

**GOVERNMENT COOPERATION PROGRAMME**  
**GERMAN TRUST FUND**

**PROJECT DOCUMENT FOR KENYA AND THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**

<b>Project Title:</b>	<b>GCP/GLO/198/GER - Supporting Food Security and Reducing Poverty in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania through Dynamic Conservation of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System (GIAHS)</b>
<b>Executing Agency:</b>	FAO
<b>Funding:</b>	US\$2 201 617
<b>Duration:</b>	36 months
<b>Starting Date:</b>	01 January 2008

**Brief Description:** Agriculture is the basic economic activity of most African countries and the agriculture sector is essential for food and livelihood security and poverty alleviation. Over 75 percent of African population is rural composed of small scale holdings and family farming with a vast diversity of agro-ecosystems evolved over generations forming the livelihood basis of millions of farmers. Many of these farming systems are also unique in many agro-ecological and socio-economical aspects, often harbouring important agro-biodiversity and indigenous knowledge and are resilient to climate variability and change. The aim of this project is to enhance the viability of small holding and traditional agriculture and pastoral systems and enhance food and nutritional security of indigenous communities depending on these systems in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania. This project is the Sub-Sahara Africa component of the FAO global initiative on conservation and adaptive management of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS). Two specific transboundary systems and their population will be targeted: Masaai pastoral system and upland agro-forestry systems. The “dynamic conservation” approach which the project is advocating will address adaptive management and conservation of productive landscape of Masaai and Upland communities and will build capacity of local communities in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania as a mean to achieve sustainable agriculture and rural development (SARD). It is expected that the project will also contribute to sustainable development through: (i) enhancing the benefits derived by local populations and indigenous peoples from the management, conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity and natural resources; (ii) adding economic value and sharing derived benefits from these systems; (iii) enhancing food security and alleviating poverty while maintaining ecosystem goods and services of traditional agricultural systems (iv) improving awareness and education among government agencies, local authorities and communities, and other stake holders; (iv) demonstrating “local livelihood benefits – global environmental benefits linkages” through agro-ecosystem approaches across government agencies, local communities, indigenous peoples and private sector; (v) guarantee that the right to adequate food is realized by ensuring that every man, woman and child, in the target communities, have the physical and economic access at all times to adequate food or means for its procurement; and (vi) disseminating key best practices and lessons learnt between implementing agencies, recipient communities and countries -locally, regionally and on a global scale. The project will collaborate and build synergies with Conservation Agriculture- SARD Phase II project implemented by FAO in these two countries promoting win-win options and adapted technologies and with the Right to Food Unit to make sure that the rights to food are considered in the establishment of GIAHS. The tangible results of the project will be shared with other GIAHS and CA-SARD communities and will be up- scaled and replicated at national and international levels through GIAHS International Steering Committee. Efforts will be deployed to internationally recognize Maasai Pastoral and Upland Agro-forestry Systems as World Agricultural Heritage in collaboration with UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserve programme and World Heritage or alternatively through FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

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## ACRONYMS

ABGS – Agricultural Biodiversity of Global Significance  
AGS – Agricultural Support Systems Division (FAO)  
ASDP – Agriculture Sector Development Programme (the United Republic of Tanzania)  
ASDS – Agriculture Sector Development Strategy (the United Republic of Tanzania)  
CA – Conservation Agriculture  
CAADP – Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme  
CAWG – Conservation Agriculture Working Group (within FAO)  
CBD – United Nations’ Convention on Biological Diversity  
CSD – Commission on Sustainable Development  
CSO – Civil Society Organization  
FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
FAO/LTU – FAO Lead Technical Unit  
FAO-RAF – FAO Regional Office for Africa  
FFS - Farmers’ Field School  
FPIC – Free Prior Informed Consent  
GDP – Gross Domestic Product  
GEF – Global Environment Facility  
GIAHS – Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems  
GPU – Global Project Implementation Unit (FAO-GIAHS GEF Project-Management Team)  
GPA-AnGR – FAO Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources  
IAR4D – Integrated Agricultural Research for Development (Kenya)  
IT-PGRFA – International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture  
KAPP – Kenya Agricultural Productivity  
KRDS – Kenya Rural Development Strategy  
LTU- Lead Technical Unit  
M&E – Monitoring and Evaluation  
MDG – Millennium Development Goals  
NALEP – National Livestock Extension Programme (the United Republic of Tanzania)  
NEPAD – New Partnership for Africa’s Development  
NGO – Non-Governmental Organization  
NMTIP – National Medium-Term Investment Plan  
NPC- National Project Coordinator  
NFPI – National Focal Point Institution  
NRCD – Environment, Climate Change and Bioenergy Division (FAO)  
NSGRP – National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (the United Republic of Tanzania)  
PES – Payment for Environmental Services  
PFC – Project Facilitating Committee  
PRA – Participatory Rural Appraisal  
PRSP – Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper  
RDP - Rural Development Policy (the United Republic of Tanzania)  
SADC – Southern Africa Development Community  
SARD – Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development  
SLM – Sustainable Land Management  
SPFS – Special Programme for Food Security  
SRA – Strategy for Revitalisation of Agriculture (Kenya)  
TCDC – Technical Cooperation between Developing Countries  
TCP – Technical Cooperation Project (FAO)  
TDV – Tanzania Development Vision  
UNCCD – United Nations to Combat Desertification  
UNDAF - United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)  
UNDP – United Nations Development Programme



## **PART I: PROJECT AGREEMENT**

1. Within the framework of its agreement with the Government of Germany (the Donor Government) and upon request from the Governments of Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania (the Government), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) will supply assistance for the execution of the following project once it is accepted by the Donor Government.

Project Title: Supporting Food Security and Reducing Poverty in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania through Dynamic Conservation of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System (GIAHS)

Estimated Costs (Plan of Expenditure in Part II):

Donor Government Contribution: US\$2 201 617

Counterpart Contribution (in kind):

Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania will implement the main field work. The Governments of Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania will provide office space, technical and administrative personnel for their national project offices.

A detailed description of project design, including background and purpose is provided in Part II, while budgetary expenditures, work plan and terms of references of recipient national institutions, project staff and other collaborators, are attached as Annexes of the present document.

### **FAO OBLIGATIONS:**

2. FAO shall be responsible for the recruitment, international travel, salaries and emoluments of the international staff (except volunteers) shown in Part II (4.3.a). Appointments of international staff shall be submitted to the Government for clearance. Full-time, field-based international expert as shown in Part II (4.3.a and Annex 4), will work under the direction of the Chief Technical Adviser, Global Project Implementation Unit (GPIU), headquarters who, on behalf of FAO, is responsible for the technical execution of the project.

3. FAO will provide the equipment and supplies shown in Part II (4.3.b). The equipment will remain the property of FAO for the duration of the project. Its ultimate destination shall be decided by FAO in consultation with the Government.

4. FAO will arrange for yearly supervisory travel visit to the project, to be financed from project costs as shown in Part II (4.3.h and i).

5. All FAO's obligations arising under this Project Agreement shall be subject to (i) the decisions of its governing bodies and to its constitutional, financial and budgetary provisions, and (ii) the receipt of the necessary contribution from the Donor Government. Any obligations assumed by FAO may, at any time, be taken over by the Donor Government.

6. FAO, in consultation with the Government, execute part or the entire project by sub-contract. The selection of the sub-contractors shall be made, after consultation with the Government, in accordance with FAO's procedures.

GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS

7. The Government shall take all necessary measures to facilitate the execution of the project and to assist the FAO staff in obtaining such services and facilities as they may require to fulfil their tasks. The Government shall apply to FAO, its property, funds and assets, its officials and to the persons performing services on its behalf, in connection with the project, the provisions of the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies; the currency exchange rate established with the United Nations.

8. The Government shall deal with any claims brought by third parties against FAO, its personnel or other persons performing services on its behalf in connection with the project, except when it is agreed by FAO and the Government that such claims arise from gross negligence or wilful misconduct of such persons.

9. The Government shall be responsible for the recruitment, salaries and social security measures of the national staff. The Government shall also provide office facilities and supplies, as counterpart for the project.

10. The Government shall grant to the staff of FAO and of the Donor Government and to persons acting on their behalf, access to the Project site and to any material or documentation relating to the Project and shall provide any relevant information to such staff or persons.

11. The Government is responsible for the cost of import and customs clearance of project equipment, its transportation, handling, storage, and related expenses within the country; its safe custody, maintenance, insurance and replacement, if necessary, after delivery to the project site.

REPORTING

12. FAO will report on the project to the Donor and recipient Governments as detailed in Part II (5).

13. The Government shall agree to the dissemination of information like descriptions of the project and of its objectives and results, for the purpose of educating public opinion.

AMENDMENTS AND TERMINATION

14. This Project Agreement may be amended or terminated by mutual consent. Termination shall also take effect sixty days after receipt by either party of written notice from the other party. In the event of termination, the obligations already assumed by the Government shall remain in force to the extent necessary to permit orderly withdrawal of the funds and assets of FAO and of personnel performing services on its behalf.

15. This Project Agreement shall enter into force upon signature by both parties.

For the Government of .....

For the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations .....

Date: .....

Date: .....

## **PART II: PROJECT DESIGN**

### **1. BACKGROUND**

A large part of agricultural production and important fraction of rural population will continue to rely on small scale, family farming and traditional agriculture, a sector that has largely been neglected in international development efforts in spite of its contribution to livelihood security of many poor farmers, pastoralists and indigenous people as well conservation of natural resources base. Family farming and traditional agriculture continue to feed over two billions people worldwide providing local food and livelihood security particularly in Africa. To address food security, sustainable agriculture and rural development requires a holistic approach encompassing multiple objectives at international, national and local levels targeting vulnerable groups.

In 2002 FAO initiated a world wide programme on **Conservation and Adaptive Management of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS)** aiming to establish the basis for the identification, recognition, conservation and sustainable management of such systems and their associated landscapes, biodiversity, knowledge systems and cultures. Food and livelihood security of local population depending on these systems will be enhanced by empowering local communities and their social organizations and by introducing policy changes, incentive mechanisms and innovative market access such as eco-labelling and payment for environmental services. Some two hundred systems are identified in different parts of the world many of them in Africa. Two of the major Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) in Africa are Maasai Pastoral system and Upland Agro-forestry Systems both spread in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania.

It is expected that an effective management of these systems will contribute to sustainable development through: (i) enhancing the benefits derived by local populations and indigenous peoples from the management, conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity and natural resources; (ii) adding economic value and sharing derived benefits from these systems; (iii) enhancing food security and alleviating poverty while maintaining ecosystem goods and services of traditional agricultural systems (iv) improving awareness and education among government agencies, local authorities and communities, and other stakeholders; (iv) demonstrating “local livelihood benefits – global environmental benefits linkages” through agro-ecosystem approaches across government agencies, local communities, indigenous peoples and private sector; (v) Guarantee that the right to adequate food is realized by ensuring that every man, woman and child, in the target communities, have the physical and economic access at all times to adequate food or means for its procurement; and (vi) disseminating key best practices and lessons learnt between implementing agencies, recipient communities and countries locally, regionally and on a global scale.

#### **1.1 General Context**

Over the past 10-15 years, there have been a number of project-level efforts to promote local/ indigenous agricultural systems and raise awareness of their importance for food security and natural resources conservation. However, there is an urgent need to broaden these efforts to promote a world-wide recognition of the natural and cultural patrimony provided by GIAHS, to mobilise concerted efforts to dynamically conserve such systems and their associated biodiversity, knowledge system and cultural values and to disseminate knowledge and experience that may have replicability in addressing common problems. GIAHS initiative will address this challenge by aiming to establish the basis for identification, assessment and recognition, conservation and sustainable management of GIAHS and their associated biodiversity throughout the world, through specific action programmes. The GIAHS projects in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania will also have an additional right to food component which is integrated into the following three-level description. In order to provide systematic support for the conservation and adaptive management of GIAHS, the chosen project strategy is to make interventions at three distinct levels. First, at the global level, it will facilitate international recognition of the concept of GIAHS wherein globally significant agricultural biodiversity is harboured, and it will consolidate and disseminate lessons learned and best practices from project activities at the pilot country level. Second, at the national level in pilot countries, the

project will ensure mainstreaming of the GIAHS concept in national sectoral and inter-sectoral plans and policies. Third, at the site-level in pilot countries, the project will address conservation and adaptive management of agro-ecosystems at the community level. The United Republic of Tanzania and Kenya are no exception as described below.

## **1) Kenya**

Kenya lies astride the equator in Eastern Africa between Somalia and the United Republic of Tanzania and bordering the Indian Ocean. It has a total area of 582 650 km<sup>2</sup>, including 13 400 km<sup>2</sup> of water, mainly in Lake Turkana (also known as Lake Rudolf) and Kenya's portion of Lake Victoria.

The agricultural sector employs more than 70 percent of the country's 33.4 million people. Half of the sector's output remains subsistence production. Kenya's gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate has declined continuously from a peak of about 6.5 percent per year during the first decade after independence to less than 4 percent per year in the following decade, to only about 1.5 percent per year during the 1990s, with a slight upturn recently (Delgado 1998; FAO 2001). Declining economic performance, combined with rapid population growth, has translated over time into declining income per head, increased poverty and a worsening unemployment situation. Between the 1970s and 2000, the number of Kenyans classified as poor has grown from 29 percent to about 57 percent. The economy is dominated by smallholder, low revenue agriculture and small-scale and pastoral livestock management. Poverty is most prevalent among the rural population, of which the large majority depends on the Kenyan natural resource base for their livelihoods. Increasing population densities are forcing land users to abandon traditional methods by which soil fertility was restored (bush fallows) They are also forced to cultivate more marginal lands (e.g. steep slopes), resulting in increased soil erosion leading to siltation of waterways and to clear valuable natural forests for cultivation, or to provide areas for woodlots of fast growing fuelwood species. Variety replacement is also leading to genetic erosion of plant genetic resources.

## **2) The United Republic of Tanzania**

The United Republic of Tanzania has a population of 34.7 million people and a land area of 945,090 sq. kilometres. The economy is dominated by smallholder, low revenue agriculture and small-scale livestock management. In the last decades, population growth and the resulting increases in agriculture and livestock numbers have increased pressures on land and natural resources. In combination with rural poverty and some problems on land ownership arrangements, this has led to widespread land degradation throughout the country. The main degradation processes are:

- soil nutrient depletion, as land users are forced to continuously crop fields abandoning traditional fallow periods:
- overgrazing, as herders graze their livestock on more limited areas of grazing (which consequently become more prone to degradation in periods of drought):
- deforestation due to land clearance for cultivation or when the wood is required for fuel;
- soil erosion and soil management (13 percent of the country is affected by land degradation)

### **1.2 Sectoral context**

The GIAHS initiative aims to achieve concrete and measurable improvements in the livelihoods and living conditions of the rural poor and traditional farmers and pastoralists as well as in the access to food and/or the means of its procurement, fisher folks and herders, achieving the sustainability of their agro-environments over the coming years, thus contributing to the implementation of CBD article 8j and 10c, Chapter 14 of Agenda 21, of Article 11 of the ICESCR, and to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG 1 and 7), and WFS goals 1 to 4. It has been designed to support the transition to people-centred sustainable agriculture and rural development, and to strengthen their participation in programme and policy development. GIAHS can also serve as a gateway to have the rights to food recognized and implemented.



### *1.2.1 Development priorities, World Food Summit objectives and MDGs*

The Governments of Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania are fully committed to significant achievement in the above mentioned MDGs and WFS goals. Below are some of the policies and documents highlighting the relevance of the challenges addressed by this project in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania:

#### *Kenya*

- Integrated Agricultural Research for Development, IAR4D Inter-institutional Collaborative Initiative. The Initiative is an offshoot of the country's ten-year Strategy for Revitalising Agriculture (SRA 2004-2014) as well as the Kenya Agricultural productivity Project (KAPP), both of which lay emphasis on recognition and support for coordinated pluralism in research and development (towards a national agricultural research system), a reformed national agricultural extension and farmer empowerment. This is in recognition of the need for a holistic approach, integrating a wide range of stakeholders and disciplines in order to enhance its contribution to the national goals of food security, poverty reduction and sustainable natural resource management.
- The Strategy for the Revitalisation of Agriculture (SRA 2004-2014) of Kenya was launched in 2004, with the overriding goal of commercialising agriculture as a strategy for achieving a progressive reduction in unemployment and poverty. Policies and institutional reforms to be implemented within the short and long term, which are necessary for the government to achieve SRA objective were outlined. SRA also seeks to address key barriers and issues hampering agricultural growth.
- NEPAD/CAADP National Medium Term Investment Programme (2004). Kenya participates in the NEPAD/CAADP initiative to halt and reverse the decline in agricultural productivity as one way of increasing national food security. The National Medium Term Investment Programme of Kenya was prepared, as a part of the SRA. The NMTIP under the NEPAD/CAADP has drawn on the work of Kenya Rural Development Strategy (KRDS) and the Poverty Reduction Strategy paper (PRSP). The PRSP is to improve the economic opportunities for the poor without adverse impacts on the environment. Incidence and prevalence of poverty, especially in the rural areas, is largely attributed to low land productivity which is further attributed to unsustainable farming methods, low soil fertility, climate variability, poor and inadequate extension services, high cost of production inputs, low quality of seeds and lack of credit facilities.
- The Kenya national programme for food security called "Njaa Marufuku Kenya" (NMK) was launched by the government with support of FAO in 2004. Split into phases, the programme aims to increase food availability and reduce chronic hunger over the next ten years until 2015. Phase one, with an initial investment of US\$9.79 million, is a fast-track action plan that focuses on community capacity-building, school feeding programmes, and food for work activities in support of natural resource conservation within 50 000 households. Phase two, with a budget of US\$70 million will scale-up existing programmes to target one million rural families by 2010. These activities target all eight provinces of Kenya including 52 districts and three municipalities in Nairobi. The GIAHS project in Kenya will benefit from the experience, good practices as well as institutional settings of NMK during its implementation.
- The Kenya Rural development Strategy (KRDS) 2002-2017. The KRDS aims to expand farm and non- farm income earnings to attain food security, achieve sustainable natural resource management, also improve the social and physical infrastructure of the rural sector. This strategy is now integrated with SRA, PRSP and NEPAD/CAADP, enabling SLM and other related initiatives to benefit from the cross sectoral synergy of the abovementioned frameworks.
- The new Kenya Food and Nutrition Security Policy provide an overarching framework covering the multiple dimensions of food security and nutrition improvement. It recognizes the need for multi-public and private sector involvement, and that hunger reduction and nutrition improvement is a shared responsibility of all Kenyans. The policy is framed in the context of basic human rights, child rights and women's rights, including the universal 'Right to Food'.

### *The United Republic of Tanzania*

- The evolution of national policies for tackling land degradation has culminated in the 2005 National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) (Vice President's Office, 2005). The Strategy acknowledges the fundamental importance of land and defines clear actions on SLM to be taken in the period up to year 2010. The strategy also recognises the fundamental importance of SLM for broad-based social and economic development. It fully embraces a human rights based approach and notably, the principles of equality and non-discrimination, empowerment and participation.. The NSGRP is committed to the Millennium Development Goals and is time-bound from 2005 to 2009.
- The Agriculture Sector Development Programme (ASDP). This is a five-year programme that provides for government initiatives to deal with and support efforts to revitalise sustainable agricultural productivity, especially at community level. Currently the MAFC is preparing an agricultural mechanisation strategy for the country that intends to enhance and define the roles of the private sector and of government for sustainable mechanisation pathways. The proposed GIAHS project would contribute to this sector development programme.
- Key documents such as the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 (TDV2025), the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), Rural Development Policy (RDP) and recently, the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) and the Agriculture Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) have been implemented as instruments to guide the process in stimulating growth and reducing poverty. All these strategic efforts recognised and prioritise agriculture and sustainable natural resource management as key development pillars in realising the intended acceleration in real GDP growth and the needed reduction in poverty.
- Related to this, FAO assisted the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania to develop a National Medium Term Priority Framework (NMTPF), in full consultation with Government and other stakeholders. This framework is fully aligned with the MKUKUTA clusters/development objectives focusing on relevant and strategic priorities within the three clusters, particularly Cluster 3, Good Governance and Accountability. The NMTPF is focused on sustainable use and management of natural resources, which includes land and water resources management relevant to the proposed adaptive management of GIAHS and also with the FAO CA-SARD initiative.
- The mainland Food and Security Policy was formulated in the context of human rights and in accordance with Government's fulfillment of its obligations under the right to food

#### *1.2.2 NMTPF and UNDAF*

The project is in line with UN priorities in the countries and with UNDAF activities. Particularly it is aligned with UNDAF outcome 6 (effective community based management of natural resources), and outcome 7 (expanded opportunities for sustainable production and income diversification).

## **2. RATIONALE AND JUSTIFICATION**

### **2.1 Problems/Issues to be Addressed and Present Situation**

Worldwide, specific agricultural systems and landscapes have been created, shaped and maintained by generations of farmers and herders based on diverse natural resources, using locally adapted management practices. Building on local knowledge and experience, passed down verbally through the generations, these ingenious agricultural systems reflect the evolution of humankind, the diversity of its knowledge and its profound relationship with nature. These systems have resulted not only in outstanding landscapes, maintenance and adaptation of globally significant agricultural biodiversity and resilient ecosystems, but above all in the sustained provision of multiple goods and services, livelihood security and human well-being. Traditional farmers and herders in GIAHS still rely on a wide range of crop and livestock types. So-called minor or underutilized crops, more accurately, companion crops, are frequently found next to the main staple or cash crops. They often grow side by side and their importance is often misjudged. In many cases, from a livelihoods perspective, they are not minor or underutilized as they can play a disproportionately important role in food production systems at the local level. Fallow fields and wild lands can support large numbers of species useful to farmers/pastoralists. In addition to supplying calories and protein, wild foods supply vitamins and other essential micro-nutrients often crucial to household nutritional strategies.

In general, poor households rely on access to wild foods more than the wealthier but in some areas pressure on the land is so great that wild food supplies have been exhausted.

However, the continued survival of these globally important agricultural heritage systems (GIAHS) is threatened by several factors such as the loss of customary institutions and forms of social organization that underpin management of these systems; abandonment of the traditional cultivation and farming systems (e.g. agricultural intensification, adoption of higher level of inorganic inputs, higher levels of water consumption, replacement of traditional varieties with high yielding and hybrid varieties); economic changes (commercialization, market changes, shift in the locus of consumption from the rural areas to cities and towns); social factors such as increased population pressure, poverty, urbanization. As a result, since the 1900s, some 75 percent of plant genetic diversity has been lost as farmers and pastoralists worldwide have left their multiple local varieties and landraces for genetically uniform, high-yielding varieties. Today globally, 20 percent of livestock breeds are at risk of extinction with 1 breeds are lost each month and 75 percent of the world's food is generated from only 12 plants and five animal species.

These global problems are also found in two GIAHS in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania: The Maasai Rangeland Management and the Upland Agro-Forestry systems.

### **The Maasai Pastoral System**

The Maasai people of East Africa live in southern Kenya and northern Tanzania along the Great Rift Valley on semi-arid and arid lands. The Maasai occupy a total land area of 160 000 km<sup>2</sup> with a population of approximately 500 000 people. The Maasai live in polygamous households and manage livestock herds to increase herd size (sheep and goats for market slaughter, and camels and cattle for wedding rituals and insurance), produce milk (for young children), wool (sheep), hide (goats) and manure. They have a flexible risk-minimizing strategy to safeguard human livelihood and livestock security: (a) by selecting disease-resistant young; (b) by ensuring water and forage availability prior to livestock movement; (c) by moving livestock in relation to mineral (salt licks), forage and shade needs; (d) by ensuring human and livestock health through intra- and inter-annual movements avoiding disease-prevalent areas (over-grazed areas with tick and Tsetse fly vectors of diseases like leishmaniasis; and swampy area with insect and snail-vectors of diseases like fascioliasis and malaria); (e) by living in proximity to markets; (f) by rotational movement patterns to avoid over-grazing and predators; (f) by monitoring closely animal movement and environmental changes; and (g) by saving forage through delayed entry during dry seasons.

Intricate social interactions between and within Maasai groups ensure this livelihood and livestock security: Elders direct warriors to undertake ecological scouting (for water and forage plants) and draw up livestock movement plans. Warriors supervise grazing techniques and direct grazing behaviour and movements. Herd diversity and splitting ensures long-term sustainability, cost-effective productivity, improved degraded lands, and reduced bush encroachment by division of herding labour within Maasai groups (boys and girls above 10 years of age, women, warriors, etc.) with each herding different livestock classes compatible with the household economic structure and function. Shallow communal wells are managed informally by clans; and large ritual ceremonies occur only when adequate water and pasture are available to support all guests. The Maasai use three informal rules to manage their open access land ('commons'): Avoid used areas; Keep appropriate distance from other groups; Avoid areas recently vacated by others. Indigenous beliefs, courage and bravery have enabled the Maasai to protect sacred forest trees, use forests based products and manage a productive pastoral system in the semi-arid zone. Their indigenous land tenure systems linked to subsistence are highly adapted to climatic uncertainties and poor resource endowments in the dry zone. The Maasai pastoral system provides meat, milk, maize meal, beans, fur and hides; forage, water, and manure; forest based products (edible fruits, seeds, medicines, honey, poles); and an intimate understanding of ecological knowledge. However, as time goes by, like any other agricultural systems and indigenous peoples, Maasai pastoralists also experiencing difficulties and facing threats to their livelihood patterns due to changing social, economic and environmental conditions. The Maasai Pastoral System is highly compatible with wildlife. Although wildlife competes with livestock over some of the same natural resources (pasture and water) both share a

common interests in open access and limited obstacles to movement. They also rely on the same habitat, which is promoted actively by the Maasai (through burning and grazing) and there are ecological synergies in terms of grassland composition (grazing by livestock promotes growth of species preferred by wild herbivores). The conversion of rangelands to crop-land and the decline of pastoralism and its tenure system is the one of the major threats to wildlife.

### **The Upland Agro-forestry System**

The Upland Agro-forestry system is found in the Northern Tanzania in the Usambara Mountains, the Pare Mountains and other areas of the Eastern Arc and in the slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro. Upland Agro-forestry is characterised by a structural diversity as a strategy adopted by farmers to achieve higher efficiency of resource use by efficiently harvesting solar energy and using soil nutrients and moisture. It also helps to exploit the space, both temporally and spatially. The functional diversity of the system helps to meet the many demands of food, fodder, fuel, timber, organic mulch, and medicinal plants. The food requirements are met by crops such as coconut, banana, cassava, yams, taros, ginger, turmeric, pineapple, cashew, jackfruit, mango, and banana. Multi-purpose fruit trees such as jackfruit, mango, and tamarind help to meet fodder, fuel, and timber requirements. This system often combines crops with livestock rearing, where the components interact synergistically to sustain productivity. Cows, buffalos, goats, and poultry are the most common livestock. The animals not only enhance the nutritional status of the household members but also help to augment the farm income by the sale of milk, eggs, and kids. While the crop residues and fodder provide animal feed, the manure and litter of the livestock provide renewable sources of organic matter and plant nutrients. They help reduce dependence on inorganic chemical fertilizers and maintain soil health, resulting in a high degree of organic recycling. As a result soil fertility in the Upland Agro-forestry System is higher than in other systems. The system is agronomically productive, economically sustainable and efficient, and environmentally safe.

However, Upland Agro-forestry system is facing serious threats. Among the major ones are: (a) land scarcity, (b) population growth, (c) migration of younger generation leading to a disruption of the traditional transmission from one generation to the next, (d) changes in dietary habits, (e) land use changes and fragmentation.

By promoting the conservation of these systems, the project will address issues of the highest priority for the two countries: promote environmental sustainability and reduce rural poverty. By addressing the specific threats identified above the project will support sustainable use of natural resources within the specific ecosystems. Further, by developing economic and market tools (e.g. eco-labeling), communities involved in the project will be able to derive higher income. Specific areas of interventions within the systems will be defined during the inception workshops. It will depend on specific selected communities and their specific problems.

### **2.2 Stakeholders and Target Beneficiaries**

The main beneficiaries of the project will be smallholders, farmers and herders within the identified GIAHS. The project will target at least 3 communities within each GIAHS. The communities will be selected during the inception workshop and in agreement with national and local authorities in order to avoid duplication of work with other projects.

Apart from the smallholder/small scale traditional farmers and herders (including men, women and youth), farmers' organisations and local community based civil organisations will be involved. Other target groups for the programme shall include customary institutions (that provide legitimate decision-making structures and perform regulatory functions according to customary law), local traditional and civic leadership systems, NGOs, national research institutes, government ministries, international institutes, local governments and organisations that can be partners in the process of promoting alternative livelihood systems, markets and trade in the selected countries. Existing (national) human rights institutions will also be involved in all phases to ensure that right to food is granted.

## 2.3 Project Justification

As highlighted in Section 2.1, economic changes, abandonment of the traditional cultivation and farming systems, social factors such as increased population pressure, poverty, and urbanization are leading to an erosion of agricultural biodiversity, the accompanying local knowledge of food producers, ecosystem services associated with the loss of agricultural biodiversity within Upland Agro-forestry systems and Maasai GIAHS. Thus, the conservation of GIAHS is of fundamental importance: 1) as a means of ensuring continuing improvements in agricultural productivity and feeding humanity; 2) to safeguard and improve the livelihoods of the country's rural poor; 3) as a mechanism for buffering against output losses due to changing climates, emerging pests and diseases, and the continual need to adapt and modify production systems 4) to ensure improved sustainability of production and the maintenance of locally sustainable, indigenous technology systems; 6) reduce the pressure of agriculture on fragile areas, forests and endangered species thus contributing to the conservation of ecosystem structure and stability of species diversity; 7) conserve soil and increase natural soil fertility and health; 8) diversify products and income opportunities; 9) help maximize effective use of resources and the environment; 10) and improve human nutrition and provide sources of medicines.

In order to produce the positive effects described above and given the complexity of these systems, the project will adopt a holistic approach to ensure their conservation at the two levels: at the national level it is necessary to promote conducive policy, regulatory and incentive environments, enhance awareness and capacity of national and local policy makers of the specific and different policy and regulatory needs for the sustainable management and viability of GIAHS, leading to innovative policy and regulatory tools and mechanisms for sharing experiences and expertise. At the local level the project will focus on investments responsive to small scale and traditional family farming communities and their needs, demonstration of dynamic conservation, through the development and testing of strategies and participatory methods for their dynamic conservation and sustainable, and building capacity of farming communities and populations to sustainably manage such biodiverse land-livelihood systems, as well as creation of economic opportunities and incentives to enhance their viability and national benefits they generate.

To address specific issues at the local level, the project will apply principles of conservation agriculture (CA) as a vital component of dynamic conservation of GIAHS. CA has been proven to work in a variety of agro ecological zones and farming systems, including those in East Africa. Particularly this approach will allow minimizing soil disturbance, guarantee permanent soil cover and, crop rotations, thus guaranteeing a combination of profitable agricultural production with environmental concerns and sustainability. While a detailed list of activities and interventions will be determined in agreement with local stakeholders, it is foreseen that the target communities can be trained in direct seeding (synonymous with no-till farming, zero tillage, and minimum-tillage) growing crops without mechanical seedbed preparation and with minimal soil disturbance since the harvest of the previous crop.

Crop residues are retained either completely or to a suitable amount to guarantee the complete soil cover. Fertilizer and amendments (where required) are either broadcast on the soil surface or applied during seeding. The use of chemicals will be minimized and other options from traditional knowledge will be investigated and proposed. Other key elements of CA relevant to this project are cover crops (especially *inter alia* multi-purpose crops, like nitrogen-fixing, soil-porosity-restoring, pest repellent, ethno-pesticides) and optimization of crop rotations in spatial, temporal and economic terms. Crop rotation also has an important phytosanitary function as it prevents the carry over of crop-specific pests and diseases from one crop to the next via crop residues CA systems are also designed to reduce competition with livestock or other uses e.g. through increased forage and fodder crops in the rotation.

CA requires a new way of thinking from all concerned parties. It is important to demonstrate to farmers that the technical and agronomic aspects are directly related to the management and economic ones and, therefore, any technical and agronomic improvements obtained by applying CA principles need to be quantified in monetary and economic terms to ensure farmers gain the full benefits. The introduction of CA to a community must be followed up by inputs / support from an extension service or Farmer Field Schools over a period of time. It should not be forgotten that the adoption / adaptation decision must take place in an uncertain environment (subject to the vagaries of nature and the market).

## **2.4 Past and Related Work**

The GCP/RAF/413/GER Conservation Agriculture – SARD Phase II funded by the German Ministry aiming to promote growth and improved food security in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania through scaling-up of conservation agriculture (CA) as a sustainable land management (SLM) tool, is very much related to GIAHS initiative. The proposed project will be implemented in close coordination and collaboration with the CA-SARD phase II.

Moreover there will be a strict collaboration with the Right to Food Unit in order to raise awareness of local communities about their rights and to include right to food concepts in the establishment of GIAHS.

Other related programmes are integrated soil fertility management, agroforestry and sustainable dryland management practices. Some examples of successful SLM approaches are the National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) that has promoted soil and water conservation technologies among over 100,000 small scale farmers, also the ICRAF's integrated soil nutrient management program.

Below is a list of operationally active FAO technical cooperation activities related to the proposed project:

### **Kenya**

- Promotion and conservation agriculture for SARD and food security in Southern and Eastern Africa
- Conservation and management of pollinators for sustainable agriculture through an ecosystem approach
- Immediate support to pastoral communities as a drought mitigation measure
- EC/FAO Food Security Programme Phase II
- Assistance to the implementation of the Integrated plan of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and the Sirte Declaration
- Development of a methodology to monitor water policies (Phase 1)
- EC/FAO Food Security Programme Phase II (years 2 and 3) - Account 1 - Facility for Global Donor Platform Rural Development
- Using Farmer Field School Approaches to overcome land degradation in pastoral areas of Eastern Kenya
- Assistance for the establishment of the African Common Market for basic food products – Phase II
- Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and the Sirte Declaration
- Immediate support to pastoral communities as a drought mitigation response and strengthening emergency preparedness and response information systems Phase II
- Expansion of Farmer Field Schools Programme in Eastern and Southern Africa
- Rural knowledge network pilot project for East Africa
- School gardening for horticultural products
- Telefood proposal for farm inputs for Sokoke Farmers Agricultural Support Network

### **The United Republic of Tanzania**

- Support to SADC Food Agriculture and Natural Resources Directorate
- Assistance for the establishment of the African Common Market for basic food products – Phase II
- Transboundary Animal Disease Information Management Systems (TADinfo) – Phase II
- Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and the Sirte Declaration
- National Irrigation Policy and Transitional Strategy
- Capacity building of regulatory agencies for handling genetically modified plants and plant products and genetically modified foods
- Cleaner integral utilisation of sisal waste for biogas and biofertilizers
- Emergency supply of seeds and armyworm control to drought-affected farmers and pastoralists in the United Republic of Tanzania
- Emergency provision of seeds to drought affected farmers in unimodal rainfall areas of Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar
- Strengthening human security through sustainable human development in north-western the United Republic of Tanzania
- Information products for decisions on water policy and water resources management in the Nile Basin
- Africa stockpiles programme – Netherlands contribution development of a methodology to monitor water policies
- Technical support unit to the Africa Stockpiles Programme
- Promotion of Conservation Agriculture for SARD and food security in Southern and Eastern Africa
- Expansion of Farmer Field Schools Programme in Eastern and Southern Africa
- Rural knowledge network pilot project for East Africa
- Intra-African Training and Dissemination of technical know-how for Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development Project within the framework of South-South Cooperation
- Strengthening national capacity in agricultural trade and trade negotiations
- The Agriculture Sector Development Programme (ASDP) Small Scale Farmers' Irrigation Development in Drought Affected areas in the United Republic of Tanzania
- Novel forms of livestock and wildlife integration adjacent to protected areas in Africa.

### **2.5 FAO's Comparative Advantage**

FAO's commitment to the twin objectives of sustainable production and natural resources conservation is the centerpiece of FAO corporate strategies. FAO assists member countries in their pursuit of food security, sustainable rural livelihoods, equitable access to resources, promotion of multidisciplinary, ecosystem-based approaches, such as sustainable agricultural and rural development (SARD initiative) conservation agriculture (CA), integrated crop production and pest management, sustainable management of land and water resources, also implementing a number of programmes in fishery and livestock sectors. Additional areas of work such as climate change adaptation and mitigation and bio-energy for sustainable rural development are promoted in member countries

FAO's goal is to alleviate poverty and hunger by promoting sustainable agriculture and rural development, improved nutrition and food security and the full realisation of the right to food. To achieve this goal, the FAO Strategic Framework 2000-2015, is to give importance to Corporate Strategy A on "Contributing to the eradication of food insecurity and rural poverty" and Corporate Strategy D on "Supporting the conservation, improvement and sustainable use of natural resources for food and agriculture". The latter has two important Priority Actions which aim to bring interdisciplinary efforts to address the "integrated management of biological diversity for food and agriculture. The role of FAO in promoting biological diversity for food security can be traced from

the commitment No.3 of the Rome Declaration on Food Security made at the World Food Summit held in Rome in 1996.

In 2004, the FAO Council adopted the Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realisation of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security. The Guidelines provide practical guidance to States in their implementation of the progressive realisation of the right to adequate food, in order to achieve the goals of the World Food Summit Plan of Action.

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

FAO implements projects that test, demonstrate and promote appropriate technologies and methodologies and policy tools that could be replicated on a larger by other partners. As an intergovernmental body, FAO facilitates the promotion of sustainable traditional agricultural practices to its member constituencies (such as ministries of agriculture, forestry and fisheries) in different fora through intergovernmental bodies i.e. Committees on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

FAO-Rome: As the lead United Nations Agency specialised for agriculture and rural development. FAO has 60 years of technical and operational experience in agricultural systems as well as project design and implementation. FAO has competence in major areas (food and nutrition, crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry) that are basic for improving rural incomes and employment opportunities. It has developed specific capabilities for capacity building and institutional strengthening, developing and applying participatory processes and methods to help the rural poor capture available opportunities and have access to natural resources. FAO's Special Programme for Food Security, which is being implemented in the proposed country sites, has established a strong framework and enabling environment to support the implementation of this project, by organising farmers' and pastoralists' training, conduct of farmers' field schools and promoting crop diversification, livestock raising and management. The global GIAHS project management team (GPIU) and/or the FAO's Task Force mechanism will provide regular technical backstopping services from its Headquarters in Rome and the sub-regional office for Eastern and Southern Africa once the project has started.

### **3. PROJECT FRAMEWORK**

#### **3.1 Impact**

The impact of the proposed project is expected on:

- Improved food security, sustained livelihoods and reduction of poverty in GIAHS communities of Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania through dynamic conservation of agricultural heritage systems for sustainable agriculture and rural development.
- enhancing the national and local benefits derived by local populations from conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and their ingenious management systems;
- adding economic value, sharing derived benefits, and generating income for local communities to enable them to access to national and international niche markets, labelling opportunities and responsible tourism
- the formulation of sustainability benchmarks and indicators for national strategies for management and development of sustainable agricultural systems and their associated biological diversity;
- development of methodologies and mechanisms for the economic valuation of environmental and other livelihood services provided by these ingenious systems



- the development and demonstration of conducive legal frameworks and policy environments for the continued existence and sustainable management of ingenious agricultural systems and their associated biological diversity and knowledge systems.
- Enhancing global and national recognition of the importance and value of GIAHS

This impact is achieved from the overall goal of the global GIAHS initiative, which aims to contribute to the implementation of Article 8j (“Subject to its national legislation, respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices and encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices”) and 10c (“protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements”) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), specifically within agricultural systems. The global GIAHS programme promotes a “dynamic conservation” approach that:

- allows farmers and pastoralists to nurture and adapt the systems and biodiversity they have developed while still earning a living;
- supports protective government policies and incentives, while working for *in situ* conservation of biodiversity and traditional knowledge;
- recognises cultural diversity and the achievements of local community members and indigenous peoples;
- crystallizes the need for approaches that integrate the *in situ* conservation of genetic resources with related traditional knowledge and local technologies as a means to ensure continuous co-adaptation to changing environments and human pressures by maintaining the evolutionary dynamics of agricultural species in the human and agro-ecological sites in which they have evolved;
- supports active and informed participation of indigenous and local communities in biodiversity management decision-making.

The impact will contribute to achievement of MDG, WFS and WSSD goals, and assist the countries in the national implementation of the IT-PGRFA, GPA-AnGR, CBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD.

### 3.2 Outcomes and Outputs

The proposed project in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania will be implemented over a **three-year period**, which will be taken over by the global GIAHS project and by the local and national institution. The proposed project is expected to generate the following outcome and outputs (these outcome and outputs will be verified and fine-tuned after the Inception workshop and when Logical Framework is agreed by the local and national stakeholders).

**Outcome** – The GIAHS systems in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania are protected and dynamically conserved (i.e. local farmers and pastoralists and Government apply the concept actively).

The achievement of the outcomes will generate multiple ecological, social and economic benefits at local, national (and global) levels contributing to reducing poverty, ensuring food and livelihoods security, improved natural resources management and the well being of traditional rural communities.

The outcome is achieved through the following outputs:

**Output 1 (initial stage)** – *Main GIAHS dynamic conservation approaches and options are identified, defined and selected through a participatory approach:*

This stage is a preparatory, consultation and planning phase for Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania. FAO would introduce the GIAHS concept to the national governments and presents background of the global GIAHS initiative. One of the imperative activities under this stage is the consultation (and consensus) with the local and national stakeholders regarding specific work plans at each component and to come up with a more detailed work plan (for GIAHS dynamic conservation approaches, options and alternatives), feasible budgets, identify weaknesses of the document and provide recommendation to strengthen project document and implementation structure, as well as provision of other essential information, which is not contained in the current project document. This stage will pave way to finalisation and refinement of the Project Document for Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania.

**Output 2** – *Local farmers/pastoralists have the necessary knowledge and skills to sustainably manage and dynamically conserve GIAHS*

This includes greater awareness of their complex agricultural systems and the identification and implementation of strategies and demonstration of dynamic conservation and adaptive management of GIAHS and their associated biodiversity. Seek ways of capturing, recognising, protecting and preserving indigenous knowledge systems, assessment and conservation of biological diversity and other heritage aspects of the systems. Support local farmers/pastoralists building in their own knowledge and management systems and with the local natural resource base. Where necessary impart knowledge and skills in areas relevant to adaptive management in the context of current and emerging challenges. Implement other economic and livelihood opportunities that would lead to increased income, household food security and access to food, well-being of indigenous communities and farmers/pastoralists, for example, niche market development. Explore and implement opportunities for PES, including carbon markets, sustainable tourism, and the introduction of environmentally friendly and low cost/low risk technologies, improved access rights, and benefit-sharing arrangements, developing special measures for disadvantaged groups notably, women.

**Output 3** – *The Government of Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania and its constituents understand and acknowledge the GIAHS concept*

The output will be achieved by facilitating the understanding of rationale, needs and priorities of farmers and pastoralists' and local communities, the traditional resource management practices, crop and livestock production skills, local knowledge systems the multiple goods and services of such systems in terms of local, national and global benefits. The information exchange, consultation and awareness raising, will take place among and between a range of stakeholders in all levels (e.g. local and national authorities, policy makers and technical bodies, NGOs, associations of farmers, pastoralists and indigenous peoples).

**Output 4** - *GIAHS is mainstreamed in sectoral and inter-sectoral plans and policies in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania.*

Dynamic conservation of GIAHS is promoted and mainstreamed into national action plans and programmes related to food security, biodiversity conservation and other local and national development plans. Relevant national policies (agricultural, environmental, social, and economic) and legislation will be examined to enhance awareness and capacity of national and local policy makers. Codes of conduct, guidelines, indicators and assessment tools for policy and decision makers, for sustainable and biodiverse land use systems and Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices will be identified and initiated using the Right to Food Guidelines.

**Output 5** – *The global GIAHS initiative and its general objectives are supported by the initiative in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania*

Lessons learned and best practices from promoting dynamic conservation of pilot GIAHS will be shared for wider application to support GIAHS expansion.

### 3.6 Sustainability

Institutional sustainability: The proposed project shall be prepared through the participation of key stakeholders (ranging from the local to national levels), and this approach will be used in project implementation to ensure sustainability and maintain ownership at pilot sites. Local communities and indigenous people will participate in the further planning, development, capacity building and co-management of the GIAHS systems. A proper participation must ensure the information about the rights of the concerned population, the impact and consequences of the projects and all other relevant information. The project will establish institutional mechanisms in pilot sites that bring together customary and state institutions for shared management of GIAHS. National institutions shall have substantive role according to their respective specialities (*inter alia* research, policy-making, administration, extension, education and business development). Long-term institutional support will also be assured inasmuch as the project will integrate/ mainstream the GIAHS concept into national strategies for conservation, sustainable agriculture and rural development. This will ensure that there are supportive government actions, both in terms of an enabling environment and in terms of support to national research and development agenda that will contribute to institutional and financial sustainability of the project.

Financial sustainability: *At the international level*, long-term financial support will be mobilized from donors for GIAHS. *At the national level*, the project will not only integrate GIAHS into existing national strategies for conservation, sustainable agriculture, and rural development, but also mobilize national budgetary resources to support the concept. *At the site level*, the added economic value and generation of income for local communities through increased market access based on the appeal of the GIAHS “brand” for “real food” advocates will generate resources in the long-term for continuation of these systems.

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

### 3.7 Risks and Assumptions

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

First, even though the GIAHS project is based on a holistic conception of agricultural systems that takes many aspects, contexts and scales into account, its application and interpretation in each of the pilot systems still has to be tested in practice and this may lead to some risk of conflicting interpretations of the concept by different pilot systems. However, the likelihood of this risk compromising the achievement of the project objective is low, because country representatives for the initial pilot systems have been closely involved in project development stage discussions to define GIAHS. Through this process, rigorous criteria have also been developed for identifying GIAHS sites. Nevertheless, to mitigate this risk, the project’s global project implementation unit and international steering committee will closely monitor and co-ordinate the development of the action plans in each pilot system, keeping a clear view of the main objectives, while allowing due space for local particularities.

Second, pilot countries are willing to designate, support and promote dynamic conservation of GIAHS and its concept in their territories. The likelihood of this assumption holding is high, because pilot country stakeholders have been actively involved in project development stage discussions about the concept, importance to sustained agricultural production, and its significant impact on safeguarding natural resources while promoting livelihoods of local populations. In addition, they have identified policy changes to be implemented during the full scale project in support of GIAHS and have defined site level activities. The proposed project in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania, together with the initial 5 pilot systems in 6 countries (Andean agriculture- Peru, Chiloe agriculture-Chile, Ifugao Rice Terraces- Philippines, Rice-fish agriculture- China and Oases of the Maghreb-Algeria and Tunisia), through its global level activities, which later will identify/include other agricultural systems in other countries, and will continue to advocate for the concept with the expectation that more countries will participate, support and promote dynamic conservation of agricultural heritage systems in their territories.

Third, collaboration among local communities, pilot countries, FAO programmes in the country, FAO project management staff, governments and other international stakeholders will be designed in order to create conducive national and international policy environment for GIAHS. For the implementation of the proposed project, implementation arrangements shall be carefully devised to ensure that all key local and national stakeholders are fully engaged in the process.

For the initial 5 pilot systems (6 countries), the risks confronting the project have been carefully evaluated during project preparation and risk mitigation measures have been internalized into the design of the project. For Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania, the risks and mitigation measures below could be a guide for furthering project development and evaluation of important factors in determining sustainability.

Table 1: Risks and risk mitigation measures

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Rating</b>	<b>Risk Mitigation Measure</b>
Conflicting interpretation of the concept by different pilot systems	low	In-depth briefings of country representatives/national facilitators Close coordination and follow-up by project implementation unit and international steering committee. Clear conceptual framework elaborated by project implementation unit and adapted to local specificities.
Lack of interest in the GIAHS concept by countries	low	Active involvement of different stakeholders at country level at an early stage. Identification of potential changes in national policies which have a direct impact on GIAHS. Awareness raising at global level.
Lack of fruitful collaboration between GIAHS secretariat, governments and other international stakeholders	medium to low	Carefully identify key stakeholders in countries. Develop interest and commitment involving key stakeholders at an early stage. Define realistic implementation arrangements to ensure that key stakeholders are fully engaged in the process.
Attraction of inappropriate investments (particularly in tourism sectors) due to GIAHS consideration	medium	Develop and implement FPIC guidelines and procedures for GIAHS designation. Develop guidelines for investment in GIAHS sites (including impact assessments)
Lack of knowledge about right to food and the rights based approach and how to apply it to the concrete projects	medium	Right to Food Training of all staff involved.
<b>Overall Rating</b>	<b>medium to low</b>	

## **4. IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS**

### ***FAO Project Arrangement***

The project is anchored in the global GIAHS initiative, which is the umbrella programme for the current project and other GIAHS projects (e.g. the GEF-Project Conservation and adaptive management of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems, for which FAO is the implementing/executing agency). The global GIAHS initiative is headed by the Global GIAHS Secretariat under the Division of Land and Water (NRL), the project's Lead Technical Unit (LTU), and coordinated by its Director (the Global GIAHS Coordinator). The Global GIAHS Coordinator will assume the role of Manager/Coordinator for the current project, providing overall project technical orientation, administration and management oversight, facilitating coordination between and among GIAHS related projects and partner countries and ensuring that important communications and information are disseminated.

There will be two Technical Officers for the project's day to day management, one based in FAO-Headquarters and the other one is assigned in Arusha, Tanzania. The Technical Officer financed under the present project arrangement (HQ-based) shall provide liaison with the overall Global GIAHS initiative and will particularly oversee pilot systems in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania, in close liaison with the field-based Technical Officer, to ensure that all necessary technical inputs are delivered. He /she will also liaise and coordinate activities with other GIAHS pilot countries and FAO Technical Units regarding FAO operationally active technical cooperation projects. The field-based Technical Officer shall be responsible for the management and technical implementation of the project in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania. The Terms of References of the project staff are detailed in Annex 4. At the national level, National Project Coordinators (NPC) will be hired to oversee the operational aspect and general supervision of the country activities. The Global GIAHS Coordinator, the Technical Officers and the National Project Coordinators form the Project Secretariat.

The LTU within the Natural Resources and Environment Management Department of FAO, will establish an interdepartmental working group ensuring the quality of technical implementation of the project and the coordination of the activities between and among partner countries and FAO's Technical Departments while FAO country Offices in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania will be the operational unit in charge of the project implementation.

### ***In-Country Project Arrangement***

National Focal Point Institutions (NPFI) shall be established within national governments. NPFI shall appoint National Project Coordinators, who will work under the supervision of the field-based Technical Officer. The NPC's shall be members of the Project Secretariat. The Project shall establish a Project Facilitating Committee (PFC) comprised of relevant ministries of Kenya and Tanzania, International Organizations, NGO's and other relevant stakeholders. The PFC shall facilitate information-sharing and mobilize in-kind support from within its member institution. It shall also provide strategic advice and make recommendations on project implementation to the Project Secretariat. Each member institution of the FPC shall nominate an official Focal Point within its staff. Site-specific Implementation Committees shall be established to facilitate the implementation on-site of all activities related to Output 2. The FAO Country Representations shall provide support with project operations and provide liaison with other relevant national projects and programmes of FAO and other International Organizations

The project will be implemented following the GIAHS conceptual framework tailored to country specific needs and concerns and will be operated by a mix of international and national technical, managerial and logistics support staff. Like other pilot GIAHS systems in Latin America, Asia and North Africa, the project management and implementation arrangements for GIAHS project in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania shall utilise the existing institutional and governance

structures and guidelines that operate in other pilot countries. In Kenya the NPFI shall be the National Museums of Kenya (NMK), under the authority of the Ministry for culture and Heritage. NMK shall be seconded by the Ministry of Livestock Development, which shall invoke its relevant mandates in areas of rangeland management, livestock development and animal genetic resources, and by making available its decentralised offices to facilitate the implementation of the project's field activities. In Tanzania the The Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives through the Division of Land Use Planning and Management and the Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries through the Department of Pastoral Systems Development will share the National Focal Point Institutional responsibility and invoke their relevant mandates for the the two pilot systems: Upland Agro-forestry (MOA) and Maasai Pastoralism (MOL)

The project implementation framework for these countries shall be a refinement from the initial set-up used in the project development of the initial pilot countries and shall take into account the many experiences and lessons learned in project development of the global GIAHS initiative in those countries. Taking into account the previous experience and lessons learned from these, attaining food security and reducing poverty through dynamic conservation of GIAHS could be primarily based on the following principles:

1. Empowerment of local communities (farmers and pastoralists, including youth and women's group), decentralised institutions, farmers' organizations and self help groups by training and capacity building for the governance and management of the project.
2. Institutional building and strengthening local ownership of the project to ensure sustainability in dealing with conservation and adaptive management of GIAHS, hence, conservation of the natural resource base
3. Mainstreaming, institutionalisation and alignment of the project thrust to the local and national government programmes on agriculture, the environment and sustainable development.

The proposed project emphasises the local and national stakeholders and country driven-ness, thus the project is designed and shall be implemented through existing national government structures including at the local level agricultural extension and research arrangements. After the 3-year project life span, it will be taken over by the global GIAHS initiative and it is expected that the established local bodies and institutions will be empowered to continue and self-sustainably (technical operations and financial aspects) operate the GIAHS initiative.

The GIAHS project in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania shall be implemented in coordination with the CA-SARD (the key players are FAO, CSOs, local community-based organisations, and the national governments). Likewise, the Global GIAHS Secretariat shall ensure coordination and collaboration with Technical Units administering other FAO technical cooperation projects that are operationally active in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania, such as TeleFood, GEF funded projects and other donor assisted cooperation. They will share responsibility in the overall programme administration and implementation. The LTU will also ensure that the project management is in close collaboration with the Regional Office for Africa and the National FAO Representations. Additionally, the project is designed to provide maximum opportunities for institutional capacity building in the local participating institutions. The GIAHS project will identify or, through nomination by the national government, shall have a national focal point institution (NFPI) and a national project coordinator (NPC).

The management set up/structure at local and national level shall be designed to facilitate open and transparent collaboration between the partners and to establish clear lines of communication and responsibility.

Project implementation and administrative processes in both countries will, unless especially justified, use existing structures in these institutions. Key persons shall be identified from each country as focal points and facilitators in the project operationalisation. These are:

- National Focal Point Institutions (where National Project Coordinator is based)

- National Project Facilitator (or Local Project Facilitator, preferably from the GIAHS pilot site, full time)
- Focal Points within the member institutions of the PFC
- Members of site-specific implementation committees (Decentralised offices of relevant ministries)

**Table 2. Project implementation modalities**

<b>Implementation Level</b>	<b>Institution</b>	<b>Staff</b>	<b>Key Functions</b>
International (FAO)	FAO-HQ Secretariat of the Global GIAHS Initiative (within NRL - Lead Technical Unit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Coordinator (Director NRL);</li> <li>• Technical Officer (HQ-based, full-time, 3 years)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall project management</li> <li>• Donor linkages support</li> <li>• Linkages with overall GIAHS Initiative and other related projects</li> <li>• Linkages with Right to Food unit, SARD and other initiatives</li> <li>• Liaison with other International Organisations</li> <li>• Technical backstopping GIAHS dynamic conservation</li> <li>• Operational and administrative unit</li> <li>• Technical operations</li> </ul>
	Technical Advisory Committee (FAO)	Members of Technical Advisory Committee within relevant Technical Units, incl. the Right to Food Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination and technical backstopping;</li> <li>• Expertise on right to food component</li> </ul>
International/ National	Project Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Coordinator (Director NRL);</li> <li>• Technical Officer (HQ-based, full-time, 3 years)</li> <li>• Technical Officer (based in Arusha Tanzania, full time, 3 years)</li> <li>• National Project Coordinators</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Day to day management of all technical implementation aspects</li> <li>• Reporting</li> </ul>
Bi-Country (Tanzania and Kenya)	FAO	Technical Officer (based in Arusha Tanzania, full time, 3 years)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible for the overall coordination, leadership and operational management of GIAHS project in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania</li> <li>• Responsible for the technical quality of the project outputs</li> <li>• Liaison with NFPI's</li> </ul>
	Project Facilitating Committee	Focal Points in each member institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information-sharing</li> <li>• Mobilize in-kind support from within its member institutions</li> <li>• Provide strategic advice and make recommendations on project implementation to the Project Secretariat.</li> </ul>
United Republic of Tanzania (National)	FAO-Representation	All staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operations</li> <li>• Coordination with other relevant projects</li> </ul>



United Republic of Tanzania (National)	National Focal Point Institution  Joint arrangement between MOA & MOL	National Project Coordinator (full time)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government ownership</li> <li>• Project national focal person</li> <li>• Link to national government programmes/initiatives</li> <li>• Streamlining of GIAHS in the national strategies and plans</li> <li>• Project activity implementation</li> </ul>
United Republic of Tanzania (Project Sites)	Site-specific implementation committees	Members of relevant regional/local institutions and GIAHS Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate implementation of site specific action plans</li> </ul>
Kenya (National)	FAO-Representation	All staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operations</li> <li>• Coordination with other relevant projects</li> </ul>
Kenya (National)	National Focal Point Institution  National Museums of Kenya seconded by the Ministry of Livestock Development	National Project Coordinator (full time)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government ownership</li> <li>• Project national focal person</li> <li>• Link to national government programmes/initiatives</li> <li>• Streamlining of GIAHS in the national strategies and plans</li> <li>• Project activity implementation</li> </ul>
Kenya (Project Sites)	Site-specific implementation committees	Members of relevant regional/local institutions and GIAHS Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate implementation of site specific action plans</li> </ul>

#### 4.1 Strategies and methodologies

The proposed project aims to redress the erosion of GIAHS by firstly ensuring food security and reducing poverty of the local communities nurturing GIAHS systems. This will be done through addressing the key barriers related to awareness, policy, institutional capacity, community capacity building, identification of niche markets, enterprise development for the rural communities and demonstration of GIAHS dynamic conservation. It will be the first step in a long-term programme of support. Replication on a wider scale, after the completion of the initial pilot sites within the selected countries, will also be carried out.

The proposed project will target Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania's productive *agricultural system* for sustainable crop and livestock production. Site selection will be determined on the basis of food insecurity, poverty prevalence and the existence of CA-SARD initiative in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania, as well as taking note on the existing and operationally active FAO technical cooperation projects, to avoid duplication and build synergies. A final decision of the pilot will be taken after discussion at the inception workshop while the whole concept of activity implementation will employ adaptive management process.

The improvement of crop and livestock production and maintenance of the agricultural landscape depends on the integrated management of the diverse resources (biological, soil and water, also human) and consideration of the functioning and health of the ecosystem as a whole. This requires an integrated ecosystem management approach that takes into account the human management dimensions as well as the biophysical considerations. In this regard, the problem of preventing land degradation is a key cross-cutting issue, as its severity and extent is influenced by a wide range of

factors including the demographic and socio-economic situation, policies regarding land and agriculture that influence land use practices, as well as climate change. There is need for support, not only to ensure the continued viability of such agricultural systems through maintaining sustainable land use management practices but, in many cases, also to allow the restoration/ rehabilitation of degraded land resources while sustaining food and livelihoods to the communities.

The underlying strategy will be to avoid or reverse the loss or degradation of essential features and attributes of these systems especially their biodiversity **while allowing their necessary evolution and enhancing the socio-economic development of resource users and national benefits**. This will require diagnostic studies, *inter alia*, to improve understanding of the evolution of these agricultural systems and their inheritance, the causes and risks of degradation and disruption in landscape and biological evolution and their impacts on the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity and livelihood systems of the concerned populations. This requires continuous agro-ecological and social innovation combined with careful transfer of accumulated knowledge and experience across the generations. It will also require careful consideration of the critical issue of how to meet often-conflicting goals of conservation and development, for instance: avoiding creating "museums"; preserving key characteristics of such systems while enhancing their dynamic evolution and viability; meeting aspirations of local populations and national goals through technical improvements, incentive measures and livelihood opportunities for the rural communities. Trying to conserve GIAHS by "freezing them in time" would surely lead to their degradation and condemn their communities to poverty. GIAHS is "not for creating museums", it is not about the past but its vision is about the future to achieve well-being for poor traditional farmers and pastoralists. The GIAHS approach will centre on the human management and knowledge systems, including their socio-organisational, economic and cultural features that underpin the conservation and adaptation processes in GIAHS without compromising their resilience, sustainability and integrity. The innovative feature of the project allows the integration of these local agricultural and livelihood systems into global environmental markets such as eco-labelling, eco-tourism and other payment for environmental services schemes, thereby ensuring their sustainability without their fossilization.

The project will be implemented in accordance with human rights principles i.e. participation, accountability, non-discrimination and attention to vulnerable groups, transparency, human dignity, empowerment and rule of law (PANTHER). The strategy and methodology calls for **participatory processes** in the identification of ways and means to conserve such biodiverse systems, while keeping them dynamic and viable through farmer innovation and increased benefits to local communities. It will require measures and opportunities for enhancing the returns and livelihood security of concerned populations, generating their interest in and capacity to conserve their resources and systems. A key issue that will need to be addressed is the **equitable sharing of benefits and farmers' rights** to ensure that local communities are not exploited by more powerful interest groups and that the benefits are realised by all concerned social groups including landless peasants and marginalized groups (e.g. due to ethnic, gender and economic factors). Indeed it is often these marginalized segments of society that possess the most ingenious local knowledge. Success will also depend on **empowering and enabling local communities** to sustainably manage their land resources and to maintain their significant biodiversity, landscapes and ingenious land use systems. This will require community-based activities, as well as appropriate policies and legislature, including raising awareness of the factors impacting on biodiversity, land degradation and land use change and strengthening community structures, land tenure reform, right to food and other human rights, where possible building on local experiences and through capacity building with the support of local NGOs/CSOs. Finally, communities within GIAHS will have their right to food recognized as part of the GIAHS definition.

#### **4.2 Government Inputs**

The main field works will be implemented in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania through the National Focal Point Institution (recipient national government or duly recommended institution). The governments of Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania will provide office space, technical and administrative personnel and other in-kind contributions for their national and

local project offices. Operation of the project budget of this international trust fund would be managed by FAO Rome.

### **4.3 Donor Inputs through FAO**

FAO Representations in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania will have direct implementation responsibility for their respective national components and activities. Technical inputs as well as M&E and reporting will be provided by the Project Secretariat, in close coordination with the national project implementation team supported by the field and headquarter-based international experts as well as Global GIAHS Secretariat in FAO-Headquarters. The LTU of CA for SARD Phase II will be key partner of the Global GIAHS Secretariat for the implementation of project activities.

The proposed project is backed-up by the International Steering Committee (an umbrella policy advisory group for the project); Technical group, composed of eight to ten independent experienced experts (scientists, practitioners, researchers, academics), selected on the basis of their competence in ethno- and agro-ecosystems, indigenous knowledge, environment, land and water resources, agrobiodiversity, social sciences, and economics. The Technical group will provide independent opinions and advice on the technical reports produced by the project, including planned activities, as well as on the data collection of traditional knowledge to be developed as well as on the implementation of adaptive management of pilot systems and sites. Technical support will be provided by FAO units, specialised in land and water resources management, livestock and rangeland management, crop production systems and agronomic issues, farm business management, and feasibility studies. The Land and Water Division (NRL) within the NR Department shall provide the Lead Technical Unit (LTU) of this project, while other Technical divisions, IDWGs and SARD initiative (socio-economic aspects of GIAHS adoption and knowledge management) will be the key partners. Consultants at the country level (local) and other partners will be identified by the Project Secretariat in consultation with the PFC.

*a) Personnel Services, 2-Project Technical Officers, HQ-based and Field-based (full-time), USD490,416*

The GPIU of the GIAHS project based in FAO Rome shall collaborate with the various FAO technical units, working group and task forces, to ensure coordination and interaction with relevant groups regarding operationalisation of the project and implementation of activities. The HQ-based Technical Officer will coordinate closely with field-based international expert (Technical officer), who is responsible for the overall coordination and leadership of GIAHS project in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania, and will also be responsible for the technical quality of the project outputs. He/She shall liaise within and outside FAO regular and field programmes including provision of technical inputs, backstopping, share data, information and best practices on Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania and with other GIAHS pilot countries. Please see detailed TORs of the Programme Officers in Annex 4.

National experts will be selected as highlighted below in different fields of expertise. With the presence of full-time field based international expert, international consultants will be minimised, and National Consultants will be given priority if the expertise is available in the country. The Terms of Reference of National Project Facilitators and proposed international and national consultants are in Annex 4.

*b) Local project Staff USD (through incentive arrangement and under Contracts with Implementing Government Agencies)*

- National Project Facilitator (1-Project Facilitator per country, full time)
- Assistant NPF (1 – per country, 0.5 fte.)

*c) Local administrative support, USD42,000*

- Administrative Support Staff (secretarial support, driver, field assistance) in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania

*c) Areas of expertise*

*National Consultants, USD40,000*

*International Consultants, USD48,000*

- biodiversity/ecology and natural resources conservation expert;
- human rights expert;
- traditional knowledge expert;
- market/enterprise development/marketing;
- livelihood resources, eco-tourism;
- information, education and communication/ knowledge management;
- agricultural systems management/land and water management specialist;
- training/workshop facilitator;
- socio-cultural-ecological specialist;
- laws/policies and legal expert; and
- IT/webpage/network design and language translation

*d) Contracts, USD526,000*

Letters of Agreement shall be issued to each of the NFPIs in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania. The Terms of References for NFPIs and academic research institutions are described in Annex 4.

*f) Travel USD161,079*

- Global GIAHS Secretariat Technical Officers travel to support the project at critical stages such as inception meetings, workshops, key training, major M&E meetings and final workshop
- International consultant travel for training support, feasibility studies and specific inputs for GIAHS and Right to Food advocacy, training and implementation
- Project team travel (local, national, regional, international) including for major meetings, trainings and workshops. Cross country travel (Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania)
- Cross visits of farmers and pastoralists for sharing experiences
- Survey and evaluation of other GIAHS within in the country

*g) Trainings and Workshops, USD240,839*

- Project framework formulation
- Inception workshop
- Capacity building of local and national stakeholders
- Cross visits of farmers and pastoralists for sharing experiences
- Specialised trainings/workshops focused on the implementation framework of the Right to Food guidelines and practical tools to food security and poverty eradication
- Final workshop

*h) Expendable supplies, USD120,000*

Expandable supply will include seeds, seedlings and any material that will be required to assist farmers and pastoralists and to build demonstration plots such as biodiversity blocks, nurseries, seed banks etc.

*i) Non-Expendable Equipments, USD80,000*

This line includes the purchase of one vehicle for each country, motorcycles and office equipment to setup the GIAHS office. This will include computers, printers and any other facility that might be needed. Please see Annex 5 for the provisional list of equipment.

*j) Technical Support Services, USD50,000*

This line is intended for Technical Officers from various technical units of FAO who will be requested for field backstopping mission, fee for 350 USD/day.

*j) General Operating Expenses (GOE), USD90,000*

This line includes local costs in the pilot countries (Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania) such as communications, telephone bills, parcels, and other miscellaneous expenditures.

*k) External Evaluation (budget provided from international consultant item)*

An external evaluation is foreseen to be conducted after mid term of the project.

*l) Project Support Cost (13%), 253 283*

## **5. OVERSIGHT, MONITORING, MANAGEMENT INFORMATION AND REPORTING**

### **5.1 Oversight and Reviews**

National Review Meetings: The project will undertake annual review meetings. These meetings, with the first one planned for the initiation of the project implementation, will undertake overall project review responsibilities. At the local/community level, local stakeholders' annual review shall be held and will be attended by the National Project Facilitator and other representatives from the key national organisational bodies with stake to the project. At the national level annual review meetings, participants are:

- Project Facilitating Committee
- National Focal Point Institution (NFPI)
- Project Secretariat (Field and Rome-based FAO Officers)
- FAO Country Office Representations
- Representative from CA-SARD initiative
- Key partner organisations, local and national stakeholders (identified as relevant to the agenda of the meeting).

### **5.2 Monitoring and Knowledge Sharing**

The Project Management and Implementation Arrangement including the Reporting and Feedback structure will allow the integration of an on-going integral Project Operation M&E.

### **5.3 Reporting Schedule**

- a) Site-specific Implementation Committees through their representative (Local Facilitator) shall submit operational reports (including feed backs) to their National Project Facilitator who will review and submit to the National Focal Point Institution and the Programme Officer (field-based)
- b) The National Project Facilitators will prepare and submit half-yearly Reports (work plans, operational reports including administrative and financial matters) to the Programme Officer (field-based). The Programme Officer (field-based) shall compile the half-yearly reports and transmit it to the FAO Country Offices and the Project Coordinator.
- c) The half-yearly Report should be submitted using the FAO Standard Format, will include but not limited to the following:
  - Report on the actual implementation of project activities based on the agreed workplan and timeframe
  - Progress towards achievement of immediate objectives and outputs
  - Identification of any problems and constraints (physical, technical, human, financial, others that may arise)
  - Recommendations for corrective measures
  - A detailed work-plan for the following reporting period

In the concluding months of the project or at least 6 months before project completion, a draft Terminal Report will be made available by the National Project Facilitator with the overall supervision and assistance by and Programme Officer (field-based). This will be submitted to the FAO GIAHS Project Coordinator. The report should contain assessment of which of the projects' scheduled activities have been carried out, the outputs produced, the progress towards achievement of the immediate Objectives and related Development Objective, and will also present recommendations for the open-ended sustainability plan of the project.. Upon completion of the project duration, it will be finalised and submitted to the Recipient and Donor Governments.

## Annex 1: Details of Requested Budget and Proposed Release of Funds

Proposed project management and operational cost to achieve expected outcomes of the project.

Budget Line	Input	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
<b>5011</b>	<b>Personnel Services (professional)</b>				
	P3 Level (Technical Officer), HQ-based	122,604			122,604
	P3 Level (Technical Officer), Field-based	122,604	122,604	122,604	367,812
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>245,208</i>	<i>122,604</i>	<i>122,604</i>	<i>490,416</i>
<b>5012</b>	<b>Personnel Services (general services)</b>				
	Administrative Support	20,000	20,000	20,000	60,000
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>20,000</i>	<i>20,000</i>	<i>20,000</i>	<i>60,000</i>
<b>5013</b>	<b>Consultants</b>				
	<a href="#">International experts [1]</a>	10,000	24,000	14,000	48,000
	Incentives for National Coordinators/National staff	32,000	32,000	32,000	96,000
	Local consultants and experts	15,000	15,000	15,000	45,000
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>57,000</i>	<i>71,000</i>	<i>61,000</i>	<i>189,000</i>
<b>5020</b>	Local administrative support/Logistical staff	14,000	14,000	14,000	42,000
	<i>SubTotal</i>	<i>14,000</i>	<i>14,000</i>	<i>14,000</i>	<i>42,000</i>
<b>5014</b>	<b>Contracts</b>				
	Contracts with Implementing Government agencies - Kenya	41,000	51,000	46,000	138,000
	Contracts with Implementing Government agencies - Tanzania	41,000	51,000	46,000	138,000
	Contract with Universities/Academe*	50,000	25,000	25,000	100,000
	Contract with NGO/CSO-Tanzania	15,000	20,000	15,000	50,000
	Contract with NGO/CSO-Kenya	15,000	20,000	15,000	50,000
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>162,000</i>	<i>167,000</i>	<i>147,000</i>	<i>476,000</i>
<b>5021</b>	<b>Travel</b>				
	Preliminary mission	6,000			6,000
	Inception workshop	25,275			25,275
	In country training, workshops and meetings	4,804			4,804
	Follow-up meeting/workshops	10,000	25,000	15,000	50,000
	General appropriation for Right to Food advocacy and training activities	10,000	20,000	15,000	45,000
	Final workshop			30,000	30,000
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>56,079</i>	<i>45,000</i>	<i>60,000</i>	<i>161,079</i>
<b>5023</b>	<b>Training Workshops</b>				
	Inception workshop	20,000			20,000
	Right to Food advocacy and training	10,000	30,000	22,208	62,208
	Capacity building/specialised training	10,000	30,000	20,000	60,000
	Cross-country exchange training including other GIAHS pilot countries		20,000	20,000	40,000
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>40,000</i>	<i>80,000</i>	<i>62,208</i>	<i>182,208</i>
<b>5024</b>	<b>Expendable supplies</b>				
	Farm inputs and office materials	20,000	46,316	41,315	107,631
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>20,000</i>	<i>46,316</i>	<i>41,315</i>	<i>107,631</i>
<b>5025</b>	<b>Non-Expendable supplies</b>				
	Equipment, vehicle	50,000	50,000		100,000
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>50,000</i>	<i>50,000</i>		<i>100,000</i>

<b>5027</b>	<b>Technical Support Services</b>				
	FAO backstopping (technical officer)	10,000	20,000	20,000	50,000
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>20,000</i>	<i>20,000</i>	<i>50,000</i>
<b>5028</b>	<b>General Operating Expenses</b>				
	FAO Country office (Kenya)	15,000	15,000	15,000	45,000
	FAO Country office (Tanzania)	15,000	15,000	15,000	45,000
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>30,000</i>	<i>30,000</i>	<i>30,000</i>	<i>90,000</i>
	Total	704,287	665,920	578,127	1,948,334
	Project Support Cost (13%)				253,283
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				<b>2,201,617</b>

[1] International consultants and experts will be deployed particularly in the area of capacity building and in the promotion of the Right To Food advocacy and training.

### Summary of budgetary expenditures and proposed annual release of funds to Executing Agency.

Budget Line	Annual Release of Funds (USD)			Total
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	
5011	245,208	122,604	122,604	490,416
5012	20,000	20,000	20,000	60,000
5013	57,000	71,000	61,000	189,000
5014	162,000	167,000	147,000	476,000
5020	14,000	14,000	14,000	42,000
5021	56,079	45,000	60,000	161,079
5023	40,000	80,000	62,208	182,208
5024	20,000	46,316	41,315	107,631
5025	50,000	50,000	-	100,00
5027	10,000	20,000	20,000	50,000
5028	30,000	30,000	30,000	90,000
<i>Sub Total</i>	<i>704,287</i>	<i>665,920</i>	<i>578,127</i>	<i>1,948,334</i>
<i>PSC (13 per cent)</i>				<i>253,283</i>
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>2,201,617</b>



## Annex 2a: Project Logical Framework

### Supporting Food Security and Reducing Poverty in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania through Dynamic Conservation of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System (GIAHS)

**OVERALL GOAL:** To conserve globally important biodiversity, indigenous knowledge and outstanding landscapes; also to manage and use them in a sustainable way, with sufficient income generation to ensure food security and reduce poverty for the local and traditional farming communities.

Design Summary	Indicators / targets	Data sources	Risks/Assumptions
<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>Food security and sustained livelihoods strengthened through dynamically conserved GIAHS.</p>	<p>Local-level indices at GIAHS community level:</p> <p><i>Livelihood improvement:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food deficit months reduced by 66 percent in year 3 among practising traditional farmers/ households</li> <li>• On farm based household/small holder farmers/pastoralists incomes are increased by more than 30 percent by year 3.</li> <li>• Reduced the number of farming families living in poverty and extreme poverty by not less than 30 percent</li> <li>• Reduced the number of underweight/ malnourished children in the GIAHS community</li> </ul> <p><i>Biodiversity/Indigenous Knowledge:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locally and nationally important biodiversity crop species and livestock breeds are known and conserved for food and agriculture in the sites/communities</li> <li>• Number of species, breeds, varieties and land races are not reduced.</li> </ul>	<p>Reports on agro-ecosystem level assessments of biodiversity, indigenous knowledge and ecosystem functions and links with cultural practices.</p> <p>Community level assessments of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• health</li> <li>• poverty prevalence</li> <li>• food security and nutrition</li> <li>• food availability and access</li> <li>• savings capacity and wealth accumulation</li> <li>• biodiversity baseline information</li> </ul> <p>Project Progress Report/ Project Terminal Report; Government statistics</p>	<p>Interest in the GIAHS concept by different stakeholders (national &amp; local).</p> <p>Strong commitment to address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• threats to GIAHS</li> <li>• ensure food security</li> <li>• reduce poverty</li> </ul> <p>Political and economic stability in Kenya and/or the United Republic of Tanzania.</p> <p>Changes of Government / Offices of key supporters in national governments</p> <p>Absence of natural disasters or extreme climatic aberrations (e.g. droughts, floods), crop and livestock pest and disease shocks in Kenya and/or the United Republic of Tanzania.</p>

Design Summary	Indicators / targets	Data sources	Risks/Assumptions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of associated wildlife in pilot sites not reduced or increased</li> <li>• Indigenous knowledge systems of communities recorded and its intergenerational transfer improved</li> </ul> <p><i>Empowerment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased access to productive resources by farming/pastoralist communities</li> <li>• Formal recognition facilitated of communities' custodianship of GIAHS sites</li> <li>• Indigenous Knowledge recorded as intellectual property of custodian communities</li> </ul> <p>National Level Indices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater awareness and recognition of GIAHS through national policy legal interventions</li> <li>• Inclusion of project sites (and other sites, as appropriate) in the national Tentative World Heritage Lists</li> </ul>	<p>Government records of policies / laws enacted or implemented recognizing GIAHS and their custodianship by the communities</p> <p>Kenyan and Tanzanian World Heritage Tentative Lists</p>	
<b>Outcome</b>			
<p>The GIAHS systems (Kenya and Tanzania) are protected and dynamically conserved i.e. local farmers and governments apply the concept actively.</p>	<p>At least more than 50 percent of the target group, minimum of 300 traditional farmers/pastoralists in the United Republic of Tanzania and minimum of 200 traditional farmers/pastoralists in Kenya have adopted sustainable practices defined jointly with the project staff.</p> <p>Area coverage under GIAHS, 15000 hectares (the United Republic of Tanzania); 10000 hectares (Kenya)</p>	<p>Project reports</p> <p>Project Final report</p>	<p>As under impact</p>

Design Summary	Indicators / targets	Data sources	Risks/Assumptions
	<p>GIAHS dynamic conservation adoption by farmers/pastoralists is increased and expanded well beyond the pilot sites; initial area to be labelled is not less than 100 hectares for each site</p> <p>In-kind contribution (allocation of office space, assignment of at least 1 regular staff for the site) of National and local government to implementation and support to dynamic conservation of GIAHS.</p> <p>Established national long-term programmes to recognize and support GIAHS</p> <p>Solid establishment of GIAHS in policy and legal frameworks</p>	<p>Project Progress Report</p> <p>Project Final report</p> <p>Government records of policies / laws enacted or implemented recognizing GIAHS and their custodianship by the communities</p> <p>Kenyan and Tanzanian World Heritage Tentative Lists</p>	<p>Availability of national resources and partnerships to establish long-term programmes</p> <p>Political will</p>
<p><b>Output 1</b> (initial stage) - Main GIAHS dynamic conservation approaches and options identified, defined and selected.</p>	<p>Project Document reviewed by major national stakeholders</p> <p>Core national institutional arrangements defined</p> <p>Project sites selected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In-depth site selection study done</li> <li>• Prioritised shortlist of sites established by Facilitation Committee</li> <li>• Prior informed consent given by communities and other relevant</li> </ul>	<p>Report inception workshop &amp; Back-to Office Reports</p> <p>Report inception workshop &amp; exchanges of formal letters</p> <p>Letters confirming site selection by national government and local communities</p>	<p>Stakeholders embrace projects' vision and benefits</p> <p>Lead national agencies are willing to contribute in-kind to project management and implementation</p> <p>FPIC obtainable from communities</p>

Design Summary	Indicators / targets	Data sources	Risks/Assumptions
	stakeholders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site selection formalised with relevant institutions</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Output 2</b> – Local farmers/pastoralists have the necessary knowledge and skills to sustainably manage and dynamically conserve GIAHS</p>	<p>Site specific Action Plans developed. More than 300 Farmers, participated and implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TORs developed for a participatory assessment of practicing GIAHS dynamic conservation within the project region of each site</li> <li>Participatory assessment by the end of the project site, their resources, functioning, threats and opportunities conducted</li> <li>Participatory formulation of activities and action plans finalised</li> <li>Action plans implemented of the</li> <li>Participatory monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the action plan</li> </ul> <p>Local level indices as defined under Outcome</p> <p>More than 50 percent of the local communities are equipped with not less than 5 different options of agricultural knowledge/ indigenous management practices</p> <p>Farmers practicing GIAHS dynamic conservation increased by more than 30 percent in year 1, and double in year 2 and year3</p> <p>At least 70 percent of the farmers/households can explain and interpret agricultural practices related land degradation cause-effect issues</p> <p>More than 20 cases of lessons learned about</p>	<p>Project training reports</p> <p>Project Progress Reports</p> <p>Site specific Action Plans</p> <p>Reports of the Project Facilitating Committee</p> <p>Project Evaluation Reports</p> <p>Local communities meetings reports</p> <p>Local government reports Project M &amp; E system and/or Project Progress Report</p> <p>Publications</p> <p>FFS records and accounts</p>	<p>Lack of interest from the local stakeholders</p>

Design Summary	Indicators / targets	Data sources	Risks/Assumptions
	<p>GIAHS dynamic conservation</p> <p>GIAHS custodian communities have established GIAHS networks between themselves, for exchange of experiences and to promote the GIAHS concept and dynamic conservation practices in both countries.</p>		
<p><b>Output 3</b> – The Governments of Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania and its constituents understand and acknowledge the GIAHS concept.</p>	<p>Communication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication plan for the project developed</li> <li>• Project website developed</li> <li>• Project flyers developed (in English and Swahili and Maa) and distributed</li> <li>• National assessments conducted of nationally held GIAHS and their benefits, and published in an attractive format</li> </ul> <p>Institutional Commitments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formal commitments received by government agencies of all relevant sectors (Agriculture /Livestock / Heritage / Environment / Governance)</li> </ul> <p>Information on GIAHS, including agro-biodiversity and indigenous knowledge, threats (political / economic/ land degradation / climate change), its connection to the implementation of the right to food and opportunities are discussed with around 50 percent or more of the members of local communities and made available to more than 50 percent other stakeholders and the general public (20 percent of public knows about the concept).</p> <p>More than 5 relevant publications adapted to the local stakeholders are made available at the end of year 1 and increase in year 2 and</p>	<p>Communication Plan</p> <p>Flyers in appropriate languages</p> <p>Project web-site</p> <p>Reports of stakeholders meetings and workshops;</p> <p>Publications of national studies on background papers and conceptual framework of GIAHS</p> <p>Project Reports</p> <p>Back-to Office Reports, Report inception workshop &amp; exchanges of formal letters with government agencies</p> <p>National State of Environment Report in Kenya and Tanzania and the National Atlas on the Changing Environment United Republic of</p>	<p>Interest in the GIAHS concept by different stakeholders (national &amp; local).</p> <p>Conflicting interpretation of the concept by different pilot systems.</p> <p>Lack of interest in the GIAHS concept in Kenya and / or the United Republic of Tanzania.</p>

Design Summary	Indicators / targets	Data sources	Risks/Assumptions
	<p>year 3.</p> <p>At least 2 publications on review and assessment of relevant policies (agricultural, environmental, social, economic), institutional mechanisms (organisations, rules and regulations, decision making processes) is made available in year 1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One National Management team member (National Project Coordinator Focal Point Institution) for each of the country and a local management team for the management of GIAHS are in place and operated and financed by the respective Governments.</li> </ul> <p>Other:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inclusion of information on GIAHS in the National State of Environment Report in Kenya and Tanzania and the National Atlas on the Changing Environment (UNEP-Kenya)</li> </ul>	<p>Tanzania</p> <p>Fliers and publications on best agricultural practices are produced</p> <p>Publications, Progress Reports</p> <p>Progress Reports</p>	
<p><b>Output 4</b> - GIAHS is mainstreamed in sectoral and inter-sectoral plans and policies in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania.</p>	<p>Recognition of and support to GIAHS (project and other sites) through national policy legal interventions in appropriate sectors (Agriculture /Livestock / Heritage / Environment / Governance):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct in-depth analysis of policies, legal frameworks and plans in Kenya and Tanzania (one for each country)</li> <li>Conduct study on regional policies, legal frameworks and plans</li> <li>Hold/convene national workshop to develop national policy/roadmaps/strategies</li> <li>Implement Roadmap</li> </ul>	<p>Reports of policy analysis (national and regional)</p> <p>Workshop reports, including Strategic Roadmaps</p> <p>Government records of policies / laws enacted or implemented recognizing GIAHS and their custodianship by the communities</p>	<p>Prejudices against traditional agriculture / communities</p> <p>Conflicts between different policy and legal frameworks</p> <p>Elaborate/time-consuming policy processes involved</p>

Design Summary	Indicators / targets	Data sources	Risks/Assumptions
	<p>Inclusion of project sites (and other sites, as appropriate) in the national Tentative World Heritage Lists.</p> <p>Inclusion of GIAHS related measures in national plans and strategies for the implementation of relevant conventions (incl. WHC, CBD, IT-PGRFA, GPA-AnGR, UN-DRIP, UNCCD, the MDGs)</p> <p>Established national long-term programmes to recognize and support GIAHS</p>	<p>Kenyan and Tanzanian World Heritage Tentative Lists</p> <p>National plans and strategies for the implementation of relevant conventions (incl. WHC, CBD, IT-PGRFA, GPA-AnGR, UN-DRIP, UNCCD, the MDGs)</p> <p>Project Final Report</p>	
<p><b>Output 5</b> –The global GIAHS initiative and its general objectives are supported by the initiative in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania</p>	<p>Communication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication plan for the project developed</li> <li>• Project website developed</li> <li>• Project flyers developed (in English, Swahili and Maa)</li> <li>• National assessments conducted of nationally held GIAHS and their benefits, and published in an attractive format</li> </ul> <p>National institutions promote and report on GIAHS in relevant international bodies (incl. WHC, CBD, IT-PGRFA, GPA-AnGR, UN-DRIP, UNCCD, the MDGs)</p>	<p>Communication Plan</p> <p>Flyers in appropriate languages</p> <p>Project web-site</p> <p>Publications of national studies on GIAHS</p> <p>Reports of international bodies / reports from national focal points of relevant meetings of international bodies</p>	<p>Adequate implementation of Outcome 1 of the related GEF-GIAHS Project (International Recognition)</p>

**Annex 2b: Proposed budget estimates per output/activities including project management cost.**

Project Component	Expected Outputs/Outcomes	Type of Investment *	Indicative Cost (USD)
<b>Impact:</b> Food security and sustained livelihoods strengthened through dynamically conserved GIAHS.			
<p><b>Expected Outcome:</b> The GIAHS systems (Kenya and Tanzania) are protected and dynamically conserved i.e. local farmers and governments apply the concept actively.</p> <p>Project Targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At least more than 50 percent of the target group, minimum of 300 traditional farmers/pastoralists in the United Republic of Tanzania and minimum of 200 traditional farmers/pastoralists in Kenya have adopted sustainable practices defined jointly with the project staff.</li> <li>2. Area coverage under GIAHS, 15000 hectares (the United Republic of Tanzania); 10000 hectares (Kenya)</li> <li>3. GIAHS dynamic conservation adoption by farmers/pastoralists is increased and expanded well beyond the pilot sites; initial area to be labelled is not less than 100 hectares for each site</li> <li>4. In-kind contribution (allocation of office space, assignment of at least 1 regular staff for the site) of National and local government to implementation and support to dynamic conservation of GIAHS.</li> <li>5. Established national long-term programmes to recognize and support GIAHS</li> <li>6. Solid establishment of GIAHS in policy and legal frameworks</li> </ol>			
<p><b>Output 1 – Inception Workshop:</b> Meeting with local and national stakeholders, introduction of GIAHS concept, identification, definition and selection of sites.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Project Document reviewed by major national stakeholders</li> <li>2. Core national institutional arrangements defined</li> <li>3. Projects sites/listings proposed.</li> </ol>	STA	45,000.00
<p><b>Output 2 – Local farmers/pastoralists have the necessary knowledge and skills to sustainably manage and dynamically conserve GIAHS</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Site specific Action Plans developed. More than 300 Farmers, participated and implemented.</li> <li>2. More than 50 percent of the local communities are equipped with not less than 5 different options of agricultural knowledge/ indigenous management practices</li> <li>3. Farmers practicing GIAHS dynamic conservation increased by more than 30 percent in year 1, and double in year 2 and year3</li> <li>4. At least 70 percent of the farmers/households can explain and interpret agricultural practices related land degradation cause-effect issues</li> <li>5. More than 20 cases of lessons learned about GIAHS dynamic conservation</li> <li>6. GIAHS custodian communities have established GIAHS networks between themselves, for exchange of experiences and to promote the GIAHS concept and dynamic conservation practices in both countries</li> </ol>	TA, STA	625,450



Project Component	Expected Outputs/Outcomes	Type of Investment *	Indicative Cost (USD)
<b>Output 3</b> – The Governments of Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania and its constituents understand and acknowledge the GIAHS concept.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Communication plan for the project developed and disseminated</li> <li>2. Formal commitments received by government agencies of all relevant sectors (Agriculture /Livestock / Heritage / Environment / Governance)</li> <li>3. Inclusion of information on GIAHS in the National State of Environment Report in Kenya and Tanzania and the National Atlas on the Changing Environment (UNEP-Kenya)</li> </ol>	TA, STA	345,450
<b>Output 4</b> - GIAHS is mainstreamed in sectoral and inter-sectoral plans and policies in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recognition of and support to GIAHS (project and other sites) through national policy legal interventions in appropriate sectors (Agriculture /Livestock / Heritage / Environment / Governance)</li> <li>2. Inclusion of project sites (and other sites, as appropriate) in the national Tentative World Heritage Lists.</li> <li>3. Inclusion of GIAHS related measures in national plans and strategies for the implementation of relevant conventions (incl. WHC, CBD, IT-PGRFA, GPA-AnGR, UN-DRIP, UNCCD, the MDGs)</li> <li>4. Established national long-term programmes to recognize and support GIAHS</li> </ol>	TA, STA	453,750
<b>Output 5</b> –The global GIAHS initiative and its general objectives are supported by the initiative in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Communication plan for the project developed and disseminated</li> <li>2. National institutions promote and report on GIAHS in relevant international bodies (incl. WHC, CBD, IT-PGRFA, GPA-AnGR, UN-DRIP, UNCCD, the MDGs)</li> </ol>	TA, STA	291,643.60
<b>Project Management and Support Cost</b>			440,323.40
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>2,201,617</b>

\*TA: Technical Assistance; STA: Scientific and Technical Analysis

### Annex 3: Project Work-plan, 2009-2011

Output / Activities	Year											
	2009				2010				2011			
	1 <sup>st</sup> Q	2 <sup>nd</sup> Q	3rdQ	4thQ	1 <sup>st</sup> Q	2 <sup>nd</sup> Q	3rdQ	4thQ	1 <sup>st</sup> Q	2 <sup>nd</sup> Q	3rdQ	4thQ
<b>Output 1:</b> Inception Workshop Meeting with local and national stakeholders, introduction of the GIAHS concept, identification, definition and selection of GIAHS dynamic conservation												
1. Conduct of in-depth site selection study	x											
2. Prioritised shortlist of sites established by Facilitation Committee	x											
3. Stakeholders' consultation (Prior informed consent given by communities and other relevant stakeholders)	x	x										
4. Selection of pilot sites and formal arrangement with relevant institutions	x	x										
<b>Output 2 –</b> Local farmers/pastoralists have the necessary knowledge and skills to sustainably manage and dynamically conserve GIAHS												
1. TORs developed for a participatory assessment of the project site	x											
2. Participatory assessment of the project site, their resources, functioning, threats and opportunities		x										
3. Participatory formulation of activities and action plans <sup>1</sup>		x	x									
4. Implementation of the action plans			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
5. Participatory monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the action plans			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

<sup>1</sup> Action plans comprise of the activities for selected project sites and their local implementation arrangements. Activities shall focus on recognising and preserving the traditional management systems and on capacity building to assist custodian communities in addressing emerging environmental and socio-economic challenges, including training on complimentary farming/livestock technologies, accessing PES schemes, development of niche-markets and sustainable tourism, in order to improve food-security, human well-being and to preserve natural resources, and valuable agricultural heritage

<b>Output 3 – The Government of Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania and its constituents understand and acknowledged the GIAHS concept.</b>													
1. Development of the communication plan for the project	x	x											
2. Development of the project website		x											
3. Development of the project flyers (in English and Swahili and Maa)	x												
4. National assessments conducted of nationally held GIAHS and their benefits, and published and disseminated	x	x	x	x									
5. Inclusion of information on GIAHS in the National State of Environment Report in Kenya and Tanzania and the National Atlas on the Changing Environment (UNEP-Kenya)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>Output 4 - GIAHS is mainstreamed in sectoral and intersectoral plans and policies in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania.</b>													
1. Conduct in-depth analysis of policies, legal frameworks and plans in Kenya and Tanzania (one for each country)	x												
2. Conduct study on regional policies, legal frameworks and plans	x	x											
3. Hold/convene national workshop to develop national policy/roadmaps/strategies		x	x										
4. Implement Roadmap		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>Output 5 – The global GIAHS initiative and its general objectives are supported by the initiative in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania</b>													
1. See activities under Output 3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2. National Reporting on GIAHS in international bodies	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

## **Annex 4: Terms of Reference for International and National Personnel**

### **I. Programme Officer/Technical Officer (P3), Full-time, HQ-based**

#### **Duties and responsibilities**

Under the overall managerial and administrative leadership of NR and GPIU the incumbent will be responsible for the coordination and integration of the results of the two GIAHS pilot systems in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania and the further development of the global GIAHS approach. He/she will oversee and advise on the technical and operational management of the two GIAHS pilot systems. Specific responsibilities and tasks include:

- Liaison with all stakeholders both at international and national levels including Steering Committee, Technical Advisory Committee members; FAO Right to Food Unit and other technical divisions and units
- Provide technical and operational contributions in the development of GIAHS concept and the implementation of GIAHS objectives and activities;
- Organizing peer review processes of key conceptual and methodological materials;
- Back stopping to multi-stakeholder project development processes in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania in liaison with field-based international expert
- Participation in the development of the information and communication strategy for GIAHS Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania
- Ensure the quality and flow of information in GIAHS website
- Ensure smooth communication and information sharing among the various FAO Services and resource-persons involved in the advancement and completion of the project;
- Monitor and ensure appropriate linkages of GIAHS activities between Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania, and among GIAHS pilot systems, and within the SARD agenda and with key issues in sustainable natural resources management
- Communicate with potential donors and partners such as UNESCO World Heritage and MAB, CBD, CCD, CGRFA, IT-PGRFA, IUCN, WWF and others as appropriate, in order to raise support and gain recognition

#### **Minimum Requirements**

University Degree (Ph.D) in agricultural sciences, forestry, land and water, agronomy, agro-ecology, biodiversity, natural resource management, environmental sciences or similar field; 5 years of professional experience in the field of agricultural and sustainable development, particularly in developing countries

### **II. Programme Officer (P3), Full-time (International Expert, based in Arusha Tanzania)**

#### **Duties and responsibilities**

Under the overall managerial and administrative leadership of GIAHS-GPIU, FAO-Rome, in close coordination with FAO country offices (based in Arusha Tanzania), the incumbent will be responsible for the design, implementation and technical and operational management of GIAHS pilot systems in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania and their further development. He/she will liaise closely with the National Focal Point Institutions and supervise the National Project Facilitators in fulfilling their TORs. Specific responsibilities and tasks include:

- General coordination, supervision, managerial and technical support in the functioning of the project in the two countries (through the National Project facilitators);
- Lead the analytical studies on the two GIAHS systems;
- Coordinate and supervise the research activities;
- Review and implant work plans of the two countries;
- Facilitate and ensure two-way communication and feedback between the NFPI, National Project Facilitators, FAO/Donor and other relevant donors active in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania(BMZ/GTZ for ex.);

- Assist the GIAHS-GPIU in organizing peer review processes of key conceptual and methodological materials;
- Coordinate closely with the global GIAHS project management team regarding operations and project activity implementation;
- Assist and coordinate with contract organisations/institutions in delivery of the objectives of the project;
- Be functional in the development of an information and communication strategy for GIAHS Kenya / the United Republic of Tanzania;
- Ensure smooth communication and information sharing among the various FAO projects in the area and resource-persons involved in the advancement and completion of the project;
- Coordinate and ensure appropriate linkages of GIAHS activities between Kenya /the United Republic of Tanzania;
- Maintaining Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania GIAHS webpage

### **Minimum Requirements**

University Degree (Ph.D) biodiversity, agro-ecology, biodiversity, natural resource management, agricultural sciences, forestry, rural development (or combination of the fields mentioned is an advantage); 5 years of professional experience in the field of agricultural and sustainable development, landscape conservation and/or ethno-ecology particularly in developing African countries

### **III. International Consultants**

A number of International Consultants who have specialisation / expertise in the various fields required shall be recruited for specific needs. *The duration and timing of needs for consultants shall be determined when the full project framework is completed* Moreover, whenever available, National Consultants will be preferred than International Consultants. Consultants will be required in the field of:

- Agricultural production, conservation agriculture, biodiversity/ecology and natural resources conservation;
- Human rights;
- Market/enterprise development/marketing; livelihood resources, eco-tourism
- Information, education and communication/ knowledge management;
- Agricultural systems management/land and water management specialist;
- Training/workshop facilitator
- Socio-cultural-ecological specialist;
- Laws/policies and legal expert;
- IT/webpage/network design;

International Consultants will work only for limited specified periods of time, to provide technical advice, investigate and provide assessments and assist the National Focal Points. Recruitment and dispatch to pilot systems of consultant(s), if need be, should coincide and work in tandem with the local consultants who share the same terms of references at the local levels.

- Agricultural production, conservation agriculture, biodiversity, ecology and natural resources conservation specialists. The consultant(s) shall assist the Global Project Implementation Unit in the following areas: (i) assessment and inventory of agricultural biodiversity and associated biodiversity, (ii) improving the design and conservation management of agricultural biodiversity and associated biodiversity, (iii) develop a biodiversity conservation training program for the pilot countries, which can be handed easily to relevant staff of the national governments, local government units, research institutions and academes, NGOs and local-based community organizations, particularly for GIAHS communities. The consultants will provide technical input to the GPIU in the development of intervention strategies, programs and activities for GIAHS biodiversity conservation. The consultant will also coordinate with the information/education and communication/knowledge management consultant on the development of multi-media information materials, design and operation of GIAHS projects with respect to dissemination of information materials, incorporation of educational displays,

exhibits and activities in planned conferences and international (or national meetings) for GIAHS.

- Intellectual property rights and traditional knowledge specialist. The consultant shall assist the GPIU in the review of the expropriation and exploitation of indigenous traditional knowledge, concerns about intellectual property rights and systems, intellectual property laws and indigenous interests, also the political economy of assimilation. The consultant shall provide a detailed study of intellectual property rights and traditional knowledge concerning GIAHS communities.
- Enterprise development/marketing specialist. The consultant shall assist the GPIU and the national focal point institutions in identifying, developing, and establishing enterprise / market and alternative livelihood opportunities for GIAHS communities (Outcome C Activity 3).
- Information, education and communication/knowledge management specialist. The consultant shall assist the GPIU and national focal institutions in designing and implementing advocacy campaigns to increase levels of awareness of GIAHS dynamic conservation and agricultural biodiversity conservation. The consultant shall also assist the GPIU in promoting learning and information exchange at all levels to ensure that the lessons from successes and failures of remarkable ingenious agricultural systems are adequately disseminated, and in making assessments of the agricultural systems and traditional knowledge management of each GIAHS for national and global dissemination.
- International laws / policy and development specialist. The consultant shall assist the GPIU in assessment of international and national laws, national policies and other multi-lateral instruments of relevance to GIAHS implementation, recognition and safeguarding of traditional agricultural practices. The consultant will draft procedural methods for global, national recognition and creation of a GIAHS category. The consultant will also assist the GPIU in assisting the national focal points / institutions in activities related to policy reforms and advocacies and enabling environment.
- Agricultural System/land and water management specialist. The consultant will assist the GPIU to provide technical advice and guidelines in conservation and management of specific and remarkable agro ecosystem/traditional agricultural landscape.
- Socio-cultural-ecological specialist. The consultant will assist the GPIU in drafting preparing background studies of the rich socio-cultural-nature interaction and evolution of agricultural systems.
- Institutional/capacity and community development specialist. The consultant will assist the GPIU in assisting pilot countries in implementing adaptive management conservation of GIAHS through strengthening the institutional capacity of the national focal points particularly the local stakeholders and farming communities of GIAHS. The consultant will also assist in the design, development of approaches and conduct of capacity building programs to strengthen decision-making, identification of enterprise/market potentials and alternative livelihoods for the local stakeholders.
- A webpage / network consultant will be seasonally hired to provide updates and information on the GIAHS website, developing and maintaining GIAHS the local webpages, linked to mother GIAHS homepage. (S) He, will be responsible for database management, electronic and hardcopy production of various GIAHS information materials (posters, leaflets, booklets, information sheets, CDs, etc), also building and managing an interactive GIAHS knowledge and information base for East Africa.
- A translator, will be hired from time to time for translation services;
- Training / workshop facilitators will be hired as required in each country to prepare and deliver training at the different levels required in the project (national and local level workshops – also facilitators for community PRAs, FFSs etc.).

#### **IV. Local Staff, National Personnel and Consultants**

a) The National Focal Point Institution (NPMI) recommended by the Governments of Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania shall recruit a National Project Facilitator/Coordinator. The FAO country representations and Project Secretariat will assist in the recruitment of the National Project Coordinator.

#### **TOR - National Project Facilitator/Coordinator**

Under the supervision of the National Focal Point Institution and in close liaison with the International Expert (based in Arusha the United Republic of Tanzania and the Ministry of Livestock Focal Point, the incumbent will be responsible for the managerial, operational and technical management of GIAHS pilot systems in Kenya

Specific responsibilities and tasks will include and are not limited to:

- Overall project management and administration;
- Refine the scope of work for all project activities consistent with the project framework;
- Monitor indicators and required outputs, both at national, provincial and local levels;
- Ensure the delivery of project reports and outputs required by the Lead Technical Unit (FAO-NRLD) and concerned national government offices;
- Responsible for the technical, financial and administrative follow-up of the selected site(s);
- Liaising directly with all stakeholders involved in formulating strategic action plans
- Ensure the implementation of the work plan, both at the local and national levels;
- Ensure full participation of indigenous and local communities;
- Facilitate interaction, collaboration and coordination at local and national levels;
- Facilitate national reporting on GIAHS efforts and considerations in relevant international convention bodies, including through their inclusion in plans and strategies for their national implementation, e.g. World Heritage Convention and the CBD
- Ensure smooth communication and information sharing among the various local FAO projects;
- Monitor and ensure appropriate linkages of GIAHS activities between Kenya / and among local GIAHS pilot systems, and within the SARD agenda and with key issues in sustainable natural resources management;
- Developing and maintaining effective communications and consultations with Project Facilitating Committee and other partners for GIAHS networking
- Act as secretary to the National Project Facilitating Committee
- Perform other related tasks as may be advised by the Technical Officer

**Location:**

The position will be located in Nairobi NMK premises with field travel within the country and the region.

**Qualifications**

- Advanced university degree in agriculture, sociology, development studies, natural resource management or a related field;
- Professional experience in administration or management of cultural heritage systems
- Good understanding of indigenous knowledge systems and safeguarding of intellectual property rights
- Conversant with provisions of World Heritage Convention and other relevant international agreements/conventions
- Strong organizational, coordinating, and programming skills
- Demonstrated capacity to work on cross-sectoral issues involving interested parties from diverse backgrounds, including from relevant sectors in government, as well as community groups and civil society organisations
- Ability to conduct research and write technical reports
- Proficient in Microsoft Windows (inclusive of Word, Excel, Power Point, Outlook) and Internet
- Excellent communication and inter-personal skills;
- Strong language skills in English and Kiswahili;

- Proved ability to multitasking and work under pressure for meeting deadlines
- Self motivated and able to work reasonably independently.

b) The National Focal Point Institution (NRFI) recommended by the Governments of Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania shall be seconded by a supportive agency appointing an Assistant National Project Coordinator.

### **TOR – Assistant National Project Facilitator/Coordinator**

Under the supervision of the Ministry of Livestock/Agriculture as the GIAHS counterpart in Kenya, in close liaison with the National Project Facilitator and the Technical Officer (based in Arusha the United Republic of Tanzania), the incumbent will be responsible for the field operations and assisting the National Facilitator in administrative and technical management of GIAHS pilot systems.

Specific responsibilities and tasks will include and are not limited to:

- Assist the NFC in designing a strategic action plan for participatory planning , implementation and monitoring of project activities
- Assist the NPF in refining the scope of work for all project activities consistent with the project framework
- In consultation with the National Project Facilitator and the Project Facilitating Committee, ensure participatory implementation of the project on the selected site(s).
- Creating awareness strategies for GIAHS in the focal area
- Train and supervise frontline extension staff on the project sites
- Support an amicable working environment to enable the effective management of the site and implementation of GIAHS activities
- Link GIAHS to ongoing initiative in the ministry including ALLPRO, ALRMP and Animal Genetic Resources initiatives
- Assist the NPF in ensuring smooth communication and information sharing among the project partners
- Assist the NFC in monitoring of project activities and writing of technical reports
- Undertake other related duties as may be advised by the Technical Officer

### **Qualifications:**

- Degree in agriculture, natural resource management, range management, community development or a related field
- Professional experience in livestock and range management projects
- Good understanding of the Maasai pastoral livelihood systems
- Experience in food security and poverty alleviation programmes
- Proven skills in community mobilisation and training
- Ability to undertake Training of Trainers (TOT)
- Expertise in Participatory extension methodologies especially for pastoral communities
- Experience in Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
- Good communication and writing skills
- Proficient in Microsoft Windows (inclusive of Word, Excel, Power Point, Outlook) and Internet
- Knowledge of local languages

c) Local Consultants will be located at the national and provincial offices (local levels) for the specific duration of their contract. Local consultants with specialisation and expertise to be recruited shall include:

- Agricultural/environmental/natural resources management conservation and management



- Agricultural ecologist/Biodiversity
- Information, education, communication development and knowledge management
- Enterprise/market/livelihood resources
- Intellectual property rights and traditional knowledge specialist
- Laws/policy and development
- Institutional development and capacity building
- Other expertise as need arises

The above mentioned expertise shall be recruited for specific periods of time, as the need arises, based on the pilot system/country framework. Volunteers and student internships in any of the identified expertise or priority sectors of GIAHS shall be encouraged. However, remuneration will not be granted to the volunteers/interns.

## **V. The National Focal Point Institution (NFPI)**

Recommended by the Governments of Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania, with strong interest to the concept of GIAHS, under the direct supervision of the FAO International Expert (based in Arusha) and in close coordination with FAO country representation, shall be the lead implementing institution in the local and national area. The NFPI shall have their annual budget subject to approval of the Executing Agency and based on the submission of the work plan and budgetary expenditures.

Terms of Reference of the National Focal Point Institution:

- Overall national coordination and administration functions of the project (and supervision of the National Project Coordinator, in collaboration with Field-based Technical Officer)
- Carry out research and field/local demonstration activities for enhancing livelihood and food security of GIAHS communities/villages
- Propose and implement ground activities promoting dynamic conservation of GIAHS and agricultural biodiversity and associated biodiversity
- Propose and initiate local livelihood activities and alternative source of income for GIAHS communities at a regular basis
- Propose, design and implement local livelihoods and capacity building program addressing gender equality including youth
- Liaise closely with FAO country representation and FAO Rome
- Link between FAO country representation, FAO-Rome, MoA counterparts and contact persons
- Monitoring and evaluation of the GIAHS country framework and reporting
- Conduct of workshops, documentation, publications of project materials, training and information dissemination
- Facilitate collaboration with other national and regional players in land and water management approaches such as NEPAD, ASERACA, ACT, etc
- Facilitate FAO-Rome and other external input/backstopping to the project
- Ensure delivery periodic administrative (including financial report) and technical reports

## **VI. Facilitating Committee of the Project**

### **a) Functions**

The Facilitating committee will:

- Constitute national task forces for site selection
- Assess and select project sites according to project criteria
- Review and provide recommendations on proposed activity and action plans and budget for selected sites
- Provide advice and give recommendations on project activities and implementation;

- Facilitate coordination and exchange of information between the institutions represented in the Committee
- Undertake participatory monitoring and evaluation of project implementation
- Design an exit strategy to ensure the sustainability of the initiative beyond the duration of the project.
- Facilitate the mobilisation of information, expertise and other in-kind contribution from within its member institutions for the benefit of the project
- Assist the secretariat in the mobilisation of additional financial resources for the project and its exit strategy

#### b) Membership

- Institutional Membership of the Facilitating Committee shall be effective upon acceptance of an invitation by the project secretariat;
- Each institution invited by the project secretariat to the Facilitating Committee shall formally nominate a focal point for the project, to be a member of the Committee and nominate an alternate member to represent him/her to perform his/her functions in the Committee.
- The Facilitating Committee shall be composed of representatives of Ministries with mandates, projects and programmes relevant to the project, regional/local authorities representative of areas where project-sites are located; legitimate representatives of communities that are the custodians of GIAHS project sites; relevant international organizations, non-governmental organisations and scientific institutions, as appropriate.

#### c) Operations

- The Facilitating Committee shall meet at least once a year in the last quarter of each year, for the duration of the project
- National coordinators shall convene at least one intercessional meeting of national members of the Facilitating Committee
- The project secretariat, in consultation with the members of the Facilitating Committee, may convene additional meetings as the need may arise.
- Each official meeting shall result in a report, to be prepared by the project secretariat
- The costs of the participation of its members in official meetings of the Committee shall be borne by the project.

### **VII. Partnerships and Collaboration with Local Non-governmental Organisation (NGOs) Civic Society Organisations (CSO) and national and/or International Academes and Research Institutions**

Agreement with the local NGO/CSO, national and international academes and research institutions shall be established to carry out local demonstration of dynamic conservation, conduct particular studies on agricultural heritage systems and conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity and other related activities for adaptive management of GIAHS, and for improvement of food security and poverty reduction of the local communities. This will be done after the inception workshop and when understanding of GIAHS concept and the project work plan is agreed upon by the local and national stakeholders. Partnerships and Collaboration with local, national and international NGO/CSO, research academes and institutes shall be supervised by the International Expert (field-based) and in close liaison with the National Focal Point Institution.

Terms of References for this partnerships and collaboration should focus on the following aspects but not limited to:

- Study on the mechanisms of change and endurance in GIAHS systems and their linkages
- Baseline information of social-ecological complexity of GIAHS
- Methods and tools development for enhancing livelihood and food security
- Capacity building and local farmers and pastoralists' training

- Promotion and advocacy of dynamic conservation of GIAHS and conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity

## **Annex 5: List of provisional equipments to be procured during the project implementation.**

### **Equipment for GIAHS-HQ**

1. 1 laptop computer

### **Equipment for GIAHS office in Arusha**

1. 1 4WD vehicle (Toyota Prado)
2. 1 scanner/printer
3. 1 PC
4. 1 laptop
5. 1 digital camera

### **Equipment for GIAHS Project in Kenya**

#### **NMK and MoL**

6. 1 4WD vehicle (Toyota/Nissan Double cab)
7. 2 Lap top computers
8. 2 printers
9. 1 Digital camera
10. 1 scanner
11. Internet connection (Safaricom modem)

#### **Field Equipment**

1. 1 Desktop computer
2. 1 Printer
3. 1 Digital camera
4. Internet connection (Safaricom modem)

### **Equipment for GIAHS Project in Tanzania**

#### **MOA and MoL**

1. 2 Laptop computers
2. 2 printers
3. 1 Digital camera
4. 1 scanner
5. Internet connection

#### **Field Equipment**

5. 1 Desktop computer
6. 1 Printer
7. 1 Digital camera
8. Internet connection