



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

Half-Yearly Progress Report to UNEP-GEF July - December 2013



Markets training SWOT analysis – Bioversity/T. Borelli



Market survey in Bayindir, Turkey - AARI



Wild edibles for sale at a market in Ayvalik, Turkey - AARI



*Second ISC Meeting Group photo-
Bioversity/J. Parroni*

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UNEP-FAO Half Yearly Progress Report Jul-Dec 2013

UNEP-FAO Half Yearly Progress Report

Reporting Period: From: July 2013 To December 2013

1. PROJECT GENERAL INFORMATION

Project Title:	<i>Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use for Improved Human Nutrition and Well-being</i>
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Executing Agency:	Bioversity International
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Project partners:	Ministerio do Meio Ambiente, Secretaria de Biodiversidade e Florestas (Brazil) Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (Kenya) Ministry of Environment/Department of Agriculture (Sri Lanka), General Directorate of Agricultural Research and Policies (Turkey)
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Geographical Scope:	Global
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Participating Countries:	Brazil, Kenya, Sri Lanka and Turkey
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Project actual start date	UNEP - Nov 2011 FAO - Feb 2013	Project intended completion date	UNEP - Oct 2016 FAO – Mar 2018	Project expected completion date	
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2. PROJECT PROGRESS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

2.1 Narrative of project progress during the past semester¹

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Knowledge base

Pilot sites and target species were selected in all countries. Surveys to determine the baseline status of community biodiversity for food and nutrition, dietary diversity and traditional knowledge were completed in Kenya, in two out of three sites in Sri Lanka, and in one site in Turkey. Countries expect to finalise the exercise for all sites in 2014. Brazil, which will not be working at pilot site level, will use a survey carried out by the Collaboration Centres on School Food and Nutrition (CECANES) in 2011 as the baseline to determine the increased use of local agrobiodiversity in school meal programmes as a result of project activities.

Three pilot sites were selected both in Sri Lanka and Turkey. In Sri Lanka Udukumbura, Gampola and Ambathanna were chosen, but the latter may have to be dropped due to difficulties in accessing the site. In Turkey sites are situated in the Black Sea along with the Aegean and Mediterranean regions. Kenya will focus on only one pilot site in Busia, Western Kenya, whereas Brazil will be operating at the Federal level integrating biodiversity mainstreaming policies at the regional level (see Section 2.1, Output 1.1).

Project Management

During the second half of 2013 significant changes in country staff personnel and national administrations slowed down activities in some countries. Country visits were carried out by the Global Project Coordinator who travelled to Kenya and Turkey to oversee project activities and handover. Despite these difficulties the project is back on track.

At the global level, the highlight of the second semester of 2013 was the preparation and hosting of the Second International Steering Committee (ISC) meeting between 18 and 21 November 2012 at Bioversity International headquarters in Maccarese, Rome, Italy. The aim of the meeting was to review project progress and revise important project management documents. The meeting focused mainly on the revision of the project workplan, logframe and global/national budgets. Opportunities and collaborations for the project were highlighted at national and global levels. The meeting report is available as Annex 1 (see list of [List of Annexes](#)). As a result of meeting consultations, the wording of some activities in all outputs were revised, some activities deleted and a number of expected completion dates revised. Specific changes are highlighted in the last column of the table in [Section 2.2](#). The project logframe and workplan also underwent substantial revision in consultation with country partners. Revised versions are available as Annexes 9 and 10 of this document (see list of [List of Annexes](#)). 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.

Capacity Building

In mid-2013, the Project facilitated the placement of three Master students with the BFN Project Team in Sri Lanka where they assisted national experts in carrying out baseline surveys at the three project sites.

In November 2013, two trainings were held immediately following the ISC meeting for the benefit of project partners: one on *Developing markets and value chains for biodiversity for food and nutrition* delivered by

¹ Briefly describe progress made during the previous six months highlighting outputs, major outcomes or milestones achieved during the period.

Bioversity International and a second on *Food Composition and Consumption* delivered by FAO. Meeting agendas are available as Annexes 2, 3 and 4. (see list of [List of Annexes](#))

In late 2013, Bioversity International hosted Ms. Camila Oliveira from the Brazilian Ministry of Environment for the practice phase of the Managing Global Governance (MGG) course focusing on the topic of *Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use for Food and Nutrition Security* in the context of the BFN project and beyond. Results of her work were showcased during the 2nd ISC meeting and at a seminar held at Bioversity International.

Strengthening partnerships

In the second half of 2013, the Global Project Management Unit (GPMU) reached out to relevant global initiatives to highlight project work and seek opportunities for collaboration. Preliminary discussions were held with the *Cross-cutting initiative on biodiversity for food and nutrition*, WHO/PAHO and the Community for Zero Hunger Programme.

Avenues are being explored for south-to-south exchanges between Brazil and Kenya and the inclusion of Kenya in Brazil's food purchase programme - PAA Africa. Furthermore, within the framework of the Agricultural Innovation Marketplace -- Brazilian Partnerships with Africa and Latin America, discussions are ongoing to set up a joint Brazil/Kenya project for the sustainable production and commercialization of indigenous underutilized fruit trees in Kenya.

Awareness and outscaling

Updates continue to me made on the B4FN project website and a substantial amount of literature on the project was published in the latter half of 2013. A list of publications and outputs is attached as Annex 8 (see list of [List of Annexes](#)).

Component 1 – Knowledge Base

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

Brazil

The BFN project in Brazil will focus further research on 68 fruit species identified as part of the "Plants for the Future" initiative and which are also included in the National Plan to Promote Socio-Biodiversity Product Chains (PNPSB). The project in Brazil will operate at the Federal level rather than at the pilot site level like in other countries.

Brazil has in place a well-established national cross-sectoral policy platform that ensures food and nutritional security to vulnerable communities. Falling under the umbrella of the *Zero Hunger Programme*, initiatives are coordinated and implemented by a number of ministries and agencies of the Federal Government, in partnership with states, municipalities and the Federal District. During the project's preparation phase (PPG) in 2010, the same ministries and agencies indicated their willingness to be part of the project and the National Steering Committee, as well as committing significant levels of co-funding. It was decided that national partners would be involved at the strategic level helping to mainstream biodiversity across the agriculture, nutrition, health and education sectors.

The National Project Management Unit (NPMU), with the agreement of the National Steering Committee, thus decided not to develop the project in specific pilot sites in Brazil, but to build on ongoing efforts by national public policies aimed at food and nutrition security. It was decided that the central role of the BFN Project in Brazil would be to provide the much needed evidence for these initiatives to promote the importance of local biodiversity species in the policy framework. Fundamental will be the partnership

established by the NPMU with the Collaboration Centres on School Food and Nutrition – CECANes of the National Fund for Education Development (FNDE). These Centres are present in federal universities in different Brazilian states and are funded by the National School Feeding Programme (PNAE). The BFN Project in Brazil will therefore focus its efforts on the nutritional characterization of local biodiversity as well as the local and regional assessment, in different biomes in Brazil, of the benefits of using agricultural biodiversity to improve dietary diversity and well-being among the beneficiaries of initiatives falling under the *Zero Hunger Programme*.

Kenya

Over the last six months a number of activities were undertaken to widen the knowledge base on agrobiodiversity for food and nutrition. Baseline surveys were carried out in Busia County to document the current status of agrobiodiversity in the pilot sites. Results of the survey documented the existence of rich agricultural biodiversity – staples, wild edibles, fruits and livestock – but the effective reliance is on very few species. The report documented a general decline in species diversity, in soil fertility, yields, increased damage resulting from pests and diseases and reduced rainfall. The loss of food options was attributed to changing eating habits/preferences and lack of access to good quality seed. The biodiversity survey was complemented by a nutritional survey that determined the socio-economic and food security status of households in the pilot site.

Participatory planning with three communities (Iteso, Bakhayo, Banyala and Samia) was carried out in the Busia project site (Activity 1.1.8). During this exercise, micronutrient rich foods were identified and awareness raising, capacity building, provision of technical information and the establishment of kitchen/school gardens and fish ponds were among some of the identified delivery mechanisms for mobilizing the target species. Baseline data on consumption of priority agrobiodiversity species was compiled in a report, available from the GPMU upon request. At the output level, the following agrobiodiversity species were selected for nutrient content analysis: Edible plant species: *Cleome gynandra*, *Solanum* spp, *Cucurbita* spp, *Vigna unguiculata*, *Amaranthus* spp., *Corchorus olitorius*, *Solanum scabrum* and *Crotalaria ochroleuca*, *Brassica carinata*; Fruits: mango, banana, jack fruit, guava, pineapple, melons, wild sapote; Insects: Termites; fish: silver cyprinid (*Rastrineobola argentea*), Tilapia, Nile perch (*Lates niloticus*); livestock: indigenous chicken, quail; Cereals: finger millet, sorghum and, foxtail millet; Tuber crops: sweet potato, arrow roots and cassava.

Sri Lanka

On **4 July 2010** a National Steering Committee meeting was organized and held at the Ministry of Environment. The meeting, which brought together the project team, partner institutions and other relevant stakeholders, was called to identify project pilot sites and to approve the start of baseline surveys at the three chosen locations: Udukumbura, Gampola and Ambathanna, chosen based on the presence of traditional varieties, suitability of the area for agrobiodiversity research and ease of access. The meeting also helped prioritize locally important biodiversity species to be targeted for nutrient composition analysis. Eight traditional rice varieties were selected due to their high yield potential along with other root crop varieties. Selected rice varieties are: *Suwadel*, *Kalu heenaty*, *Sudu heenaty*, *Kurulutuda*, *Madathavalu*, *Pachchaperumal*, *Pokkali* and *Suduru Samba*.

In **August 2013** key national stakeholders at the three sites met again to identify issues and areas to include in the survey. Discussions were held with regard to the suitability of the Ambathanna site which, due to extensive roadwork, has become too difficult to access. Alternative sites were proposed.

In the meantime, a survey questionnaire was developed and pre-tested and 25 enumerators were selected and trained. Surveys on household socio-economic status and local agrobiodiversity started in **September 2013** and were completed in December 2013. 80 households in Udukumbura and 64 households in Gampola were interviewed. Key information on home garden biodiversity, agrobiodiversity use and land use patterns of selected households was also recorded along with on farm tree measurements. Results from the survey are still being analysed.

Three Master students – two from the University of Ghent, Belgium and one from Columbia University, USA

– joined the BFN Project Team in Sri Lanka where they assisted national experts in documenting baseline status of community biodiversity for food and nutrition, dietary diversity and loss of options for food and nutrition security at the three project sites. Data will be used for their Master's theses and should be available in the first half of 2014.

The Women's Agriculture Extension and Training Centre of the Department of Agriculture established community based organizations (CBOs) at two of the three sites and started training community members in nursery management, compost production and low input agriculture which better suits traditional varieties.

Turkey

An Expert Group meeting was organized on 2-4 September 2013 in Ilgaz, Kastamonu by the Turkish national executing agency – the General Directorate of Agricultural Research and Policy (TAGEM). The meeting, which brought together the project team, partner institutions and other relevant stakeholders, was called to identify project pilot sites, prioritise locally important biodiversity species to be targeted for nutrient composition analysis and to refine the work plan as well as the project management and public involvement plan in view of the upcoming International Steering Committee meeting in November 2013 in Rome. Data collection methodology and sampling protocols were also discussed along with responsibilities for analysing collected data.

The consultation was followed by a second Expert Group meeting organized by TAGEM on 11 September 2013 in Ankara attended by the Global Project Coordinator, the lead technical officer for FAO, the National Project Management Unit (NPMU) and the Coordinator of one of the pilot sites. Discussions were held based around the selection of pilot sites and the resources required to undertake activities in these sites/locations (Output 1.1), as well as the evaluation of prioritized species at each site. Three project sites were selected (Black Sea, Aegean and Mediterranean region). In total, these 3 project sites will cover 10 provinces:

- Black Sea pilot site: Kastamonu, Sinop and Çankırı
- Aegean region pilot site: Izmir, Manisa, Balıkesir and Aydın
- Mediterranean region pilot site: Konya, İçel and Antalya

Samples of prioritized species will be collected from these provinces but other activities will be implemented in one province at each site. The project will assess, research and document about 40 plant species which have been prioritized across the three pilot sites including for nutrient composition analysis. A small number of these species will also be assessed for potential marketing.

In November 2013 a market survey was carried out in the Aegean Region pilot site to document local agrobiodiversity and wild edibles available on the market. The work was carried out in the Izmir and Balıkesir Provinces of western Anatolia where the use of wild food plants is very common. The aim of this survey was to identify villages where sampling of targeted agrobiodiversity could be carried out for subsequent nutrient composition analysis. During the survey, local markets and supermarkets where wild edibles are packaged and sold were visited and wild edible plant and mushrooms sellers interviewed. Data were collected for the following species: Golden thistle, chicory, fennel, wild radish, glasswort, black-eyed and yellow-eyed cowpea, red pine mushroom and milk cap. Local restaurants where wild edibles are served were also consulted to gather information about preparation and cooking methods. Information was collected from local communities on the consumption of targeted agrobiodiversity as well as their non-food use and associated traditional knowledge. Wild plants, it was found, were either collected for home consumption or for selling in local markets. Information on harvesting sites for both plants and mushroom species were recorded to help in the selection of the study sites for future sampling and follow up surveys.

On 9 December 2013, 15 participants from 5 different institutions – TAGEM, the Regional Coordinating Institutes where pilot sites are located, the Department of Agricultural Economics of the Faculty of Agriculture of Ege University, Ondokuz Mayıs University and the Ministry of Health - gathered at the Central Research Institute for Field Crops (TARM) in Ankara to draft survey questionnaires. Seven

questionnaires to determine the baseline status of community biodiversity for food and nutrition and other relevant data were developed along with guidelines for enumerators on survey methods and interview techniques. All documents are in Turkish and available from the GPMU upon request. The seven questionnaires comprise:

1. Village Information Form
2. Local varieties questionnaire
3. Land races questionnaire
4. Wild plant species questionnaire (Mediterranean Region)
5. Wild plant species questionnaire (Aegean Region)
6. Wild plant species questionnaire (Black Sea Region)
7. Wild mushroom questionnaire

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

Brazil

On 30 October 2013 a meeting was held between the National Project Management Unit (NPMU) and representatives of the Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger (MDS) who have expressed interest in funding and hosting the national biodiversity nutritional database. A bid was launched to hire an external contractor to develop and implement the database for MDS. The creation of the database will also be discussed at the next meeting of the Intersectoral Board of Food and Nutrition Security (Câmara Intersetorial de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional - CAISAN), scheduled for the beginning of 2014, to extend the opportunity for involvement to other ministries if interested.

A partnership was established with the Collaboration Centres on School Food and Nutrition (CECANES) which will be responsible for reviewing existing food and nutritional data for the identified target species in Brazil. Following the desk review and gap analysis, a decision will be made regarding further food composition analysis (macro and micronutrient) for the species for which no data is available.

Kenya

A review was carried out to identify existing food and nutritional data at the national level and appropriate information management tools for organizing the data. Main findings of the review include:

- A disconnect exists between the biodiversity, agriculture and health sectors and other sectors (including education)
- Lack of necessary skills and institutional capacity
- Lack of data linking biodiversity to dietary diversity and improved nutrition outcomes
- Poor information management and accessibility
- Literature on vulnerability, food security and ecosystem services has tended to emphasize cultivated exotic foods.
- Studies on indigenous foods is slowly gaining global attention for funding and also for publication in peer-reviews journals
- Men dominate in marketing high valued and commercialized exotic crops including fruits and spices.
- Women dominate in low value crops, usually annual traditional crops such as leafy vegetables, tubers

Six key national agrobiodiversity nutritional data holders were identified although data-sharing agreements have yet to be drafted and agreed upon. These include the Kenya Resource Centre for Indigenous Knowledge (KENRIK), the National Genebank of Kenya (GBK), Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI), the Nairobi National Museum Library and Herbarium, Kenyatta University and the Nairobi International Trade Fair. Other database holders with offices in Kenya include

several CGIAR Centres as well as other international non-governmental organizations such as Farm Concern International (FCI), Agricultural Information Resource Centre (AIRC), Rural outreach program (ROP Africa) and the Global Alliance For Improved Nutrition (GAIN).

Following the training in Rome on food compositional and nutritional data, hosted by Bioversity International, in November 2013, a team of nutritionists is reviewing existing food and nutritional data at the national and level and identifying information gaps on food consumption and agrobiodiversity documented in the baseline report. Data management tools and approaches for data collection and analysis have also been identified.

Sri Lanka

A review to identify key national agrobiodiversity nutritional data holders was carried out by the Natural Resource Management Centre of the Department of Agriculture. The key national partners and data holders identified are: the Biodiversity Secretariat of the Ministry of Environment, the Plant Genetic Resources Centre of the Department of Agriculture and the Nutrition Division of the Medical Research Institute.

Turkey

An Expert Group meeting was organized on 12 September 2013 to introduce the Global Project Coordinator (GPC) and the FAO Lead technical officer to national partner institutions and other relevant stakeholders. The Global Project Coordinator (GPC) walked partners through the 11 expected project outputs and discussed arrangements and challenges faced by country partners in undertaking activities to achieve these outputs.

Regarding Output 1.2, which relates to the development of information systems, TAGEM has proposed that it will develop and host a national project website which will document and showcase project outputs from all country partners. TAGEM also recently developed a database for the Turkish Seed Gene Bank and it is planned that the person responsible for this could develop a national database to document the nutritional data on edible biodiversity for food and nutrition and its associated traditional knowledge. Such national websites/portals could be linked effectively to the already established BFN global website.

Output 1.3 The contribution of biodiversity indicators for food composition and consumption for agricultural biodiversity conservation and sustainable use assessed

Brazil

In October 2013 a workshop was held focusing on food biodiversity indicators. The workshop, aimed at building capacity for gathering nutritional data using the INFOODS/FAO methodology (Activities 1.2.4 and 1.3.1), was attended by faculty members from 25 Collaborating CECANES from 10 different states. A call for proposals was launched in November 2013 to identify MSc students interested in food compilation data. Two MSc students are currently working under the supervision of the NPC, Dr Bastos, compiling food composition data and food biodiversity indicators (both have scholarships from Brazilian Research Foundations).

A national survey conducted by CECANES in 2011, which assessed the contribution of organic agriculture and regional foods to the overall list of products acquired and distributed by the national School Meals Programme (PNAE), will form the basis for evaluating trends in agrobiodiversity consumption at the beginning and end of the project. New data collection is scheduled for 2014.

Kenya

A national team was established to determine national baseline data on indicators for biodiversity for food and nutrition. The activity is being led by the INFOODS coordinator at Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture in collaboration with staff from the Ministry of Health who was recently trained at Wageningen

University, The Netherlands, on food composition analysis.

Turkey

In order to produce food composition tables, nutrient analyses will be undertaken by the Central Research Institute of Food and Feed Control which is also a control laboratory affiliated to MFAL (Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock). The Institute has TS EN ISO/IEC 17025-2005, ISO 9001:2008/EN and Environmental Measurement and Analysis Licenses.

Energy, macronutrients such as protein, fat, carbohydrate, dietary fibre, minerals and bioactive component analysis will be carried out in wild samples identified by local name and divided by country/region/culture of origin along with food samples identified at the genus, species and subspecies level. These analyses will be carried out to test the impact of agricultural biodiversity in diversifying diets at the regional level.

Component 2 – Policy and Regulatory Framework

Output 2.1 Cross-sectoral national policy platforms for mainstreaming agricultural biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into nutrition, health and education programmes established

Brazil

In the second half of 2013, the Ministry of the Environment coordinated the establishment of the Action Plan for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity inviting 24 Federal ministries and agencies from various sectors to discuss the main causes for biodiversity loss. Having identified limited awareness of the importance of biodiversity as one of the main drivers for loss, participants identified actions and capacity they could contribute to curtail these problems. Targets, budgets (already provided in the multi-year budget planning or external funding) and possible new partnerships were discussed. The linking of these causes to the Aichi Targets of the CBD and the establishment of priorities for monitoring are planned for 2014. (Activity 2.1.4).

Information regarding tools for mainstreaming biodiversity into relevant strategies was promoted widely at the national level. In August 2013, Dr. Bastos, was invited to talk about mainstreaming biodiversity into food and nutrition strategies during a public policy forum on food and nutrition security in Campinas, São Paulo. The same month she presented project efforts on this theme at the 12th National Congress of the Brazilian Society for Nutrition and Health (Sociedade Brasileira de Alimentação e Nutrição - SBAN) in Foz do Iguaçu, Paraná, attended by over 1,000 people. In October, at the 3rd International Symposium of medicinal plants and nutraceuticals and during the 3rd Conference of the National Institute of Tropical Fruits she gave a presentation entitled “How research results on neglected and underutilised species can impact and change society”.

During the reporting period, Camila Oliveira from the NPMU took part in the *Managing Global Governance Programme* (MGG), an initiative of the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), jointly implemented by GIZ and the German Development Institute (DIE). In late 2013, Ms. Oliveira was hosted by Bioversity as part of the practice phase of the MGG Programme during which she reviewed and inventoried tools and methods for mainstreaming biodiversity into national strategies and action plans in the context of the BFN project and beyond. Her stay in Europe included a short visit to the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) in the UK, where she learned first-hand about the Institute’s efforts to strengthen biodiversity mainstreaming through the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs). Results of her work were presented in two seminars held at Bioversity and during the Second ISC meeting. A copy of her presentation is available as Annex 6 to this report (see list of [List of Annexes](#)).

Kenya

A cross-sectoral national policy working group was formed and TORs developed for its members. The TORs and group composition are available in Annex 7 (see list of [List of Annexes](#)). The group will spearhead the process of policy development and implementation in support of mainstreaming biodiversity for food and nutrition into national strategies and programmes dealing with health, nutrition and agriculture. Over the last six months, the working group held consultative meetings to plan future activities.

Consultative cross-sectoral meetings were held in December 2013 among stakeholders to be involved in the policy and strategy development process. Minutes are available. Preliminary meetings were also held to discuss the design of an action plan to build capacity and awareness of policy options and mainstreaming tools. This activity is planned to be further developed between January and June 2014.

Turkey

A cross-sectoral national policy platform for mainstreaming agricultural biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into nutrition, health and education programmes was successfully established requesting that relevant ministries and institutions nominate a focal point for the platform. Roles and responsibilities were identified for all members. The first meeting of the platform is scheduled for the first half of 2014.

In **Sri Lanka** these activities have been delayed due to internal administrative issues that have now been highlighted to relevant decision-makers and partially addressed (see [Section 2.3](#)).

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

Brazil

Under the umbrella of the *Zero Hunger Strategy*, and the *Brazil without misery* plan launched in 2011, the NPMU has been busy strengthening partnerships and actively engaging with the Food Purchase Programme (PAA) and the School Feeding Programme (PNAE) to mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable into food and nutrition.

At the same time, within efforts to revise the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) by 2015, the NPMU was able to introduce guidelines and recommendations that recognise the importance and promote the use of biodiversity for food and nutrition into actions and initiatives promoted by the Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply; Science and Technology; Fisheries and Aquaculture; Justice, as well as those of the National Foundation of Indigenous Peoples. Specifically, the following initiatives were discussed:

- Embrapa/MAPA: Agricultural technologies developed for rural communities along with ecological (sustainable) production systems
- MCTI: Research Network Bionorte, Pro-Midwest, Center of the Pantanal, Northeast Biotechnology, Institute for Sustainable Development Mamirauá, Food and Nutrition Network (Food Composition Table Project);
- MPA: integrated fisheries and aquaculture centres, fishery stations and aquaculture research center; increase the share of fish in the institutional market, with a focus on encouraging the consumption of fish in school feeding programmes; promote national agriculture and fishery products in national and international markets.
- FUNAI/MJ: capacity in best management practices of agricultural biodiversity.

A further entry point identified for the promotion of BFN at the policy level is Brazil's multi-year workplan for 2012-2015, which focuses on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. Targets close to the overall aim of the BFN project include: 1) The nutritional characterization of 40 native species from the

Plants for the Future initiative (linked to Activity 1.2.7); and 2) To promote the use of twelve underutilized species from the Brazilian flora.

The NPMU was also involved in the drafting of the National Plan of Organic Production and Agroecology launched on 17 October 2013. The US\$ 8 million initiative supports the BFN project where, in Goal 10, it states “to demonstrate the nutritional value of 40 native species of the Brazilian flora of current or potential economic value and the role that these species may play in promoting food and nutritional security, as well as in the composition of healthy diets”.

On 5 December 2013, Camila Oliveira and Danny Hunter met with Linda Colette, the Secretary of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA) to discuss the BFN Project’s involvement in developing international guidelines for mainstreaming biodiversity into policies, programmes and national and regional plans of action on nutrition. The CGRFA’s intergovernmental technical working group has been tasked with providing recommendations at the Commission’s Fifteenth Regular Session, which will take place in January 2015.

Kenya

A consultant was identified to review national and international policy and strategies guidelines for mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation into nutrition and agriculture programmes. TORs were developed. The review will take into account barriers, gaps and opportunities for this to be achieved in Kenya.

Turkey

The Healthy diet and Active Life Programme of the Turkish Public Health Agency of the Ministry of Health (http://www.beslenme.gov.tr/content/files/home/turkiye_obezite_sismanlik_ile_mucadele_ve_kontrolprogrami_2010_2014.pdf) and the Nutrition Friendly Schools Programme of the Ministry of Education (<http://www.thsk.saglik.gov.tr/haberler/914-beslenme-dostu-okul-program%C4%B1-e%C4%9Fitici-e%C4%9Fitimi.html#>) were reviewed for the development of policy guidelines and recommendations that promote the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into the nutrition, health and education sectors.

In **Sri Lanka** these activities have been delayed due to internal administrative issues that have now been highlighted to relevant decision-makers and partially addressed (see [Section 2.3](#)).

Output 2.3 New marketing options for biodiversity foods with high nutritional value identified and developed

Brazil

By promoting value chains and markets for locally produced foods, the National Plan for the Promotion of Socio-Biodiversity Product Chains (PNPSB) supports local food production groups (*Arranjo produtivo local* – APL in Portuguese) - composed mainly of small-scale extractivists, indigenous people, traditional communities and family farmers. The BFN Project has helped PNPSB link to other policies and programs that support sustainable production of local foods including the Food Procurement Program (PAA) and the Minimum Price Guarantee Policy (PGPM).

In 2013, the Ministry of the Environment assisted 10 APLs in improving their participatory management practices; in enhancing the coordination of actors involved in the provision of services, support and execution of public policies for the development of APLs at the micro level; in providing capacity building for communities involved in the APLs, particularly with regards to management; good production practices and access to public policies (PAA, PGPM and the School Feeding Programme). These actions started

early in 2013 and are scheduled to end in July 2014. Below is a list of the APLs involved.

Food APLs	Location
Caatinga Fruits (<i>Umbu</i> and <i>Licuri</i>)	Bahia semiarid
<i>Babaçu</i> and <i>Pequi</i>	Mesoregion South of Ceará (Araripe)
<i>Buriti</i>	Piauí
<i>Babaçu</i>	Middle Mearim Microregion
Chestnut and Vegetable Oils (<i>Copaiba</i>)	BR 163
<i>Açaí</i> and <i>Andiroba</i>	Marajó Islands
Chestnut and Vegetable Oils (<i>Andiroba</i> and	Oriximiná and the micro-region of Óbidos
Brazilian Savannah Fruits (<i>Pequi</i>)	North of Minas Gerais

In 2013, the Pro-Organic Programme developed guidelines and management plans in the form of handbooks documenting good practices for the sustainable production and use of several regional species. Other publications, such as the Report for the minimum price of the sociobiodiversity products (PAA-annex) and the PNPSB is closely relevant to Activity 2.3.4.

Kenya

A market survey was carried out to review key steps /tasks involved in deploying local biodiversity including market chains for target groups. The survey involved a literature review of procurement procedures adopted by schools and hospitals as well as interviews with a select number of schools and hospitals in the targeted pilot site. The objective of the study was to identify and assess markets or market niches and opportunities, including local procurement for school and hospital meals, with the potential for absorbing sustainably produced biodiversity products with high nutritional value, including the identification of barriers and opportunities for these products. A total of 10 institutions (schools and hospitals) from four districts in Busia County were interviewed, with 135 traders participating in the market study. The survey used a question checklist for schools and hospitals and questionnaire interviews for traders. The survey report is available from the GPMU upon request.

Further research on value chain actors and their roles and responsibilities in deploying local biodiversity is currently on going in Busia (also related to activities 3.2.1 and 3.2.2). Results from the surveys will be reported in the next six-monthly progress report. A PhD proposal on market analysis for African Leafy Vegetables (ALVs) in Busia County has been developed for submission to Charles Sturt University, new South Wales, Australia. This study will investigate gross margins, consumer preferences, costs and profits accrued by value chain actors.

Turkey

Preliminary information on the consumption and marketing of wild edible plants and *Vigna* species was collected through a market survey carried out by the Aegean Agricultural Research Institute (AARI) in local markets in the provinces of İzmir and Balıkesir. More detailed information will be collected in 2014 focusing on marketing opportunities and value addition.

In **Sri Lanka** these activities have been delayed due to internal administrative issues that have now been highlighted to relevant decision-makers and partially addressed (see [Section 2.3](#)).

Component 3 – Awareness and Outscaling

Output 3.1 Best practices for mobilizing biodiversity to improve dietary diversity identified and promoted

Global

Throughout 2013 improvements continued to be made to the B4FN project website, which was enriched with case studies showcasing best practices for mobilizing and delivering biodiversity to improve dietary diversity and updated with relevant content and resources. Work on the website is ongoing with considerable outreach to countries and regions.

The book *Diversifying Food and Diets*, published in April 2013, with the contribution of A4NH, was well received. The publisher reported selling in excess of 250 copies while 130 copies were distributed by the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation ACP-EU (CTA) to organisations/departments/units active in agricultural and rural development and located in ACP countries, particularly in Nigeria, Ethiopia, Kenya, Cameroon and Ghana. Bioversity itself distributed 250 copies to partner organizations in developing countries and promoted the book in a number of international fora. Since January 2014 the book can now be downloaded for free at the B4FN project website (www.b4fn.org).

Various articles were published, both in peer-review journals and on e-newsletters highlighting the importance of biodiversity for food and nutrition whilst specifically mentioning the project. A list of project publications to date is available in Annex 8 (see list of [List of Annexes](#)).

Brazil

With regard to best practices for mobilizing biodiversity to improve dietary diversity (Activity 3.1.7), efforts are underway to develop an online training module on food biodiversity that will be used by the CECANES in future training activities. Estimates from external contractors are being gathered to develop and host the online training modules. Collaboration with the Columbia University- Earth Institute for this activity is also being explored.

Kenya

A set of best practices was reviewed by a cross-sectoral team of stakeholders coming from both the public and private sector. These included Kenya National Aids and STI Control Programme (NASCOP), Kenyatta University, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, KARI and the Ministry of Health. Four best practices were identified for promoting biodiversity for food and nutrition in Busia. These include the promotion of nutritionally-relevant target species in home garden/kitchen garden programmes, their inclusion in school-feeding programmes, creating market niches and adding value to these products and promoting their conservation and sustainable use through awareness campaigns. The review is available from the GPMU upon request.

Output 3.2 Capacity of producers, processors, users and researchers to deploy and benefit from nutritionally relevant biodiversity enhanced

Brazil

Avenues are being explored for south-to-south exchanges between Brazil and Kenya (Activity 3.2.7) and the inclusion of Kenya in the PAA Africa Programme inspired by the success of the Brazilian Food Purchase Programme. On 29 November 2013 at FAO, and simultaneously in Brazil, representatives of the Brazilian Project Management Unit met with PAA Africa Programme coordinators to suggest the inclusion of the African partner country in the next phase of the initiative. On 4 December 2013, the NPMU attended the launch of the second phase of implementation of PAA Africa at the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Furthermore, within the framework of the Agricultural Innovation Marketplace -- Brazilian Partnerships with Africa and Latin America (<http://www.africa-brazil.org/site/>), discussions are ongoing to set up a joint Brazil/Kenya project for the sustainable production and commercialization of

indigenous underutilized fruit trees in Kenya.

Output 3.3 National information campaigns that foster greater appreciation of biodiversity as a resource for development and wellbeing conducted

Brazil

The National Project Management Unit (NPMU) petitioned with the Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger (MDS) for a place within the National Food Security Council (CONSEA) discussions. The measure would increase the Project's visibility at both the Government and civil society level. During the meeting with MDS it was agreed that the 2014 Experience Fair, promoted by MDS, would include food biodiversity among its topics, which is directly linked to the National Information Campaigns foreseen in Output 3.3. Furthermore, the MDS in collaboration with UNESCO has hired consultants to design and implement information and communication strategies to promote the inclusion of organic and regional food products into gastronomy and tourism events.

CECANEs were identified as key actors to facilitate the deployment of nutritionally relevant local biodiversity in Brazilian municipalities and also as sources of national capacity for the implementation of a National Information Campaign on biodiversity for nutrition (Activity 3.3.5). CECANEs are expected to act as multipliers, since they already train local communities and professionals linked to the National School Feeding Program (PNAE) in different cities in the 5 Brazilian regions.

Kenya

Most activities falling under the FAO projects components were re-scheduled pending the nutrition training that took place following the International Steering Committee meeting held in Rome in November 2013. Consequently, these activities, especially those relating to food composition, will be undertaken in the early part of 2014.

Sri Lanka

Official procedures for the opening of a market outlet in Colombo for the sale of traditional rice varieties and targeted agrobiodiversity were initiated in 2013 and will continue in 2014. The outlet will serve as an entry point for promoting traditional varieties and healthy eating as well as raising awareness of the project.

Output 3.5 Tools and methods for mainstreaming biodiversity into food and nutrition strategies upscaled and disseminated

Brazil

The review undertaken by Camila Oliveira on tools and methods for mainstreaming biodiversity into food and nutrition strategies as part of her Managing Global Governance Programme (see Output 2.1) was presented during the 2nd ISC (see Annex 6 in the [List of Annexes](#)) to partner countries as well as to Bioversity International staff.

Component 4 – Project Management

Brazil

During the reporting period, the National Project Management Unit (NPMU) held a number of national project implementation meetings with:

- Focal Point of the Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger (MDS) to discuss the implementation of a national portal on food composition and future collaboration with CONSEA and CAISAN.
- Coordinating unit of the School Feeding Programme (PNAE) to define cooperation with CECANES and the development of an on-line course to be used by CECANES for capacity building.
- Different regional CECANES in order to facilitate the implementation of activities identified in the national Project Work Plan. The Work plan is divided into 6 main areas and includes key activities for the integration of biodiversity conservation into other sectoral areas (health, nutrition, education, social development). These activities were jointly identified with national partners.

Kenya

In December 2013 two project implementation meetings were held engaging national partners. The meetings were organised to assess progress made against objectives and indicators in the project logical framework; review progress in project outputs since project inception; identify main problems /challenges and remedial actions as well as draft component work plans and budgets for 2013/2014. The next National Steering Committee meeting is scheduled for February 2014 to coincide with the official project launch in Busia county. Regular meetings are also held with the nutrition, policy working group and biodiversity working groups.

A capacity building plan has been drafted and needs identified, discussed and agreed. Partnership building and engagement with international project partners will begin in 2014.

Sri Lanka

Mr R.S.S. Ratnayake, Senior Environment Management Officer (Biodiversity), has been partly seconded from the Ministry of Environment to assist with the management of the UNEP/FAO/GEF-Agrobiodiversity project implemented by the Department of Agriculture including the BFN project.

Turkey

On 25 December 2013 an Expert group meeting was convened by TAGEM in İzmir-Menemen allowing the NPMU to report back to national pilot site coordinators and technical coordinators on issues discussed during the project's 2nd International Steering Committee Meeting in Rome. Dr. Özbek and Dr. Güzelsoy presented the outcomes of the *Short course on Value Chain promotion and Marketing of Agrobiodiversity* and the *Food composition and food consumption* trainings they attended in Rome. During the meeting workplans, timetables and budget issues were discussed and revised work plan and budgets drafted for 2014

2.2 Project Implementation Progress²

Outputs	Expected completion date ³	Output targets/milestones foreseen for this reporting period as per Annual Work Plan	Implementation status as of end of reporting period expressed in %	Progress Rating for each output ⁴	Comments if variance ⁵ . Describe any problems in delivering outputs
Component 1: Knowledge base					
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				S	Following the 2 nd ISC meeting held in Rome in November 2013, the wording of a number of activities in Output 1.1 was revised. No activities were removed although a number of expected completion dates were revised. Generally progress is on track following revision of the target dates =. Brazil has confirmed that it will not be working at Pilot site level. Sri Lanka has decided to select one new pilot site.

² Information provided in Quarterly financial reports (for UNEP) and Six-monthly Expenditure Statements and Explanation of Expenditures Reported (for FAO) should be in line with output/activity progress reported in this table.

³ As per latest workplan

⁴ Provide self-assessment of progress:

- Highly Satisfactory (HS): Implementation of all activities and output targets is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be presented as “good practice”.
- Satisfactory (S): Implementation of most activities and output targets is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only few that are subject to remedial action.
- Moderately Satisfactory (MS): Implementation of some activities and output targets is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action.
- Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): Implementation of some activities and output targets is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.
- Unsatisfactory (U): Implementation of most activities and output targets is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.
- Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): Implementation of none of the activities and output targets is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

⁵ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting

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Activity 1.1.1 National steering committees to refine and validate criteria and finalise site selection	Mar 2013	Site selection criteria finalised and tested and pilot sites identified in all four countries	100 %	HS	
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.	Mar 2013	Working agreements and arrangements between stakeholders and communities established	Brazil – 100% Kenya – 100% Sri Lanka – 75% Turkey 100 %	HS HS S HS	<i>Sri Lanka:</i> Agreements have been established with 2 of the 3 pilot sites. Problems in accessing the 3 rd pilot site have caused the NPMU to search for an alternative location. This process is underway.
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.	Mar 2013	Workshops held and training provided	Brazil – 70% Kenya – 100 % Sri Lanka – 70% Turkey - 100%	S HS S HS	Target date for completion of this activity was revised during the 2 nd ISC meeting held in Rome, Italy in November 2013.
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).	Mar 2013	Baseline situation reports prepared for each pilot site	Brazil – 50% Kenya – 100% Sri Lanka – 75% Turkey – 50%	S HS S MS	<i>Brazil:</i> Since Brazil is not working at the pilot site level, a report produced by PNAE in 2011 will serve as the baseline for documenting the increased use of agrobiodiversity in school meals. <i>Turkey:</i> Traditional foods have been identified but questionnaires are still being analysed. Expected completion date Sep 2014. Target date for completion of this activity was revised during the recent ISC 2013

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<p>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.</p>	<p>Mar 2013</p>	<p>Report prepared documenting and describing food associated local knowledge in each pilot site.</p>	<p>Kenya – 100% Turkey – 30%</p>	<p>HS MS</p>	<p><i>Brazil:</i> Since not working at the pilot site level a literature survey will be carried out <i>Sri Lanka:</i> This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities. <i>Turkey:</i> This activity was delayed due to the change of appointment of the NPC. Baseline surveys were completed but questionnaires are still being analysed. Expected completion date Sept 2014.</p> <p>Target date for completion of this activity was revised during the 2nd ISC meeting in 2013.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Mar 2013</p>	<p>Report prepared documenting the loss of options for food and nutrition security in each pilot site</p>	<p>Turkey – 20%</p>	<p>MS</p>	<p><i>Brazil:</i> Since not working at the pilot site level a literature survey will be carried out <i>Sri Lanka:</i> This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities. <i>Turkey:</i> Literature reviews and baseline surveys were completed but questionnaires are still being analysed. Expected completion date Dec 2014.</p> <p>Target date for completion of this activity was revised during the 2nd ISC meeting.</p>
<p>Activity 1.1.7 Prioritize locally important agricultural biodiversity species to be targeted for nutrient compositional analysis (activity linked to the Output 1.2).</p>	<p>Mar 2013</p>	<p>Prioritized species identified in all four countries</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>HS</p>	<p>All countries have developed a list of priority crops and species</p>

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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.).	Mar 2017	Most appropriate interventions identified and testing commenced	Activity yet to commence	N/A	Brazil will not be undertaking food-based interventions. A baseline assessment of nutrient intake will be indirectly derived from school procurement lists obtained from PAA and PNAE.
Activity 1.1.9 Monitor and assess the impact of the food-based intervention.	Mar 2017	Monitoring procedures implemented	Activity yet to commence	N/A	Brazil: same as above
Activity 1.1.10 Document and publish findings including appropriate tools to present research findings back to communities.	Mar 2017	Results of community consultations documented in appropriate formats for communities and other target groups	Activity yet to commence	N/A	Brazil: same as above
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				S	Generally this output is on track. Countries have commenced reviewing what exists at the national level in terms of food and nutritional data and key data holders. Following the 2 nd ISC meeting held in Rome in November 2013, the wording of certain activities in Output 1.2 was revised and two activities were merged. Some of the expected completion dates were revised.

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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)	Mar 2014	Data holders identified and collaborative agreements established and documented	Brazil – 100% Kenya – 90% Sri Lanka – 50% Turkey – 20% ongoing	HS HS MS MS	<p><i>Kenya:</i> Data-sharing mechanisms and collaborative agreements have yet to be drafted and agreed upon.</p> <p><i>Turkey:</i> Expected completion date Dec 2014</p> <p>Target date for completion of this activity was revised during the 2nd ISC meeting.</p>
Activity 1.2.2 Review existing food and nutritional data at the national and international level and information management tools and approaches employed	Mar 2014	National reviews of existing information and databases undertaken and report produced with recommendations and highlighting gaps and bottlenecks	Brazil – 50% Kenya – 25% Turkey - 20% (ongoing)	S S MS	<p><i>Sri Lanka:</i> This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities.</p> <p><i>Turkey:</i> Expected completion date Dec 2014</p> <p>Target date for completion of this activity was revised during the 2nd ISC meeting.</p>
Activity 1.2.3 Establish the necessary infrastructure and capacity for developing a national portal and database/information system on nutritional properties of agrobiodiversity	Mar 2015	National portal infrastructure, personnel and equipment established	Brazil – 10%	S	<p>This activity has been slightly revised based on discussions during the ISC 2013, see Activity 1.2.5 below</p> <p>Activity yet to commence in other countries</p>
Activity 1.2.4 Identify training needs and undertake relevant training	Mar 2015	Training needs identified and training workshops undertaken	Brazil – 70%	HS	Activity yet to commence in other countries
Activity 1.2.5 Design the national agrobiodiversity nutritional database and information system based on international standards (INFOODS-FAO)	Mar 2015	National database designed	Brazil – 20%	S	<p>Brazil: Database implementation will depend on political will and resources</p> <p>It was agreed during the ISC 2013 meeting that this activity overlapped with Activity 1.2.3 and has been removed</p>

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Activity 1.2.6 Design appropriate database for associated indigenous knowledge of local foods and sustainable use practices for agricultural biodiversity	Mar 2016	Database to host indigenous food associated knowledge developed	Brazil – 20%	S	Brazil: Database implementation will depend on political will and resources Activity yet to commence in other countries
Activity 1.2.7 Update content with existing national data and update regularly with data emerging from targeted ecosystems and project in general	Mar 2017	National portals updated with relevant data, information and resources	Activity yet to commence	N/A	
Activity 1.2.8 Ensure national databases and information systems are linked to key global nutritional databases and information systems	Mar 2017	National databases and information systems are linked to global information systems	Activity yet to commence	N/A	
Output 1.3. The contribution of biodiversity indicators for food composition and consumption for agricultural biodiversity conservation and sustainable use assessed				MS	Implementation of this output has been slightly delayed due to country partners waiting for global training in collection of data for Biodiversity Indicators. Following the 2 nd ISC meeting, the wording of a number of activities in Output 1.3 was revised. Two activities were deleted. Some expected completion dates were revised.
Activity 1.3.1 Provide training on collecting data for Biodiversity Indicators for Food Composition and Consumption	Nov 2013	Training on collecting biodiversity indicators for Food composition and consumption provided to key partners	100%	HS	Training was provided by FAO in November 2013 Target date for completion of this activity was revised during the 2 nd ISC meeting and postponed to Nov 2014 to enable countries to duplicate training provided by FAO at country level

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<p>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</p>	<p>Mar 2014</p>	<p>Baseline data for Biodiversity and Nutrition indicators for BFN established in each country</p>	<p>Brazil – 60% Kenya – 25% Turkey – 20%</p>	<p>HS MS MS</p>	<p><i>Sri Lanka:</i> This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities. <i>Turkey:</i> Ongoing. Expected completion date Dec 2014</p> <p>Target date for completion of this activity was postponed to Dec 2014 during the 2nd ISC meeting.</p> <p>Based on comments received during the 2nd ISC meeting, this activity was merged with Activity 1.3.6</p>
<p>Activity 1.3.3 Yearly reporting on Nutrition Indicator for Biodiversity on food composition</p>	<p>Mar 2017</p>	<p>Annual reports based on field collected data documenting progress on biodiversity indicators of food consumption and composition prepared.</p>	<p>Activity yet to commence</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>This Activity was removed as it is covered by the monitoring process in Activity 1.3.7</p>
<p>Activity 1.3.4 Identify food consumption surveys and methods used or to be used in each country</p>	<p>Mar 2014</p>	<p>Survey methodologies identified and used for data collection</p>	<p>Brazil – 100% Turkey – 100%</p>	<p>HS HS</p>	<p><i>Sri Lanka:</i> This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities. <i>Kenya:</i> This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities.</p> <p>Target date for completion of this activity was postponed to Dec 2014 during the 2nd ISC meeting</p>

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<p>Activity 1.3.5 Adapt Dietary Diversity methodology and/or other methods aimed collecting intake data on consumption of foods from agricultural biodiversity (ABD).</p>	<p>Mar 2014</p>	<p>Dietary diversity methodology adapted</p>	<p>Brazil – 60 % Turkey – 20%</p>	<p>HS MS</p>	<p><i>Sri Lanka:</i> This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities. <i>Kenya:</i> This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities. <i>Turkey:</i> Ongoing. Expected completion date Dec 2014 <i>Kenya:</i> This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>Mar 2014</p>	<p>Baseline data collected</p>	<p>Turkey – 30%</p>	<p>MS</p>	<p><i>Brazil:</i> Data has not been collected since the project in Brazil will not be monitoring specific pilot sites <i>Sri Lanka:</i> This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities. During the 2nd ISC meeting it was proposed that this activity be merged with 1.3.2. This activity has therefore been removed as a stand-alone activity.</p>
<p>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)</p>	<p>Mar 2014</p>	<p>Trends on nutrition indicators for BFN collected at beginning and end of the project</p>	<p>Turkey – 40%</p>	<p>MS</p>	<p><i>Brazil:</i> This has not been collected since the project in Brazil will not be monitoring specific pilot sites <i>Sri Lanka:</i> This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities. Target date for completion of this activity was significantly revised during the recent ISC Meeting and was postponed to March 2017</p>
<p>Component 2: Policy and Regulatory Framework</p>					

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<p>Output 2.1 Cross-sectoral national policy platforms for mainstreaming agricultural biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into nutrition, health and education programmes established</p>				MS	<p>Progress in this output is generally good, though special attention is required in Sri Lanka where delays in start-up activities have hindered progress. Following the 2nd ISC meeting, the wording of some activities in Output 2.1 were revised. One activity was deleted. Some expected completion dates were revised.</p>
<p>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</p>	Mar 2013	<p>National policy platforms TORs developed</p>	<p>Brazil – 100% Kenya – 100% Turkey – 10%</p>	HS HS MS	<p><i>Sri Lanka:</i> This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities.</p> <p><i>Turkey:</i> Ongoing. Expected completion date Mar 2014</p> <p>Target date for completion of this activity was revised during the 2nd ISC meeting and postponed to July 2014</p>
<p>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</p>	Mar 2013	<p>Cross-sectoral national policy platforms established</p>	<p>Brazil – 100% Kenya – 100% Turkey – 100%</p>	HS HS HS	<p><i>Sri Lanka:</i> This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities.</p> <p>Target date for completion of this activity was revised during the 2nd ISC meeting and postponed to July 2014</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.3 Develop a list of stakeholders to be involved in the policy and strategy development process and consult broadly</p>	Mar 2013	<p>Stakeholder groups identified and consulted</p>	<p>Brazil – 100% Kenya – 100% Turkey – 20%</p>	HS HS MS	<p><i>Sri Lanka:</i> This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities.</p> <p>During the 2nd ISC meeting it was proposed that this activity be merged with 2.1.4. This activity has therefore been removed as a stand-alone activity.</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.4 Design action plan, including training programme, to build</p>	Mar 2014	<p>Action plan drafted</p>	<p>Brazil – 100% Kenya – 25%</p>	HS MS	<p><i>Kenya:</i> This activity is planned for Jan-June 2014.</p>

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capacity and awareness of policy options and mainstreaming tools and disseminate relevant information widely			Turkey – 20%	MS	<p><i>Sri Lanka:</i> This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities.</p> <p>Target date for completion of this activity was revised during the 2nd ISC meeting and postponed to Dec 2016</p>
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				MS	<p>This output builds on output 2.1 and is scheduled to develop policy guidelines and recommendations in subsequent years of the project. Progress in this output is generally good, though special attention is required in Sri Lanka where delays in start-up activities have hindered progress to date. Following the 2nd ISC meeting, the wording of a number of activities in Output 2.2 was revised. Four activities were deleted and some expected completion dates were revised.</p>
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	Mar 2014	Review of existing national policies and strategies completed	<p>Brazil – 100%</p> <p>Kenya – 20%</p> <p>Turkey – 10%</p>	<p>HS</p> <p>MS</p> <p>-</p>	<p><i>Sri Lanka:</i> This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities.</p> <p><i>Turkey:</i> The activity was discussed during the NSC meeting but a decision has yet to be made.</p> <p>Target date for completion of this activity was revised during the 2nd ISC meeting and postponed to Dec 2014</p>
Activity 2.2.2 Draft national strategy to promote the mainstreaming of biodiversity for food and nutrition	Mar 2015	National strategy to promote mainstreaming of biodiversity for food and nutrition drafted	Activity yet to commence	N/A	Target date for completion of this activity was revised during the 2 nd ISC meeting and postponed to Dec 2016
Activity 2.2.3 Identify key 'change	Mar 2015	List of Key Change	Activity yet to	N/A	Target date for completion of

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agents', potential champions and supporters of relevant policy reform		Agents compiled	commence		this activity was revised during the 2 nd ISC meeting and postponed to Dec 2016
Activity 2.2.4 Host Policy Learning Events to disseminate best practices, current thinking and to share lessons of experiences	Mar 2015	Policy Learning Events workshop reports prepared	Activity yet to commence	N/A	Target date for completion of this activity was revised during the 2 nd ISC meeting and postponed to Dec 2016
Activity 2.2.5 Draft appropriate policy amendments or first versions of policy where appropriate	Mar 2015	Amendments drafted where appropriate	Activity yet to commence	N/A	During the 2013 ISC meeting discussions on the global work plan it was felt that activities 2.2.5 to 2.2.8 were unnecessary and were part of the process involved in activity 2.2.2. Activity 2.2.2 has now been revised to reflect this
Activity 2.2.6 Carry out internal consultation on draft policy and revise as appropriate	Mar 2015	Internal consultation undertaken and policy revisions completed based on consultations	Activity yet to commence	N/A	During the 2013 ISC Meeting discussions on the global work plan it was felt that activities 2.2.5 to 2.2.8 were unnecessary and were part of the process involved in activity 2.2.2. Activity 2.2.2 has now been revised to reflect this
Activity 2.2.7 Carry out broad consultation on policy and revise based on feedback	Mar 2015	Broad-based consultation undertaken and policy revisions completed based on consultations	Activity yet to commence	N/A	During the 2013 ISC Meeting discussions on the global work plan it was felt that activities 2.2.5 to 2.2.8 were unnecessary and were part of the process involved in activity 2.2.2. Activity 2.2.2 has now been revised to reflect this
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	Mar 2015	Set of Policy Briefs published	Activity yet to commence	N/A	During the 2013 ISC Meeting discussions on the global work plan it was felt that activities 2.2.5 to 2.2.8 were unnecessary and were part of the process involved in activity 2.2.2. Activity 2.2.2 has now been revised to

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and nutrition strategies					reflect this
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	Mar 2017	Implementation strategy to promote the mainstreaming of local biodiversity into health, nutrition and agricultural programmes developed	Activity yet to commence	N/A	As other activities in Output 2.2 are country level activities it was suggested during the 2 nd ISC meeting that this activity focus specifically at the international level drawing on the experience of country partners and other relevant initiatives
Output 2.3 New marketing options for biodiversity foods with high nutritional value identified and developed				MS	Preliminary activities in market assessments are underway in all countries. Country partners received global training in value chains and marketing in November 2013 and are planning follow up activities in-country. Following the 2 nd ISC meeting, and the back-to-back value chains training, the wording of some activities in Output 2.3 was revised. One activity was deleted. Some expected completion dates were revised.
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	Mar 2013	Market studies completed and opportunities identified	Brazil – 50% Kenya – 10% Sri Lanka – 10 % Turkey – 10%	S MS MS MS	<i>Sri Lanka:</i> This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities. Some preliminary activities have been started in Sri Lanka focusing on markets <i>Turkey:</i> Due to the late start, the activity was completed only in 1 of the 3 pilot sites. Target date for completion of this activity was revised during the 2 nd ISC meeting and postponed to Dec 2014
Activity 2.3.2 Identify key steps and actors and priority food products in value chain for which nutritional content	Mar 2014	Key steps and actors identified	Brazil – 100% Kenya – 40 %	HS S	<i>Sri Lanka:</i> This activity was postponed due to the late

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is already known or can be readily determined			Turkey – 20%	MS	start in project activities. Target date for completion of this activity was revised during the 2 nd ISC meeting and postponed to Dec 2015
Activity 2.3.3 Determine priority issues related to food product development, quality control, labelling 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)	Mar 2015	Priority capacity and research issues related to key steps identified and addressed	Activity yet to commence	N/A	During the 2013 ISC Meeting discussions on the global work plan it was felt that there was overlap between this activity and 2.3.2, and that the wording of 2.3.3 addressed too many topics. Activities 2.2.3 and 2.2.2 have thus been merged
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.	Mar 2016	Sustainable management plans developed	Activity yet to commence	N/A	Wording of this activity has been revised
Activity 2.3.5 Develop marketing and promotion strategies such as food and trade fairs (see output 3.4)	Mar 2017	Marketing strategies developed and implemented	Kenya – 25% Sri Lanka – 25%	MS MS	<i>Sri Lanka</i> : Official procedures for the opening of a market outlet in Colombo for the sale of traditional rice varieties and targeted agrobiodiversity products were initiated in 2013 and will continue in 2014. The outlet will serve as an entry point for promoting traditional varieties and healthy eating, as well as raising awareness on the project.
Component 3: Increased Awareness and Outscaling					
Output 3.1 Best practices for mobilizing biodiversity to improve dietary diversity identified and promoted				S	Progress has been made in relation to assessing and identifying best practices to date in country and also globally. It is important that this information is now used to select and promote

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					appropriate strategies at country level. Following the 2 nd ISC meeting, the wording of a number of activities in Output 3.1 was revised. Some expected completion dates were also revised.
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 test and validate in selected project pilot sites (see output 1.1)	Mar 2013	Best practices reviewed and refined, documents describing methodologies for best practices developed and portfolio of best practices identified	Global 40% Brazil – 15% Kenya – 90%	S MS HS	<p>This is largely a globally-led activity identifying and documenting case studies and best practices on a platform hosted by the BFN project website. It will eventually be populated with case studies and best practices from the country partners, as well as relevant case studies from beyond the project.</p> <p>The wording of this activity has been slightly revised following consultation during the 2nd ISC meeting in 2013.</p> <p>Although this is largely an ongoing activity, during the 2nd ISC meeting the target date for completion of this activity was postponed to Dec 2014. The portal will continue to be populated with case studies, best practices and lessons learned.</p> <p>Brazil: A consultant will be hired in 2014 to carry out this activity</p> <p>Sri Lanka: This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities.</p>
Activity 3.1.2 Publication reviewing current best practices for mobilizing biodiversity to improve dietary diversity at outset of the project (Earthscan publication)	Mar 2013	Manual documenting current best practices for mobilizing biodiversity to improve dietary	100%	HS	The <i>Diversifying Food and Diets</i> book has been published, with the support of A4NH and widely disseminated. It has also

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		diversity published			been favourably reviewed and well cited. The publication is now available open-access.
Activity 3.1.3 Develop and disseminate information/materials and methodologies for implementing best practices in selected project pilot sites	Mar 2014		Activity yet to commence	N/A	<p><i>Brazil:</i> A consultant will be hired in 2014 to carry out this activity</p> <p><i>Sri Lanka:</i> This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities.</p> <p>Target date for completion of this activity was revised during the 2nd ISC meeting</p>
Activity 3.1.4 Organize participatory workshops with key stakeholders in selected sites and nationally to review and refine best practices	Mar 2014	Participatory workshops organized	Kenya – 100%	HS	<p><i>Brazil:</i> This activity will not be carried out as the project is not targeting specific pilot sites</p> <p><i>Sri Lanka:</i> This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities.</p> <p><i>Turkey:</i> This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities.</p> <p>Target date for completion of this activity was revised during the 2nd ISC Meeting</p>
Activity 3.1.5 Undertake training on best practices	Mar 2014	Best practices training module, based on project experiences and outcomes, developed	Brazil – 100%	HS	<p><i>Brazil:</i> Best practices have already been implemented by national partners. Efforts will be made to organize relevant data into case studies.</p> <p><i>Sri Lanka:</i> This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities.</p> <p>Target date for completion of this activity was revised during the 2nd ISC Meeting</p>
Activity 3.1.6 Pilot and implement best practices in selected sites	Mar 2017	Best practices implemented in pilot	Activity yet to commence	N/A	

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		sites			
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	Mar 2016	GEF and non-GEF best practices documented	Activity yet to commence	N/A	
3.1.8 Establish portal platform to document case studies which show 'what really works' when it comes to mobilizing biodiversity	Mar 2017	Portal platform, documenting 'what really works' developed and integrated into relevant websites	50% ongoing	HS	Following the 2 nd ISC Meeting this activity was merged with Activity 3.1.1
Output 3.2 Capacity of producers, processors, users and researchers to deploy and benefit from nutritionally relevant biodiversity enhanced				MS	Following the Value Chains and Marketing and Biodiversity Indicators training country partners are better placed to assess and deliver national level training. Urgent attention is required in assessing training needs. Following the 2 nd ISC Meeting the wording of some activities in Output 3.2 was revised. Three activities were deleted. Some expected completion dates were revised
Activity 3.2.1 Review key steps/tasks involved in deploying nutritionally relevant local biodiversity, including market chains	Mar 2014	Key steps identified			Following the 2 nd ISC Meeting Activities 3.2.1 through 3.2.3 were merged into a single activity. <i>Brazil:</i> A consultant will be hired in 2014 to carry out this activity <i>Sri Lanka:</i> This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities.

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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	Mar 2014	Key actors, roles and responsibilities			Following the 2 nd ISC Meeting, Activities 3.2.1 through 3.2.3 were merged into a single activity <i>Brazil:</i> A consultant will be hired in 2014 to carry out this activity <i>Sri Lanka:</i> This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities.
Activity 3.2.3 Establish the key competencies required among relevant stakeholder groups in order to facilitate deployment of nutritionally relevant local biodiversity	Mar 2014	Key competencies identified	Brazil – 50%	S	Following the 2 nd ISC Meeting, Activities 3.2.1 through 3.2.3 were merged into a single activity. <i>Brazil:</i> A consultant will be hired in 2014 to complete this activity <i>Sri Lanka:</i> This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities. Target date for completion of this activity was revised during the 2 nd ISC meeting
Activity 3.2.4 Assess training needs required for deployment of nutritionally relevant local biodiversity	Mar 2014	National training needs assessment conducted	Brazil – 50%	S	<i>Sri Lanka:</i> This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities. Target date for completion of this activity was revised during the 2 nd ISC meeting.
Activity 3.2.5 Develop capacity building plan to address deployment of local biodiversity including action plan to implement training	Mar 2016	Capacity building plan developed and implemented	Brazil – 25% Activity yet to commence in other countries	S	
Activity 3.2.6 Monitor and evaluate the capacity building plan	Mar 2016	Capacity building plan reviewed and evaluated annually	Activity yet to commence	N/A	Following the 2 nd ISC meeting, this activity was deleted as it is seen as part of activity 3.2.5
Activity 3.2.7 Strengthen partnerships and collaborations and encourage	Mar 2015	Key south-to-south exchange visits	Brazil – 10% Activity yet to	S	

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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		organised	commence in other countries		
Output 3.3 National information campaigns that foster greater appreciation of biodiversity as a resource for development and wellbeing conducted				S	Country partners will develop and plan national information campaigns based on the early activities and findings. Following the 2 nd ISC Meeting, the wording of some activities in Output 3.3 was revised. Four activities were deleted. Some expected completion dates were revised. Following this revision exercise activities for this output are not scheduled
Activity 3.3.1 Develop terms of reference for National Information Campaign taskforce	Mar 2014	TORs developed and National Information Campaign taskforce established	Activity yet to commence	N/A	Following the 2 nd ISC meeting, the target date for completion of this activity was postponed to Jan 2015 <i>Sri Lanka:</i> This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities.
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	Mar 2014	National Information Campaign taskforce established	Brazil – 25%	MS	Following the 2 nd ISC meeting, the target date for completion of this activity was revised and postponed to Jan 2015 <i>Sri Lanka:</i> This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities.
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	Mar 2014	Reviews of other relevant information campaigns completed	Activity yet to commence	N/A	

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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					
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)	Mar 2015	National information campaign strategy established	Activity yet to commence	N/A	Following a decision taken at the 2 nd ISC meeting, Activities 3.3.4 through 3.3.7 were merged into a single activity as they are all considered part of implementing a National Information Campaign Strategy.
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	Mar 2014	Training sources available in country identified and training undertaken	Brazil – 50%	S	Following a decision taken at the 2 nd ISC meeting, Activities 3.3.4 through 3.3.7 were merged into a single activity as they are all considered part of implementing a National Information Campaign Strategy.
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	Mar 2017	Information campaigns tested at pilot scale and nationally	Activity yet to commence	N/A	Following a decision taken at the 2 nd ISC, Activities 3.3.4 through 3.3.7 were merged into a single activity as they are all considered part of implementing a National Information Campaign Strategy
Activity 3.3.7 Monitor, evaluate and assess impact of National Information Campaign Strategy	Mar 2017	Information campaign revised	Activity yet to commence	N/A	Following a decision taken at the 2 nd ISC, Activities 3.3.4 through 3.3.7 were merged into a single activity as they are all considered part of implementing a National Information Campaign Strategy

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Activity 3.3.8 Document and publish manual on 'promoting biodiversity for food, nutrition and wellbeing'	Mar 2017	Information campaign manual developed	Activity yet to commence	N/A	Following the 2 nd ISC Meeting discussions on the global work plan it was felt this activity was already captured in Output 3.1 and would be another example of 'best practice' and has therefore been removed
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				S	Country partners have finalised their target species and foods and are actively collecting information and data on these. This will form the basis of future guidelines on a range of subjects. Following the 2 nd ISC meeting, the wording of some activities in Output 3.4 were revised. Three activities were deleted. Some expected completion dates were revised. Following this revision exercise activities for this output are not scheduled.
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	Mar 2014	Target species and foods for guidelines identified	Brazil – 100% Kenya – 90% Sri Lanka – 25 % Turkey – 50%	HS HS MS MS	Following a decision taken at the 2 nd ISC meeting, Activities 3.4.1 through 3.4.3 were merged into a single activity as they are all considered part of "Preparing guidelines for improved use of prioritised and targeted species and foods".
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	Mar 2014	Review and analysis of relevant market chains undertaken and completed			Following a decision taken at the 2 nd ISC meeting, Activities 3.4.1 through 3.4.3 were merged into a single activity as they are all considered part of "Preparing guidelines for improved use of prioritised and targeted species and foods". <i>Brazil: A consultant will be</i>

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					<p>hired to carry out this activity in 2014.</p> <p><i>Sri Lanka:</i> This activity was partly addressed with the opening of a market outlet for targeted species, particularly wild rice.</p> <p><i>Turkey:</i> This activity will be carried out in 2014</p>
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	Mar 2016	Guidelines for sustainable production and improved use developed	Activity yet to commence	N/A	<p>Following a decision taken at the 2nd ISC meeting, Activities 3.4.1 through 3.4.3 were merged into a single activity as they are all considered part of “Preparing guidelines for improved use of prioritised and targeted species and foods”.</p> <p>Target date for completion of this activity was revised during the 2nd ISC meeting</p>
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	Mar 2016	Food and recipe books produced in-country	Brazil – 80%	HS	
Activity 3.4.5 Develop a global publication on the improved use of selected nutritionally-rich food from local biodiversity	Mar 2017	Global publication on the improved use of local biodiversity prepared	Activity yet to commence	N/A	
Output 3.5 Tools and methods for mainstreaming biodiversity into food and nutrition strategies upscaled and disseminated				S	<p>Considerable progress has been made in reviewing general mainstreaming approaches, tools and methods. Significant information and examples of practice exist for Brazil. This needs to be extended to other project countries. Following the 2nd ISC Meeting, the wording of some</p>

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					activities in Output 3.5 was revised along with some expected completion dates.
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	Mar 2014	Review of mainstreaming approaches and tools completed	Brazil – 100% Activity yet to commence in other countries	HS	The target date for completion of this activity was revised during the 2 nd ISC Meeting and extended to July 2014 <i>Sri Lanka:</i> This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities. <i>Turkey:</i> The activity will be carried out in 2014
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.)	Mar 2015, ongoing	Inventory of mainstreaming tools developed	Activity yet to commence	N/A	
Activity 3.5.3 Draft guidelines for using tools for mainstreaming and methodologies to support inclusion of biodiversity into food and nutrition activities	Mar 2017	Guidelines on employing mainstreaming tools and approaches developed	Brazil – 5%	S	
Component 4: Project Management					
Activity 4.1 Establish arrangements for overall global and national project administration and implementation infrastructure including global and national coordination units	Mar 2013	Project personnel, infrastructure and processes in place both globally and nationally	100%	HS	
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	Mar 2013	Inception Workshop planned and implemented	100%	HS	

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Activity 4.3 Establish and operate project budgeting and accounting system	Mar 2013	Budgeting and accounting system established	100%	HS	
Activity 4.4 Review and refine work plans with national project coordinators and partners in participating countries based on better understanding of local context	Yearly	Workplans reviewed and refined	100%	HS	
Activity 4.5 Establish project International Steering Committee and conduct annual meetings	Yearly	ISC established and annual meetings held	100%	HS	
Activity 4.6 Establish project National Steering Committees and conduct regular meetings	Yearly	NSC established and annual meetings held	100%	HS	
Activity 4.7 Establish other relevant committees including Site Committees and other committees, working groups identified for other project outputs	Nov 2013	Relevant national sub- , thematic or location committees established	Turkey – 100%	HS	
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	2013-2014	Technical Advisory Committee established and formalised	50%	S	Global: Possible members For a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) have been identified and roles and responsibilities defined. A decision on formalising a TAC has yet to be made
Activity 4.9 Finalise and disseminate project Communication Strategy	2013-2014	Project Communication Strategy developed	25%	S	Global: A draft generic communication strategy has been drafted for consideration
Activity 4.10 Establish overall project Capacity Building Plan, including essential project management process-related training such as developing effective partnerships	2013-2014	Project Capacity Building Plan developed	N/A	N/A	Global: As capacity building and training are already activities in other specific outputs this activity has been removed from Component 4 following the work plan revision exercise carried out in Nov 2013.

Component 5: Monitoring and Evaluation

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Activity 5.1 Finalise and disseminate project Monitoring and Evaluation Framework	Mar 2013	Project Monitoring and Evaluation Framework developed and disseminated	100%	HS	
Activity 5.2 Implement participatory Monitoring and Evaluation plan, tools, and methods with targeted communities, including necessary training	2013-2017	Participatory M&E framework developed	N/A	N/A	As noted in the PIR of July 2012 to June 2013 and more recently during the 2 nd ISC meeting, this activity is part of Output 1.1 and has been subsequently revised and removed from Component 5
Activity 5.3 Establish reporting plan and requirements, templates	Mar 2013	Reporting systems developed and implemented	100%	HS	
Activity 5.4 Submit project and financial reports to GEF	2013-2017	Reports submitted	100%	HS	
Activity 5.5 Organise and implement project Mid-Term Evaluation	Mar 2015	Mid-term evaluation completed	Activity yet to commence	N/A	
Activity 5.6 Organise and implement project Final Evaluation	Mar 2017	Final evaluation completed	Activity yet to commence	N/A	

2.3 Action plan to address any project shortcomings, problems or risk.

If internal or external unsolved problems causing MS or lower in project progress rating and/or medium and high risks have been identified in this reporting period, please indicate actions to address and mitigate those:

Problem(s) identified	Action(s) planned	By whom	By when
Global			
Output 1.3. The contribution of biodiversity indicators for food composition and consumption for agricultural biodiversity conservation and sustainable use assessed	NPCs to sensitise country partners to both Biodiversity Indicators and commence the task of establishing baseline for both	GPMU, FAO, NPCs	Ongoing
Output 2.1 Cross-sectoral national policy platforms for mainstreaming agricultural biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into nutrition, health and education programmes established	Turkey and Sri Lanka to develop TORs and formalise/establish cross-sectoral working groups	NPCs and GPMU	Before December 2014
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	Turkey and Sri Lanka to undertake review of current relevant national policies and strategies and identify opportunities and barriers for promotion of mainstreaming agricultural biodiversity conservation and use into nutrition, health and education	NPCs and GPMU	Before December 2014
Output 2.3 New marketing options for biodiversity foods with high nutritional value identified and developed	Turkey and Sri Lanka to undertake detailed appraisals to assess markets	NPCs and GPMU	Before December 2014
Output 3.2 Capacity of producers, processors, users and researchers to deploy and benefit from nutritionally relevant biodiversity enhanced	All countries to commence establishment of key competencies and training needs and planning accordingly	NPCs and GPMU	Before December 2014
Outputs and Activities in Sri Lanka	Urgent action is required to finalise selection of new pilot site and to undertake a baseline survey Attention also required to other Outputs and Activities were progress has been	Sri Lanka NPC, GPC and GPMU	Ongoing

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Problem(s) identified	Action(s) planned	By whom	By when
	slow to date Follow-up Visit to Sri Lanka in March by GPC		
Brazil			
Competing projects/duties for time and resources The agendas linked to the Genetic Resources Management Unit of the Ministry of Environment (i.e. the NPMU) are many and constantly on the rise. The MoE cannot appoint a member of staff to work full time on the BFN Project.	To hire a consultant to assist in the implementation of Components 2 and 3 and interact with the national project partners (MDA, MDS, FNDE, MAPA, Conab and MS)	National Project Management Unit and Funbio	1 st semester of 2014
High staff turnover National partner representatives of the BFN Project in Brazil (MDA, MDS, FNDE, MAPA, Conab and MS) change frequently compromising the continuity of project activities.	Communicate with partners requesting the appointment of staff to work with the revision of the co-finance plan. Also, engage relevant Ministries through frequent visits and briefings.	National Project Management Unit and new consultant to be hired by Funbio	1 st semester of 2014
Kenya			
Implementation constraints Resource mobilization and timing	Bring other partners on board especially international project partners Leverage funds for nutritional analysis of Bambara land races from the National Council for Science and Technology grant Leverage funds and personnel within government programmes: i.e. nutritionists from Ministry of Education, Egerton University, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT), Kenyatta University (KU)	Project Implementing Committee composed of staff from KARI, JKUAT, KU, NASCOP, NMK and Ministry of Education	Ongoing
High staff turnover Representation from the Ministries of Agriculture	Draft and dispatch letters to Ministries requesting official appointment of staff	National Project Coordinator	Dec 2013. Letters were sent to relevant institutions and appointments

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Problem(s) identified	Action(s) planned	By whom	By when
(MoA) and of Education (MoE) has changed frequently compromising the continuity of project activities	to work on the project to ensure continuity Engage relevant Ministries through frequent visits and briefings	 National Project Coordinator	received from Kenyatta University and JKUAT Ongoing
Devolution of government functions Agriculture and Health Ministries have devolved their functions and critical decision making to the Counties. Effective project implementation thus requires frequent engagement with County officials making travel expensive (project site is about 1000km return trip)	Use KARI-Kakamega officers (approx. 150 km away from Busia) to engage with County administration Involve County Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock development and Fisheries (MoAL&F) in project steering committee Constructive engagement with NGOs working within Busia for mutual benefit. This will be done through activities such as planning, training etc.	National Project Coordinator National Project Coordinator/Site Supervisor Site supervisor	Ongoing. Ms. Rhoda Nungo from KARI-Kakamega has been selected to follow up activities Staff from Busia County has been co-opted and the project launch is being organised in Busia in Feb 2014 Ongoing
Competing projects/duties for time and resources Most staff members have other duties (administrative, teaching)	Train and strengthen teams to jointly implement activities to enable timely delivery of outputs Request official letters of appointment from administration for project staff	National Project Coordinator /Project Implementation team National Project Coordinator	Ongoing December 2013
Limited budget	Write proposals for additional budget support Leverage on existing projects within KARI and its partners in Busia County	Project Implementation team	Ongoing National Project Coordinator
Sri Lanka			
Competing projects/duties for time and staff Due to prior work obligations, the NPC has found it hard to commit 100% of his time to the project. Furthermore, the Government has decided that projects below US\$ 5	Hiring an administrative assistant on a contract basis. Introduce an incentive scheme for NPC and staff using direct funding.		May 2014

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Problem(s) identified	Action(s) planned	By whom	By when
million are not eligible for an independent Project Management Unit (PMU), which will have to be shared with other projects.			
Fund mobilization Under the current system, the release of project funds has to be cleared by three Ministries. This causes huge delays in fund disbursement for project activities. National project partners also face similar problems.	Create awareness among relevant ministries about the national importance of the project. Explore the possibility of sending funds directly to the Department of Agriculture.	National Project Management Unit	February 2014
Mobilization of resource staff Payment of services/staff time is strictly regulated by government directives. Thus, staff normally attend workshops and meetings on a <i>pro bono</i> basis. This is not sustainable in the long term.	Introduce an in-kind incentive system for resource staff. Direct funding mechanism at least for partner meeting/workshops		March 2013
High staff turnover Officials from the Ministries of Agriculture (MoA) and Department of Agriculture (DoA) assigned to the project changed frequently compromising the continuity of project activities.	This has now changed and things are starting to run smoothly.		January 2014
Turkey			
Possible delays in completing activity 1.2.2 because of large amounts of dispersed data	Reviewing existing food and nutritional data at the national and international level and information management tools and approaches employed	Agencies and Institutes in the pilot sites	Ongoing
Possible delays in completing activity 1.3.2 linked to determining country baseline data for Nutrition Indicators for Biodiversity on food	Seek collaboration with the national coordinator of INFOODS-FAO	Central Research Institute of Food and Feed Control	Ongoing

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Problem(s) identified	Action(s) planned	By whom	By when
composition of limited time			
Possible delays in completing activity 1.3.5 linked to Adapting Dietary Diversity methodology and/or other methods aimed collecting intake data on consumption of foods from ABD because of limited time		Central Research Institute for Field Crops	March 2014

Risk(s) identified	Action(s) planned	By whom	By when
Global			
Poor level of reporting (inadequate level of detail) remains an issue with some country partners	Plan for future ISC meetings to be preceded by a week with NPCs to go through technical reporting, to coincide with work planning and budgeting for the following year	GPMU and NPCs	Next project ISC
Slow rate of project progress in Sri Lanka	Follow-up meeting with Sri Lanka NPC and BDS staff in March 2014 to discuss remedial action	GPMU	March 2014
Attribution of certain activities directly to the project resources	Seek clarity on relevant activities	GPMU to clarify with Brazil NPC and NPMU	Next reporting period
Brazil			
Collaboration with CECANES (Federal Universities) for the development of several actions as the chosen strategy	Frequent follow up of activities	National Project Coordinator and Consultant Daniela de Oliveira	2014-2017
Reliance on other organizations (co-financing partners)	Hire a consultant in Brasilia to strengthen the relationship between the project and the co-financing activities	National Project Management Unit and Funbio	1 st semester 2014
Not being able to complete activities 1.1.3, 1.1.5 and 1.2.6, related to associated traditional knowledge (ATK) because of bureaucratic procedures included in the Access	Collection of associated traditional knowledge in public domain (publications), but the legal procedures for this are still unclear. A meeting will be scheduled with the agency	National Project Management Unit and National Project Coordinator	2014

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Risk(s) identified	Action(s) planned	By whom	By when
and Benefit Sharing Law in Brazil (MP 2.186-16, 2001)	responsible for the authorizations for access to ATK (IPHAN).		
New multiyear budget cycle in Brazil (2016-2019), which will start to be planned in 2015. This could change some of the co-finance agreements with our national partners.	Frequent interaction with national partners, including the possibility of securing additional budget for the project	National Project Management Unit	2015

2.4 Action taken to address any project shortcomings and risks encountered in the previous reporting period

This section should be completed if project progress was rated MS or lower and/or medium and high risks were identified previous reporting period, Project Implementation Review (PIR) or by the Mid-term Review/Evaluation.

Problem(s) identified in previous PIR	Action(s) taken	By whom	When
<p><i>Activity 5.2: Implement participatory Monitoring and Evaluation plan, tools, and methods with targeted communities, including necessary training: Review the relevance of this activity, and other work plan activities at the forthcoming ISC meeting in light of current M&E efforts already included in Activity 5.1. There is also an element of participatory M&E included in activities 1.1.8 and 1.1.9. Activity 5.2 would seem to be superfluous to needs</i></p>	<p>Work plan was reviewed during and following the 2nd ISC meeting held in Rome in conjunction with ISC members and NPCs and removed from the revised work plan</p>	<p>ISC members, GPMU and NPCs</p>	<p>ISC meeting in Nov 2013, and December and January 2014 follow-up</p>
<p><i>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 test and validate in selected project pilot sites: Encourage countries to assess and finalise a potential list of practices or best bets for interventions to mobilise biodiversity for food and nutrition.</i></p>	<p>Work plan was reviewed during and following the 2nd ISC meeting held in Rome in conjunction with ISC members and NPCs and this activity has been revised to reflect that this is a global-led activity and is linked to the portal platform which Bioversity has established on the project website. Examples of best practices will be collected from the project over the coming years, as well as relevant examples from elsewhere.</p>	<p>ISC members, GPMU and NPCs</p>	<p>ISC meeting in Nov 2013, and December and January 2014 follow-up</p>
<p><i>Activity 2.3.1 (and other relevant activities in Output 2.3) : 1 Undertake studies to identify and assess markets or market niches and opportunities, including local procurement for school and hospital</i></p>	<p>Training was held during November 2013 in Rome</p>	<p>GPMU and Bioversity marketing experts</p>	<p>November 2013</p>

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Problem(s) identified in previous PIR	Action(s) taken	By whom	When
<i>meals, with potential for sustainably produced biodiversity products with high nutritional value, including identification of barriers and opportunities in project targeted ecosystems: Activities and opportunities for marketing and value chains will be explored when country partners come together for a planned training on Markets and Value Chains for NUS</i>			
<i>Activities 2.1.1 to 2.1.3: Because of recent changes in NPC personnel in Turkey and delays in setting up national arrangements in Sri Lanka (and Turkey) these particular activities will be prioritised for action. In addition, the GPC is scheduled to visit Turkey in August/September to guide the new NPC in project implementation</i>	Visit to Turkey was undertaken, together with FAO technical focal point for the project, to meet with the new NPC and other country partners. Since then there has been some progress in relation to these activities in Turkey. Progress on activities remains unsatisfactory in Sri Lanka..	GPMU, NPC, together with FAO technical focal point	September 2013
<i>Activity 1.1.2 through 1.1.7. Because of delays in setting up of national management arrangement and changes to the NPC in Turkey these activities have yet to get underway in specified countries. The GPC is scheduled to visit Turkey in August/September to guide the new NPC in project implementation of activities assessed as MS or below. Likewise the GPC will discuss immediately these activities in Sri Lanka</i>	Visit to Turkey was undertaken, together with FAO technical focal point for the project, to meet with the new NPC and other country partners. Since then there has been some progress in relation to these activities in Turkey. Progress on these activities remains sluggish in Sri Lanka.		

Please indicate what risk mitigation measures were implemented during the period and with what results:

Risk Statement	Action taken	By who	Date	Result
Project Work Plan including timing and logic of activities needs to be reviewed, as do indicators at higher level of	Work Plan and Log frame were reviewed with country partners	GPC, NPC and ISC Members	November and December 2013	Both Work Plan and Logframe have been significantly reviewed and revised. Draft revised Work Plan and Logframe are attached.

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Risk Statement	Action taken	By who	Date	Result
the project logframe				
Inadequate capacity at the national level in relation to certain outputs for example the implementation of biodiversity indicators for food consumption and composition	Preliminary training in Biodiversity Indicators and Market Value Chains was held	FAO and Bioversity	November 2013	NPCs have attended the back-to-back trainings organised following the 2 nd ISC meeting and now have a clearer understanding of methods and mechanisms for implementing outputs related to biodiversity indicators.

3. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

3.1. Monitoring and evaluation activities carried out during the reporting period⁶

Global

The 2nd International Steering Committee was held during the reporting period (Nov 2013) in Rome, Italy. The ISC meeting focused mainly on the revision of a number of project documents, namely the project workplan, log frame and global/national budgets. A number of challenges in the project were addressed, including communication, high staff turnover at the country level, budget issues and reporting. The meeting also highlighted many opportunities for the project to be highlighted in relevant upcoming meetings, both in the areas of biodiversity and nutrition, and helped countries appreciate the broad scope this project addresses and the significant amount of work still to be achieved.

Kenya

The NPC has undertaken frequent trips to the project site to engage with Busia County staff and to brief them on project activities. On site, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development and Fisheries in Busia has been actively engaged in project implementation and has agreed to take part in organizing the project launch in Busia. This should ensure ownership and buy in from the Ministry. Plans to set up a cross-sectoral site committee in Busia to foster support for and mobilize community participation is ongoing. A number of committee meetings were held during which teams were formed to spearhead key project activities.

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)	FAO Budget Line
Global Project Coordinator	British	1101	5300
Scientific Assistant	Italian	1103	5300
National Project Coordinator - Brazil	Brazilian	1102	5300
National Project Coordinator - Kenya	Kenyan	1102	5300
National Project Coordinator – Sri Lanka	Sri Lankan	1102	5300
National Project Coordinator - Turkey	Turkish	1102	5300
Site project coordinators/Technical specialists - Brazil	Brazilian	1104	5300

⁶ 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.

4.2 Sub-contracts⁷

Name of contractee	Address	Budget Line (2101, 2201, 2301, etc)	FAO Budget Line
Daniela Moura de Oliveira Beltrame	Rua Cayowaa 2251, apto 51, Sumaré, São Paulo-SP, CEP 01258-011. Brazil	2206; 2209; 1201; 1602 3201 and 3210	

 4.3 Meetings⁸

Meeting type ⁹	Title	Venue	Dates	Convened by	Organized by	No of participants	Report issued Yes/No	Language	Dated
Brazil									
Co-finance report meeting	Partner meeting- Ministry of Health (MDS)	Brasília	21 June 2013	Ministry of Environment(MMA)	MMA and Brazilian partners	3	Yes	Portuguese	
Co-finance report meeting	Partner meeting- MDA	Brasília	24 June 2013	MMA	MMA and Brazilian partners	4	Yes	Portuguese	
Co-finance report meeting	Partner meeting - SEDR	Brasília	25 June 2013	MMA	MMA and Brazilian partners	4	Yes	Portuguese	
Co-finance report meeting	Partner meeting - FNDE	Brasília	28 June 2013	MMA	MMA and Brazilian partners	8	Yes	Portuguese	
Co-finance report meeting	Partner meeting - CONAB	Brasília	1 July	MMA	MMA and Brazilian partners	4	Yes	Portuguese	
Co-finance	Partner	Brasília	1 July	MMA	MMA and	3	Yes	Portuguese	

⁷ Expand table if necessary

⁸ Expand table if necessary

⁹ Meeting types: Inter-governmental meeting, expert group meeting, project inception workshop, training workshop/seminar, partners consultation workshop, project Steering Committee meeting, other.

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Meeting type ⁹	Title	Venue	Dates	Convened by	Organized by	No of participants	Report issued Yes/No	Language	Dated
report meeting	meeting - MS				Brazilian partners				
Meeting with Cecane	Meeting with Cecane - Bahia	Salvador	6 -7 June 2013	National Project Management Unit (NPMU)	Cecane-BA		No	Portuguese	
Meeting with Cecane	Meeting with Cecane - Bahia	Salvador	13 June 2013	NPMU	Cecane-BA		No	Portuguese	
Meeting with Cecane	Meeting with Cecane - Santa Catarina	Santa Catarina	4 July 2013	NPMU	Cecane-SC		No	Portuguese	
Project Presentation	Partner meeting - FNDE	Brasília	10 July 2013	FNDE	FNDE	> 20	Yes	Portuguese	
Workshop	Oficina Pilar IV: "Consumption, Health and Well-being", jointly implemented by the Strategic Studies Management Centre (Centro de Gestão de Estudos Estratégicos – CGEE) in partnership with Embrapa, "Sustenance	Brasília	8 July 2013	CGEE	CGEE	More than 20	Yes	Portuguese	

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Meeting type ⁹	Title	Venue	Dates	Convened by	Organized by	No of participants	Report issued Yes/No	Language	Dated
	and Sustainability of Food production – Brazil's role in the global arena”								
Planning meeting	Meeting with the project coordinator	Brasília	27 Aug 2013	NPMU	MMA	6	Yes	Portuguese	
Workshop	<i>Methodology for compiling Food Composition and Nutritional data</i>	Brasília	3-4 Oct 2013	NPMU	MMA	27	Yes	Portuguese	
Partner meeting	Partner meeting- FNDE	Brasília	30 Oct 2013	MMA	MMA	6	No	Portuguese	
Partner meeting	Partner meeting- MDS	Brasília	30 Oct 2013	MMA	MMA	5	No	Portuguese	
Presentation	3 rd Congress on Public Nutrition	Fortaleza	13 Nov 2013	NPMU	Federal University of Ceará - UFC	4	No	Portuguese	
Meeting with Cecane	Meeting with Cecane – Goiás	Goiânia	25 Nov 2013	NPMU	Federal University of Goiás - UFG	6	Yes	Portuguese	
Meeting with Cecane	Meeting with Cecane – Bahia	Salvador	28 Nov 2013	NPMU	Federal University of Bahia - UFBA		Yes	Portuguese	
Partner meeting	Meeting with partners from PAA Africa	Brasília	3 Dec 2013	MMA	MMA and MRE	5	Yes	Portuguese	

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Meeting type ⁹	Title	Venue	Dates	Convened by	Organized by	No of participants	Report issued Yes/No	Language	Dated
Meeting with Cecane	Meeting with Cecane – Santa Catarina	Florianópolis	6 Dec 2013	NPMU	Federal University of Santa Catarina - UFSC	8	Yes	Portuguese	
Meeting with Cecane	Meeting with Cecane – Paraná	Curitiba	11 Dec 2013	NPMU	Federal University of Paraná - UFPR	4	Yes	Portuguese	
Meeting with Cecane	Meeting with Cecane – São Paulo	São Paulo	12 Dec 2013	NPMU	Federal University of São Paulo - Unifesp	7	Yes	Portuguese	
Discussion Forum	<i>Mainstreaming Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition</i> presented during the “Food and Nutrition Security Forum: from biodiversity to public policies	Campinas-SP	29 Aug 2013	Campinas State University	Campinas State University	~100	Yes	Portuguese	
Congress	National Congress of the Brazilian Society for Food and Nutrition (Sociedade Brasileira de Alimentação e Nutrição - SBAN)	Foz do Iguaçu-Paraná	29 Aug 2013	SBAN	SBAN	~1000	Yes	Portuguese	

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Meeting type ⁹	Title	Venue	Dates	Convened by	Organized by	No of participants	Report issued Yes/No	Language	Dated
Congress	3 rd International Symposium of medicinal plants and nutraceuticals and 3 rd Conference of the National Tropical Fruit Institute	Aracaju, Sergipe	14 October 2013	Sergipe Research and Technology Foundation (FAPITEC)	FAPITEC	~500	Yes	Portuguese	
Kenya									
Project Stakeholder Meeting	National workplan review	KARI HQ	23 Aug 2013	NPMU	KARI	6	Yes	English	
Project Stakeholder Meeting	Project Stakeholder Meeting	KARI HQ	11 Nov 2013	NPMU	KARI	13	Yes	English	
Partners consultation workshop	National Review and Planning Workshop	Naivasha	28 Oct–1 Nov 2013	NPMU	BFN Project Kenya	10	Yes	English	
Partners consultation workshop	Implementing Committee Planning Workshop	Nairobi	10 Dec 2013	NPMU	BFN Project Kenya	12	Yes	English	
Sri Lanka									
National Steering Committee meeting	National Steering Committee meeting	Ministry of Environment	4 July 2013	NPMU	Biodiversity Secretariat	14	No		
Turkey									

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Meeting type ⁹	Title	Venue	Dates	Convened by	Organized by	No of participants	Report issued Yes/No	Language	Dated
Expert Group Meeting	Expert Group Meeting	Kastamonu/Ilgaz	2-4 Sept 2013	TAGEM	TAGEM	14	No	Turkish	
Expert Group Meeting	Expert Group Meeting	Ankara	11 Sept 2013	TAGEM	TAGEM	5	No	English	
Expert Group Meeting	Expert Group Meeting	Ankara	12 Sept 2013	TAGEM	TAGEM	13	No	English	
Training	Training	Ankara	9 Dec 2013	TAGEM	TAGEM/TARM	15	Yes	Turkish	
Expert Group Meeting	Expert Group Meeting	İzmir/Menemen	25 Dec 2013	TAGEM	TAGEM	9	No	Turkish	

4.4 List(s) of meeting participants¹⁰

Brazil

21 June 2013 – Partner meeting between the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) and the Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger (MDS)		
No.	Name of participant	Nationality
1	Hétel Santos (MDS)	Brazilian
2	Alberto Silva (MMA)	Brazilian
3	Krishna Bonavides (MMA)	Brazilian

24 June 2013 – Partner meeting MMA - Ministry for Agrarian Development (MDA)		
No.	Name of participant	Nationality
1	Mônica Batista (MDA)	Brazilian

¹⁰ Expand table if necessary

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2	Hiran Trindade (MDA)	Brazilian
3	Alberto Silva (MMA)	Brazilian
4	Krishna Bonavides (MMA)	Brazilian

25 June 2013 – Partner meeting MMA- Secretariat of Extractivism and Sustainable Rural Development (SEDR)		
No.	Name of participant	Nationality
1	João D'Angelis (SEDR/MMA)	Brazilian
2	Jânio Coutinho (SEDR/MMA)	Brazilian
3	Alberto Silva (MMA)	Brazilian
4	Krishna Bonavides (MMA)	Brazilian

28 June 2013 – Partner meeting MMA- National Fund for Education Development (FNDE)		
No.	Name of participant	Nationality
1	Kenia (FNDE)	Brazilian
2	Renata (FNDE)	Brazilian
3	Alberto Silva (MMA)	Brazilian
4	Cristiane (FNDE)	Brazilian
5	Sara Lopes (FNDE)	Brazilian
6	Marcel de Oliverira (FNDE)	Brazilian
7	Beatriz (FNDE)	Brazilian
8	Rosane Nascimento da Silva (FNDE)	Brazilian

1 July 2013 – Partner meeting MMA – The National Supply Company (CONAB)		
No.	Name of participant	Nationality
1	Eduardo Soares (CONAB)	Brazilian
2	Kelma Cruz (CONAB)	Brazilian
3	Alberto Silva (MMA)	Brazilian
4	Krishna Bonavides (MMA)	Brazilian

3 July 2013 – Partner meeting MMA – Ministry of Health (MS)		
No.	Name of participant	Nationality
1	Ana Carolina Feldenheimer (MS)	Brazilian
2	Kelly Alves (MS)	Brazilian
3	Krishna Bonavides (MMA)	Brazilian

27 Aug 2013 – NPMU Meeting		
No.	Name of participant	Nationality
1	Deborah Bastos (University of São Paulo - USP)	Brazilian
2	Daniela Oliveira (USP)	Brazilian
3	Alberto Silva (MMA)	Brazilian
4	Krishna Bonavides (MMA)	Brazilian
5	Lidio Coradin (MMA)	Brazilian
6	Leonardo Correia (MMA)	Brazilian

3-4 Oct 2013 – Workshop: <i>Methodology for compiling Food Composition and Nutritional data</i>		
No.	Name of participant	Nationality
1	Deborah Bastos (University of São Paulo - USP)	Brazilian
2	Adriana Camurça Pontes (Federal University of Ceará - UFC)	Brazilian
3	Daniela Moura de Oliveira (USP)	Brazilian
4	Eveline de Alencar Costa (UFC)	Brazilian
5	Fábio Antônio Martins Rodriguez (CECANE/SC)	Brazilian
6	Fernanda Camboim Rockett (CECANE UFRGS)	Brazilian
7	Francisca das Chagas do Amaral Souza (National Institute of Amazonian Research - INPA)	Brazilian
8	Francisco das Chagas Alves do Nascimento (Federal University of Pará - UFPA)	Brazilian
9	Hétel Leepkaln dos Santos (MDS)	Brazilian
10	Hiran Trindade (MDA)	Brazilian
11	Jaime Aguiar (INPA)	Brazilian
12	Janaína Guimarães Venzke (CECANE UFRGS)	Brazilian
13	Jordana dos Santos Jorge (CECANE UFOP)	Brazilian
14	Krishna Bonavides (MMA)	Brazilian
15	Leonardo Correia (MMA)	Brazilian
16	Lidio Coradin (MMA)	Brazilian
17	Lílian Silva dos Santos (CECANE UFBA)	Brazilian
18	Luciana de Oliveira Froes Gomes (CECANE UFG)	Brazilian
19	Manuella de Souza Machado (CECANE/SC)	Brazilian
20	Maicon Leopoldino de Andrade (CECANE UFBA)	Brazilian
21	Patricia Samofal (CECANE PR)	Brazilian

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22	Poliana Doudat Martins (CECANE PR)	Brazilian
23	Raquel de Andrade Cardoso Santiago (CECANE UFG)	Brazilian
24	Roseni Muniz França (CECANE UFBA)	Brazilian
25	Tatiane de Oliveira (CECANE UFOP)	Brazilian
26	Valentine Carpes Braga (MDS)	Brazilian
27	Veridiana Vera de Rosso (CECANE UNIFESP)	Brazilian

25 Nov 2013 –Meeting with CECANE Goiás (UFG)

No.	Name of participant	Nationality
1	Estelamaris Tronco Monego (CECANE UFG)	Brazilian
2	Lucilene Maria de Sousa (CECANE UFG)	Brazilian
3	Maria Raquel Campos (CECANE UFG)	Brazilian
4	Veruska Prado (CECANE UFG)	Brazilian
5	Raquel Santiago (CECANE UFG)	Brazilian
6	Daniela Moura (NPMU)	Brazilian

28 Nov 2013 –Meeting with CECANE Bahia (UFBA)

No.	Name of participant	Nationality
1	Lílian Ramos (CECANE UFBA)	Brazilian
2	Lílian Santos (CECANE UFBA)	Brazilian
3	Raimundo Manoel (CECANE UFBA)	Brazilian
4	Daniela Moura (NPMU)	Brazilian

3 Dec 2013 –Meeting with PAA Africa

No.	Name of participant	Nationality
1	Darana Souza (PAA Africa – MDS)	Brazilian
2	Israel Klug (PAA Africa)	Brazilian
3	Alberto Silva (MMA)	Brazilian
4	Krishna Bonavides (MMA)	Brazilian
5	Lidio Coradin (MMA)	Brazilian

6 Dec 2013 –Meeting with CECANE Santa Caterina (UFSC)

No.	Name of participant	Nationality
1	Francisco Vasconcelos (CECANE UFSC)	Brazilian

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2	Anete Araújo (CECANE UFSC)	Brazilian
3	Neila Machado (CECANE UFSC)	Brazilian
4	Janaína das Neves (CECANE UFSC)	Brazilian
5	Patrícia Machado (CECANE UFSC)	Brazilian
6	Fábio Rodriguez (CECANE UFSC)	Brazilian
7	Anelise Royer (CECANE UFSC)	Brazilian
8	Daniela Moura (NPMU)	Brazilian

11 Dec 2013 –Meeting with CECANE Paraná (UFPR)

No.	Name of participant	Nationality
1	Regina Vilela (CECANE UFPR)	Brazilian
2	Sila Ferreira (CECANE UFPR)	Brazilian
3	Poliana Martins (CECANE UFPR)	Brazilian
4	Daniela Moura (NPMU)	Brazilian

12 Dec 2013 –Meeting with CECANE Meeting with Cecane – São Paulo (UNIFESP)

No.	Name of participant	Nationality
1	Veridiana de Rosso (CECANE UNIFESP)	Brazilian
2	Daniel Bandoni (CECANE UNIFESP)	Brazilian
3	Diogo (UNIFESP)	Brazilian
4	Fernanda Marrocos (CECANE UNIFESP)	Brazilian
5	Kátia (UNIFESP)	Brazilian
6	Camila (UNIFESP)	Brazilian
7	Daniela Moura (NPMU)	Brazilian

Kenya

23 Aug 2013 – National Workplan Review

No.	Name of participant	Nationality
1	Dr. Lusike Wasilwa – Kenya Agricultural Research Institute - (KARI)	Kenyan
2	Dr. Victor Wasike - (KARI)	Kenyan
3	Ms. Rosemary Ngaruro – Ministry of Health (MoH)	Kenyan
4	Ms. Eunice Mutemi - (NASCOP)	Kenyan
5	Ms. Violet Kirigua – (KARI)	Kenyan

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6	Mr. John Muema - Ministry of Education (MoE)	Kenyan
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28 Oct – 1 Nov 2013 – National Review and Planning Workshop - Naivasha

No.	Name of participant	Nationality
1	Prof. Anselimo Makokha - Jomo Kenyatta University Agriculture (JKUAT)	Kenyan
2	Dr. Lusike Wasilwa (KARI)	Kenyan
3	Dr. Desterio Nyamongo (KARI Genebank)	Kenyan
4	Ms. Eunice Mutemi (NASCOP)	Kenyan
5	Mr. John M. Ndungu – (KARI)	Kenyan
6	Ms. Teresa Tumwet - Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	Kenyan
7	Prof Judith Kimiywe - Kenyatta University (KU)	Kenyan
8	Prof Mary Abukutsa – Jomo Kenyatta University Agriculture (JKUAT)	Kenyan
9	Ms. Violet Kirigua – (KARI)	Kenyan
10	Dr. Joseph Mutanga – National Museums of Kenya (NMK)	Kenyan
11	Mrs. Rosemary Ngaruro - (MoH)	Kenyan

11 Nov 2013 – National Workplan Review

No.	Name of participant	Nationality
1	Dr. Lusike Wasilwa (KARI)	Kenyan
2	Dr. Victor Wasike (KARI)	Kenyan
3	Ms. Eunice Mutemi (NASCOP)	Kenyan
4	Prof Mary Abukutsa – Jomo Kenyatta University Agriculture (JKUAT)	Kenyan
5	Dr. Winnie Musila - Preserve Africa Initiative (PAFRI)	Kenyan
6	Ms. Dorothy Mituki - Egerton University	Kenyan
7	Ms. Violet Kirigua - KARI	Kenyan
8	Mr. John Muema - Ministry of Education (MoE)	Kenyan
9	Ms Teresa Tumwet - Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	Kenyan
10	Prof. Judith Kimiywe - Kenyatta University	Kenyan
11	Ms. Irene Makori - Kenyatta National Hospital (KNH)	Kenyan
12	Prof. Anselimo Makokha - Jomo Kenyatta University Agriculture (JKUAT)	Kenyan
13	Dr. Joseph Mutanga - (NMK)	Kenyan

10 Dec 2013 – Implementing Committee Planning Workshop

No.	Name of participant	Nationality
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1	Dr. Lusike Wasilwa (KARI)	Kenyan
2	Prof. Judith Kimiywe - Kenyatta University	Kenyan
3	Prof. Mary Abukutsa – (JKUAT)	Kenyan
4	Ms. Eunice Mutemi – (NASCOP)	Kenyan
5	Dr. Desterio Nyamongo – (KARI Genebank)	Kenyan
6	Mr. John Ndungu -	Kenyan
7	Ms. Teresa Tumwet – (MoA)	Kenyan
8	Ms. Violet Kirigua – (KARI)	Kenyan
9	Prof. Anselimo Makokha – (JKUAT)	Kenyan
10	Mrs. Rosemary Ngaruro – (MoH)	Kenyan
11	Dr. Joseph Mutanga – (NMK)	Kenyan
12	Dr. Victor Wasike – (KARI)	Kenyan

Sri Lanka

4 July 2013 – National Steering Committee Meeting - Colombo		
No.	Name of participant	Nationality
1	Mr. B.M.U.D. Basnayake	Sri Lankan
2	N.K.G.K, Nemmewatta	Sri Lankan
3	Ms. Padma Abekoon	Sri Lankan
4	Mr. Ajith Silva	Sri Lankan
5	Mr. Lalith Haturusinghe	Sri Lankan
6	Mr. Kithsiri Perera	Sri Lankan
7	Mr. K.B. Wahundeniya	Sri Lankan
8	Mr. Ariyarthne	Sri Lankan
9	Ms. Renuka Jayathissa	Sri Lankan
10	Dr. Nimal Perera	Sri Lankan
11	Dr. S. Wijesundara	Sri Lankan
12	Dr. Dishna Ratnayake	Sri Lankan
13	Dr. Kurupparachchi	Sri Lankan
14	Dr. Shanthy Gunawardana	Sri Lankan

Turkey

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2-4 September 2013 - Expert Group Meeting - Kastamonu/Ilgaz		
No.	Name of participant	Nationality
1	Rukiye Murat DURAN	Turkey
2	Sevinç KARABAK	Turkey
3	Kadir Emre ÖZALTIN	Turkey
4	Orhan EREN	Turkey
5	Ergül TERZİOĞLU	Turkey
6	Hüsniye KILINÇARSLAN	Turkey
7	Mehtap ÖZBAKIR ÖZER	Turkey
8	Dr.Saadet Tuğrul AY	Turkey
9	Dr.Necla TAŞ	Turkey
10	Dr.Kürşad ÖZBEK	Turkey
11	Birgül GÜNER	Turkey
12	Dr.Ayfer TAN	Turkey
13	Hilal YÜCE ARSLAN	Turkey
14	Dr. İsa ÖZKAN	Turkey

11 September 2013 - Expert Group Meeting - Ankara		
No.	Name of participant	Nationality
1	Dr. İsa ÖZKAN	Turkey
2	Dr.Kürşad ÖZBEK	Turkey
3	Birgül GÜNER	Turkey
4	Danny HUNTER	Bioversity International
5	Janice ALBERT	FAO

12 September 2013 - Expert Group Meeting - Ankara		
No.	Name of participant	Nationality
1	Dr.Kürşad ÖZBEK	Turkey
2	Hüsniye KILINARSLAN	Turkey
3	Ergül TERZİOĞLU	Turkey
4	Nurcan A. GÜZELSOY	Turkey
5	Orhan EREN	Turkey
6	Dr.Saadet Tuğrul AY	Turkey
7	Dr.Ayfer TAN	Turkey

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8	Onur KARAAĞAÇ	Turkey
9	Janice ALBERT	FAO
10	Dr. İsa ÖZKAN	Turkey
11	Danny HUNTER	Bioversity International
12	Hilal YÜCE ARSLAN	Turkey
13	Birgül GÜNER	Turkey

9 December 2013 - Training - Ankara

No.	Name of participant	Nationality
1	Nurgül SARI	Turkey
2	Rukiye M. DURAN	Turkey
3	Dr. Onur KARAAĞAÇ	Turkey
4	Rahmi TAŞÇI	Turkey
5	Sevinç KARABAK	Turkey
6	Hilal YÜCE ARSLAN	Turkey
7	Ayfer ALTUNTAŞ	Turkey
8	Dr.Saadet Tuğrul AY	Turkey
9	Dr. Aylin KABAŞ	Turkey
10	Dr. Ahu ÇINAR	Turkey
11	Fırat AYAS	Turkey
12	Dr. Necla TAŞ	Turkey
13	Serdar AYDEMİR	Turkey
14	Neşe ADANACIOĞLU	Turkey
15	Ümmügülsün YILDIZ	Turkey

25 Dec 2013 - Expert Group Meeting - İzmir/Menemen

No.	Name of participant	Nationality
1	Dr. İsa ÖZKAN	Turkey
2	Birgül GÜNER	Turkey
3	Ayfer ALTUNTAŞ	Turkey
4	Serdar AYDEMİR	Turkey
5	Dr.Ayfer TAN	Turkey
6	Dr.Kürşad ÖZBEK	Turkey
7	Sevinç KARABAK	Turkey

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8	Dr.Saadet Tuğrul AY	Turkey
9	Nurcan A.GÜZELSOY	Turkey

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

No	Type ¹¹	Title	Author(s) Editor(s)	Publisher	ISBN	Publication date
1	E-Book	<i>Diversifying Food and Diets: Using Agricultural Biodiversity to Improve Nutrition and Health</i>	Fanzo J., Hunter D., Borelli T., Mattei F (eds)	Earthscan	9781849714563	Jan 2014
1	Website	Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition website and case studies www.b4fn.org	GPMU			Ongoing
1	Peer-review article	The contribution of forests to sustainable diets. <i>Unasylva</i> 241, Vol 64, 2013/2 . http://www.fao.org/docrep/019/i3482e/i3482e.pdf	Vinceti B, Ickowitz A, Powell B, Kehlenbeck K, Termote C, Cogill B and Hunter D	FAO		Nov 2013
1	Peer-review article	The Contribution of Forests and Trees to Sustainable Diets. <i>Sustainability</i> 2013, 5(11), 4797-4824; doi:10.3390/su5114797 http://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/5/11/4797	Vinceti B, Termote C, Ickowitz A, Powell B, Kehlenbeck K and Hunter D	Sustainability		Dec 2013
1	Conference poster	<i>Determination of the health status, the nutritional and food security situation of young children and their carers in the Busia District of Western Kenya.</i> Poster presented at the Third International Conference on Neglected and Underutilized Species: for a Food-Secure Africa. Accra, Ghana, 25-27 September 2013.	Mutemi E, Kimiye J and Wasike V			Sep 2013
1	Conference poster	<i>Enabling policies and practices for neglected and underutilized species (NUS): the case of aquatic food plants in Sri Lanka.</i> Oral presentation presented at the Third International Conference on Neglected and Underutilized Species: for a Food-Secure Africa. Accra, Ghana, 25-27 September	Parmia K, Darshana S, Wijeyasekara RGS, Randeni L and Ratnayake S			Sep 2013

¹¹ Documents and printed material types are: Report to inter-governmental meeting, technical publication, meeting report, technical/substantive report, brochures, media releases, etc.

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		2013.				
1	Media release	Você tem fome de quê? A biodiversidade alimentar como elemento estratégico para a conservação e uso sustentável da biodiversidade. http://www.biota.org.br/?p=4406	Paula Drummond de Castro	Biota +10		Oct 2013
1	Media release	<i>Camila Oliveira on NBSAPs revision in Brazil.</i> http://povertyandconservation.info/en/pages/camila-oliveira-nbsaps-revision-brazil	IIED	Poverty and Conservation		Nov 2013
1	Media release	<i>Unlocking the potential of wild edibles.</i> IUCN CEESP/SSC Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group (SULi). Issue 7 - December 2013	Borelli T and Hunter D.			Dec 2013

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Name of Project Manager:		Name of Project Manager Supervisor:	
Signature:	Date:	Signature:	Date:

List of Annexes

- ❖ **Annex 1.** Minutes of the Meeting of the 2nd International Steering Committee, 18-21 November 2013, Rome, Italy
- ❖ **Annex 2.** Programme for Training course on: Value Chain promotion and Marketing of Agrobiodiversity, 24-26 November 2013, Rome, Italy
- ❖ **Annex 3.** Training within the GEF project on: Assessing biodiversity indicators through food consumption surveys, 27-28 November 2013, FAO, Rome, Italy
- ❖ **Annex 4.** Training within the GEF project on: Principles of food composition data and their use, 28-29 November 2013, FAO, Rome, Italy
- ❖ **Annex 5.** Turkey pilot sites and target species
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