



# Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use for Improved Human Nutrition and Well-being (Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition Project – BFN Project)

*Project Number GFL-0492 (UNEP)/606659(FAO) PMS: 3808*

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*Half-Yearly Progress Report to UNEP-GEF  
March - December 2012*



*Photos: Women farmers in Gampola village, Sri Lanka, by S. Landersz*



*Vegetable diversity on a market stall in Sri Lanka, by S. Landersz*

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## 2. PROJECT PROGRESS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

### 2.1 Narrative of project progress during the past semester<sup>1</sup>

#### **Executive summary**

The Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition Project (BFN Project) was launched on 28 April 2012 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, following a technical inception/planning workshop (22-24 April 2012), and the First International Steering Committee meeting (25-26 April 2012) – see **Annex 1** for detailed minutes of the meeting – to oversee the future implementation of project activities. During the reporting period, Letters of Agreement (LOAs) were signed with all countries, except for Sri Lanka. Delays in the signing of the agreement between FAO and Bioversity and the resulting hold-up in fund transfer for the FAO portion of the project have hindered progress in project countries, which limited the scope of the activities linked to Components 1 and 2 (*Knowledge base and Policy and Regulatory Framework*) falling under the UNEP mandate.

Awareness-raising products were developed by the Global Project Management Unit (GPMU), including the project website/portal ([www.b4fn.org](http://www.b4fn.org)). The GPMU was also successful in establishing collaborative agreements with the German Agency for Cooperation (GIZ), the University of Ghent and the Global Master's in Development Practice (MDP) Program to engage undergraduate and post-graduate students to assist countries in carrying out project activities. Additional support to the BFN Project provided by the CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Improved Nutrition and Health (A4NH) to Bioversity International is gratefully acknowledged.

#### **Component 1 – Knowledge Base**

##### *Brazil*

The Ministry of the Environment (MoE) was able to mobilize its national partners, host the project's First International Steering Committee meeting in April 2012 and organize the official launch of the Project in Rio de Janeiro, during the World Nutrition Rio 2012 Congress. Although the MoE maintained regular contact with national partners in the second half of 2012, implementation of project activities took longer than initially

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<sup>1</sup> Briefly describe progress made during the previous six months highlighting major outcomes/benchmarks achieved during the period.

anticipated and formal meetings with national stakeholders to refine and validate methodologies, species and site selection have been postponed to the beginning of February 2013. In 2011, the Brazilian NPC invited a FAO nutrition expert to São Paulo to deliver a five-day training on food composition and indicators. The aim of the workshop was to gain a clearer understanding of these indicators and of how best to link them to food composition databases (i.e. assessing nutritional data on agrobiodiversity species). As a follow up to this training, in September 2012, the NPC spent 3 weeks in FAO, in Rome, discussing strategies for upscaling the FAO training workshop to the Brazilian context and translating some of the training material into Portuguese. Within the framework of the BFN project, the National Project Management Unit (NPMU) aims to train other groups within relevant institutions in Brazil to compile and produce national nutritional data from the agrobiodiversity species targeted by the project using FAO guidelines.

### *Kenya*

Since project inception, a core implementation team consisting of a diverse range of experts was established including nutritionists, agronomists, marketing specialists, policy, national genebank experts and botanists from the National Museums of Kenya, the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI), the Ministries of Health and Agriculture, Kenyatta University and Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture. In October 2012, the National Project Coordinator (NPC), Dr. Victor Wasike, who replaced Dr. Maureen Miruka as the head of the team (see **Component 4**) and the marketing specialist, Dr. Rosemary Emongor, travelled to western Kenya to select project sites and introduce the project to potential collaborators and identified stakeholders in Busia County. Links were established with:

- i) Kenya Agriculture Research Institute (KARI) offices in Kakamega, who are responsible for Busia county where the project site is located, and who have agreed to participate in carrying out baseline surveys and market studies, in strengthening value chains for local agrobiodiversity and in developing seed systems for indigenous vegetables. Links will be sought with The World Vegetable Center (AVRDC) in Tanzania to access relevant plant material for distribution in study households;
- ii) Provincial Directorate of Agriculture (Ministry of Agriculture) for the Western Province, who are involved in promoting crop diversification, particularly of orphan crops;
- iii) Programme for Agriculture and Livelihoods in Western Communities (PALWECO), a 27 million euro initiative that shares many commonalities with the BFN Project and that aims to eradicate poverty in Busia County by increasing production, improving access to markets, linking with

local businesses, identifying key commodities, and creating and strengthening value chains. A memorandum of understanding (MoU) with PALWECO will be signed soon to formalize the agreement;

- iv) Busia District Agricultural Office (DAO) who is working with 25 community-based organizations to promote traditional crops, such as finger millet and bambara groundnut, as an adaptation strategy to climate change. The community-based organizations (CBOs) consist of women's groups, youth groups and self-help groups;
- v) Osia Youth Group, a CBO involved in growing cereals and horticultural crops including African indigenous vegetables AIVs, and which could be a potential partner in the project.

In November 2012, a first planning meeting was held to deliberate, strategize and allocate roles and responsibilities to individuals/institutions (see **Annex 2**) for project implementation. Planning of activities 1.1.1 to 1.1.8 of the workplan was also discussed, including the planning and implementation of baseline surveys in the field. Two sites in Busia County were identified for this purpose: Mundika and Teso. A second planning meeting was held on 10 December to develop the survey questionnaires along with a prior informed consent agreement (**Annex 3 and 4**) that would be adopted with communities taking part in the survey. Minutes of the meeting are available in **Annex 5**. Baseline surveys will be carried out in the third and fourth week of January 2013. While the implementing team is aware that more resources will be needed to accelerate the activities, teams have been formed to write competitive grant proposals to supplement support. To this end, the NPC has won a National Council Science of Science and Technology competitive grant of US\$ 90,000 for three years to supplement this work.

A GIZ funded intern has been successfully identified and recruited by the project to work with the BFN team in Kenya from March to August 2013. (See **Annex 6**)

#### *Sri Lanka*

As mentioned earlier, Sri Lanka was only able to carry out a limited number of activities due to delays in the appointment of the Secretary of the Biodiversity Secretariat and consequent delays in the appointment of the national project coordinator for Sri Lanka. This had ramifications for the identification of the National Project Coordinator and the formal approval of his appointment, which did not occur until the end of November 2012. Despite these difficulties, the project was officially launched on 29-30 November 2012 alongside two additional initiatives focusing on agrobiodiversity: *the Biodiversity for Adaptation to Climate Project*, and the *Pricing the Biodiversity of the Island Project*, underlining the important role that agricultural biodiversity plays for Sri Lanka. Discussions were held between the Global Project Coordinator, Dr. Danny Hunter (see

**Annex 7**), and the Biodiversity Secretariat regarding next steps in project implementation including the organization of the First national Steering Committee in March 2013, followed by an Inception and Technical Training Workshop to cover key practices and concepts including multidisciplinary approaches and participatory practices. Steps have been put in place, and multidisciplinary teams established, in order to undertake baseline surveys at the three pilot sites during the first quarter of 2013. These teams met briefly in November 2012 to make a preliminary workplan to carry out baseline surveys.

*Turkey*

Delays were experienced in establishing the national project administration and implementation infrastructure. The inception meeting and national steering committee meeting are thus expected to take place in March 2013.

**Component 2 – Policy and Regulatory Framework**

*Brazil*

With regard to activities 2.1.2 and 2.1.3, the Ministry of the Environment mobilized 24 ministries and agencies of the Federal Government to develop an *Action Plan for Biodiversity Conservation*. The Action Plan aims to foster the synergy between ministries and Federal Government agencies while raising awareness of the importance of biodiversity for food and nutrition and for the provision of ecosystem services. In a recent survey carried out within the Federal Government, the lack of information about the importance of biodiversity was identified as one of the root causes of biodiversity loss in Brazil. The Action Plan should be ready by the end of 2013 and will provide a multi-sectoral platform for biodiversity conservation.

In August of 2012, through Decree n° 7.794, the Federal Government of Brazil published the National Policy for Agroecology and Organic Production aimed at integrating, coordinating and adapting policies, programs and actions to foster the transition towards agroecological and organic and production practices that contribute to sustainable development and quality of life through the sustainable use of natural resources.

**Component 3 – Increased awareness and outscaling**

*Global Project Management Unit (GPMU)*

To increase awareness of the project and its goals, the GPMU developed an identifiable brand for the project that will be used on all project

publications. In close consultation with project partners, this has involved developing a project banner, a project logo (see Annex 11) and a project website/portal ([www.b4fn.org](http://www.b4fn.org)), which was published online on 22 November 2012, and which has since been populated with relevant resources for partners and practitioners interested in the links between agrobiodiversity and nutrition. The website/portal will also become the repository of future work and results stemming from project implementation. In addition, the GPMU has been active in disseminating project updates via the creation of a quarterly [e-newsletter](#) (see Issue 2 in Annex 8), two issues of which were distributed among relevant networks in 2012. In addition to these tools, the GPMU has also developed a two-page project flyer that provides brief information on project goals and partners (**Annex 9**).

Another significant output from the GPMU during this timeframe was its involvement in the production of the publication "[Diversifying food and diets](#)" (see **Annex 10**) whose projected publishing date with Routledge is 22 March 2013. The book, which is set to foster renewed debate on the links between agrobiodiversity and nutrition, explores the current state of knowledge on the role of agricultural biodiversity in improving nutrition and food security through improved dietary quality and provides a useful global baseline of the types of activities which the BFN Project will engage in. Using examples and case studies from around the globe, the book explores current strategies to improving nutrition and diets, and identifies key research and implementation gaps that need to be addressed to successfully promote the better use of agricultural biodiversity to improve nutrition and food security. The book has been endorsed by Olivier De Schutter, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the right to food and Bráulio Ferreira de Souza Dias, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The book was produced with the participation of the Bioersity Research Support Officer (Federico Mattei) and Programme Leader (Bruce Cogill), supported by the CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Improved Nutrition and Health (A4NH); this contribution in promoting the BFN project is gratefully acknowledged.

The GPMU was also successful in establishing collaborative agreements with the German Agency for Cooperation (GIZ), the University of Ghent and the Global Master's in Development Practice (MDP) Program to engage undergraduate and post-graduate students to assist countries in carrying out project activities. For the MDP Program, the BFN project will link in-country MDP interns to work with the project in Brazil and Sri Lanka, thus fostering south-to-south exchanges among GEF partner countries to share information and expertise in agrobiodiversity for food and nutrition. Dialogue has already started in Sri Lanka where interns will be involved in baseline surveys early this year and in follow up activities.

The GPMU has also established a Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition listserv for the exchange of relevant resources and tools among practitioners working in this field.

#### **Component 4 – Project Management**

Country activities in the first semester focused largely on identifying and formally recruiting national coordinators, establishing NPMUs, carrying out national steering committee meetings, identifying and engaging with key national and regional stakeholders, advertising the project and its purposes, and establishing working and collaborative agreements with relevant partners for information gathering, access and exchange. This means that project management arrangements are now largely in place in each country.

##### *Global Project Management Unit (GPMU)*

The Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition Project was launched on 28 April 2012 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, during the World Nutrition Rio 2012 Congress. Prior to the launch a technical inception/planning workshop was organized between 22 and 24 April 2012, to clarify and reach consensus among relevant stakeholders of the meanings and implications of project activities and the terminology involved. The three-day consultation gathered participants from the four partner countries – Brazil, Kenya, Sri Lanka and Turkey – the co-implementing and executing agencies, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and Bioersity International, respectively, and five representatives from the international partners involved in the project: the World Vegetable Center (AVRDC), Crops for the Future (CFF), the Earth Institute Columbia, the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), and the World Food Programme (WFP). The technical workshop was followed by the First International Steering Committee meeting of the project (25-26 April) to oversee the project launch and future implementation of project activities. Minutes of the meetings are provided in **Annex 1**.

In the first semester, LOAs were signed with all countries, except for Sri Lanka where changes at the ministerial level caused delays both in the signing of the collaborative agreement with Bioersity as well as the appointment of the National Project Coordinator (NPC) as noted above, which was confirmed only in November. Further, delays in the signing of the agreement between Bioersity and FAO have partially hindered project implementation, allowing countries to undertake only those activities falling under the UNEP portion of the project workplan.

##### *Brazil*

Delays in the signing of the execution agreement between FAO and Bioersity due to extended negotiations of the reporting requirements, delayed the finalization of the agreement for the BNF fund management in Brazil between the Ministry of the Environment and the Brazilian

Biodiversity Fund (Funbio), and setbacks in the signing of the LOA between Funbio and Bioversity hindered the implementation of project activities in 2012.

*Kenya*

Changes have taken place within the National Project Management Unit (NPMU), with former colleague Dr. Maureen Miruka moving on to a different organization and being replaced by Dr. Victor Wasike of KARI. Despite initial delays in project implementation, Dr. Wasike was extremely successful in engaging national stakeholders and in carrying out project activities as per the expected programme of work.

*Turkey*

The NPMU was established within the General Directorate of Agricultural Research and Policy (TAGEM) of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock – the national implementing agency in Turkey. Members of the National Steering Committee (NSC) have been identified and are being kept informed on project developments. A kick off meeting is planned for March 2013. A memorandum of understanding (MoU) between TAGEM and the FAO Sub-Regional Office in Ankara is being drafted for financial management. No expenditures were incurred during the reporting period.

2.2 Project implementation progress<sup>2</sup>

Outputs	Expected completion date <sup>3</sup>	Implementation status as of end of reporting period expressed in %	Comments if variance <sup>4</sup> . Describe any problems in delivering outputs
<b>Output 1.1 Assessments of nutritional value of agrobiodiversity and associated traditional knowledge (ATK) is carried out in three ecosystems in Brazil, Turkey and Sri Lanka and one ecosystem in Kenya</b>			
Activity 1.1.1 National steering committees to refine and validate criteria and finalise site selection	Dec 2012	60%	Countries are at different stages in completing this activity. While planning meetings in Kenya and Sri Lanka have already taken place to validate criteria and finalise site selection, activities in Brazil and Turkey are ongoing and completion of activities is expected by April 2013. In addition, Brazil will not be targeting pilot sites but will adopt a more federal approach.
Activity 1.1.2 Develop working and collaborative arrangements, along the lines of Community Biocultural Protocols, between stakeholders and communities in targeted ecosystems to establish standards for engaging with communities which set out their customary values, rights and rules and which regulate benefit sharing.	Dec 2012	30%	Some progress has been made in this activity, with Kenya developing a draft Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) document (see Annex 4). Turkey has reported that their FPIC form will be ready by mid 2013.
Activity 1.1.3 Plan and undertake training of appropriate target groups (research scientists, field and community workers, local community members, etc.) in methodology to assess local agrobiodiversity and foods (including loss of food options), collection of associated indigenous knowledge, assess nutritional and dietary diversity, assess community nutritional and health status and data gathering and options for community biodiversity management.	Dec 2012	25%	Limited progress has been achieved in this activity by countries. Kenya alone has identified target groups who will be involved in pre-testing the methodology to assess local agrobiodiversity and to carry out the baseline survey. Expected completion of this activity by other countries is expected in the first half of 2013.

<sup>2</sup> Information provided in “Quarterly Expenditure Statement and Explanation of Expenditures Reported” should be in line with output/activity progress reported in this table.

<sup>3</sup> As per latest workplan (latest project revision)

<sup>4</sup> Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

Outputs	Expected completion date <sup>5</sup>	Implementation status as of end of reporting period expressed in %	Comments if variance <sup>6</sup> . Describe any problems in delivering outputs
Activity 1.1.4 Determine baseline status of community biodiversity for food and nutrition (including loss of food options), dietary diversity, nutritional and health status and other relevant data, (including identifying and prioritizing any traditional foods with no or little nutrient data which are most promising in terms of community acceptability in a community food-based promotion strategy.	Dec 2012	20%	Limited progress has been achieved by countries for this activity. This and remaining activities in Output 1.1 are scheduled to commence in the first semester of 2013. In Kenya, the baseline questionnaire has been developed (see Annex 3) and the enumerators identified.
Activity 1.1.5 Document food-associated indigenous knowledge, including sustainable use practices for agricultural biodiversity including neglected and underutilized species that are important to local food systems and nutritional security.	Dec 2012	0%	See above activity 1.1.4
Activity 1.1.6 Document the loss of options for food and nutrition security resulting from the degradation of the targeted ecosystems and erosion of biodiversity loss.	Dec 2012	0%	See above activity 1.1.4
Activity 1.1.7 Prioritize locally important agricultural biodiversity species to be targeted for nutrient compositional analysis (activity linked to the Output 1.2).	Dec 2012	20%	Preliminary lists of prioritized species have been drafted by countries. These will be finalized for actual nutritional analysis following baseline surveys and assessments
Activity 1.1.8 Undertake participatory planning with communities for food-based intervention to improve community micronutrient status, including prioritization of key micronutrient-rich traditional foods and identification of most appropriate delivery mechanisms for mobilizing such biodiversity (homegardens, school gardens and meals, awareness and education campaigns etc.).	Dec 2012-2017	0%	Activities 1.1.8 to 1.1.10 are not scheduled for year 1
Activity 1.1.9 Monitor and assess the impact of the food-based intervention.	Dec 2014-2017	0%	See above activity 1.1.8
Activity 1.1.10 Document and publish findings including appropriate tools to present research findings back to communities.	Dec 2014-2017	0%	See above activity 1.1.8

<sup>5</sup> As per latest workplan (latest project revision)

<sup>6</sup> Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

Outputs	Expected completion date <sup>7</sup>	Implementation status as of end of reporting period expressed in %	Comments if variance <sup>8</sup> . Describe any problems in delivering outputs
<b>Output 1.2. National portal on local foods, containing databases on nutritional properties of agrobiodiversity and associated traditional knowledge (ATK), developed in each country and linked to relevant national and global nutritional databases</b>			
Activity 1.2.1 Identify key national agrobiodiversity nutritional data holders and develop collaborative agreements between relevant partners within countries for information access, sharing and exchange (if necessary, a national Information management Committee could be established)	Dec 2012-2013	0%	Output 1.2 relates to activities for which FAO is responsible. As funds for the project have not yet been mobilised from FAO due to delays in the contractual agreement between FAO and Bioversity, there has been no progress in the implementation of this activity.
Activity 1.2.2 Review existing food and nutritional data at the national and international level and information management tools and approaches employed	Dec 2013	0%	Activities 1.2.2 to 1.2.8 are not scheduled for year 1
Activity 1.2.3 Establish the necessary infrastructure and capacity for developing a national portal and database/information system on nutritional properties of agrobiodiversity	Dec 2014	0%	See activity 1.2.2.
Activity 1.2.4 Identify training needs and undertake relevant training	Dec 2014	0%	See activity 1.2.2.
Activity 1.2.5 Design the national agrobiodiversity nutritional database and information system based on international standards (INFOODS-FAO)	Dec 2014	0%	See activity 1.2.2.
Activity 1.2.6 Design appropriate database for associated indigenous knowledge of local foods and sustainable use practices for agricultural biodiversity	Dec 2014-2015	0%	See activity 1.2.2.
Activity 1.2.7 Update content with existing national data and update regularly with data emerging from targeted ecosystems and project in general	Dec 2014-2017	0%	See activity 1.2.2.
Activity 1.2.8 Ensure national databases and information systems are linked to key global nutritional databases and information systems	Dec 2015-2017	0%	See activity 1.2.2.

<sup>7</sup> As per latest workplan (latest project revision)

<sup>8</sup> Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

Outputs	Expected completion date <sup>9</sup>	Implementation status as of end of reporting period expressed in %	Comments if variance <sup>10</sup> . Describe any problems in delivering outputs
<b>Output 1.3. The contribution of biodiversity indicators for food composition and consumption for agricultural biodiversity conservation and sustainable use assessed</b>			
Activity 1.3.1 Provide training on collecting data for Biodiversity Indicators for Food Composition and Consumption	Dec 2012	0%	Output 1.3 relates to activities for which FAO is responsible. As funds for the project have not yet been mobilised from FAO due to delays in the contractual agreement between FAO and Bioversity, there has been no progress in the implementation of this activity.
Activity 1.3.2 Determine in each country baseline data for Nutrition Indicator for Biodiversity on food composition in collaboration with national coordinator of INFOODS-FAO	Dec 2013	0%	Activities 1.3.2 to 1.3.7 are not scheduled for year 1
Activity 1.3.3 Yearly reporting on Nutrition Indicator for Biodiversity on food composition	Dec 2013-2017	0%	See activity 1.3.2.
Activity 1.3.4 Identify food consumption surveys and methods used or to be used in each country	Dec 2013	0%	See activity 1.3.2.
Activity 1.3.5 Adapt Dietary Diversity methodology and/or other methods aimed collecting intake data on consumption of foods from agrobiodiversity	Dec 2013	0%	See activity 1.3.2.
Activity 1.3.6 Collect baseline data, through dietary assessment surveys, in each country for Nutrition Indicator for Biodiversity on food consumption at national level	Dec 2013	0%	See activity 1.3.2.
Activity 1.3.7 Evaluate trend of the Nutrition Indicator for Biodiversity on food consumption between the beginning and the end of the project, through new data collection (linked to 1.1.9)	Dec 2013	0%	See activity 1.3.2.

<sup>9</sup> As per latest workplan (latest project revision)

<sup>10</sup> Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

Outputs	Expected completion date <sup>11</sup>	Implementation status as of end of reporting period expressed in %	Comments if variance <sup>12</sup> . Describe any problems in delivering outputs
<b>Output 2.1 Cross-sectoral national policy platforms for mainstreaming agricultural biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into nutrition, health and education programmes established</b>			
Activity 2.1.1 Develop terms of reference (TORs) for cross-sectoral national working group with core mandate for development of policies and strategies that promote the mainstreaming of local biodiversity into health, nutrition and agricultural programmes	Dec 2012	20%	Kenya alone has made progress in this activity by drafting TORs for cross-sectoral collaborations, which are waiting for endorsement from NSC members. Action by other countries is expected in 2013.
Activity 2.1.2 Establish cross-sectoral national working group with core mandate for development of policies and strategies that promote the mainstreaming of local biodiversity into health, nutrition and agricultural programmes and identify or appoint individuals to spearhead policy development and implementation	Dec 2012	45%	Both Brazil and Kenya have established cross-sectoral national working groups in their countries. Completion of this activity by the two remaining countries is expected in 2013.
Activity 2.1.3 Develop a list of stakeholders to be involved in the policy and strategy development process and consult broadly	Dec 2012	50%	Both Brazil and Kenya have identified national stakeholders who will be involved in project. Completion of this activity by the two remaining countries is expected in 2013.
Activity 2.1.4 Design action plan, including training programme, to build capacity and awareness of policy options and mainstreaming tools and disseminate relevant information widely	Dec 2013	0%	Activity not scheduled until Year 2
<b>Output 2.2 National and international policy guidelines and recommendations that promote the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into nutrition, health and education developed</b>			
Activity 2.2.1 Undertake review of national policies and strategies for appropriateness for the mainstreaming of local biodiversity into health, nutrition and agricultural programmes, identifying barriers, gaps and opportunities	Dec 2013	0 %	Activities for Output 2.2 are not scheduled to commence until Year 2 or beyond
Activity 2.2.2 Draft national strategy to promote the mainstreaming of biodiversity for food and nutrition	Dec 2014	0 %	See above, Activity 2.2.1

<sup>11</sup> As per latest workplan (latest project revision)

<sup>12</sup> Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

Outputs	Expected completion date <sup>13</sup>	Implementation status as of end of reporting period expressed in %	Comments if variance <sup>14</sup> . Describe any problems in delivering outputs
Activity 2.2.3 Identify key 'change agents', potential champions and supporters of relevant policy reform	Dec 2014	0 %	See above, Activity 2.2.1
Activity 2.2.4 Host Policy Learning Events to disseminate best practices, current thinking and to share lessons of experiences	Dec 2014	0 %	See above, Activity 2.2.1
Activity 2.2.5 Draft appropriate policy amendments or first versions of policy where appropriate	Dec 2014	0 %	See above, Activity 2.2.1
Activity 2.2.6 Carry out internal consultation on draft policy and revise as appropriate	Dec 2014	0 %	See above, Activity 2.2.1
Activity 2.2.7 Carry out broad consultation on policy and revise based on feedback	Dec 2014	0 %	See above, Activity 2.2.1
Activity 2.2.8 Publish a policy brief which provides guidance on development and implementation of international national policies and strategies that support the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity conservation into health and nutrition strategies	Dec 2014	0 %	See above, Activity 2.2.1
Activity 2.2.9 Develop implementation strategy and priority actions for policies and strategies that promote the mainstreaming of local biodiversity into health, nutrition and agricultural programmes, including ongoing monitoring	Dec 2015-2016	0 %	See above, Activity 2.2.1
<b>Output 2.3 New marketing options for biodiversity foods with high nutritional value identified and developed</b>			
Activity 2.3.1 Undertake studies to identify and assess markets or market niches and opportunities, including local procurement for school and hospital meals, with potential for sustainably produced biodiversity products with high nutritional value, including identification of barriers and opportunities in project targeted ecosystems	Dec 2012	0%	Countries have indicated that the activity will be carried out in 2013.
Activity 2.3.2 Identify key steps and actors and priority food products in value chain for which nutritional content is already known or can be readily determined	Dec 2013	0 %	Activities 2.3.2 to 2.3.5 are not scheduled to commence until after year 1

<sup>13</sup> As per latest workplan (latest project revision)

<sup>14</sup> Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

Outputs	Expected completion date <sup>15</sup>	Implementation status as of end of reporting period expressed in %	Comments if variance <sup>16</sup> . Describe any problems in delivering outputs
Activity 2.3.3 Determine priority issues related to food product development, quality control, labeling and packaging and undertake appropriate R&D and training with a focus on small scale processing of local foods and low income rural producers (see output 3.3)	Dec 2013-2014	0 %	See Activity 2.3.2
Activity 2.3.4 Develop guidelines or management plans for the sustainable production and use of wild and cultivated resources to ensure that commercialization does not impact negatively on agronomic production practices or on-farm biodiversity.	Dec 2013-2015	0 %	See Activity 2.3.2
Activity 2.3.5 Develop marketing and promotion strategies such as food and trade fairs (see output 3.4)	Dec 2014-2017	0 %	See Activity 2.3.2
<b>Component 3: Increased Awareness and Outscaling</b>			
<b>Output 3.1 Best practices for mobilizing biodiversity to improve dietary diversity identified and promoted</b>			
Activity 3.1.1 Assess and identify a set of best practices, including nutritional quality documentation, home and school gardens, school meal programmes, demonstration sites, value-adding, promotion, education and awareness, policy-frameworks, for mobilizing and delivering biodiversity to improve dietary diversity and which can be tested and validated in selected project pilot sites (see output 1.1)	Dec 2012	20%	Component 3 relates to activities for which FAO is responsible. As funds for the project from FAO have not yet been mobilised, there has been very limited progress in the implementation of this Component. However, extensive background work was carried for the publication "Diversifying Food and Diets" (Activity 3.1.2) that involved a review of current best practices globally, which are now available for testing by countries at selected pilot sites.
Activity 3.1.2 Publication reviewing current best practices for mobilizing biodiversity to improve dietary diversity at outset of the project (Earthscan publication)	Dec 2012	90 %	In print. Proofs of the publication have been sent to the publishers and the book is set to be published in March 2013.
Activity 3.1.3 Develop and disseminate information/materials and methodologies for implementing best practices in selected project pilot sites	Dec 2013	0 %	Activities 3.1.3 to 3.1.8 in this Output will not commence until after year 1

<sup>15</sup> As per latest workplan (latest project revision)

<sup>16</sup> Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Expected completion date<sup>17</sup></b>	<b>Implementation status as of end of reporting period expressed in %</b>	<b>Comments if variance<sup>18</sup>. Describe any problems in delivering outputs</b>
Activity 3.1.4 Organize participatory workshops with key stakeholders in selected sites and nationally to review and refine best practices	Dec 2013	0 %	See Activity 3.1.3
Activity 3.1.5 Undertake training on best practices	Dec 2013	0 %	See Activity 3.1.3
Activity 3.1.6 Pilot and implement best practices in selected sites	Dec 2013-2017	0 %	See Activity 3.1.3
Activity 3.1.7 Document best practices, covering GEF project experiences and other non-GEF examples, and develop a training module on best practices for mobilizing biodiversity to improve dietary diversity which can be adapted for use in nutrition and health programs in the four project countries and more widely	Dec 2014-2016	0 %	See Activity 3.1.3
Activity 3.1.8 Establish portal platform to document case studies which show 'what really works' when it comes to mobilizing biodiversity	Dec 2013-2016	0 %	See Activity 3.1.3
<b>Output 3.2 Capacity of producers, processors, users and researchers to deploy and benefit from nutritionally relevant biodiversity enhanced</b>			
Activity 3.2.1 Review key steps/tasks involved in deploying nutritionally relevant local biodiversity, including market chains	Dec 2013	0 %	Activities 3.2.1 to 3.2.7 in this Output will not commence until after year 1
Activity 3.2.2 Carry out analysis of actors and assessment of actors' roles and responsibilities vis-à-vis deployment of nutritionally relevant local biodiversity including market chains	Dec 2013	0 %	See Activity 3.2.1
Activity 3.2.3 Establish the key competencies required among relevant stakeholder groups in order to facilitate deployment of nutritionally relevant local biodiversity	Dec 2013	0 %	See Activity 3.2.1
Activity 3.2.4 Assess training needs required for deployment of nutritionally relevant local biodiversity	Dec 2013	0 %	See Activity 3.2.1
Activity 3.2.5 Develop capacity building plan to address deployment of local biodiversity including action plan to implement training	Dec 2013-2015	0 %	See Activity 3.2.1

<sup>17</sup> As per latest workplan (latest project revision)

<sup>18</sup> Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

Outputs	Expected completion date <sup>19</sup>	Implementation status as of end of reporting period expressed in %	Comments if variance <sup>20</sup> . Describe any problems in delivering outputs
Activity 3.2.6 Monitor and evaluate the capacity building plan	Dec 2014-2015	0 %	See Activity 3.2.1
Activity 3.2.7 Strengthen partnerships and collaborations and encourage south-to-south exchanges among GEF partner countries to share information and expertise in relevant areas including exchange visits and workshops, linkages to existing networks and so forth	Dec 2014	0 %	See Activity 3.2.1
<b>Output 3.3 National information campaigns that foster greater appreciation of biodiversity as a resource for development and wellbeing conducted</b>			
Activity 3.3.1 Develop terms of reference for National Information Campaign taskforce	Dec 2013	0 %	Activities 3.3.1 to 3.3.8 in this Output will not commence until after year 1
Activity 3.3.2 Identify National Information Campaign taskforce, with broad stakeholder participation, to plan and coordinate national campaign using community-based, participatory, cross-sectoral and inter-disciplinary approaches including social marketing	Dec 2013	0 %	See Activity 3.3.1
Activity 3.3.3 Review and analyse other relevant national and international information campaigns, such as “Go Local”, which have successfully promoted local biodiversity as a resource for development and wellbeing and determine good practices, key tools and activities, useful case studies and important lessons learned which might be replicated in project countries	Dec 2013	0 %	See Activity 3.3.1
Activity 3.3.4 Develop National Information Campaign Strategy which should include: objectives; target audience; key messages and key slogans; information campaign tools and activities; budgets and resources; timelines and action plans; and evaluation (ensure campaign includes sufficient activities to support key interventions and prioritized species identified in the project)	Dec 2013-2014	0 %	See Activity 3.3.1
Activity 3.3.5 Identify sources of national capacity important to implementation of the National Information Campaign Strategy and identify gaps in capacity and undertake necessary training to address these	Dec 2013	0 %	See Activity 3.3.1

<sup>19</sup> As per latest workplan (latest project revision)

<sup>20</sup> Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Expected completion date<sup>21</sup></b>	<b>Implementation status as of end of reporting period expressed in %</b>	<b>Comments if variance<sup>22</sup>. Describe any problems in delivering outputs</b>
Activity 3.3.6 Implement selected National Information Campaign Strategy activities at pilot scale including in selected target community (see output 1.1) and revise accordingly	Dec 2014-2016	0 %	See Activity 3.3.1
Activity 3.3.7 Monitor, evaluate and assess impact of National Information Campaign Strategy	Dec 2015-2016	0 %	See Activity 3.3.1
Activity 3.3.8 Document and publish manual on 'promoting biodiversity for food, nutrition and wellbeing'	Dec 2015-2016	0 %	See Activity 3.3.1
<b>Output 3.4 Guidelines for improved use of nutritionally-rich foods from local biodiversity, including processing, food safety measures, and recipes adapted to modern lifestyles based on traditional food systems developed</b>			
Activity 3.4.1 Countries select and finalise list of target species and foods, taking into account species prioritized in output 1.1 for focus of guidelines on improved use	Dec 2013	0 %	Activities 3.4.1 to 3.4.5 in this Output will not commence until after year 1
Activity 3.4.2 Review analysis of market chains ( e.g. value-chain analysis and "filieres" methodology – output 2.4) and other relevant information relevant to improving utilization of target species	Dec 2013	0 %	See Activity 3.4.1
Activity 3.4.3 Prepare guidelines for sustainable production and improved use; processing; food safety; packaging; quality control; marketing, certification (fair-trade, eco-labelling), promotion	Dec 2014-2015	0 %	See Activity 3.4.1
Activity 3.4.4 Each country to develop and publish book based on traditional recipes for nutritionally rich foods from local biodiversity and recipes adapted to modern lifestyles	Dec 2015	0 %	See Activity 3.4.1
Activity 3.4.5 Develop a global publication on the improved use of selected nutritionally-rich food from local biodiversity	Dec 2016	0 %	See Activity 3.4.1
<b>Output 3.5 Tools and methods for mainstreaming biodiversity into food and nutrition strategies upscaled and disseminated</b>			
Activity 3.5.1 Review status of mainstreaming biodiversity tools and approaches by sector and cross-sectorally with particular emphasis on mainstreaming into food and nutrition activities	Dec 2013	0 %	Activities 3.5.1 to 3.5.3 in this Output will not commence until after year 1

<sup>21</sup> As per latest workplan (latest project revision)

<sup>22</sup> Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

Outputs	Expected completion date <sup>23</sup>	Implementation status as of end of reporting period expressed in %	Comments if variance <sup>24</sup> . Describe any problems in delivering outputs
Activity 3.5.2 Inventory relevant tools and methods for mainstreaming biodiversity into food and nutrition activities (National Sustainable Development Strategies; National Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers; National Nutrition Policies, Strategies and Action plans etc.)	Dec 2014	0 %	See Activity 3.5.1
Activity 3.5.3 Draft guidelines for using tools for mainstreaming and methodologies to support inclusion of biodiversity into food and nutrition activities	Dec 2015-2016	0 %	See Activity 3.5.1
<b>Component 4: Project Management</b>			
Activity 4.1 Establish arrangements for overall global and national project administration and implementation infrastructure including global and national coordination units	Dec 2012	100%	Global Project Management Unit and National Project Management Units established in all four countries
Activity 4.2 Plan and undertake a full project inception meeting to address capacity building related to relevant project methodologies, approaches and general technical guidance as well as project management and administration	Dec 2012	100%	Technical project inception meeting carried out
Activity 4.3 Establish and operate project budgeting and accounting system	Dec 2012	100%	Budget and accounting system established
Activity 4.4 Review and refine work plans with national project coordinators and partners in participating countries based on better understanding of local context	Dec 2012-2016	Ongoing	Work plans are being revised by countries and changes will be reviewed and endorsed during the next ISC meeting
Activity 4.5 Establish project International Steering Committee and conduct annual meetings	Dec 2012-2016	100%(ongoing)	International Steering Committee Meeting established and 1 <sup>st</sup> International Steering Committee meeting held. Minutes/report prepared and disseminated to partners
Activity 4.6 Establish project National Steering Committees and conduct regular meetings	Dec 2012-2016	100% (ongoing)	National Steering Committees established in all four countries and meetings carried out in two out of the four countries

<sup>23</sup> As per latest workplan (latest project revision)

<sup>24</sup> Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

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Outputs	Expected completion date <sup>25</sup>	Implementation status as of end of reporting period expressed in %	Comments if variance <sup>26</sup> . Describe any problems in delivering outputs
Activity 4.7 Establish other relevant committees including Site Committees and other committees, working groups identified for other project outputs	Dec 2012-2016	Ongoing	
Activity 4.8 Establish International Technical Advisory Committee to provide backstopping and guidance to technical components and define roles and responsibilities of project international partners	Dec 2012	50%	The International Partners to the Project – WFP, ICRAF, AVRDC, Earth Institute and CFF – acted as advisory committee during the first ISC. Long-term arrangements for the TAC still need to be confirmed
Activity 4.9 Finalise and disseminate project Communication Strategy	Dec 2012-2013	30%	A number of project communication tools have been developed and used for dissemination purposes
Activity 4.10 Establish overall project Capacity Building Plan, including essential project management process-related training such as developing effective partnerships	Dec 2012-2013	10%	Countries are still in the process of identifying training needs
<b>Component 5: Monitoring and Evaluation</b>			
Activity 5.1 Finalise and disseminate project Monitoring and Evaluation Framework	Dec 2012	40%	The project has drafted a monitoring and evaluation plan
Activity 5.2 Implement participatory Monitoring and Evaluation plan, tools, and methods with targeted communities, including necessary training	Dec 2012-2016	Ongoing	M&E plan and tools will be developed following baseline surveys
Activity 5.3 Establish reporting plan and requirements, templates	Dec 2012	100%	Reporting plan, requirements and reporting templates developed and shared among project partners
Activity 5.4 Submit project and financial reports to GEF	Dec 2012-2016	100% (ongoing)	Reports submitted as per workplan
Activity 5.5 Organise and implement project Mid-Term Evaluation	Dec 2014	0%	Scheduled for Year 3
Activity 5.6 Organise and implement project Final Evaluation	Dec 2016	0%	Scheduled for Year 5

<sup>25</sup> As per latest workplan (latest project revision)

<sup>26</sup> Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

2.3 Action plan to address any project shortcomings.

This section should be completed if project progress was rated MS, MU, U or HU during the previous Project Implementation Review (PIR) or by the Mid-term Review/Evaluation.

Problem(s) identified in previous PIR	Action(s) taken	By whom	When
N/A			

2.4 Risk management

If internal or external risks were rated as **Substantial** or **High** during the previous Project Implementation Review (PIR) or during the Mid-term Review, please indicate what risk mitigation measures were implemented during the period and with what results

Risk Statement	Action taken	By who	Date	Result
Delays in the signing of the execution agreement between FAO and Bioversity due to extended negotiations on the reporting requirements for countries, resulted in the hold-up in fund transfer for the FAO portion of the project. This, in turn, hindered progress in project countries, which had to limit the scope of their activities to those linked to Component 1 and 2 (Knowledge base, Policy and Regulatory Framework) falling under the UNEP mandate.	Numerous discussions have taken place within Bioversity to reach a solution and to expedite the signing of the grant agreement. Workable solutions are being sought to reduce the reporting burden by countries and to streamline the reporting and procurement requirements between FAO and UNEP.	GPMU	April 2012-ongoing	A draft copy of the agreement with revised changes will be sent on 18 January 2012 to FAO for acceptance.
	A revised workplan with new deadlines is being circulated by email among project partners for revision and approval.	GPMU	March 2013	An updated workplan with revised time frame

### 3. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

3.1. Please describe activities for monitoring and evaluation carried out during the reporting period<sup>27</sup>

Not applicable at this stage. As project activities have just started in most countries monitoring and evaluation activities will be reported in the next progress report.

### 4. INVENTORY OF STAFF, CONTRACTS, MEETINGS AND OUTPUTS

4.1 Staffing details of Executing Partner (Applies to personnel, experts, consultants paid by the project budget)

Functional Title	Nationality	Budget Line (1101, 1102, 1201,1301, etc)
<i>Global Project Management Unit</i>		
Global Project Coordinator	British	1101
Scientific Assistant	Italy	1103
Intern	Morocco	3301
<i>Brazil</i>		
National Project Coordinator	Brazil	1102
<i>Kenya</i>		
National Project Coordinator	Kenya	1102
Project Assistant	Kenya	1301
<i>Turkey</i>		
National Project Coordinator	Turkey	1102

4.2 Sub-contracts<sup>28</sup>

Name of contractee	Address	Budget Line (2101, 2201, 2301, etc)

<sup>27</sup> Do not include routine project reporting. Examples of M&E activities include baseline data collection, stakeholder surveys, field surveys, steering committee meetings to assess project progress, peer review of documentation to ensure quality, mid-term review, etc.

<sup>28</sup> Expand table if necessary

4.3 Meetings<sup>29</sup>

Meeting type <sup>30</sup>	Title	Venue	Dates	Convened by	Organized by	Number of participants	Report issued Yes/No	Language	Dated
<b>Global Meetings</b>									
Project Launch		World Nutrition Rio 2012 Congress	28 April 2012	GPMU	GPMU and Brazilian partners	22	No		
Project Inception Workshop	Technical Inception Workshop	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	22-24 April 2012	GPMU	GPMU and Brazilian partners	22	Yes	English	May 2012
Steering Committee Meeting	1 <sup>st</sup> International Steering Committee Meeting	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	25-26 April 2012	GPMU	GPMU and Brazilian partners	22	Yes	English	May 2012
<b>National Meetings</b>									
<b>Kenya</b>									
1 <sup>st</sup> Planning meeting	Project implementation committee meeting	KARI HQ	16 Nov 2012	NPMU	KARI	7	Yes	English	
2 <sup>nd</sup> Planning meeting	Project implementation committee meeting	KARI HQ	10 Dec 2012	NPMU	KARI	9	Yes	English	
<b>Sri Lanka</b>									
Biodiversity Projects Launching Workshop	Project Launch	KARI HQ	16 Nov 2012	NPMU	KARI	7	Yes	English	

<sup>29</sup> Expand table if necessary<sup>30</sup> Meeting types: Inter-governmental meeting, expert group meeting, project inception workshop, training workshop/seminar, partners consultation workshop, project Steering Committee meeting, other.

4.4 List(s) of meeting participants<sup>31</sup>

No.	Name of participant	Nationality
Global meetings		
<i>Technical Inception Workshop and 1st International Steering Committee Meeting (22-27 April 2012) and Global Project Launch</i>		
1	Deborah MARKOWICZ BASTOS	Brazil
2	Mauricio AZEREDO	Brazil
3	Camila NEVES SOARES OLIVEIRA	Brazil
4	Marcia Ortiz MARQUES	Brazil
5	Maureen KEMUNTO MIRUKA	Kenya
6	Festus MURITHI	Kenya
7	Anura WIJESEKARA	Sri Lanka
8	Ajith SILVA	Sri Lanka
9	Vehbi ESER	Turkey
10	Arzu ÜNAL	Turkey
11	Birgül GÜNER	Turkey
12	Marieta SAKALIAN	Bulgaria
13	Danny HUNTER	United Kingdom
14	Teresa BORELLI	Italy
15	Kuena MOREBOTSANE	Botswana
16	Barbara BURLINGAME	USA
17	Stefano MONDOVI	Italy
18	Ray-Yu YANG	Taiwan
19	Michael HERMANN	Germany
20	Roseline REMANS	Belgium
21	Stepha McMULLIN	United Kingdom
22	Carmen BURBANO	Ecuador
National meetings		
<i>Kenya</i>		
<i>1<sup>st</sup> Planning Meeting – 16 November 2012</i>		
1	Eunice Mutemi	Kenya
2	Rosemary Ngaruro	Kenya
3	Rosemary Emongor	Kenya
4	Desterio Nyamongo	Kenya
5	Victor Wasike	Kenya
6	Anthony Biegon	Kenya

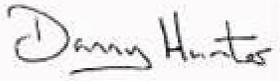
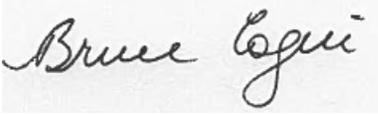
<sup>31</sup> Expand table if necessary

7	Elias Kipyego	Kenya
<i>2<sup>nd</sup> Planning Meeting – 10 December 2012</i>		
1	Eunice Mutemi	Kenya
2	Rosemary Ngaruro	Kenya
3	Rosemary Emongor	Kenya
4	Desterio Nyamongo	Kenya
5	Victor Wasike	Kenya
6	Harrison Mathagu	Kenya
7	Miriam Otipa	Kenya
8	Maroy Karogo	Kenya
9	Elias Yego	Kenya
<i>Sri Lanka</i>		
<i>Biodiversity projects workshop launch – 29-30 November 2012</i>		
1	Mr B.M.U.D. Basnayake	Sri Lanka
2	Dr D.B.T. Wijeratna	Sri Lanka
3	Dr B.M.S. Batagoda	Sri Lanka
4	Dr M.P. Dhanapala	Sri Lanka
5	Dr Anura Wijesekera	Sri Lanka
6	Dr. Danny Hunter	United Kingdom
7	Dr R.W.K. Punchihewa	Sri Lanka

4.5 Documents, other printed materials, videos, and soft products (such as CDs or websites)

No	Type <sup>32</sup>	Title	Author(s) Editor(s)	Publisher	ISBN	Publication date
1	Publication	Diversifying food and diets: using agricultural biodiversity to improve nutrition and health	Fanzo J., D. Hunter, T. Borelli and F. Mattei (eds)	Routledge	9781849714570	22 March 2013

<sup>32</sup> Documents and printed material types are: Report to inter-governmental meeting, technical publication, meeting report, technical/substantive report, brochures, media releases, etc.

<b>Name of Project Manager:</b>		<b>Name of Project Manager Supervisor:</b>	
<b>Signature:</b> 	<b>Date:</b> 8 March 2013	<b>Signature:</b> 	<b>Date:</b> 8 March 2013

**List of Annexes (Attached separately as PDFs)**

- Annex 1 - *Minutes of the Technical Inception Workshop and 1st International Steering Committee Meeting (22–26 April 2012) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil*
- Annex 2 - *Minutes of the Planning Meeting for 'Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation for improved human nutrition and well-being - Kenya Component (16 November 2012)*
- Annex 3 - *Biodiversity baseline questionnaire developed by the Kenya component of the BFN Project*
- Annex 4 - *Community Biocultural protocol developed by Kenyan partners and communities in targeted agro-ecosystems*
- Annex 5 - *Minutes of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Planning Meeting for 'Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation for improved human nutrition and well-being- Kenya Component, held at KARI Headquarters on 10 December, 2012*
- Annex 6 - *TORs for the intern of the GTZ-BEAF International Internship Programme*
- Annex 7 - *Travel report of Dr. Hunter's visit to Sri Lanka for the Biodiversity projects launching workshop*
- Annex 8 - *Issue no. 2 (Dec 2012) of the BFN Project Newsletter*
- Annex 9 - *BFN Project flyer*
- Annex 10 - *Diversifying Food and Diets flyer*
- Annex 11 - *BFN Logo*