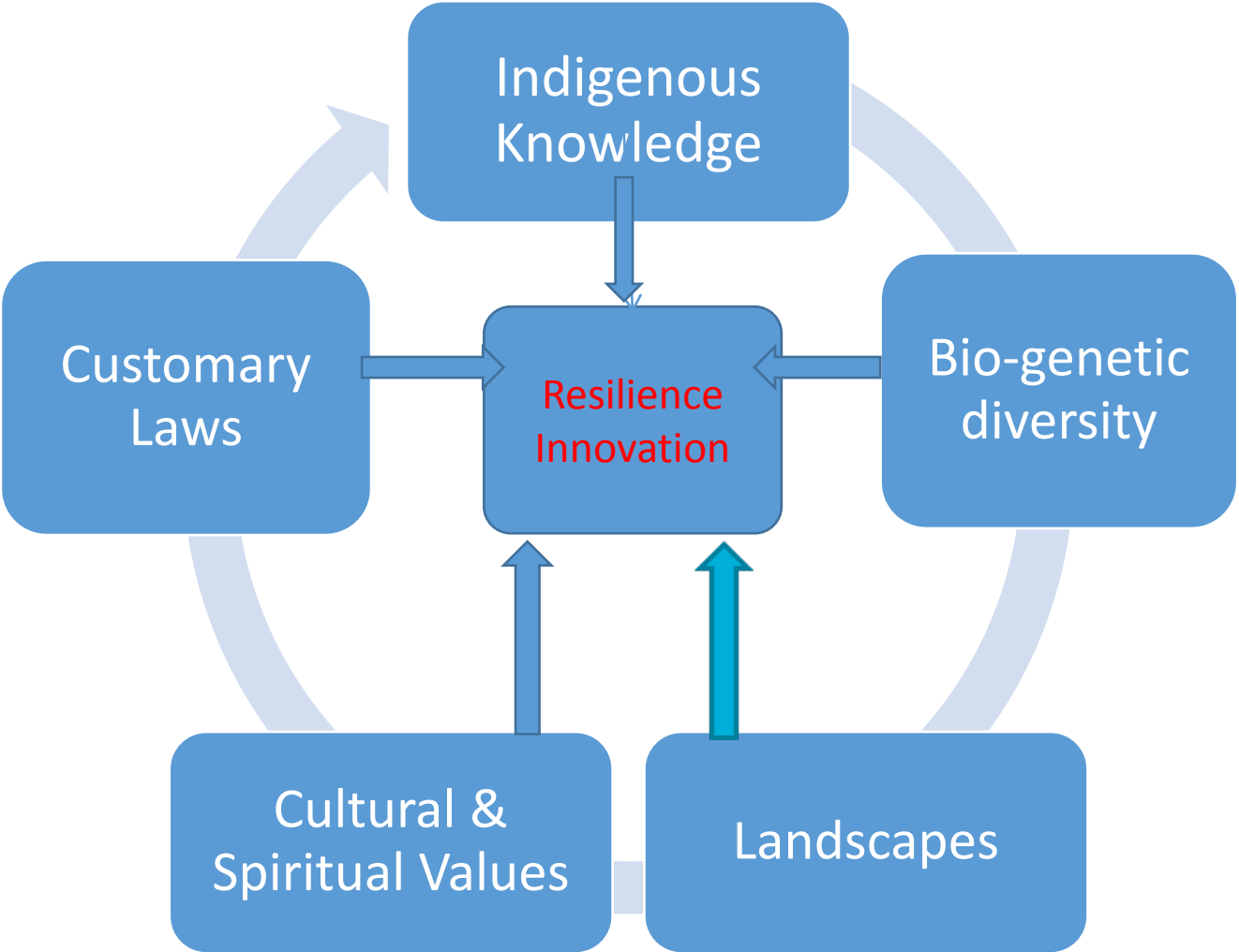


Indigenous Peoples' Agroecological, Biodiverse farming systems are vital for food security, but threatened

- Sustain much of the world's remaining crop diversity in situ, for continued evolution and co-evolution for climate adaptation.
- Diversity provides options for adaptation & reduces risk; landraces are often more resilient; both enhance nutrition.
- Traditional knowledge is source of most agroecological practices; strategies for resilience in harsh environments; continuous selection, breeding & innovation for SD.
- TK & biodiversity are source of unique products & services to diversify incomes.
- But 75% of crop diversity has been lost since 1900, & monocultures spreading fast.
- TK is also being rapidly lost- 50-90% of languages will be lost by 2100 (UNESCO).



To reverse these trends, need to make traditional/biodiverse production systems more economically viable. IIED, ANDES and Univ. of Leeds are developing a **Biocultural Heritage Indication scheme** to provide a guarantee of origin/authenticity for indigenous quality products and services derived from biocultural heritage. Inter-dependence of BCH – IK, bio-genetic diversity, culture and territories.



Biocultural Heritage Indication – Why & How?

- Nexus: SDGs 2, 1, 15, 12 & CC; Paris Agt, FAO Treaty, CBD
- Potato Park failed to register Collective Trademark due to bureaucracy (designed for business not IPs), but informal CTM worked.
- GIs even harder to access; have not benefited I.Ps or biodiversity (eg. India, Mexico).
- BCHI aims to be easily and widely accessible to IPLCs across the world. Short value chains – decent revenues flow from small quantities.
- Labelling or Certification? Trademark protected Label - Collective or Certification Trademark?
- Communities develop regulations, self-monitor; but some independent oversight needed. IP.s actively participate in all institutions.
- Next steps: How to fund the scheme with short value chains? Design BCHI logo with I.Ps & test; review other experiences.

