In addition, the main institutions involved in the project are the Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (SAGARPA), the Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT), the Secretariat of Social Development (SEDESOL), and the National Commission for the Development of Indigenous Peoples (CDI). Local partners include the Government of the State of Yucatan – through the Secretariat of Urban Development and Environment (SEDUMA) – and the Government of Mexico City – through the Authority of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage Site of Xochimilco, Tlahuac y Milpa Alta (AZP), between other. These institutions will be represented, together with CONABIO and FAO-MX, in the Project Steering Committee (PSC).

ProDoc figure 3.1. Project implementation arrangements



FAO, CONABIO and the project partners will collaborate with the implementing agencies of other programs and projects to identify opportunities and facilitate synergies with other relevant GEF projects, as well as projects supported by other donors. This collaboration will include: (i) informal communications between GEF agencies and other partners in implementing programs and projects; and (ii) exchange of information and outreach materials between projects. The project will also develop collaboration mechanisms with the initiatives led by Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) described in Table 5 of this Project Document.

Coordination with other relevant GEF financed initiatives

The project will develop mechanisms for collaboration with the following GEF initiatives:

1. GEF Project #4883, Integrating the Management of Protection and Production Areas for Biodiversity Conservation in the Sierra Tarahumara of Chihuahua, implemented by UNEP. This is a comprehensive project executed by CONANP and WWF Mexico/MAR, which aims at developing and implementing a participatory strategy to sustainably conserve biodiversity engaging communities, government and NGO participation. It addresses GEF BD focal area objectives.

Opportunities for cooperation with this project have been visualized regarding the exchange of experiences and lessons learned about:

- The involvement of project stakeholders in generating and using BD information systems (the SIAgroBD of this project and the Data Monitoring and Information System -DM&IS- of the Tarahumara project);
- Capacity strengthening of local stakeholders for conservation and sustainable use of BD in selected sites.
- Project impact on public policies with an environmental governance approach involving communities.

2. GEF Project #5751, Maintaining and Increasing Carbon Stocks in Agro-silvopastoral Systems in Rural Communities of the Selva Zoque - Sumidero Canyon Complex as a Climate Change Mitigation Strategy, implemented by Conservation International (CI). This is a project implemented by Cooperativa Ambio S.C. de R.L. (AMBIO) and CONANP. Its objective is to maintain and increase carbon stocks (through avoiding deforestation in natural ecosystems) and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase carbon sequestration (adopting sustainable management practices in agro-pastoral systems) in the Selva Zoque – Sumidero Canyon Complex. It addresses CC focal area objectives. A mechanism of cooperation with this project will consist in exploring together how agroBD species conservation and sustainable use efforts can be included in a feasible way in climate change mitigation policies and programs.

3. GEF Project #5738, Strengthening of National Capacities for the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity, implemented by UNEP. This is a comprehensive proposal implemented by SEMARNAT, CONABIO, IMPI and CDI. Its objective is to enhance in Mexico in a participatory manner, the capacities of national authorities (SRE, SEMARNAT, SAGARPA, CDI, SE), as well as the legal and administrative framework in relation to genetic resources, associated traditional knowledge and benefit-sharing, according to institutional conditions for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising From their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity. The project addresses BD focal area objectives. The AgroBD CONABIO Project will develop mechanisms of cooperation within Components XXX, to exchange experiences and lessons learned that are related to the BD focal area.

4. GEF Project # 9445, Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in Priority Landscapes of Oaxaca and Chiapas, implemented by CI. This is a project implemented by the Commission of Natural Protected Areas – Southern Border, Isthmus and South Pacific Region (CONANP) and Conservation International Mexico, A.C. (CI Mexico). Its objective is to strengthen the conservation of globally significant biodiversity in the National System of Protected Areas and corridors, through integrated management of priority coastal, marine and terrestrial landscapes of Oaxaca and Chiapas, Mexico. The project addresses BD focal area objectives. The AgroBD CONABIO Project will develop mechanisms of cooperation within Components 2, to exchange the territorial approach to biodiversity conservation experiences and lessons learned that are related to the BD focal area.

5. GEF Project #5785, Sustainable Land Management Promotion (PROTIERRAS), implemented by FAO. This is a project implemented by SEMARNAT and CECADESU. Its objective is to reduce land degradation through the implementation of a land management model focused on sustainable land management and the strengthening of local institutions to facilitate the concurrence of multi-sectoral policies and investment in public goods in 3 priority micro-regions. The project addresses LD focal area objectives. Opportunities for cooperating with this project are seen in exchange of experiences and lessons learned regarding:

- Building on the management plan that is elaborated in the PROTIERRAS project, identifying and enhancing contributions of traditional agricultural practices in the production of agroBD species for halting and reverting land degradation processes;
- In the start phase of this project, taking advantage of the experiences and knowledge developed by PROTIERRAS in the classification of genetic material of endemic or other species;
- Capacity building for traditional farming systems.

Additional Information not elaborated at PIF Stage:

A.7 *Benefits.* Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

Socioeconomic benefits at the national level

Mexico is the centre of origin, domestication and/or genetic diversity of more than 130 plant species, of which 25 are the most used commercially at the global level: agave, amaranto (*Amaranthus spp*.), chili, squashes, cotton, beans, chayote (*Sechium spp*.), vanilla, maize, papaya, dahlias, poinsettia, sunflower, sweet potato, nettlespurge (*Jatropha spp*.), sapodilla (*Manilkara zapota*), tobacco, nopales and tunas (*Opuntia spp*.), avocado, tomatillo (*Physalis philadelphica*), mamey sapote (*Pouteria sapota*), guava, Mexican marigold or cempasúchil (*Tagetes erecta*), cocoa and jicama (*Pachyrhizus erosus*), many of which form the basis of human and animal nutrition. Natural distribution of the wild ancestors of these cultivated plants has also been documented in Mexico.

The evolution of these crops has taken place continuously through processes of *domestication and diversification* mediated by farmers using traditional production practices in many areas of Mexico. Many *domesticated* crop species have wild relatives with which genetic exchange can occur, enabling the existence of intermediates between the completely domesticated species and the wild form, thus constituting a genetic continuum. By selecting forms that present characteristics of interest from among these intermediates, traditional farmers contribute to the furtherance of domestication and diversification of these crops. The present project will put in place participatory approaches to support this ongoing domestication and diversification process, but in a concerted and focused manner. This will have a positive impact on the subsistence of smallholders and ensures the maintenance and development of locally adapted, diverse and nutritious crop varieties that will underpin sustainable food systems and nutrition. The project will offer data, develop capacities and incentives and promote enabling policy environments and collaborative platforms that will create enabling conditions for this important paradigm to taking root.

The *genetic dimension* of agricultural biodiversity furthered by this project is a bulwark of food security and nutrition and a source of livelihoods in Mexico and worldwide. Traditional production systems have been the basis for food security in Mesoamerica since old times. The three levels of agroBD - genes, species and ecosystems - are essential to achieve food and nutritional security for the small producers who conserve them as well as for the population in general because they encourage constant development of these crops.

Socioeconomic benefits at the local level

As a result of project activities in selected intervention areas, conserving agrobiodiversity will be reflected in more diverse diets, which benefit the nutrition and health of farming families. The most diverse agroecosystems also generally have higher productivity levels than more simple systems in a wide range of growing conditions, including land that is suboptimal for farming (arid, mountainous and so on), and also perform more consistently. They are more resilient to climatic disturbances, maintain and increase soil fertility, mitigate the impact of diseases and pests and provide food and habitat for pollinators. The enhanced agroBD services will be of great value to the food security of agricultural smallholders and their families. Traditional varieties will contribute to this, because they can form the basis for the development of new products with high market potential, thus improving family income.

Crop varieties or breeds are usually variants that have been generated by farmers through traditional management of their plots. The project will build on and help strengthening these practices of crop seed selection and improvement, as well as experimentation through the exchange of seeds among farmers, and the interaction with wild relatives. *As* agriculture in general depends on the genetic combinations small scale traditional agriculture constantly generates, the project will positively cope with the future challenges ahead (see "Ecosystems and agro-biodiversity across small and large-scale maize production systems" (2016), report developed by CONABIO).

The role of *local and indigenous communities* has been fundamental in holding the ancestral knowledge for the management of these species, and has been responsible for their conservation, evolution and domestication. To maintain this knowledge, both *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation will be strengthened through the promotion of seed banks for community use, with a view to their exchange at local and regional levels as a further benefit of their promotion as well as a safeguard in case of climatic disasters.

The rich process of generating and conserving agrobiodiversity corresponds to an *in situ* conservation modality. The majority of current *in situ* agrobiodiversity sites is present in traditional plots and domestic gardens, and natural areas where wild crop relatives live. *In situ* conservation is based on the relationship man/plant, traditional farmer/native crops. In Mexico it is practiced in rural and sub-urban areas[11]: approximately 2.5 million traditional farmers in 7.2 million

[11] Sub-urban areas are transition areas bordering urban settlements.

hectares add to *in situ* conservation of agrobiodiversity. In addition, some disperse efforts in Mexico promote *in situ* conservation of cultivated species and wild relatives. Appendix 9 of the present document illustrates the map of some *In situ* conservation activities and their geographical location.

How do these socioeconomic benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits?

Traditional agricultural practices furthered by this project will not only contribute to food security and better livelihoods at the local and national level in Mexico, but will also enrich globally significant biodiversity. This benefit will be measured by indicators like: The number of globally significant species (cultivated and wild) in the specific implementation regions of the project whose actual baseline level of 168 species will be maintained throughout project life and beyond; maintaining the number of globally significant species (cultivated and wild) collected during data generation at a national scale and through collation of existing information; number of different globally significant agroecosystems described in the specific implementation areas (project final target at least 9 agroecosystems described); indirect coverage in hectares of globally significant landraces (traditional varieties) that project is influencing.

A.8 *Knowledge Management.* Elaborate on the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user-friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

The knowledge management approach permeates this whole project. Actually, in the center of the four project components are knowledge management activities for achieving outputs and outcomes relevant for the project objective of conserving globally significant biodiversity.

Under component 1 “Knowledge management and information”, comprehensive knowledge about globally-important agrobiodiversity will be generated, communicated and made available for its use. This will be done through: i) participatory research, analysing and summarizing information generated by research projects; ii) developing a Comprehensive Agrobiodiversity Information System (SIAgroBD; iii) designing and implementing a strategy of participatory economic valuation and communication/dissemination of agroBD values between the different project stakeholders. Among other activities under this component, the project will organize and facilitate focus group work or other participatory approaches for agrobiodiversity valuation; identify the most important messages for the agroBD value communication and dissemination strategy; design a mechanism for communicating and disseminating the value of agroBD for producers in project intervention areas - with particular emphasis on young people, women and children -, for policymakers and for consumers; produce relevant materials (graphs, audiovisual material, policy papers, event programs, etc.) to aid dissemination of knowledge about agroBD values.

Component 2 is focused on revaluating traditional knowledge to support long-term plans and actions for the conservation and sustainable use of agroBD. For that, the project will develop and implement a capacity building program to increase local knowledge and skills for managing regional agroBD through participatory research and information sharing among farmers. Materials for disseminating knowledge and appreciation of agroBD (brochures, books, posters, murals, radio programmes and so on) will be produced and distributed, and regional and inter-regional events for information exchange and participatory research, including regional agroBD fairs, will be arranged.

The outcome of component 3 has also a prominent knowledge management dimension as is expressed by its definition: The protection and promotion of traditional knowledge, practices and production systems have been mainstreamed into public plans and policies, building effective partnerships with communities and disseminating values associated with agroBD and local cultures. To achieve this result, the project will design and implement a communication and awareness strategy aimed at policy decision-makers on the value and importance of the conservation and sustainable use of agroBD. Part of this strategy is determining the knowledge, perceptions and awareness levels of decision-makers, formulating communication and awareness objectives and defining key messages.

Under component 4, the consumption of agroBD products will be enhanced through different types of promotion and marketing, linking agroBD with local and regional markets. For this purpose, dissemination and education campaigns on the specific nutritional, health, wellbeing and other values of agroBD products will be directed to consumers and other

actors in the value chain. AgroBD valuation and marketing campaigns will be displayed in each project working area in accordance with the overall project agroBD valuation strategy. Social communication and promotion materials on the values of agroBD aimed at consumers will be designed and produced. The project will also evaluate the impact of communication campaigns and materials among consumers and other stakeholders in project working areas s and at national level.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1 *Consistency with National Priorities.* Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessements under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, etc.:

The project is aligned with the following national priorities:

i. ***National Strategy on Mexican Biodiversity and 2016-2030 Action Plan***, particularly in three lines of action: (1) the inclusion of sustainable agricultural practices incorporating traditional knowledge and good practices (Line of Action 3.2.4); (2) adaptation to climate change through *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation of genetic agrobiodiversity reserves present in the country (Line of Action 4.6.1) and (3) the establishment and updating of training programmes for decision-makers or covering issues associated with agrobiodiversity and its relationship to human rights (Line of Action 5.2.4)

ii. ***Integration Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (2016-2022)***, particularly the section corresponding to the farming sector, which states that: (1) government actions will seek to take into account the traditional knowledge of indigenous people and local communities, (2) the government will promote schemes such as stamps, certifications, collective marks, among others that take into consideration criteria for the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, (3) ecosystem service payment programmes for rural production units will be assessed and established; (4) the concept of biodiversity as well as principles, criteria and incentives for the sustainable management and use of biodiversity will be included in sectoral planning instruments, (5) the establishment of education and awareness campaigns for producers and technicians as well as for public officials will be promoted, (6) financial resources will be managed for the sustainable use and management of biodiversity, (7) a national system of genetic resources for food and agriculture will be established and (8) a law on agricultural genetic resources will be drawn up and proposed in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol.

iii. The ***National Development Plan 2013-2018*****,** transversal approach (iv) Prosperous Mexico: (Objective 4.10) "To construct a productive agricultural and livestock production sector that guarantees the food security of the country"; (Strategy 4.10.4) "To drive the sustainable use of the natural resources of the country", and in its Action Line: "To establish instruments to rescue, conserve and strengthen genetic resources".

iv. The ***Environment and Natural Resources Programme 2013-2018***, its Objective 4: "To recover the functionality of basins and landscapes through conservation, restoration and sustainable use of the natural heritage", Strategy (4.3) "To promote the sustainable use of the natural heritage in priority regions for conservation and/or with marginalized and impoverished inhabitants", and (4.5) "To promote the integration of different conservation schemes, promote good productive practices and sustainable use of the natural heritage".

v. The ***Sectoral Programme of Agricultural and Livestock Production, Fisheries and Food 2013-2018***, National Goal: Prosperous Mexico (Objective 4) "To drive the sustainable use of the natural resources of the country", and its Strategy 4.3: "To establish instruments to rescue, conserve and strengthen genetic resources"; in Action Line: (4.3.1.) "To promote the conservation and use of genetic resources, as well as conserve natural protected areas", (4.3.2.) "To articulate public and private institutions in order to characterize and legally protect strategic genetic resources for the food and industrial sector", (4.3.3.) "To develop research on non-traditional genetic resources in order to identify new uses", and (4.3.4.) "To generate new value chains based on local genetic resources".

vi. The ***Presidential Programme of the National Crusade against Hunger***, especially in its strategic axe: "Increasing Food Supply and Productive Inclusion".

vii. The work of the ***Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*** (CGRFA), hosted by FAO. Mexico periodically submits a national report on the status of its PGRFA, which is used by FAO to prepare its

periodic Report on the State of the World´s Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, a document that reflects the global situation of this theme. The present project will enhance the capacity of Mexico to implement the Second GPA and report periodically on the progress as a contribution to the *Third Report on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture* envisaged to be published in about five years' time.

viii. The ***National Cuisine Promotion Policy***. The Mexican Presidency has implemented inter-institutional and multidisciplinary work at all levels with the aim of promoting the national cuisine that we recognize as Mexican and world heritage. CONABIO is also contributing its efforts to link Mexico's biological heritage, including its genetic resources, with its cultural heritage, including traditional cuisine.

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M &E PLAN:

The following table summarizes the main monitoring and evaluation reports, parties responsible for their publication and time frames:

Summary of main monitoring and evaluation activities

M&E Activity	Responsible parties	Time frame/Periodicity	Budget (US$)
Inception workshop	NPD – OP (CONABIO)	Within 3 months of project operationalization.	4,500
Project Inception report	NPD, M&E Specialist and FAOMX with clearance by the FAO LTO	Immediately after the workshop.	
Field-based impact monitoring	NPD; project partners, local organizations	Continuous (10% of the NPD's time, technical workshops to identify indicators, monitoring and evaluation workshops).	27,973
Supervision visits and rating of progress in PPRs and PIRs	NPD; FAO (FAOMX, LTO). FAO-GEF Coordination Unit may participate in the visits if needed.	Annual, or as needed FAO visits will be borne by GEF agency fees. Project Coordination visits shall be borne by the project travel budget.	
Project Progress Reports (PPRs)	NPD, with stakeholder contributions and other participating institutions	Six-monthly (3.5% of the NPD's, M&E Specialist and Social and Environmental Risk Mitigation Specialist's time).	11,400
Project Implementation Review (PIR)	Drafted by the NPD, with the supervision of the LTO and BH. Approved and submitted to GEF by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit	Annual FAO staff time financed though GEF agency fees. PCU time covered by the project budget.	
Co-financing reports	NPD with input from other co-financiers	Annual	7,127
Technical reports	NPD, FAO (LTO, FAOMX)	As needed	
Mid-term Evaluation	External consultant, FAO Independent Evaluation Unit in consultation with the project team, including the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit and others	Mid-term of the project implementation An external consultancy. FAO staff time and travel costs will be financed by GEF agency fees.	50,000
Final Evaluation	External consultant, FAO Independent Evaluation Unit in consultation with the project	At the end of the project An external consultancy. FAO staff time and travel costs will be financed by GEF agency fees.	60,000

M&E Activity	Responsible parties	Time frame/Periodicity	Budget (US$)
	team, including the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit and others		
Terminal Report	NPD; FAO (FAOMX, LTO, FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, TCS Reporting Unit)	Two months prior to the end of the project.	6,550
Total budget			167,550

PART III: CERTIFICATION BY GEF PARTNER AGENCY(IES)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies[12] and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO endorsement under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Alexander Jones Director, Climate and Environment Division, FAO Rome		2 February 2018	Pilar Santacoloma, Agri-food Systems Officer (FAOSLM)	+507 6983 1687	Pilar.Santacoloma@fao.org
Jeffrey Griffin Senior Coordinator GEF Unit, Climate and Environment Division					faogef@fao.org

[12] GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

* *Acronyms*: PCU: Project Coordinating Unit; PD: Project Director; PT: Project Team; LPC: Local Project Coordinator; PSC: Project Steering Committee; ROC: Regional Operational Committees; BOC: Budget and Operations Officer; FLO: Funding Liaison Officer

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Responsible for data collection*	Assumptions
Component 1: Information and knowledge management							
Outcome 1.1 Comprehensive knowledge about globally-important agrobiodiversity, its values, the traditional practices, the scientific and technological research and development activities, associated knowledge base and capacities that maintain the diversity in Mexico, has been generated, communicated and made available for its use.	- Number of hectares of globally important landraces (traditional varieties) - N° of existing data bases for agroBD species converted / transformed according to a Comprehensive Agrobiodiversity Information System (SIAgroBD) -N° of analysis and synthesis based on the SIAgroBD and on results of research projects to guide decision making -Level of awareness of the economic and cultural values of agroBD among key	None None None Baseline to be determined during first 6	350,000 12 databases currently being processed 1 TBD depending on baseline	700,000 12 converted databases 3 TBD depending on baseline (e.g., 80 from 100	Project reports and records in data bases 12 databases included in the Information System Analysis and synthesis published	PCU PCU PCU	-Key stakeholders (institutional and social) have access to and are aware of the information generated. -Partnerships are created between key stakeholders and they are willing to participate in decision-making processes

	stakeholders, measured through an AgroBD Value Awareness Index to be developed at the beginning of the project	project months (e.g., 30 from 100 points)	(e.g., 60 from 100 points)	points)			
Output 1.1.1 New knowledge generated through participatory research	-N° of participatory research projects -N° of implementation areas with ongoing projects -N° of publications	0 projects 2 areas None	10 projects started 4 areas 1	10 projects concluded 6 areas 3	Project reports		-Different stakeholders (communities, institutions and others) have an opportunity and are willing to participate in research projects
Output 1.1.2 A Comprehensive Agrobiodiversity Information System (SIAgroBD) has been developed through a protocol designed, approved, and adopted by key stakeholders to facilitate its public access	-Protocol designed, approved and adopted - Comprehensive Agrobiodiversity Information System (SIAgroBD) adopted and used by key project stakeholders -N° of key institutional stakeholders that have adopted and are using the SIAgroBD	None Experience in linking distributed databases None 0	Protocol designed SIAgroBD designed XX	-Protocol approved and adopted -SIAgroBD implemented At least 75%	Protocol approval letters Information provided by SIAgroBD Register of SIAgroBD users		-Key stakeholders are open to collaborating in the design and implementation of the protocol -Key stakeholders are open to sharing information and to participate in database conversion
Output 1.1.3 Strategy of participatory economic valuation and communication/ dissemination of agroBD	-Protocol for participatory rural valuation (including suburban areas) of agroBD services for the food	0	1	1	-Reports on focus group meetings in the six project working areas		-Communities in the working areas are willing to participate in evaluation sessions.

values between the different stakeholders, aimed at small producers and their families (in coordination with output 2.1.1), policymakers (see output 3.1.1) and consumers (see output 4.1.1), designed and implemented	security of small producers and their families -Protocol for the economic valuation of the nutritional, health and other functional values of agroBD products -No of materials for the communication and dissemination of agroBD values -A communication strategy for building awareness on the values of agroBD among producers, political decision-makers and consumers is designed and made available for its use under project components 2, 3 and 4	0 Baseline to be deter-mined None	1 12 Strategy designed	1 30 Strategy implemente d in project components 2, 3 and 4	-Reports on the systematic implementation of communication and dissemination campaigns -Register of SIAgroBD users -Materials with different content appropriate for disseminating agroBD values in components 2 and 3 and for the component 4 promotion and marketing campaign		-Support for the three levels of government and key stakeholders for the design and implementation of dissemination strategies

Component 2: Strengthening of local capacities							
Results chain	**Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Mid-term target**	**Final target**	**Means of verification**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Assumptions**
Outcome 2.1 Local capacities have been strengthened to support long-term plans and actions for agroBD conservation and sustainable use, to develop strategies for revaluating traditional knowledge, and to support continuous adaptation to climate change.	1. Area in hectares where knowledge, practices and/or management derived from capacity-building projects for agroBD conservation are applied 2. Number of producers having received different benefits for conserving and sustainably using agroBD (market incentives, subsidies for conserving agroBD and related traditional practices) 3. Number of globally significant species (cultivated and wild) is maintained in the agroecosystems described	604 hectares 2,268 168 species/described agroecosystems	1,090 hectares 2,900 168 species/described agroecosystems	2,180[13] hectares 4,100 168 species/described agroecosystems	Annual project progress reports	LPC and ROC	-Some farmers in the target locations are interested in adopting knowledge stemming from long-term agroBD conservation programmes and actions

[13] The indirect target of more tan 4 millon hectares is to us extremely relevant because it translates into what we consider to be the relevant areas in the country where traditional agriculture still takes place. It will be achieved through the combination of actions of the whole project both through the work in the specific implementation sites, but also by integrating data and information at a larger scale in the Agrobiodiversity Information System to generate knowledge useful to inform decision making generally in this topic, and future agricultural developments, by targeting to influence public policy and markets.

	in the specific implementation areas						
Output 2.1.1 Capacity building programs to increase local knowledge and skills for managing regional agroBD through participatory research and information sharing among farmers, developed and implemented.	1. Number of annual events for exchanging knowledge about agroBD 2. Number of materials per year for disseminating knowledge about agroBD (catalogues, books, posters, murals, radio programmes, etc.)	1. 25 2. 22	1. 50 2. 44	1. 75 2. 66	Project progress reports Examples of materials for dissemination		- Previous agroBD conservation events and initiatives have been organized in working regions and this has made farmers aware of the topic - Some farmers and their families in working regions are interested in taking part in capacity-building programmes for regional agroBD management
Output 2.1.2 Seed conservation projects (community and family seed banks, networks of seed custodians, seed exchange initiatives, and others) for improving self-management and control of local and regional agroBD by farmers, implemented	1. Total number of projects (broken down into n° of seed banks, n° of exchange networks, n° of exchanges, n° of custodians) 2. N° of locations where seed conservation projects are implemented 3. Number of farmers participating in seed conservation projects	1. 7* 2. 31 3. 133 4. 43%	1. 14 2. 43 3. 266 4. 50%	1. 21 2. 54 3. 400 4. 50%	Project progress reports by region		- Some farmers and their families (women and young people) in working regions are interested in taking part in regional seed conservation projects

	4. Percentage of women participating in seed conservation projects 5. Percentage of young people participating in seed conservation projects.	5. 14% *(Baseline data of component 2 taken from table 1 of the ProDoc)	5. 30%	5. 30%			
Output 2.1.3 Milpa and other agroforestry systems improved, diversified, more productive and better adapted to climate change	1. Total number of projects, differentiated by project type 2. Number of locations where milpa and other agroforestry systems (MoAS) are improved 3. Number of farmers participating in improvement of MoAS 4. Percentage of women participating in improvement of MoAS 5. Percentage of young participating in improvement of MoAS.	1. 98 2. 63 3. 2260 4. 39% 5. 22%	1. 200 2. 120 3. 4500 4. 50% 5. 30%	1. 300 2. 180 3. 6750 4. 50% 5. 30%	Project progress reports by region	LPC and ROC	- Some farmers and their families (women and young people) in working regions are interested in improving their milpa by adopting appropriate techniques and knowledge

Component 3: Improvement of public policies							
Results chain	**Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Mid-term target**	**Final target**	**Means of verification**	**Responsible for**	**Assumptions**

						data collection	
<u>Outcome 3.1</u> The protection and promotion of traditional knowledge, practices and production systems have been mainstreamed into public policies and planning, generating effective partnerships with the communities, and disseminating values associated with agroBD and local cultures.	-The 2019-2024 National Development Plan incorporates agroBD in one or more objectives, strategies or lines of action -Number of sectoral programmes incorporating agroBD in one or more objectives, strategies or lines of action -Number of budget programmes whose operating rules incorporate regulations, rules, criteria or incentives aimed at the conservation and	The 2013-2018 NDP did not include agroBD in objectives and lines of action 2019-2024 sectoral programmes have not been formulated 2 budget programmes	The NDP incorporates agroBD in one or more objectives, strategies, lines of action or cross-cutting strategies (1) Environmental, (2) Farming development, (3) Social development and (4) Special Indigenous People's sectoral programmes incorporate agroBD 6 budget programmes	The NDP incorporates agroBD in one or more objectives, strategies, lines of action or cross-cutting strategies (1) Environmental, (2) Farming development, (3) Social development and (4) Special Indigenous People's sectoral programmes incorporate agroBD 9 budget programmes	National Development Plan published in the Federation Official Journal Sectoral Programmes published in the Federation Official Journal Operating rules and/or guidelines published in the Federation Official Journal		The stakeholders perceived and assessed the effects of conserving and promoting knowledge, practice and traditional production systems designed to maintain agroBD in a positive manner

	sustainable use of agroBD						
Output 3.1.1 A communication and awareness-building strategy aimed at decision-makers on the value and importance of the conservation and sustainable use of agroBD, formulated and implemented	-Communication and awareness-building strategy formulated and implemented Public officials´ awareness of agroBD values, to be measured with the AgroBD Value Awareness Index developed under output 1.1.3	No communication and awareness strategy is present XX points (out of 100) in the awareness index Baseline to be determined after having developed the Index	Communication and awareness strategy formulated and implemented 50 points in the awareness index	Communication and awareness strategy formulated and implemented 85 points in the awareness index	Communication and awareness strategy document Tool for measuring the awareness of public officials		
Output 3.1.2 Inter-institutional strategy for integrating the conservation and use of agrobiodiversity, agreed and implemented.	-Number of policies (regarding NDP, sector programmes and budget programmes) prioritized -Number of policies negotiated	- 0 prioritized policies - 0 negotiated policies	- 15 prioritized policies - 6 negotiated policies	- 15 prioritized policies - 12 negotiated policies	Inter-institutional strategy document		- Institutional representatives are willing to listen, debate, negotiate and agree and are sufficiently senior to implement

	-Number of policies amended	- 0 policies amended	- 3 amended policies	- 9 amended policies			agreements in their own institutions - Agreements reached by representatives are legally binding.

Component 4: Valuation of agrobiodiversity and market linkages							
Results chain	**Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Mid-term target**	**Final target**	**Means of verification**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Assumptions**
<u>Outcome 4.1</u> The marketing and consumption of agroBD products have been enhanced through new strategies of agroBD valuation and market incentives, with a short value chain approach	-Strategy for agroBD product promotion and marketing campaigns designed and implemented -Accessibility of agroBD products to local and regional markets, measured through a compound index of 4 indicators of marketing access facilities identified under project output 4.1.2 for strengthening market linkages (sum of values of these 4 output indicators).	None 2	Strategy designed 19	Strategy implemented 52	Strategy paper Reports by Local Project Coordinator and Regional Operational Committees	PCU and PD LPC and ROC	-Support of federal and local governments -Cooperation of producers and traders and their organizations in organizing corresponding activities
<u>Output 4.1.1</u>	-Number of market studies	0	4	6	- Reports by LPC and ROC	LPC and ROC	Stakeholders coordinate with one another to

Dissemination and education campaigns directed to consumers on the specific nutritional, health, wellbeing and other values of agroBD products (values identified in participatory economic valuation under component 1, output 1.1.3)	-Number of agroBD valuation and marketing campaigns -Number of social communication and promotion materials on agroBD values aimed at consumers for positioning brands, geographical designations and other marks of local identity -Number of campaign and material evaluations at the intermediate and final project stages	0 TBD during first 6 project months 0	3 TBD depending on baseline 1	6 TBD depending on baseline 2	-Audiovisual and printed materials Evaluation reports		implement the campaign designed based on biodiversity values Advisers have the capability to design materials. Advisers have the capability to carry out diagnostic and impact assessments on marketing campaigns and evaluate consumer perceptions.
<u>Output 4.1.2</u> Strengthened market linkages between small-scale farmers (family farmers and indigenous communities) and local and regional markets, to support conservation through sustainable production of food and goods based on agrobiodiversity.	-Number of marketing premises and outlets in short marketing chains or circuits -Number of agrobiodiversity fairs -Number of special gastronomic fairs or meetings between traditional cooks and chefs -Number of contracts in local supermarkets -Number of pivot businesses set up	0 1 0 1 0	6 3 3 3 4	12 20 (at least) 6 (at least) 6 (at least) 8	Reports by Local Project Coordinators and Regional Operational Committees	LPC and ROC	Coordination of local governments in each area of intervention, coordination between producers, CONABIO and the various local stakeholders.
<u>Output 4.1.3</u> Innovative market incentives that promote the conservation of	-A collective brand	0	1	1	-Documents of brand registration procedure		Coordination has been established between CONABIO,

agroecosystems and generate a transformational change in business-as-usual rural production	-Number of participatory guarantee systems -Number of websites for encouraging product promotion and marketing -An agroBD gastronomy App	Baseline to be determined in the first semester 0 None	Base line plus 30% 3 App installed and in use	Base line plus 60% 6 App improved	-Participatory guarantee system registers -Web pages installed and in use -App in use		producer organizations and government bodies (such as the Mexican Institute of Industrial Property – IMPI) and civil associations for setting up producer associations, registering brands and establishing regulations for use. -Agreements are in place between producers and consumers for establishing agroBD product guarantee systems. -Technical capabilities are present among producer organizations for the dissemination of e-commerce.

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Comments	Responses
GEF Council Member Germany Suggestions for improvements to be made during the drafting of the final project proposal: The implementation of the Mainstreaming Component (3.1) could benefit from effective coordination with ongoing bilateral and regional projects that are supporting public policies in this area, also creating synergies with the national implementation of the TEEB approach driven by SEMARNAT. Germany suggests that the final proposal takes this into account.	This project initiative is effectively engaging in the national TEEB approach led by SEMARNAT as well as a series of projects and diverse actions related to mainstreaming biodiversity in agriculture, including the IKI IBA initiative on Including Biodiversity in Agriculture led through SAGARPA. Kindly refer to the FAO GEF Project Document, Section 1.1 – Legal and Political framework).
STAP comments on PIF	**Responses**
In order to further strengthen the project, STAP makes the following two key recommendations:	-
1. STAP recommends that indicators for agro-biodiversity outcomes are included in the Project Summary, including some combination of areas conserved, species, agro-ecological systems and so on. It is important that the project has clear biodiversity goals around which the sound processes that are envisaged in the document can coalesce, and to which the project needs to be accountable.	Indicators for number of species, number of hectares and number of agroecosystems has been included to be taken account as indicators for agrobiodiversity outcomes.
2. STAP notes that the whole project (and other similar agro-biodiversity projects) hinge on two assumptions or hypotheses: • that traditional agro-biodiversity farming are viable approaches, and • that markets, market chains and information/education can add value to traditional crops, tipping the economic calculus towards sustaining these systems rather than replacing them with modern monocultures.	This project is not meant to focus in trying to compare or compete modern and traditional type agriculture. On the contrary, the logic of the project is based on the assumption that just as modern agriculture results relevant in terms of massive and large production, so does traditional agriculture in terms of being able of generating diverse services, including genetic diversity as an evolutionary service relevant to agriculture as a whole. In relation to I): Traditional agriculture is mostly practiced by small scale farmers that cultivate traditional varieties from Mexican native species under very diverse agroecosystems, that is, under extremely variable agroecological conditions. For example in maize, the traditional native

Comments	Responses
STAP therefore highly recommends that the Project is designed as an experiment to test these assumptions (hypotheses). They should be stated carefully (in the risks section), and indicators should be specifically designed to measure them. This will contribute greatly to global learning about agro-biodiversity.	varieties used by these small scale farmers have adapted to a whole set of varying environmental conditions, ranging from 0 to 2900 masl of altitude, growing season mean temperatures between 12 and 29.1°C, and from 400 to 3555 mm growing season rainfall (Ruiz Corral et al., 2008), and which are mostly non irrigated. The agricultural practices that these small scale farmers follow promote intra and inter specific diversity in their fields, they seek cultivating more than one variety of a species (intra) and more than one species (inter) at any one point in time, also favoring and/or tolerating the presence of wild plant forms, as a risk avoidance mechanism to assure food for themselves and feed for their animals, as well as supply local and regional food markets. On the other hand, the conditions that need to be met to be able to pursue modern intensive agriculture that promotes monocultures requires managing very "controlled fixed conditions". The agroecological and orographic context in which these small scale farmers produce, together with the terrains they hold, make it very difficult if not impossible to meet these particular needs. Agriculture in general depends on genetic diversity to thrive. It is the traditional agriculture systems that provide such diversity, and that is then used through very diverse mechanisms as an input into breeding (formal and informal, institutionalized or participatory). Without breeding and such input (genetic diversity) into the diverse breeding schemes, modern intensive agriculture that promotes monocultures is not viable in itself. The effectiveness and impact of traditional agriculture should not be measured only against yield and monetary gains. When other criteria such as a) energy input vs output, b) food quality, c) nutritional values, d) genetic diversity (for example, allelic combinations and rare allele presence), e) risk avoidance mechanisms, f) diversified diets; among others, are taken into consideration traditional agriculture results not only viable but necessary and useful to these farmers and to society in general. In conclusion, the question shouldn´t be if traditional agriculture is viable, but assure it remains viable because we depend on it as a generator of new genetic combinations that will help agriculture in general continue being viable. There fore, the project strategy aims to: a), provide public "intelligence" on these matters (explained above) to society in general through data and information gathering, information systems and analysis, positively influencing the very diverse decision makers that through their individual decisions (at very different levels) impact on these systems for the better or for the worse;

Comments	Responses
	b) help/accompany the small scale farmers achieve the necessary conditions (skills, knowledge, agronomic and financial conditions, etc.) to ensure the continuous generation of genetic diversity and combining it with the current scientific and technical knowledge available to us; c) coherent, reasonable and sensible public policy that will create an enabling environment for effective schemes for the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity; d) reach or create the right markets (those that value the products, that pay a fair price, mostly short in nature, etc.) to supply their production surplus (over/after that used for their own household and farm consumption) and obtain the necessary currency to be in conditions to reach for other current household and farm necessities. Ruiz Corral, J.A., N. Durán Puga, J.J. Sánchez González, et al. 2008. *Climatic adaptation and ecological descriptors of 42 Mexican maize races* Crop Science 48: 1502-1512
Below are further observations regarding the PIF:	
a) The project objective is clearly stated. However, the Project Strategy principles (p19), while important, are unclear to the reader. • is hard to follow, • in ii) the noun "excedents" does not appear in a dictionary, so the meaning is imprecise, and • in iv) surely there is a need to understand the comparative economics (as opposed to finances) of traditional farming systems versus modern agriculture, including externalities (nitrogen, soil damage), risks (not enough diversity), equity and so on	The description of the project strategy has been expanded for better clarity. The noun excedent has been eliminated. With respect to iv) and following the logic already stated in section 2 above, this project is not meant to address the comparative differences between traditional and large-scale intensive and monocrop production systems, therefore an analysis ofcomparative economics between modern and traditional type agriculture has not been developed.
b) The outcomes do not encompass important GEBs, and this is a gap in the project design, which needs targets and indicators for the conservation of agro-biodiversity systems and/or species. In a regular logframe, these indicators would be at Purpose level.	Targets and indicators for the conservation of agro-biodiversity systems and/or species have been included in the logframe. Kindly see response to STAP comment n. 1 above.
c) The expected outputs are likely to contribute to the outcomes, but outcomes 4.1 to 4.3 are challenging and may be the Achilles heel of the project. Note elsewhere the	During progect preparation the design of the project, including outcome 4.1 and related outputs, has been slightly modified. Kindly refer to section A.1.3 of this document for a detailed

Comments	Responses
discussion of testing these as assumptions that need to be tested scientifically.	description of changes and justification. Regarding the discussion of testing the assumptions on which Component 4 is based, kindly refer to response to Question 2 above.
d) The Outputs for Component 1 are logical, but the mechanisms for managing this knowledge are obviously complex and need to be articulated more clearly in the Project Document. However, the aspect of economics is missing from the information goals. How viable are traditional systems relative to modern systems (returns/ha, returns/investment) and does this change when we factor in externalities, risks, etc.?	A deatailed description of outputs in Component 1 is available in section 1.3 of the FAO GEF project Document. Regarding viability of traditional systems related to modern systems, as previously stated please note that the project is not meant to focus in trying to compare or compete modern and traditional type agriculture. On the contrary, the logic of the project is based on the assumption that just as modern agriculture results relevant in massive and large production terms, so does traditional agriculture in terms of being able of generating diverse services, including genetic diversity as an evolutionary service relevant to agriculture as a whole.
• Component 2 is laudable in its approach, linking Higher Learning to local experience. As in participation and extension generally, the devil is in the details and the Project Document should outline this carefully, without losing the direct link between researchers and farmers (in other words, keep this direct interaction and avoid mediation through meso-levels of governance or government). Component 2 is very feel-good, so extra care needs to be taken to ensure that it really is, and avoids locking local people into poverty, avoids locking in redundant practices that need to evolve with the times, and avoids romanticizing traditional farming livelihoods.	. Thank you for the relevant comments on the matter, it has been taken into account in the design of Component 2
• Component 3 is sensible, linking interested public agencies, utilizing researchers for technical advice and monitoring the impact of policies. However, building such coalitions of interest usually depends far more on the presence of technically and politically astute leadership and sound process than organogram planning; is this available?	This leadership certainly is availabe. CONABIO has the necessary leadership both in technical and political grounds to bet on influencing these processess in the right direction.
• Component 4 is logical, but developing new markets and values may be harder than anticipated. The assumption that new values, value chains and products can be developed for agro-biodiversity needs to be tested, including (1) the use of	In order to achieve a sound basis for helping traditional agriculture subsist in time the project will promote a combined approach tha includes of education, valuation of agrobiodiversity both by participatory rural and peri urban settings, nutrional valuing, communications campaigns,

Comments	Responses
education, communications and labelling on the one hand, and (2) exchange, sales transport and markets on the other.	reasonable local, regional and when appropriate national) market developments. For further details, kindly refer to Section 1.3 of the FAO GEF Project Document. .
• The proposal to value agro-biodiversity is important, not only for this project. There is no such thing as non-economic value (p27), and perhaps the writers are trying to differentiate between "financial values" (which include only actual values in the market in terms of individual actors) and "economic values" (which include tangible, intangible, financial and non-financial values, priced according to their real value in terms of society (not individuals)). Thus financial value externalizes loss of biodiversity, soil degradation, excesses nitrogen etc., to society and includes agricultural subsidies, whereas these costs and benefits are internalized in an economic valuation while subsidies are removed.	Well noted, the text has been edited.
• STAP recommends that practical economic expertise or guidance is used to design or implement this output, perhaps only for a small number of species or systems.	Practical economic expertise has been used for the design of the component.
e) The barriers are reasonably well described, with a good understanding of past practice and the literature.	Noted, thank you.
f) The PIF provides good background material on organizations, and plant biodiversity, and Component 1 seeks to organize and improve databases on plant agrobiodiversity.	Noted, thank you.
g) The Project is likely to provide measurable GEBs, and is based on sound assumptions (with the exception of the assumptions that local agro-biodiversity is socio-economically viable, an assumption that needs to be tested). However, indicators need to be included in the log-frame/Project Summary table in terms of species, areas, agro-ecosystems, etc.	See response to STAP comments 1 and 2 above. Pertinent indicators have been included.
h) The governance process (researcher-farmer) proposed by the Project are innovative and potentially highly effective. The Project should be carefully designed to provide learning to GEF on the establishment of agro-biodiversity	Noted, thank you.

Comments	Responses
approaches, including analyses of social approaches, and the economics etc. of value chains, traditional farming methods, etc. The project is specifically designed to provide databases on species and their uses.	
i) The table on stakeholders and their roles in the project is clear and comprehensive.	Noted, thank you.
j) The whole project hinges on the assumptions (risks) that traditional agro-biodiversity farming is a viable approach, and that markets, market chains and information/education can add value to traditional crops. STAP highly recommends that these assumptions (hypotheses) are stated carefully and also that the project is specifically designed to test them. This will contribute greatly to global learning about agro-biodiversity.	See response to Q 2 of STAP above.
k) The project has a sound knowledge of socio-economic issues and principles, and includes participatory processes and rural upliftment in its goals.	Noted, thank you.
l) The PIF is well informed, tapping some (but not all) knowledge of previous projects. Learning is limited largely to Mexico, with little reference to similar initiatives in Latin America and Asia. This Project could begin to address important questions, and should therefore pay more attention to how it will generate and share these lessons with GEF, in the scientific literature and so on.	Thank you for this suggestion, recommendations and lessons learned from other similar GEF initiatives have been taken into account. The project will publish in different formats (databases, analysis, reports, papers) the knowledge to be built during project development.

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS[14]

A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: usd $ 150,000			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	***GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Amount ($)***		
	Budgeted Amount Plan Initiation (A)	***Amount Spent To date (B)***	***Amount Committed(C)***
Salaries Professional	7,143		
National Consultant	39,000	52,495	9,359
International Consultants	24,000		
Contracts	4,500	4,500	
Travel	30,357	29,479	878
Training	45,000	24,034	20,966
Expendable procurement		2,233	6,004
GOE		52	
TOTAL	**150,000**	**112,793**	**37,207**

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used**)**

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

NA

[14] If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities. Agencies should also report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.