Guidelines for making a GIAHS Proposal document

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Guidelines for making a GIAHS Proposal document
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Introduction

The purpose of this document (Guidelines) is to provide guidance to the authors of GIAHS proposal documents on what should be described and written in each section of the template for GIAHS application. Therefore, the guidelines document is expected to be used as a supplementary paper for the GIAHS Proposal Template.

The Guidelines also has explanatory notes on how to develop land use map as its Annex. Moreover, this guidelines document itself will be continuously reviewed and modified.

In making a GIAHS proposal document, we recommend taking the following points into consideration to facilitate smooth evaluation process by the GIAHS Scientific Advisory Group.

1. Quality of the Description
   - The description in the document should be objective, based on a factual basis, supported by scientific evidence and avoid artistic and literal expressions. The document should be written in a logical manner and well streamlined.
   - The proposal document will be reviewed by many people who do not have enough knowledge about the proposed site. Therefore, the description on the proposed agricultural system, its main crops and the site should be as clear and understandable as possible, avoiding information which can be known only among the people familiar with local situations.

2. Quantity of the Information
   - The volume of description should be abundant enough to ensure clear understanding of the agricultural system and the proposed site, avoiding unnecessary duplication and less significant sentences.

3. Visual Materials
   - Use of visual materials such as figures, diagrams, graphs, colour pictures and illustrations are quite effective for understanding the proposed agricultural systems. For example, an illustration to show how crops and trees are planted in the entire landscape and how they are interrelated ecologically, a figure explaining how land use pattern changes through a year, a crop calendar are such examples.

4. Requirement for maps
   - Geographical Map should show the boundary of the proposed site and geographic conditions clearly, and Land Use Map (pls see the Annex for more details) should explains how the land is used for agricultural production and other purposes. All the maps in a proposal document should have high visual quality (high resolution).

6. The coloured pages used in this guideline is just for the design purpose and therefore there is no need to follow the use of the same colours in the GIAHS proposal document.
I. SUMMARY INFORMATION TABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name/Title of the proposed GIAHS site</th>
<th>The title preferably includes the place name of the proposed site and describes the system briefly. Should reflect the main attributes of the systems.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Requesting Agency/Organization, and contact information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsible Ministry (for the Government) and contact information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of the site: please annex land use maps and geographical coordinates of the site</td>
<td>Region, City, Province, and short information on the location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessibility of the site to capital city or major cities</td>
<td>The fastest way to reach the site (plane, highway), distance to the nearest airport, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of coverage (expressed as “ha”) of the GIAHS site (core area) and where necessary the buffer zone¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ The core area, which is a GIAHS site, gathers all the characteristics described in the proposal document and listed in the global significance chapter as biocultural characteristic features of the GIAHS site. While the core area is to be designated as GIAHS site, a “buffer zone” can be delimited all around. The buffer zone, which is not a GIAHS site, is defined as the area which contributes to the conservation, management and sustainability of the core area and should be considered in the context of development and implementation of the action plan for dynamic conservation.
### Guidelines for making a GIAHS Proposal document

#### Agro-ecological zone for agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture

Agro-Ecological Zones are defined by FAO as homogenous and contiguous areas with similar soil, land and climate characteristics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topographic features</th>
<th>E.g. Agricultural area with mudstone rudaceous mountainsides, rivers flowing among them, and rice paddies and other fields along the valleys.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Climate type</td>
<td>Climate types are defined under an international classification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approximate population</td>
<td>Number of individuals who will benefit from the GIAHS designation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnicity/Indigenous population (if applicable)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main source of livelihoods</td>
<td>Agriculture, aquaculture, forestry, fisheries, food manufacturing, tourism, food processing etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Note for the Applicants

Summarize concisely the following contents (one or a minimum number of pages)

1. General explanation of the proposed
2. Global significance
3. Characteristics and relevance to the GIAHS criteria
III. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPOSED SITE

Note for the Applicants

This chapter describes the overall picture of the proposed agricultural system and its global importance with the emphasis on its heritage value by explaining the unique features that qualify the system as GIAHS. It is divided in the following sub-chapters as follow:

Required descriptions

PART A  Values/Specific Features of the Proposed Sites as Global Importance

- The comprehensive and overall description of the proposed system should be presented in a clear and concise manner. This is the only place where the readers can understand the entire picture of the system since the latter chapters will focus on the explanation on individual selection criteria.
- The “global importance” should also be described as the totality of unique and specific features and characteristics of the system which can be observable against the five GIAHS selection criteria so that the rationale why the proposed site deserves GIAHS can be clarified.

PART B  Contemporary relevance

- Explain potential contribution of the proposed site to contemporary issues and challenges which agriculture and farmers have been facing at national, regional and global levels such as food security and nutrition, social/economic welfare of farmers, environmental issues, climate change pressures, risk reduction, sustainable production and consumption, rural development and conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, among others.
- Explain how the agricultural system is relevant and contributes to FAO and UN Global Goals such as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and achieving international engagements such as the UN Decade of Family Farming (UNDFF).

PART C  Historical relevance

The overall value of the proposed system through information on how the system has developed in the history.

- Explain the historical development of the site, highlighting the main historical process that has led to form the current proposed agricultural system. Particular attention should be dedicated to the origin of the agricultural system and how it has been established and changed in order to explain the heritage values, framing the local system into the wider picture of agricultural development.

PART D  Comparative analysis

Comparative analysis is effective given that the proposed site may have unique features compared to other similar systems in the same country or other countries as a result of the coevolution of communities with the environment and the long process of transmission of knowledge.

- The comparative study should be conducted as an objective exercise to clarify distinctive features of the proposed site and not as a judgment of similar sites to determine any superiority of one over the other. At the international level, such comparisons enable the authors to become aware of the specific characteristics of the proposed site within a particular national or even regional natural and cultural context (providing an opportunity to exchange information and learn from similar systems). Looking at the main differences with sites recognized globally can also help to observe specific features and to enhance the perceived value of the system.
- This exercise thus enables the various stakeholders to properly evaluate the sites to be proposed and to give incentives for any joint/collective applications where possible. Select a few similar sites in the same country or region to highlight the specificities of the proposed site that resulted from the coadaptation of communities with the environment.
IV. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SITE: GIAHS SELECTION CRITERIA

The following five criteria are essential for the assessment of the specific features of the proposed site in relation to geographic, climatic, and socio-economic conditions.

Some of the needed information cut across several criteria, but please provide detailed information in the most relevant section. Candidate countries can add more information beyond the five listed criteria to highlight unique features if necessary.

1. Food and livelihood security

Describe how the proposed agricultural system contributes to food and/or livelihood security of the local community. This may include the accessibility to food, the contribution to varied diets, as well as the economic sustainability of the system. A wide variety of agricultural types are assumed including self-sufficient, semi-subsistent agriculture and commercial agriculture. Economic contribution of the system to the livelihoods of farming communities can include any practice allowing provisions and exchanges among local and/or external communities.

Note for the Applicants

Adequate information should be provided to understand the type of agriculture, its relevant economic activities and its contribution to food and nutrition security and livelihoods. The given information should accompany numerical data as much as they are available. In the cases where agriculture is not the main source of livelihood, information about the general economic structure of the rural community should be provided. It should be explained how the system contributes to the food and nutrition security of local communities, keeping in mind the definition of Food Security according to FAO. Required information are as follows but not limitative:

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND BASIC STRUCTURE OF A FARM

- The description on the type of agriculture in details operated in the proposed site. The basic types of agriculture can be illustrated as follows (examples): Mix cropping of several crops such as maize, beans, spices; Rice production in paddy fields with fish or other animals; Cereal production on slopes in the steep mountains; Olive tree production; Grape production for wine making; Oasis agriculture with date palm, olives, fruits and other crops; Pastoralism; Agroforestry with coffee, banana and other crops; Fisheries, Gathering of honey, etc.)
- All edible and non-edible products deriving from the system and contributing to the food and nutrition security of the farmers. This includes plants, animals, forestry and aquatic products that are grown or collected in the system as well as other products related to the wellbeing of the community e.g. medicines.
- Production volumes of the main crops, their land productivity (e.g. yield per ha) and sales (expressed as economic values) of the above-mentioned products from the system where available.
- Size of the land, forestry, grassland and other relevant agricultural resources operated by the entire system and average size by a farm.
- Labour structure in an average farm which is expressed as the number of workers and the sources of agricultural labour force (from the household, the community, or external workers, etc).
- Average income of farmers (or household if this is more relevant), highlighting the contribution of the proposed agricultural system, as well as other income sources, in accordance to local life standards and aspirations.
- Number of farms including family farmers which support the agricultural system.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD SECURITY

- Description on how much the agricultural production can ensure the food security and livelihood security of the farmers.
- Degree of self-sufficiency and market inclusion: Degree of self-sufficiency or percentage of production sold to the market and the destination of farmers’ production.
- Role of other economic activities associated to the heritage system contributing to their conservation and development (e.g. tourism, agro-tourism, food markets handicrafts, clothes, etc.)
CONTRIBUTION TO THE SUSTAINABILITY AND RESILIENCE OF THE SYSTEM
Highlighted capacity of the system to continuously provide food and livelihood security (e.g. how economic management of the farms contributes to the sustainability of the system).

OTHERS
If any, the applicants are free to include additional information that cannot be inserted in the previous bullet points, relevant to food and livelihood security aspects of the system.

2 Agro-biodiversity

Describe the agro-biodiversity of the site, according to FAO definition (the variety of animals, plants and microorganisms that are used directly or indirectly for food and agriculture, including crops, livestock, forestry and fisheries). The system should be endowed with globally significant biodiversity and genetic resources for food and agriculture (e.g. endemic, domesticated, rare, endangered species of crops and animals). A list of agro-biodiversity and related diversity elements should be included.

Note for the Applicants

FAO defines agro-biodiversity as follows: “The variety and variability of animals, plants and microorganisms that are used directly or indirectly for food and agriculture, including crops, livestock, forestry and fisheries. It comprises the diversity of genetic resources (varieties, breeds) and species used for food, fodder, fibre, fuel and pharmaceuticals. It also includes the diversity of non-harvested species that support production (soil microorganisms, predators, pollinators), and those in the wider environment that support agro-ecosystems (agricultural, pastoral, forest and aquatic) as well as the diversity of the agro-ecosystems.” Suggested information to be provided but not limited to are as follows:

CULTIVATED PLANTS, REARED ANIMALS AND FISH IN THE PROPOSED SYSTEM
- Provide an exhaustive list of cultivated species, varieties and breeds.
- Highlight the names, specific features and the number of the endemic, local varieties and species with the origin of their genetic resource, where possible.
- Distribution of the crops and varieties (mixed crops, mixed varieties, monoculture), and their characteristics.

ECOLOGICAL FUNCTION OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM
- Highlight the beneficial relationship among species and the ecosystem services provided by the agricultural system including cultivated and associated agrobiodiversity.
- List of preserved species connected (wild relatives, plants, animals, microorganisms) to the system (e.g. forest management) highlighting threatened species/varieties and how the system contribute to their maintenance.
- Highlight the beneficial relationship between human activities related to GIAHS practices and biodiversity.

CONTRIBUTION OF AGRO-BIODIVERSITY TO THE SUSTAINABILITY AND RESILIENCE OF THE SYSTEM
This can include its contribution to the adaptation and mitigation of climate change, pollinators and environmental issues.

OTHERS
If any, the authors are free to include additional information that cannot be inserted in the previous bullet points.

TREATS AND CHALLENGES
3 Local and traditional knowledge systems

Describe the current status of invaluable local and traditional knowledge, ingenious adaptive technology and management systems of natural resources, including biota, land and water, which have supported agricultural, forestry and/or fishery activities.

Note for the Applicants

The suggestions below are assuming agricultural systems mainly for plant production. For any other specific production systems, the authors may decide to provide, expand or orient differently the criterion. The central focus should reflect the title of the proposal.

TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE, PRACTICES AND TECHNOLOGIES HIGHLIGHTING UNIQUE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SYSTEM COVERING THE FOLLOWING ITEMS WHEN RELEVANT

- Genetic material selection, conservation and propagation management highlighting farmers’ agrobiodiversity management practices.
- Production management including pollination practices, training methods, crops and breeds’ management describing all practices, related knowledge and their rational.
- Pest and disease management.
- Soil and water related practices and management (fertilisation or liming of soils and ponds, etc.)
- Harvesting and post-harvest management technologies if relevant.
- Tools and types of labour force (animals, machines, etc.)
- Sustainable resource management practices.
- Agroecological practices (e.g. beneficial relations among crops and other agricultural activities, including aquatic animals: highlight synergies and ecological services management).
- Agricultural practices to prevent negative impacts on the environment.

LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT

- Describe traditional knowledge related to land management (e.g. terraces, stone walls, etc.)
- Water management practices and specific characteristics including ponds, dams, integrated aquaculture-agriculture-livestock-irrigation, etc.
- Integration and synergies with the surrounding environment (features of the integrated system, symbiosis with natural environment).
- Provide schemes for land and water management system including interrelations among the different components of such a management system.

CONTRIBUTION OF LOCAL AND TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE TO THE SUSTAINABILITY AND RESILIENCE

OTHERS

If any, the authors are free to include additional information that cannot be inserted in the previous bullet points, relevant to this criterion.

TREATS AND CHALLENGES
4 Cultures, value systems and social organizations

Describe how the cultural identity and sense of place are embedded in and belong to the proposed site. In addition, illustrate how social organizations, value systems and cultural practices associated with resources management and food production may ensure conservation of and promote equity in the use and access to natural resources. Indicate how local social organizations can play a critical role in balancing environmental and socio-economic objectives, in enhancing resilience and in the reproduction of all elements and processes critical to the functioning of the agricultural system.

Note for the Applicants

CULTURAL IDENTITY AND AGRICULTURE
- Specific cultural practices and identity elements related to agriculture: myths and stories, music, dances, languages, historical elements, arts and handicrafts, traditional clothes, architecture, etc.
- Beliefs, rituals and symbols linked to agricultural production.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND SYSTEM’S MANAGEMENT
- List organizations, such as Community-based Organizations (CBO’s), farmer’s cooperatives, women associations, youth cooperatives and associations, NGOs, Foundations, etc. related to agricultural tasks or strengthening the role of farmers within the proposed system (example of gender organization, tasks repartition, mutual aid, etc.) highlighting their role in the maintenance, evolution and transmission of the proposed system.
- Explain collective value systems, such as customs, communal rules and agreements for decision-making processes related to access and use of natural resources. (E.g. fishing schemes, land tenure rules and practices, water distribution systems and laws (including customary laws), forest management, seed exchanges, etc.)
- Describe the management of transmission of agriculture-related knowledge, practices and culture through generations (e.g. through community leaders, families, women, etc.)

CONTRIBUTION OF CULTURE, VALUE SYSTEMS AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE SYSTEM

Awareness, degree of involvement and contribution of local communities to the GIAHS application process and to the implementation of the dynamic conservation action plan.

OTHERS

Please include any relevant information on culture, values and social organizations which is not listed in the above bullet points, only if relevant to this criterion.

TREATS AND CHALLENGES

5 Landscape and seascapes features

Describe how the landscapes or seascapes have been developed over time through the interaction between humans and the environment, and appear to have stabilized or to evolve very slowly. Their form, shape and interlinkages are characterized by long historical persistence and a strong connection with the local socio-economic systems that produced them. Their stability, or slow evolution, is the evidence of integration of food production, the environment and culture in a given area or region.

Note for the Applicants

Agricultural heritage systems are land use systems and landscapes evolving from the co-adaptation of a rural community with its environment. Therefore, in this section, all the information concerning land use structure and landscape and seascapes features should be provided.
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE LANDSCAPE

Description of the land use and landscape with appropriate visual materials such as figures, photos and diagrams.

NATURAL BIOPHYSICAL, ABIOTIC, CLIMATIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

- Physical environment such as location of the area affected by the site, characteristic morphology, average slope, altitude.
- Other natural components of the system and their functions (watersheds, lakes, etc.)

AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPE AND SEASCAPES

- Land use map highlighting all relevant land uses related to agricultural activities including cultivated lands, pastured woods, grasslands, wetlands, swamps, water bodies, forests, urban areas and scattered settlements, agricultural arrangements (e.g., terracing, dry stonewalls, water courses, hedges, tree rows, etc.)
- Impacts of the system on the landscapes: how the inherited practices for agricultural production and its relevant resource management have shaped and modified the landscape. This part must highlight the value of agricultural activities in the evolution of the landscape and explain any characteristics of uniqueness.
- In case of a seascape, explain the unique features.

SETTLEMENTS AND BUILT LANDSCAPES: MAIN TRADITIONAL AND ASSOCIATED TYPES OF BUILDINGS IF RELEVANT

Applied knowledge and practices for land management e.g. distribution of lands, building of terraces, etc.

SUSTAINABILITY AND RESILIENCE

- Roles and functions of management practices landscapes and seascapes that contribute to addressing the natural constraints e.g. erosion, flooding, droughts, etc.
- Landscapes and territorial planning policies, if relevant.

OTHERS

If any, the authors are free to include additional information that cannot be inserted in the previous bullet points.

TREATS AND CHALLENGES

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2 The guidance document on how to make land use map is attached as Annex to this document.
V. ACTION PLAN FOR DYNAMIC CONSERVATION

Note for the Applicants

An Action Plan for a dynamic conservation of the proposed GIAHS site must be developed with the proposal. When starting the preparation of the Action Plan the recommended items to be included are:

a) Identify, assess and analyze threats and challenges, including socio-economic pressures and environmental changes, to the continuity of the existence, sustainability and viability of the system;

b) Identify and provide detailed description of concrete actions (including relevant policies, strategies and planning instruments) which are already under implementation and/or will be implemented in the area by various relevant stakeholders to cope with the threats and challenges as identified and analyzed in the process “a” above to promote dynamic conservation of the system;

c) State also in details how these actions will respond to the threats and challenges as described above;

d) While addressing “b” above, and outcomes the following supplementary information should be also provided:
   • Explain the role and responsibility of each stakeholder in the action including local communities and institutions involved at local, national and international levels;
   • Establish a concrete and feasible time frame to make each action possible;
   • Indicate a tentative budget estimate to make the plan happen and the sources of the funding;
   • Explain how multi-stakeholders are involved and how policies, strategies and actions can be used to leverage funding and/or mobilize resources at the local, national and/or international level;
   • Describe how monitoring and evaluation of implementation and the effect of the Action Plan will be undertaken;

e) Ensure a properly organized, results oriented and well-coordinated action plan so that each action addresses the threats and sets out targets to achieve its goal within a given time frame.

VI. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED AS AN ANNEX

• Scientific reference materials related to the agricultural system.
• Photographs should be attached appropriately such as to facilitate understanding of the contents described in the application (preferably inserted in the body of the application where appropriate).
• If available, it is recommended to add a video/clip of the proposed system for a better and thorough understanding of the function of the traditional system.
ANNEX: GUIDANCE DOCUMENT FOR LAND USE MAP

Information to be provided:

1. The proposed site has to be accurately defined through boundaries. A map carefully describing the site boundaries has to be attached to the proposal.

2. The nominated property could be constituted by a core and a buffer zone, in the case there are both of them the boundaries have to be clearly marked in order to not confuse the nominated property and the buffer zone, when there is. Where the buffer zone has been identified it is necessary to explain why and how it is important for the protection of the proposed site.

3. In the general description (see next paragraph for further information) a detailed description of the total surface has to be given, in particular the total amount of hectares or square kilometres has to be provided.

Below some examples of output requested:

Fig.: example of a map representing the boundaries of the proposed area (source: proposal document “Traditional Mulberry System in Xiajin’s Ancient Yellow River” designed as a GIAHS site in 2018)

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3 The buffer zone has to be identified wherever it could be necessary an additional area to guarantee a more efficient protection of the proposed site. For that reason, the buffer zone has to be identified as a surrounding area characterized by the same restrictions of the proposed one. It results important that the buffer area has similar features as the core area.
Fig: Example of the boundaries map of the site of Lamole in Chianti (Tuscany, Italy) inscribed in the Italian National Register of Historical and Rural Landscapes from January 2018 (source: proposal document “Il paesaggio rurale storico di Lamole – Greve in Chianti”)

Fig: Example of core (in yellow) and buffer (in blue) zones. The representation has to be clear and the two zones have to be carefully distinguished by adequate colours.
➢ General description of the landscape:

Description and analysis of the physical environment such as location of the area, watersheds affected by the site and geomorphology structure (e.g. altitude, average slope, river or lake basins, mountain areas, plains, etc.). It is strongly recommended to attach a series of photos and graphs to illustrate the main landscape peculiarities.

The landscape has to be deeply described through the creation of a land use map of the site followed by some landscape indexes. Preferably it could be done through the use of a Geographical Information System (like QGIS software).

Outputs:

1. Land use map with boundaries and a detailed legend (focus on the ones that are fundamental for GIAHS)\(^4\)

2. Graphs with land uses represented in percentage

3. Maps highlighting agricultural arrangements (e.g. terracing, dry stone walls, water courses, hedges, tree rows, natural fences etc.) when relevant

4. Landscape indexes:
   - Surface considered in hectares
   - Number of patches derived from the land use analysis
   - Number of land uses
   - Average both of the whole patches surfaces and of the agricultural ones
   - Hill’s diversity number\(^5\)

Below some examples of the outputs needed:

\[^4\] The legend items have to be very detailed. In particular the agricultural patches have to be described carefully distinguishing mixed cultivation or multiple uses (e.g. olive groves with pastures) including cultivated lands, pastured woods, grasslands, wetlands, swamps, water bodies, forests, urban areas and scattered settlements

\[^5\] The Hill’s diversity number quantifies which kind of land use is predominant in a determined area. The result is a number never higher than the amount of land uses of the area. Below the formula:

\[
N1 = e - \sum \left( \frac{n1}{N} \right) \times \ln \left( \frac{n1}{M} \right)
\]

Where:
- n1 is a single patch surface
- N is the total surface
- M is the total number of site land uses
Fig. Example of land use map with a detailed legend (source: proposal document “Olive groves of the slopes between Assisi and Spoletto” designed as a GIAHS site in 2018)
Fig. Example of a graph with land uses distribution in percentage (source: proposal document “Olive groves of the slopes between Assisi and Spoleto” designed as a GIAHS site in 2018)
Fig. Example of a map with terraces location (source: proposal document “The historical rural landscape of Lamole in Chianti”, inscribed in the Italian National Register of Historical Rural Landscapes in January 2018)
Fig. Example of landscape evaluation indexes. In this case it was possible to compare the landscape structure of 1954 and 2011 through the creation of two different land use maps. It is recommended but it is not strictly necessary the creation of two land use map, one for the past and one for the present in order to testify the integrity of the landscape structure during the years. (source: proposal document “Olive groves of the slopes between Assisi and Spoleto” designed as a GIAHS site in 2018)

The shapefiles used for the creation of the maps must be sent to the secretariat together with the application.

Together with the detailed description of all the land uses characterizing the area associated with the cartography, the integrity features of the land uses and of the landscape mosaic and their state of conservation should be defined.

Although particular importance should be given to the proposed agricultural systems, any other land use included in the boundaries of the area should be described and an explanation of their inclusion should be provided.

For example, as far as pasturage is concerned, their structure should be described, in the case of wood pastures, bare pastures or meadows for fodder production. As far as the forests are concerned, forest types, species and management form (e.g. coppice, high stands, etc.) should be described in the legend of the land use.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Landscape evaluation indexes</th>
<th>1954</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total surface</td>
<td>9113</td>
<td>9113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of patches</td>
<td>7563</td>
<td>13802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of land uses</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill’s Diversity Number</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average surface of patches</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average surface of agricultural patches</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>0.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>