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-FAO-GEF January - June 2014

Young wild herb collector during the Alaçatı Herb Festival, Turkey – Bioversity/D. Hunter

Women groups displaying traditional foods during the Busia project launch, Kenya – Bioversity/D. Hunter

Stands at Organic Food Week promoting agrobiodiversity of the Cerrado, Brazil – C. Oliveira

Kandyan Market, Sri Lanka- M. Goode

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UNEP-FAO
Half Yearly Progress Report

Reporting Period: **From:** January 2014 **To** June 2014

1. PROJECT GENERAL INFORMATION

Project Title:	*Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use for Improved Human Nutrition and Well-being*

Executing Agency:	Bioversity International

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)

Geographical Scope:	Global

Participating Countries:	Brazil, Kenya, Sri Lanka and Turkey

Project actual start date	UNEP - Nov 2011 FAO - Feb 2013	**Project intended completion date**	UNEP - Oct 2016 FAO – Mar 2018	**Project expected completion date**	

2. PROJECT PROGRESS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

2.1 Narrative of project progress during the past semester[1]

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Knowledge base

Since the last report, countries have made considerable headway in this Component particularly with regard to prioritizing targets species for food composition analysis and undertaking gap analyses of food composition data for those species for which nutrient data is missing or incomplete. Collectively, countries will generate nutrition data for the 154 species listed in **Annex 1**. Turkey has analysed 33 of the 41 target species for water content, vitamin C and important micronutrients. In Brazil partnerships with the Collaboration Centres on School Food and Nutrition (CECANEs) will enable data collection for over 94 underutilised species. Worth mentioning is also the pilot testing in Brazil of FAO´s guidelines for the inclusion of biodiversity indicators in national food consumption surveys. Kenya and Sri Lanka are slightly behind schedule in delivering on this Component, however, training workshops by FAO will be carried out in the second half of 2014 to assist with the setting up of a national nutritional database and to build capacity for documenting biodiversity indicators for food composition and consumption, including addressing the issue of priority species and compositional analysis in light of local capacity. Baseline surveys have been completed in all countries and it is expected that other activities under this Component, which are closely linked to progress in the two remaining technical components, will be completed by 2014. All countries are considering options for the funding and hosting of national databases on biodiversity for food and nutrition and associated traditional knowledge.

Policy and Regulatory Framework

All countries have established cross-sectoral national policy working groups which are revising existing national legislation to identify entry points for the mainstreaming of biodiversity for food and nutrition. Agricultural, nutrition and biodiversity policies are being scrutinised for gaps and opportunities where the BFN initiative can make an impact. During the reporting period, Brazil took preliminary steps to develop an interactive e-learning course on mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into nutrition practices targeting national stakeholders. Talks are ongoing with São Paulo University, Bioversity and the Earth Institute at Columbia University to expand the course into a mainstreaming tool for practitioners and decision-makers worldwide.
Extensive market surveys were carried out in Turkey to determine marketing options for nutritionally-promising species.

Increased awareness and outscaling

Considerable efforts were devoted to this Component by all countries. National and regional diversity fairs were organized in the first half of 2014 in Brazil, Kenya and Turkey where local biodiversity and associated traditional knowledge were showcased to the general public. National conferences were organized around this topic and activities of the BFN initiative highlighted in all occasions.
At the global level, milestones include the online publication of the *Diversity for Food and Diets* book which was made available for free download on the BFN and Bioversity websites at the beginning of 2014 and which continues to be the number one downloaded publication from these sites, as well as the production of a video underlining the importance of BFN for food security in Sri Lanka. The BFN website was updated with new content, newsletters released and contributions to thematic blogs provided on the importance of biodiversity for food and nutrition. The project also received considerable attention during the 18th meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSSTA) of the CBD (Montreal 23-28 June 2014) and talks are ongoing with the CBD and WHO for the joint preparation of a *Technical Series* highlighting the links between biodiversity and health. Links with other global initiatives such as the Biodiversity and Community Health Initiative (BaCH) and the Landscapes for People Food and Nature (LPFN) have been strengthened over the past semester.

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

Project Management

National Steering Committees and Site Level meetings were carried out regularly in all countries to determine stakeholder roles and responsibilities, identify activities for 2014 and monitor project progress. Furthermore, country visits were carried out by the Global Project Coordinator to Kenya, Sri Lanka and Turkey to monitor project progress. An online platform and repository for the exchange of project information between BFN partners has been set up by Bioversity's IT services to facilitate project management and the collection of information for reporting. The GPMU is currently reviewing the architecture of the dedicated Sharepoint platform and will ask countries for feedback in the second half of 2014. Training on the use of the platform will be provided to countries and other project partners during the 3rd ISC meeting in December 2014. We acknowledge additional support to the Project provided through Bioversity International by the CGIAR Consortium Research Program on Agriculture for Improved Nutrition and Health (A4NH).

Component 1 – Knowledge Base

Output 1.1 Assessments of nutritional value of agrobiodiversity and associated traditional knowledge (ATK) is carried out in three ecosystems Turkey and Sri Lanka, one ecosystem in Kenya and at national level in Brazil

Activities 1.1.1 through 1.1.4 have been largely completed by all countries, although some country gaps exist in 1.1.4 assessing the baseline status of community biodiversity for food and nutrition (including loss of food options), dietary diversity and nutritional and health status of communities at pilot sites. Most of the data under this activity have been collected but results are still being analysed and reports completed. In Sri Lanka complete assessments have been carried out for one of the three sites (see **Annexes** 3 and 4), agrobiodiversity assessment data is being analysed for the second site and baseline surveys have to be carried out for the third site, which was recently changed. In Turkey, reports are expected in the second half of 2014, while dietary intake surveys have yet to be completed in Kenya. In the current reporting period, countries have mainly focused on activity 1.1.7 referring to establishing priority species and carrying out food composition analysis, mainly in Turkey (see **Annex** 1). Regarding 1.1.6 countries have reported data collection, but also delays in data analysis, perhaps due to the difficulty in determining what to measure. Activities 1.1.8 and 1.1.9 are scheduled to commence after June 2014.

Brazil

Central to Brazil's efforts under this component in 2014 is the establishment of a "task force" aimed at compiling good quality national food composition data using the FAO-INFOODS methodology. To this end, a one-year scholarship set up by the Brazilian Foundation for Biodiversity (Fundação Brasileira para a Biodiversidade – FUNBIO) has given six Masters students from the Federal Universities of Ceará (UFC), Goiás (UFGO) and São Paulo (UNIFESP) the opportunity to become skilled in using the above methodology to compile existing data on target species. Each MSc student is linked to a different Collaboration Centre on School Food and Nutrition (CECANE) and will be responsible for reviewing existing food and nutritional data for different target species at the regional level. The CECANE hosted by UFC in Ceará will assess the nutritional information of **54** plant species from the Brazilian Northeast, UFGO will look at **14** species from the Middle-western region and UNIFESP will focus on **10** fruit species in the Southeast. The team is being joined by one undergraduate student from the Federal University of Pará (UFPA) and a senior researcher from Rio Grande do Sul Federal University (UFRGS) who will respectively compile data on target species in the country's northern region and on **16** underutilized edible fruit species from the South. Initially, research will involve the systematic and quantitative review of secondary data sources available on the Internet, food composition tables, as well as reports, dissertations, theses and other grey literature. 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 or where considerable gaps exist within a species. A preliminary survey of composition data available for the target species is available in **Annex 2**.

The task force attended a workshop entitled *Introduction to the FAO-INFOODS Methodology for the Compilation of Food Composition Data* that was organised in early May 2014 in São Paulo and in early June in Fortaleza with

participation from other students and faculty members who are directly involved with the BFN project activities. The building of national capacity in this field will facilitate the setting up of "Regional Centres for food composition data" within Federal Universities and will enable Brazil to feed information on target agricultural biodiversity into national and international databases as part of project outputs. Generated data will be also be used by MSc students to develop at least one scientific article and one paper each for presentation at a thematic conference.

Further information regarding institutional knowledge of these foods will be generated by the CECANE of the Federal University of Santa Caterina (UFSC), which has included in its programme of work for 2014/2015 an assessment of the awareness of biodiverse foods by professionals working with the National School Meals Programme (PNAE). The survey will target nutritionists, managers, school cooks, as well as family farmers and evaluate whether these foods are currently included in school meals.

In the remaining half of 2014 agreements with the CECANEs of Goiás (Centre-west), Minas Gerais (Southeast) and Bahia (Northeast) will be drawn up for their involvement in training targets groups to assess local agrobiodiversity and foods, and collection of associated traditional knowledge (Activity 1.1.3 to 1.1.5). Activities include the documentation of food-associated traditional knowledge among local communities and government bodies; assessing the impact of government programs on the food consumption biodiversity indicators and monitoring agrobiodiversity production and consumption in cities and states in collaboration with the National Supply Company (CONAB).

Kenya

Baseline assessments have been completed in the project site, except for the dietary intake surveys. Following initial participatory research with three communities in Busia and subsequent consultations with national agriculture and nutrition experts, a list of twenty species was prioritised for food composition analysis. Species include cereals, leafy vegetables, tubers, legumes, mushrooms, fruit, poultry and fish. (See **Annex** 1). Due to the limited funds available to Kenya for this activity and the need to optimize resources, species were limited in number and chosen using the following criteria:

1. Species that are commonly consumed and for which some data exists in National Food Composition Tables (NFCT). In some cases (i.e. sweet potato), new fortified varieties are being developed and released for which data is yet unavailable. Foods in this category include taro and green grams for which nutrition data is incomplete;
2. Species that are commonly consumed in the study area but for which data is lacking in NFCT;
3. Traditional species that are important staples in the study site, that are threatened with extinction and for which some data is available in NFCT. These include sorghum and finger millet varieties;
4. Species that are important in the study area, that are threatened with extinction and for which data is missing in the NFCT.

An assessment of accredited laboratories in Kenya for undertaking food composition analyses revealed that none are suitable for this purpose. Consequently, talks are ongoing with BFN project partners in Turkey for the analysis to be carried out there. It should be noted that food composition data is also missing for many local mushrooms, wild fruits, edible insects, small livestock and traditional leafy vegetables, some of which are threatened with extinction.

Sri Lanka

Biodiversity and nutritional surveys were completed for two of the three project sites and selected ecosystems. Comprehensive socio-economic information was collected in Udukumbura in the mid country, wet zone of Sri Lanka (representative of the Kandyan homegarden ecosystem) and in Gampola in the dry zone (Village tank-based ecosystem) including baseline data on agricultural and livestock biodiversity. Results are available in **Annexes 3 and 4**, whereas results of the dietary diversity assessments are still being analysed. Due to difficulties in accessing the third identified study area – Ambathanna – it was decided that this be replaced by Rambukkana located in the mid-country wet zone in traditional rice farming areas. Information on nutritional knowledge attitudes and practices, health assessments, food-associated traditional knowledge and food cultures and loss of food options have yet to be collected in all three sites.

In March 2014 a Country Partners' meeting was organized in Colombo bringing together the project team, partner institutions and other relevant stakeholders to discuss field activities for 2014 and to finalize the list of priority species to target for food composition analysis. Seven traditional rice varieties (*Oryza sativa* L.) - Suwandel, Kalu heenaty, Kuruluthuda, Madathawalu, Pachchaperumal, Pokkali and Suduru Samba, five banana varieties (*Musa spp.*) - Ambul, Seeni, Kolikuttu, Anamalu and Rathabala, four varieties of yam (*Dioscorea* spp.) - Rajaala White, Rajaala purple, Kukulala and Walala, one variety of finger millet (*Eleusine coracana*), two varieties of eggplant (*Solanum melongena*) - Wambatu, and Talanabatu - and one variety of jackfruit (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*) were selected as target species largely for their food security and marketing potential (see **Annex 1**).

Preliminary data from the two Masters students from the University of Ghent have provided initial insights into the contribution of wild and cultivated plants to local diets. Consecutive 24-hour food recalls, food frequency questionnaires and anthropometric measurements carried out near the Sinharaja forest on 38 households and in Udukumbura in the Kandy district on 83 households highlighted that meat and eggs feature prominently in local diets and that refined rice is the carbohydrate of choice. Vegetables, it seems, are consumed in very small proportions and fruit is barely consumed – far from the minimum 400g of fruit and vegetables per day recommended by the World Health Organization. In the Sinharaja forest site, it was found that underweight in non-pregnant non-lactating women between 18-49 years of age was 26% with similar percentages recorded for overweight and obesity. Results for underweight appear much higher than data recorded in the Nutrition and Food Security Assessment carried out in Sri Lanka in 2009 in collaboration with UNICEF and the World Food Programme. Overweight, on the other hand, is in line with national estimates. Survey results from the Sinharaja forest study also indicate that communities living in this area rely mostly on growing tea or working on tea plantations for their income and tend to purchase their food from the market rather than grow it. These findings are in line with a recent review by Pushpakumara et al. (2012) who reported that homegardens in the wet zone of Sri Lanka have increasingly been replaced by cash crop cultivation and that traditional homegarden species, which once provided a diversity of foods and medicinal plants to the household as well as a safety net in case of crop failure, have been relegated to growing along property boundaries. The two students are defending their theses in the second half 2014, after which the final results of their studies will become publicly available.

The recruitment of additional postgraduate students to facilitate data and information gathering is being considered by the NPMU. Working in collaboration with the *Traditional Knowledge Task Force* and other relevant partners, students could help document traditional foodways, food cultures, and traditional food recipes including approaches to preservation, processing and preparation that fall under the scope of the BFN project. Furthermore, they could record loss of options for food and nutrition security resulting from erosion of biodiversity and other causes (Activity 1.1.6) as well as consolidate nationally available data, with specific information from pilot sites (Activity 1.1.5).

Plans for the second half of 2014 under this component include the organization of a technical training/workshop delivered by FAO in September 2014 to address current gaps and bottlenecks in relation to activities which fall under Outputs 1.2 and 1.3, namely to assist with the setting up of a national nutritional database and to build capacity for documenting biodiversity indicators for food composition and consumption. Plans are also underway for the organization of a national two-day symposium on *Biodiversity and Nutrition Security* to be held back-to-back with the 3rd International Steering Committee being hosted by Sri Lanka at the end of the year (Dec 2014). The next National Steering Committee meeting will be held on 3 July 2014.

Turkey

In the first half of 2014 data collection methodology and sampling protocols were finalised and training of enumerators for the assessment of local biodiversity for food and nutrition and associated traditional knowledge in the pilot sites completed. Surveys targeting local markets, local food restaurants, supermarkets and a select number of villages in the three eco-geographically distinct pilot sites (Black Sea, Mediterranean and Aegean regions) were carried out to document information on the trade and consumption of wild edibles, preparation and cooking methods as well as to collect agroecological and socio-economic data at the village and household level. Information was also recorded among wild edible plant collectors on collection sites, harvesting seasons and on the availability of local varieties, land races, wild plants and wild mushrooms. In the Aegean region, where sampling is now complete, 7 village questionnaires, 61 food consumption questionnaires and 17 collector

questionnaires were gathered to date. In the Black Sea region 90 questionnaires (40 targeting producers and 50 consumers) were completed for einkorn wheat (*Triticum monococcum*); 90 questionnaires (40 targeting collectors and 50 consumers) were completed for other target species. In the Mediterranean region five village questionnaires, 16 food consumption questionnaires and 14 collector questionnaires were completed to date. Regarding dietary intake, the estimation of amounts consumed is rather rough and will not permit a good estimation of nutrient intakes from these wild foods, nor will the collected data permit to indicate the percentage of consumers of the wild foods in the population. The collected information is however suitable for the selection of the wild food per region for special production and marketing as foreseen in the project. 41 of the most-commonly consumed wild edible plants, mushrooms and land races from the project sites were prioritised for food composition analysis (see **Annex** 1), based on their nutrition potential, existing market opportunities and multi-user functionality. Botanical samples of 33 of these species representing at least 10 different locations were collected in the first half of 2014 using standardised procedures for sample selection, preservation and transformation. Samples in their vegetative stage were collected mostly from the wild in the project sites, with a few exceptions collected in village markets due to time constraints. A sampling form including a detailed description of species collected, scientific name, local name, sampling region and harvesting time was used to record information. To ensure sample quality and prevent deterioration, samples were promptly sent to the Central Research institute of Food and Feed Control in Bursa where composite samples were produced by combining primary samples. The edible and inedible parts of each species were separated and measures taken to avoid contamination during sample preparation for nutrient composition analysis (e.g. cutting, mincing and grinding). Samples were then stored under controlled conditions for subsequent analysis using validated methods. Analysis of water content, vitamin C and minerals (Calcium, Iron, Magnesium, Phosphorus, Potassium, Sodium, Zinc and Copper) were completed and results analysed for 33 of the 41 species listed. Fat, protein, ash, carbohydrates and dietary fibre analysis have been carried out. Other water soluble vitamins and fat soluble vitamins analysis will be being carried out once method validation has been tested. Detailed reports for sampling at each site are available from the GPMU upon request. The eight remaining species will be collected in autumn 2014 when they become available and nutrient composition analysis carried out.

Output 1.2 National portal on local foods, containing databases on nutritional properties of agrobiodiversity and associated traditional knowledge (ATK), developed in each country relying on pre-existing infrastructure and linked to relevant national and global nutritional databases

Brazil

Talks are ongoing with representatives of the Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger (MDS) who in 2013 expressed interest in funding and hosting the national biodiversity nutritional database. Setting up of the database is also being discussed with the Intersectoral Board of Food and Nutrition Security (Câmara Intersetorial de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional - CAISAN) that could play a crucial role in positively influencing the Federal Government to commit funds for the creation and maintenance of the information system. Furthermore, in the first half of 2014, a partnership agreement was submitted for review for cooperation between the BFN project and the Information System on Brazilian Biodiversity[2] (SiBBr) being developed under the initiative “Improving Brazilian capacity to conserve and use biodiversity through information management and use” of the Ministry of Science Technology and Innovation (MCTI). The system will bring together fragmented information on Brazilian biodiversity and ecosystems currently scattered across databases in various government agencies and other sources. Under the agreement it is expected that SiBBr will include in its database food composition information and associated traditional knowledge generated by the project (and primarily linked to the target species drawn from the *Plants for the Future Initiative*) to support scientific research and political decision-making.

Kenya

Data sharing agreements with the six key national agrobiodiversity nutritional data holders will be drafted in the second half of 2014 once the host organization for the nutritional database has been identified. A decision will be reached in the second half of 2014, when a meeting will bring together senior representatives of the Kenya

[2] http://www.sibbr.gov.br/

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 from the CGIAR Centres, Farm Concern International (FCI), Agricultural Information Resource Centre (AIRC), Rural outreach program (ROP Africa) and the Global Alliance For Improved Nutrition (GAIN) will also be invited.

Sri Lanka

Key national agrobiodiversity nutritional data holders were identified and include 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.
During the National Steering Committee meeting held in March 2014, it was suggested that a consultant be hired to undertake an assessment of the current national capacity and infrastructure for database management. To address current gaps and bottlenecks in relation to output 1.2 a FAO technical training/workshop will be organized in Oct/Nov 2014.

Turkey

National agrobiodiversity nutritional data holders were identified and collaborative agreements established with the Ministry of Health, the Universities of Gazi, Selcuk and Akdeniz as well as the Association of Turkish Dieticians and the Association of Siyez Producers (NGOs) to provide information for the national portal on the nutritional properties of local foods and ATK. In the second half of 2014 national food and nutritional data recently published by Ministry of Health will be reviewed for inclusion in the national portal along with additional information to be shortly obtained from the above-mentioned NGOs.
A consultant who was recruited to develop the national portal and database on edible biodiversity and associated traditional knowledge has drafted the portal web page that was presented during the National Technical Scientific Advisory Committee (NTSAC) meeting held on 3-4 March 2014 in Ankara. The Web page will be modified and finalised following recommendations stemming from the NTSAC meeting.

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

Brazil

In 2014, six MSc students enrolled in the Federal Universities of Ceará (UFC), Goiás (UFGO) and São Paulo (UNIFESP) will be reviewing existing food and nutritional data for different target species at the regional level (see output 1.1).

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 2015.

In the first half of 2014, the NPMU in collaboration with the University of São Paulo completed the pilot testing of FAO´s guidelines for the inclusion of biodiversity indicators in national food consumption surveys. The process included:

- Preparing a list of sub-species diversity available in the study area and botanically reviewing the cultivar/breed/variety names
- Adapting the 24 hour recall form and/or instructions for enumerators to assist in capturing food biodiversity information
- Preparing visual aids for respondents such as a photo book with photos of the varieties to be studied and local names used for each variety
- Pre-testing the questionnaire and visual aids
- Conducting the dietary assessment study

Banana (*Musa x paradisiaca* L.) and lettuce (*Lactuca sativa*) were chosen to test the guidelines as they contribute

to the dietary intake of vitamin A and vitamin C, they are among the five most frequently purchased food items in the city of São Paulo and at least three distinguishable varieties of the species are available in local markets. Using a photo book expressly prepared for this exercise that describes the different varieties/cultivars of each species, trained enumerators interviewed 30 women and 26 men (aged 19-49) using the 24 hour recall dietary assessment tool. The study concludes that the biodiversity indicators provide sufficient information on the contribution of biodiversity to diets and can easily be included in dietary assessment tools. It recommends, however, performing a detailed analysis of the nutritional data available for each food group which is generally very limited. A detailed description of the survey process and methodology is available in **Annex** 5.

Further, the national project coordinator was invited to be part of the "Task Force on Traditional, Indigenous and Cultural Foods of the International Union of Nutritional Sciences (IUNS)" which is charged with reviewing and informing indigenous food systems and representing the nutritional advantages and/or disadvantages of these systems. The BFN Project in Brazil has proposed to contribute to this task by producing nutrient composition data of traditional/underutilized edible species to be made available in national and international food composition database.

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 Wagenigen University, The Netherlands, on food composition analysis. In early 2014 two new members respectively from the Ministry of Health and from NASCOP joined the group bringing to the table nutrition management expertise and leadership. In a two day meeting held on 12-13 June 2014, it was decided that activities 1.3.1 through to 1.3.5 will be carried out in the remaining half of 2014 following a FAO-INFOODS training to be held in August 2014.

Sri Lanka

A consultant will be hired to undertake an assessment of the current national capacity and infrastructure for nutritional compositional analysis. To address gaps and bottlenecks in relation to output 1.3 a FAO technical training/workshop is expected to be organized in Oct/Nov 2014.

Turkey

On 25-26 June 2014, 15 people attended a national training delivered by FAO in Bursa in the Central Research Institute of Food and Feed Control (GIDA) on "The contribution of biodiversity indicators for food composition". Items discussed included food biodiversity, the correlation between biodiversity and nutrition as well as the impact of food biodiversity on dietary adequacy. Information was provided on nutrition indicators for biodiversity, the definition of food composition and food consumption indicators at the food level and food component level and criteria for the inclusion or exclusion of foods under indicators 1 and 2. Setting up of a national food composition database was also discussed.

In preparation for the training, a literature review was carried out to document national articles, food consumption surveys and laboratory reports containing food composition data. These are available from the GPMU upon request. During the meeting, the Food composition coordinator, Nurcan Guzelsoy, presented ongoing activities being carried out for the food composition indicators. Information was provided on the sampling protocols, sampling forms, name and number of collected species from three pilot sites (Black Sea, Aegean Sea, and Mediterranean Region) and on the composition analysis that has been carried on 33 out of the 41 target species.

Component 2 – Policy and Regulatory Framework

Under output 2.1 Activities 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 have been completed by all countries. With the exception of Brazil, which has a well established cross-sectoral national policy platform in place, other countries made significant progress in identifying key change agents in relevant national institutions and engaging them in discussions for the mainstreaming of agrobiodiversity into relevant national strategies. Under output 2.2, the main country focus

during the reporting period has been on activity 2.2.1 devoted to reviewing national policies and strategies and identifying barriers and opportunities for mainstreaming biodiversity for nutrition. Considerable progress was also made at the global level in engaging relevant agencies and treaties for the mainstreaming of BFN.

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

Brazil

As part of the process to revise its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) by 2015, the Ministry of the Environment coordinated the establishment of an *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 national biodiversity loss. Having recognised limited awareness of the importance of biodiversity as one of the main drivers for loss, participants identified actions and capacity they could contribute to in order to curtail these problems. On 3 September 2013, twenty *National Biodiversity Targets* for the period 2011-2020 were approved by the National Commission on Biodiversity (CONABIO). Closely linked to the Aichi Targets of the CBD, the *Targets* focus on national priorities. During the first semester of 2014, links were established between the causes of biodiversity loss identified in the *Action Plan* and the *National Biodiversity Targets*, along with priorities for monitoring (Activity 2.1.4). The *Action Plan*, which is currently being revised by partners, is due for publication in the second half of 2014 and will highlight the highly participatory consultation process use for its development.

Kenya

A cross-sectoral national policy working group was formed and TORs developed for its members. 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. Consultative cross-sectoral meetings were held to discuss the drafting of an action plan to build capacity and awareness of policy options and mainstreaming tools. Replacement of the Chief Nutritionist at the Ministry of Health has delayed activities somewhat, but the NPC has already engaged the incoming officer to take on relevant activities linked to this Component in the remaining half of 2014.

Sri Lanka

During the National Steering Committee held in March 2014, a cross-sectoral team made up of representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, the Health Department and Wayamba University was established to review the National Nutrition Policy and prepare guidelines for its revision to include the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity.

Turkey

During the National Technical Scientific Advisory Committee (NTSAC) meeting held on 3-4 March 2014 in Ankara, members of the national cross-sectoral policy working group were nominated by representatives of the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, of the Education Department, Extension and Publication Services of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock as well as the Alaçatı Culture and Art Association, Foça Slow Food and the Siyez Producers Association. Terms of reference for the group will be developed once the nominated members have accepted a position in the group.

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

Global

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

The BFN initiative has been working closely with the Secretariat of the CBD (SCBD) on a range of issues and opportunities for the mainstreaming of biodiversity for food and nutrition. The BFN initiative, together with other partners, has been invited to participate in the development of the *State of Knowledge Review on the Interlinkages*

between Biodiversity and Health which is being jointly coordinated by the CBD and the World Health Organization (WHO), which will be officially launched during the Twelfth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD (COP12) being held in Korea from 6-17 October 2014. This provides an opportunity to promote the importance of biodiversity for food and nutrition and the need for greater mainstreaming. During the first half of 2014, a set of draft key messages were prepared by the CBD/WHO and tabled at the Eighteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA-18) in Montreal, Canada (23-28 June 2014). These key messages are contained in the UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/18/INF/15 document that was reviewed and commented on during the Biodiversity and Health agenda item (9.7) by SBSTTA. During this plenary session, 17 strong interventions were made from Parties and Organizations all of whom unanimously supported previous, ongoing and future biodiversity and health activities. These interventions included three from BFN country partners – Sri Lanka, Turkey and Brazil. These positive interventions have contributed to the (unprecedented!) decision on biodiversity and human health that emerged from SBSTTA 18, including its mentions of biodiversity for food and nutrition and the request for strengthened collaboration with Bioversity International and FAO. The BFN initiative was also invited to participate in a parallel side event at SBSTTA on biodiversity and health linkages. Sri Lanka (**Annex** 6), Turkey and Brazil as well as UNEP were able to participate on behalf of BFN and made presentations and comments in support of the project and the role of biodiversity for food and nutrition. A communiqué on the side event is being prepared by the SCBD and further details regarding the above mentioned SBSTTA-18 recommendation are available from the GPMU.

The BFN initiative was also invited with other partner organizations to map out the next critical steps for the completion and launch of the *State of Knowledge Review on the Interlinkages between Biodiversity and Health* publication at COP 12 in Korea in October 2014. In 2013, the Kenya NPC participated in the Africa regional CBD/WHO consultation *Regional Workshop on the Inter-Linkages between Human Health and Biodiversity in Africa* (2-5 April 2013, Maputo, Mozambique) as part of the development of this publication. COP12 will provide an opportunity to again highlight the importance of mainstreaming biodiversity for food and nutrition and a number of associated events are being planned.

World Parks Congress

The above mentioned *State of Knowledge Review on the Interlinkages between Biodiversity and Health* publication will also be showcased at the forthcoming IUCN World Parks Congress (WPC2014) in Sydney (12-19 November 2014). The BFN initiative was invited by the SCBD to help with the planning and submission of two proposed side events at WPC2014 which have been officially accepted. The BFN initiative also contributed on the importance of protected areas in safeguarding biodiversity for food and nutrition and its sustainable use to the newly revised and updated 'Protected Area Governance and Management' book which will be launched at WPC2014. This includes contributions to Chapter 6 - *Values And Benefits Of Protected Areas* - and Chapter 25 - *Resource Use and Development*. The book will be published by the Australian National University Press and is the authoritative guide for protected area managers and administrations. The opportunity to contribute highlights the importance of mainstreaming biodiversity for food and nutrition into management plans and actions.

Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA)

At its Fourteenth Regular Session the *Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture* (the Commission) highlighted the importance of biodiversity for food and nutrition and noted that its potential role in nutrition is underexplored and undervalued. It also welcomed the progress FAO had made in this area and its continuing leading role in the CBD's *Cross Cutting Initiative on Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition* (which it co-leads with Bioversity International, and which links closely to the work of the BFN initiative). The Commission requested FAO to develop *Draft Guidelines for Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Policies, Programmes and National and Regional Plans of Action on Nutrition*. The BFN initiative was invited to review and comment on the Draft *Guidelines* which will be reviewed by the Commission's intergovernmental technical working groups in July 2014. Further collaboration is expected with FAO on the development of these Draft Guidelines which will be presented to the Commission's Fifteenth Regular Session in January 2015.

Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2)

The above process to produce a set of Draft Guidelines on mainstreaming biodiversity for food and agriculture will also inform the forthcoming ICN2. The Secretariat for the ICN2 has already included some language on biodiversity into the documents that are currently being negotiated.

Sustainable Development Goals

The above mentioned activities and plans within the biodiversity-related global conventions and treaties are also critically important in informing the post 2015 development agenda, in particular the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). At the beginning of June 2014, the GPMU was called upon by the Secretariat of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA), and as part of concerted action from the Global Crop Diversity Trust (Crop Trust), the ITPGRFA, the CGIAR Consortium Office and Bioversity International, to submit suggestions for suitable indicators to the UN working group charged with formulating a proposed set of sustainable development goals (SDGs) and targets contributing to the post-2015 development agenda. The 21-page zero draft currently under review contains 17 suggested goals and 212 associated targets. Under SDG goal 2, target 2.9 [*achieve by 2030 protection and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity, including through enhanced use and application of the indigenous practices and local and traditional knowledge and through agricultural research and development related to agro-biodiversity and diversity of food*] the GPMU was able to include three indicators that are closely linked to work that countries are carrying out as part of the BFN Initiative. Namely:

- By 2020 food composition data available for five hundred (500) additional local/indigenous agrobiodiversity species reported in the International Network of Food Data Systems (INFOODS)
- By 2020 two hundred (200) food consumption surveys have captured the contribution of local/indigenous agrobiodiversity to human dietary intake
- [Number of] countries adopt policies recommending the use of traditional agrobiodiversity in school and food procurement programmes

The Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, which will meet again formally on 14-18 July 2014 to pull together a balanced, integrated, and universal set of proposed SDGs.

Brazil

In 2014 talks continue for joint collaboration with the National Fund for Education Development (FNDE), the School Feeding Programme (PNAE) and the CECANEs to develop activities 2.2.3, 2.2.4 and 2.2.5 linked to policy reforms and the mainstreaming of agrobiodiversity into relevant policies and practices.
To promote the use of local biodiversity within food and nutrition programmes among key “change agents”, the NPMU is planning to develop an interactive e-learning course on mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into nutrition practices. Initially targeting staff from the 29 Collaboration Centres on School Food and Nutrition (CECANEs), which offer advisory and training activities for nutritionists, school cooks, municipal managers and school councillors (“PNAE actors”) in several Brazilian municipalities, the course will be extended to nutritionists that support PNAE in each municipality (more than 5,000) and who will act as advocates for the enhanced use of biodiversity for food and nutrition. It is expected that trainees will in turn:

- Advise nutritionists and school cooks on the use of local biodiversity to diversify school meals, based on the tools and methods provided by the online course
- Advise family farmers on biodiversity use and sustainable agricultural practices, based on the tools and methods provided by the online course
- Include activities related to “conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for food and nutrition” in events (seminars, fairs

Talks are ongoing between the University of São Paulo, the Earth Institute at Columbia University and Bioversity to use the Brazilian e-learning course as a basis for developing an online course on mainstreaming biodiversity into nutrition practices targeting a broader audience. More information on the online course and its modules is provided in **Annex 7**.

Kenya

A team was established to review national and international policy and strategy guidelines for the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation into nutrition and agriculture programmes. The National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (2011) and the National Environment Policy (2013) are currently being examined for barriers, gaps and

opportunities for mainstreaming to be achieved in Kenya. Consultations will continue with national and county policies developers in the remaining part of 2014. Between 28 and 31 May 2014, the NPMU was invited to participate in a workshop devoted to the revision of the Kenya National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) convened by the Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources. The workshop brought together representatives of key government and non-government agencies to share information, initiate the review process, to establish thematic groups, and identify human resource persons within participating organizations that can be allocated to this exercise. The BFN Initiative will be fully involved in this process to be completed by 2015. A report on the revision of the NBSAP is available in **Annex 8**.

Sri Lanka

The National Nutrition Policy is currently being reviewed to identify suitable entry points for the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

Turkey

National sectoral strategies and action plans are being reviewed to identify suitable entry points for the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. Documents being reviewed include the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) the National Plant Genetic Resources Conservation Programme of the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, the Agricultural Research Master Plan for 2011-2015 of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, the Healthy diet and Active Life Programme of the Turkish Public Health Agency of the Ministry of Health and the Nutrition Friendly Schools Programme of the Ministry of Education. Following this review, policy guidelines and recommendations that promote the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into these sectors will be drafted.

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

Brazil

Capacity building continues for the ten Local Food Production Systems (Arranjo Produtivo Local - APL) listed below that are benefiting from assistance from the Ministry of the Environment to improve their participatory management practices; enhance their production systems and gain access to public policies (PAA, PGPM and the School Feeding Programme) for product sale. Activities with the APLs are expected to continue until March 2015.

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

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 processes 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 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. 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 market surveys are currently being analysed and will be available in the second half of 2014.

Sri Lanka

A new market outlet for agrobiodiversity and traditional foods was opened in Colombo following the successful opening of a similar shop in Peradeniya last year. The two shops have become very popular with consumers. The market outlet is run by women farmers selected among women organizations in the area and subsequently trained by the Women Farmers Extension Program of the Department of Agriculture, a partner of the BFN Project in Sri Lanka.

Turkey

Extensive market surveys were carried out in the first half of 2014 to document information on the marketing of wild edibles in the three pilot sites. In the Aegean region, researchers collected information on the availability of wild edibles along with information on collecting sites and harvesting from 13 local markets in towns and villages across four provinces (Izmir, Balikesir, Mugla and Aydin). In the Mediterranean Region data was collected from 25 local markets in four provinces (Antalya, Adana, Mersin, and Karaman), whereas in the Black Sea Region data was collected from three provinces (Samsun, Kastamonu and Sinop) from 9 local markets. Market surveys have been completed for all pilot sites and data are currently being analysed. Preliminary results indicate good opportunities for the marketing of traditional wild edibles, for example in the Black Sea Region the marketing of einkorn wheat appears promising due to its ease of cultivation and cultural acceptability.

Component 3 – Awareness and Outscaling

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

Global

In January 2014, the book *Diversifying Food and Diets* was made available for free download on the BFN and Bioversity websites. To date, 700 downloads of the book from 51 countries have been recorded making it the most downloaded publication in Bioversity in 2014. Furthermore, the book was quoted as a must-read for Spring 2014 by the *Food Tank*, an influential thought-leader in global food security, and was a special focus of the Bioversity International Annual Report for 2013 (page7).

In the first half of 2014, the GPMU continued to raise the profile of BFN by engaging in awareness raising activities and contributing articles and blog posts to relevant media sources. Highlights include:

- Production of two videos underlining the importance of traditional species for food and nutrition security in Sri Lanka. The videos, one produced by the GPMU and one by the MSc student Michael Goode from the Earth Institute at Columbia University have been published on the BFN Youtube channel.
- A scientific poster on BFN activities in Kenya presented during Bioversity's Science Week in April 2014 (**Annex 9**)
- Wide distribution of the BFN newsletter which now counts 221 subscribers and special issues on project highlights
- Social media outreach through Twitter and through the Biodiversity for Nutrition yahoogroup
- Blog contributions on the work of BFN to the *Australian International Food Security Research Centre* (to be published) and the *Ecoagriculture* blog (to be published)
- Presentations on the work of BFN to visiting students on the importance of conserving biodiversity for food and nutrition security (North Carolina State University – March 2014; Hohenheim University – April 2014)
- Abstracts on BFN experiences submitted to thematic conferences (the International Horticultural Congress

IHC 2014, Tropentag 2014, the 3rd World Congress of Public Health and Nutrition and the World Public Health Nutrition Association WPHNA conference in Oxford 2014, the IUCN World Parks Congress 2014, AGRIFOOD XXI – Food Planet People – Sydney, November 2014)

The BFN website continues to be updated with new content now contains over 20 case studies from 16 countries that showcase best practices for mobilizing and delivering biodiversity to improve dietary.

As mentioned previously in sections above, the BFN Initiative also received considerable attention during the 18th meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSSTA) of the CBD (Montreal 23-28 June 2014) and collaboration has been established with the CBD and WHO for the joint preparation of a *Technical Series* highlighting the links between biodiversity and health.

Brazil

In the first half of The NPMU was engaged in the Portuguese translation of the FAO-INFOODS Food Composition Study Guide Presentations. Primarily designed to be used in Universities, the guide aims to provide nutritionists and all those generating, compiling or using food composition data with basic knowledge and understanding of food composition and food biodiversity. The guide is now available to a broader global community of practitioners thanks to the efforts of the BFN Team in Brazil.
At the same time, the NPMU is raising the profile of the project by contributing to publications that promote the conservation and use of biodiversity for healthier diets. Contributions include a chapter in *"The benefits of contemporary healthy agriculture and food processing industry" in Losso J.N. The Maillard reaction reconsidered. Cooking for Health,* a chapter in "Biodiversity and Sustainable Diets" in Cardoso M.A*. (2014) Nutrição em Saúde Coletiva*, as well as articles and a video on *Sociobiodiversity, Family agriculture and School Meals* produced by national partners PNAE (see section 4.5).
It should be stressed that many initiatives that closely align with BFN project objectives are being organized in Brazil either directly by national project partners or by other GEF-funded projects hosted in different Ministries, by NGOs, universities, gastronomists and famous chefs and by other social movements (e.g. urban gardens projects). A consultant was hired in May 2014 to document these efforts and present them in a "study case" format.

Kenya

Best practices identified for mobilizing biodiversity to improve dietary diversity in Busia include advocacy and creating awareness; capacity building; kitchen and school gardens and value addition, all of which are to be applied in an integrated approach. To spearhead the implementation of these best practices, a site committee was established formed by County representatives from the Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Education, Environment, Public Health and Forestry as well as experts from the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) station in Alupe and the NGO Singi. On 31 May 2014 a meeting was organized to identify suitable entry points for implementing these best practices and roles and responsibilities discussed. While KARI will provide the list of nutritionally promising indigenous foods, the Ministry of Education will i) establish Health Clubs in schools; ii) raise awareness among teachers on BFN; iii) set up school competitions focusing on BFN and promote the use of BFN in school feeding programmes. The Ministry of Health, for its part, will raise awareness of BFN with key focal persons at the community level and community extension workers. Seven extension groups, 10 primary schools, 7 secondary schools and 7 community health units were identified as entry points for implementing the activities. During the meeting in May, it was recommended that technical materials relevant to home gardens, school feeding and value addition practices be urgently shared, harmonized and training carried out by July 2014 when the national and County teams will meet in Busia.

In the meantime, the BFN initiative was highlighted by the NPC during the International Nutrition Conference convened by Kenyatta University between 10 and 13 May 2014 in Mombasa Kenya.

Regarding future activities under this output, the NSC has considered the planning of a *national Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition Congress* to coincide with the 4th International Steering Committee which KARI is planning to host in 2015 and the possibility of developing a 'national scorecard' system for biodiversity for food and nutrition, health and physical activity to rank and identify the healthiest districts and counties and using this as a system to influence policy and practice.

Finally, there is considerable interest in the establishment of community-based botanical gardens in Busia which would act as focal points for the conservation and use of indigenous fruit trees based on community biodiversity management (CBM) approaches.

Sri Lanka

Links were strengthened with the *Landscapes for People, Food and Nature Initiative* (LPFN) which aims to understand and support integrated agricultural landscape approaches to simultaneously meet the goals of agricultural production, ecosystem health and human wellbeing. The initiative, which is being implemented in various landscapes across the globe, will include two of the BFN project pilot sites, the cascade village tank system in Gampola village and the homegarden system in Udukumbura village and will be jointly implemented by the GEF-supported initiatives *Biodiversity for Adaptation to Climate Change* (BACC) and BFN as well as the national NGO Green Movement of Sri Lanka.

From 28-31 May 2014, a capacity building dialogue and focal landscape learning exercise was organized to raise awareness of the initiative and share information on landscape approaches, tools and innovations. The over 150 stakeholders who participated in the meeting were drawn from focal landscape famer groups and government/non government agencies involved in landscape management. The overall aim of the exercise was to build a national stakeholder platform for scaling up Integrated Landscape Management (ILM) in Sri Lanka. Field visits were carried out in the Udukumbura and Gampola pilot sites and participatory assessments of landscape resources undertaken with over 90 men and women farmers who were asked to rank landscape performance using score cards to measure landscape's potential to deliver conservation, production, livelihoods and institutional services. A full report and a list of meeting participants are available in **Annex 10**. A participatory planning workshop was carried out in Gampola to discuss food-based interventions mobilizing agrobiodiversity to improve dietary diversity.

The BFN Global Project Coordinator, who was present at the meeting stressed the importance of analysing the potential trade-offs and synergies between agriculture, environment and nutrition in a given landscape and to study how these relationships change over time as landscapes undergo transitions e.g. agricultural intensification, degradation, urbanization. Ecosystem management practices that promote for better nutrition while also managing for other competing landscapes objectives should be identified along with potential win-win scenarios.

As mentioned earlier, plans are underway for the organization of a national two-day symposium on *Biodiversity and Nutrition Security* to be held back-to-back with the 3rd International Steering Committee being hosted by Sri Lanka at the end of the year (Dec 2014).

Turkey

The NPMU has tasked the web developer who is setting up the national portal and database with creating a dedicated webpage to showcase national best practices for mobilizing biodiversity to improve dietary diversity. Diversity fairs and festivals were identified as a winning approach for the promotion of local agrobiodiversity and traditional cuisine. To this end, the BFN Project Team in Turkey was strongly engaged in the organization of the 5th Alaçatı Herb Festival held on 10-13 April 2014 (www.alacatiotfestivali.com) during which target species and the conservation and sustainable use of traditional agrobiodiversity were promoted. Promotional material and brochures on some of the target species were produced for the occasion (**Annexes 11 to 13**) as well as a recipe book documenting the rich culinary tradition of the region. The project also hosted an exceptionally well attended workshop focusing on the project and the importance of biodiversity for food and nutrition.
Plans are being made for project involvement in the Siyez Festival to be held later in the year in Kastamonu. Siyez is famous for its einkorn wheat variety that tolerates extreme cold weather conditions.

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

Brazil

As part of this activity, an undergraduate course on *Food Composition Data: production, management and use*

based on the INFOODS-FAO e-learning course was developed at the University of São Paulo including a module on biodiversity. Course details are available in **Annex** A-9.
Targeting university professors and students, two workshops were organised presenting the FAO-INFOODS Methodology for the Compilation of Food Composition Data: one in São Paulo (9-10 May 2014) and the other in Fortaleza (5-6 June 2014). The project's involvement in the gastronomic and cultural events listed below in output 3.3, also enhanced the capacity of producers, processors and users to use and benefit from BFN.

Kenya

Activities to establish key roles and training needs assessment will be carried out in the remaining half of 2014. A team has been set up for this purpose.

Turkey

Results of the market surveys carried out in the first half of 2014 will highlight the gaps and opportunities that exist for producers, processors and users to benefit from nutritionally-promising biodiversity identified by the project. Results are currently being analysed but will later be used to determine value chain stakeholders' training needs.

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

Brazil

A number of cultural and gastronomic events were organized during the first half of 2014 to raise awareness on traditional biodiversity for food and nutrition. During celebrations held in Brasília DF for *Organic Food Week* - a nation-wide event that takes place every year between the end of May and beginning of June - the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply sponsored the setting up three gastronomic stands promoting the diversity of native species of the Brazilian *Cerrado* and their potential value for diversifying diets. Species included baru (*Dipteryx alata*), buriti (*Mauritia vinifera*), cagaita (*Stenocalyx dysentericus*), mangaba (*Hancornia speciosa* Gomes) and pequi (*Caryocar brasiliense*) all of them being analysed for their nutritional properties by the BFN initiative as well as umbu (*Spondias* spp.) from the *Caatinga* biome and cupuaçu (*Theobroma grandiflora*) from the Amazon. Exhibition stands were set up in public places, including the city park - the biggest urban park in Brazil - and cooking demonstrations provided. The event also sought to sensitize farmers and traders on the market potential for these species as consumers increasingly seek healthier and more diversified diets. The event attracted thousands of visitors and was the largest of its kind in Brasília.

Momentum around the topic of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for nutrition was kept up with the organization by the MMA of the "*VIII Meeting and Exhibition of the People from the Cerrado Biome*" that took place between 5-8 June in Brasília. The event brought together indigenous community representatives, quilombolas, family farmers and institutions to discuss current land, biodiversity, water and culture challenges facing this biome and to find political solutions to strengthen the conservation and sustainable use of diversity in the *Cerrado*. Within the rich cultural agenda, roundtable discussions were organized by the MMA on the themes of "Biodiversity and Institutional Procurement", "Biodiversity and Public Policies for Food and Nutrition Security" and "Biodiversity and Nutrition". A gastronomic area was also set up to showcase BFN and recipes typical of this region.

Kenya

A dedicated team has been set up to develop a national information campaign on BFN, although the Terms of Reference will be drafted the second half of 2014.

At the local level, on 20 February 2014, the BFN project was officially launched in Busia and presided over by the County government as well as County representatives of the ministries of Education, Agriculture, Trade, Environment, and Forestry, confirming the political will and buy-in of national and local administration for the project. During the launch, which counted over 250 guests, a biodiversity and food fair was organized engaging 7 community groups from Busia County, along with tree planting activities, speeches by various dignitaries and the awarding of prizes and trophies to the groups which put together the best displays. There was a brief interlude for entertainment which involved a 30 minute street theatre based around the theme of local biodiversity and

traditional foods and the challenges of lifestyle changes. All the speeches referred to the importance of biodiversity for food and nutrition, the rich culture and diversity of local foods in Busia County, the loss of these food cultures and options and associated traditional knowledge.

Following the success of the food and diversity fair organised during the Busia launch, recommendations were made that such food fairs are organized on an annual basis in Busia County and that an opportunity is created to showcase the Busia food and biodiversity beyond the county in Nairobi and other regions.

Sri Lanka

A market outlet for traditional rice varieties and targeted agrobiodiversity was opened in Colombo following the success of a similar initiative in Peradeniya. The two outlets will serve as entry points for promoting traditional varieties and healthy eating as well as raising awareness of the project.

Turkey

Turkey is considering food fairs as a winning strategy for raising awareness on biodiversity for nutrition. In the reporting period, significant efforts were also made to develop awareness-raising material (brochures/flyers/posters) for distribution during official and public events. See Section 4.5

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

Brazil

A consultant was hired in May 2014 to gather and organize data from national BFN project partners for the development of case studies on the Brazilian experience of mainstreaming biodiversity into food and nutrition strategies. The consultant, who reports primarily to CONSEA, will sit in Brasília.

Kenya

A team was set up to review the current status of mainstreaming biodiversity tools and approaches by sector and cross-sectorally with special emphasis on mainstreaming BFN into food and nutrition strategies. In May the NPMU was invited to participate in a workshop devoted to the revision of the Kenya National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) convened by the Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources. The workshop brought together representatives of key government and non-government agencies to share information, initiate the review process, to establish thematic groups, and identify human resource persons within participating organizations who can be allocated to this exercise. The BFN Initiative will be fully involved in this process to be completed by 2015.

Turkey

Tools and methods for mainstreaming biodiversity into food and nutrition strategies are currently being reviewed and organized.

Component 4 – Project Management

National Steering Committees and Site Level meetings were carried out regularly in all countries to determine stakeholder roles and responsibilities, identify activities for 2014 and monitor project progress. Furthermore, country visits were carried out by the Global Project Coordinator to Kenya, Sri Lanka and Turkey to monitor project progress. An online platform and repository for the exchange of project information between B4FN partners has been set up by Bioversity's IT services to facilitate project management and the collection of information for reporting. The GPMU is currently reviewing the architecture of the dedicated Sharepoint platform and will ask countries for feedback in the second half of 2014. Training on the use of the platform will be provided to countries and other project partners during the 3rd ISC meeting in December 2014. We acknowledge additional support to the Project provided, through Bioversity International, by the CGIAR Consortium Research Program on Agriculture for Improved Nutrition and Health (A4NH).

Brazil

During the reporting period, the National Project Management Unit (NPMU) strengthened collaboration with the National Council on Food and Nutrition Security (CONSEA). Collaboration with CECANEs was formalized through a Letter of Agreement between each CECANE and FUNBIO. At present, activities are mostly linked to Component 1 (*Knowledge base*) but additional CECANEs have been identified to take part in activities falling under Component 3 (*Increased Awareness and Outscaling*).
The consultant hired for output 3.5 will also gather and organize data from national partners for the development of case studies on the Brazilian experience of mainstreaming biodiversity into food and nutrition strategies.

Kenya

Planning meetings were held with national partners for the organization of the National Steering Committee (NSC) meeting held on 18 February 2014 and the official BFN launch in Busia County on 20 February 2014. The NSC was attended by representatives from Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Kenyatta University (JKUAT), Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI), National Museums of Kenya (NMK), Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock (MoAFL), National AIDS and STD Coordination Programme (NASCOP) and Bioversity International (Nairobi Office). Recommendations included the setting up of a site committee for the effective implementation of project activities in Busia. Support was offered by NSC members for the hosting of a biodiversity conference to be held back-to-back with the 4th International Steering Committee meeting of the BFN initiative to be held in Nairobi in 2015. Regular meetings were also held with the nutrition, policy working group and biodiversity working groups.

Sri Lanka

In March 2014 a Country Partners meeting was organized in Colombo bringing together the project team, partner institutions and other relevant stakeholders to discuss field activities for 2014, to finalize the list of priority species to target for food composition analysis.
The next meeting National Steering Committee (NSC) meeting is scheduled for 3 July 2014. The meeting will be used to review implementation of project activities including reporting of baseline survey assessments and decisions on key next steps. Full workplans and budgets 2014 will be presented to the NSC and decisions made regarding the organization of the Nutrition Symposium with an outline of its objectives and aims prepared for consideration and planning. A competent national organization will also be selected to organize and conduct the Symposium.

Turkey

On 13 February 2014, a meeting was convened by the NPMU (TAGEM) in Antalya bringing together the Regional Coordinators from the three pilot sites to discuss the revised workplan for 2014 and draw up a list of experts for the constitution of the National Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee (NTSAC). It was decided that the NTSAC would be formed by university representatives, experts from the regional coordination units, a socio-economical coordinator, a food analyses coordinator, professionals from the Black Sea Agricultural Research Institute (EGFAR), computer experts as well as representatives from the Ministries of Forest and Water Affairs, Education and Health. The setting up of a national website and participation in the Alaçatı Herb Festival were discussed as well as the planning of the national surveys. The list of participants is provided in Section 4.4.
The meeting of the NTSAC was held on 3-4 March 2014 in Ankara to discuss the implementation of project activities and roles and responsibilities for delivering outputs under Components 1, 2 and 3. Other topics discussed were: i) the integration of the national portal with the BFN global portal; ii) Turkish participation in the EXPO 2015; iii) the organization of a national ethnobotanical conference on edible biodiversity by 2014; iv) the taxonomic classification of the 41 target species based on the Turkish Plant List ; v) assessing the feasibility of a training workshop on sustainable use and conservation on plant biodiversity and working on the legal framework; vi) identifying best practices for the mainstreaming of biodiversity; vii) inviting more NGOs to take part in the project; viii) the preparation of regional awareness raising material and lastly ix) developing a short video on project activities.

2.2 Project Implementation Progress[3]

Outputs	Expected completion date[4]	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[5]	Comments if variance[6]. Describe any problems in delivering outputs
Component 1: Knowledge base					

[3] 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.

[4] As per latest workplan

[5] 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.

[6] Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting

Output 1.1 Assessments of nutritional value of agrobiodiversity and associated traditional knowledge (ATK) is carried out in three ecosystems Turkey and Sri Lanka, one ecosystem in Kenya and at national level in Brazil				S	Activities 1.1.1 through 1.1.4 were largely completed by all countries, although some country gaps exist in 1.1.4 assessing the baseline status of community biodiversity for food and nutrition (including loss of food options), dietary diversity and nutritional and health status of communities at pilot sites. Most of the data under this activity was collected but results are still being analysed and reports completed. In Sri Lanka complete assessments have been carried out for one of the three sites (see **Annexes 3 and 4**), agrobiodiversity assessment data is being analysed for the second site and baseline surveys have to be carried out for the third site, which was recently changed. In Turkey, reports are expected in the second half of 2014, while dietary intake surveys have yet to be completed in Kenya. In the current reporting period, countries have mainly focused on activity 1.1.7 referring to establishing priority species and carrying out food composition analysis, mainly in Turkey (see **Annex 1**). Regarding 1.1.6 countries have reported data collection, but also delays in data analysis, perhaps due to the difficulty in determining what to measure. Activities 1.1.8 and 1.1.9 are scheduled to commence after June 2014.

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 between stakeholders and communities in targeted ecosystems	March 2014 ongoing	Working agreements and arrangements between stakeholders and communities established	Brazil – 100% Kenya – 100% Sri Lanka – 100% Turkey 100 %	HS HS HS HS	
Activity 1.1.3 Plan and undertake training of appropriate groups in methodology to assess baseline data on local agrobiodiversity and foods (including loss of food options), collection of associated indigenous knowledge, and assess dietary diversity	May 2014	Workshops held and training provided	Brazil – 100% Kenya – 100 % Sri Lanka – 100% Turkey - 100%	HS HS HS HS	

Activity 1.1.4 Determine baseline status of community biodiversity for food and nutrition (including loss of food options), dietary diversity and where possible nutritional and health status and other relevant data.	June 2014	Baseline situation reports prepared for each pilot site	Brazil – 70% Kenya – 100% Sri Lanka – 80% Turkey – 70%	S HS HS MS	*Brazil:* The pilot testing of FAO guidelines for incorporating biodiversity indicators in dietary consumption surveys was completed. Modified questionnaires are currently being used to assess the availability of agrobiodiversity in São Paulo will be completed in Dec 2014. Kenya: All baseline assessments have been completed except for the dietary intake surveys. *Sri Lanka:* The surveys were completed but data are still being analysed. *Turkey*: Surveys have been carried out but questionnaires are still being analysed. Expected completion date: Sep 2014.

Activity 1.1.5 Document food-associated indigenous knowledge, including sustainable use practices for agricultural biodiversity	June 2015	Report prepared documenting and describing food associated local knowledge in each pilot site.	Kenya – 100% Turkey – 60%	HS MS	*Brazil:* Since not working at the pilot site level a literature survey will be carried out. Two CECANEs were identified to develop this activity: one in the central region with the *quilombolas* and one in the South-east with traditional communities and focusing on target species identified in these regions. Agreements with these CECANEs are yet to be signed. *Kenya:* Surveys on AEK have been completed and the report is being finalised. *Sri Lanka*: This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities. *Turkey*: Baseline surveys focusing on AEK were completed and questionnaires are still being analysed. Expected completion date Sept 2014

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.	June 2014	Report prepared documenting the loss of options for food and nutrition security in each pilot site	Kenya - 80 % Sri Lanka – 75% Turkey – 60%	S MS	*Brazil:* Since not working at the pilot site level a literature survey will be carried out. No progress was made on this activity. *Kenya:* Surveys have been completed and the report is being finalised. *Sri Lanka*: Baseline surveys have been completed but data are still being analysed. *Turkey*: Baseline surveys were completed but questionnaires are still being analysed. Expected completion date Dec 2014.
Activity 1.1.7 Prioritize locally important agricultural biodiversity species to be targeted for nutrient compositional analysis (activity linked to the Output 1.2).	Mar 2014	Prioritized species identified in all four countries	100%	HS	All countries have developed a list of priority crops and species. Collectively the project will analyse 154 species. See **Annex** 1.

Activity 1.1.8 Undertake participatory planning with communities for food-based intervention to improve community diets, including prioritization of key nutrient-rich traditional foods (see Output 3.1 key activities)	Mar 2017, ongoing	Most appropriate interventions identified and testing commenced	Sri Lanka – 25% Activity yet to commence in other countries	N/A	Although **Brazil** will not be undertaking food-based interventions per se, collaboration with the CECANEs will allow documentation of the loss of food options and identification of forgotten foods. The NPMU will then suggest the re-inclusion of the most nutrient-dense species in School Feeding Programmes, accompanied by nutrition education interventions targeting students and communities. Yet to be undertaken. *Sri Lanka*: Participatory planning for food-based interventions was initiated in one of the 3 pilot sites – Gampola.
Activity 1.1.9 Monitor and assess the impact of the food-based intervention with local communities Document and publish findings including presenting research findings back to communities.	Mar 2017, ongoing	Monitoring procedures implemented	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 relying on pre-existing infrastructure 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.

Activity 1.2.1 Identify key national agrobiodiversity nutritional data holders and develop collaborative agreements between relevant partners for information access, sharing and exchange	Dec 2014	Data holders identified and collaborative agreements established and documented	Brazil – 100% Kenya – 90% Sri Lanka – 100% Turkey – 100%	HS MS HS HS	*Brazil:* Data holders have been identified and platforms are being assessed for hosting of the nutritional data generated by the project. Collaboration with the Information System on Brazilian Biodiversity[7] (SiBBr) is being explored to bring together fragmented information on national biodiversity and ecosystems. *Kenya:* Data-sharing mechanisms and collaborative agreements will be finalised in the second half of 2014. *Sri Lanka*: Data holders have been identified and collaborative partnerships established. *Turkey*: Data holders have been identified and collaborative partnerships established.

[7] http://www.sibbr.gov.br/

Activity 1.2.2 Review existing relevant food and nutritional data at the national level and information management tools and approaches employed	Dec 2014	National reviews of existing information and databases undertaken and report produced with recommendations and highlighting gaps and bottlenecks	Brazil – 50% Kenya – 50% Sri Lanka 20% (ongoing) Turkey - 50% (ongoing)	S S MS S	*Brazil:* Agreements with three CECANES were signed and six MSc students have been trained to use FAO-INFOODS compilation methodology. Preliminary data is available, but most of the nutritional data for the target species will be available in June 2015. *Kenya:* Existing data has been reviewed and a report will be available by Dec 2014. *Sri Lanka*: TORs are being developed for a consultant to be hired to undertake this review. *Turkey*: Expected completion date Dec 2014
Activity 1.2.3 Strengthen infrastructure and capacity for developing a national portal and database/information system on nutritional properties of agrobiodiversity according to international standards (INFOODS-FAO)	Dec 2015	National portal infrastructure, personnel and equipment established	Brazil – 10% Turkey – 20% Activity yet to commence in other countries.	S S	*Brazil*: Collaboration with the Information System on Brazilian Biodiversity[8] (SiBBr) is being explored to bring together fragmented information on national biodiversity and ecosystems. See activities 1.1.3 and1.2.2. Talks are ongoing with other institutions for the hosting of the national database. *Turkey*: An expert has been appointed to start developing a national information system.

[8] http://www.sibbr.gov.br/

Activity 1.2.4 Identify training needs and undertake relevant training	Mar 2015	Training needs identified and training workshops undertaken	Brazil – 100% Turkey – 50% Activity yet to commence in other countries.	HS S	*Brazil*: A training workshop on FAO-INFOODS data compilation methodology was held in Sao Paulo and Ceará for CECANEs students and faculties that will collaborate with the BFN project. *Turkey*: Training needs have been discussed and detailed training will be organised following completion of the national information system.
Activity 1.2.5 Design appropriate database for associated indigenous knowledge of local foods and sustainable use practices for agricultural biodiversity	Mar 2016, Ongoing	National database designed	Brazil – 40% Activity yet to commence in other countries.	S	*Brazil*: See activity1.2.3
Activity 1.2.6 Update content with existing national data and update regularly with data emerging from project	Mar 2017, Ongoing	Database to host nutrition data and indigenous food associated knowledge developed	Brazil – 40% Activity yet to commence in other countries.	S	*Brazil*: See activity1.2.3
Activity 1.2.7 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	This activity will take place when nutrition data are available.

Output 1.3. The contribution of biodiversity indicators for food composition and consumption for agricultural biodiversity conservation and sustainable use assessed				MS	Following the global training in data collection for biodiversity Indicators held in Nov 2013, all countries have started reviewing national nutrition data using the FAO-INFOODS methodology. Planned trainings and consultations involving FAO backstopping missions to both Kenya and Sri Lanka are scheduled for the second-half of 2014
Activity 1.3.1 Provide training on collecting data for Biodiversity Indicators for Food Composition and Consumption	Nov 2014	Training on collecting biodiversity indicators for Food composition and consumption provided to key partners	100%	HS	Global training to countries was provided by FAO in November 2013.

Activity 1.3.2 Determine in each country baseline data for Nutrition Indicator for Biodiversity on food composition and consumption, in collaboration with national coordinator of INFOODS-FAO	Dec 2014	Baseline data for Biodiversity and Nutrition indicators for BFN established in each country	Brazil – 60% Kenya – 25% Sri Lanka – 20% Turkey – 60%	HS MS MS S	*Brazil:* Baseline data is being collected in Brazil. A national training workshop on FAO-INFOODS data compilation methodology was held in Sao Paulo and Ceará for CECANEs students and faculties collaborating with the BFN project. The inclusion of biodiversity indicators in dietary intake tools using FAO guidelines was tested and a report provided to FAO. *Kenya:* A national FAO-INFOODS training is planned for Aug 2014 and expected completion data for this activity is Dec 2014. *Sri Lanka*: A FAO training will be held in Autumn 2014 to build capacity for this activity. Literature is being reviewed in preparation for the training. *Turkey*: A FAO training was delivered in early June to build capacity for this activity. Literature is being reviewed and activities will be completed in Dec 2014

Activity 1.3.3 Identify food consumption surveys and methods used or to be used in each country	Dec 2014	Survey methodologies identified and used for data collection	Brazil – 100% Kenya – 25% Sri Lanka - 100% Turkey – 100%	HS MS HS HS	*Brazil:* Surveys methodologies were identified. *Kenya*: A team was set up and is identifying tools for the consumption survey which will be carried out in the second half of 2014. *Sri Lanka*: Survey methodologies were identified and used for data collection. *Turkey*: Survey methodologies were identified and used for data collection.
Activity 1.3.4 Adapt Dietary Diversity methodology and/or other methods aimed collecting intake data on consumption of foods from agrobiodiversity	Dec 2014	Dietary diversity methodology adapted	Brazil – 100% Kenya – 25% Sri Lanka - 70% Turkey – 50%	HS MS HS S	*Brazil:* A project to pilot test FAO´s guidelines for the inclusion of food biodiversity indicators in food consumption surveys was completed. Results will be published in a scientific paper. *Kenya*: A team is adapting nutrition data collection tools for the consumption survey which will be carried out in the second half of 2014. *Sri Lanka*: Ongoing. *Turkey*: Ongoing. Expected completion date Dec 2014

Activity 1.3.5 Evaluate trend of the Nutrition Indicator for Biodiversity on food consumption and composition between the beginning and the end of the project, through new data collection	Mar 2017, ongoing	Trends on nutrition indicators for BFN collected at beginning and end of the project	Sri Lanka - 50% Turkey – 40%	S S	*Brazil:* Although the project in Brazil will not be monitoring specific pilot sites, data collection from the national food composition tables will be carried out in due course. *Sri Lanka*: A FAO training will be delivered in September on the biodiversity indicators. It is expected that national baseline data on nutrition indicators will be collected in preparation for this activity. *Turkey*: Work has started on the assessment of indicators of food composition and consumption and will continue till project completion.
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				S	Progress in this output is generally good.
Activity 2.1.1 Develop terms of reference (TORs) for cross-sectoral national working group with core mandate for development of policies and strategies	July 2014	National policy platforms TORs developed	Brazil – 100% Kenya – 100% Sri Lanka - 100% Turkey – 90%	HS HS HS S	*Sri Lanka*: Stakeholders of the cross-sectoral policy platform were identified and agreements developed. *Turkey*: Stakeholders of the cross-sectoral policy platform were identified and agreements developed. TORs will be developed in the second half of 2014.
Activity 2.1.2 Establish and collaborate with cross-sectoral national working group and identify individuals to	July 2014	Cross-sectoral national policy platforms established	Brazil – 100% Kenya – 100%	HS HS	*Kenya*: Individuals were identified to spearhead this

spearhead policy development and implementation			Sri Lanka - 100% Turkey – 100%	HS HS	activity. *Sri Lanka*: A cross-sectoral team was established to review the National Nutrition Policy and prepare guidelines for its revision.
Activity 2.1.3 Design action plan to build capacity and awareness of policy options and mainstreaming tools and disseminate relevant information widely	Dec 2016	Action plan drafted	Brazil – 100% Kenya – 25% Turkey – 20%	HS MS S	*Kenya:* This activity is planned for the second half of 2014. *Sri Lanka*: This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities. *Turkey*: Some progress was made towards this activity. An implementation meeting with regional and technical coordinators is planned for July 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				S	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. Significant progress was made during the current reporting period in engaging international agencies and treaties to jointly promote BFN in relevant sectoral programmes and strategies
Activity 2.2.1 Undertake review of national policies and strategies, identifying barriers, gaps and opportunities	Dec 2014	Review of existing national policies and strategies completed	Brazil – 100% Kenya – 20% Sri Lanka - 20% Turkey – 50%	HS MS MS S	*Kenya*: A review is being carried out at the national and County level. *Sri Lanka*: The National Nutrition Policy is being reviewed. *Turkey*: National policies and strategies are being reviewed

					and barriers and opportunities for mainstreaming will be discussed during the next NTSAC meeting in Autumn 2014.
Activity 2.2.2 Draft guidelines and recommendations to promote the mainstreaming of biodiversity for food and nutrition and publish a policy brief	Dec 2016	National policy guidelines to promote mainstreaming of biodiversity for food and nutrition drafted	Activity yet to commence	N/A	*Brazil*: A consultant was hired for this purpose in May 2014, but activities have yet to commence. No action was foreseen under this activity for the current reporting period.
Activity 2.2.3 Identify key 'change agents', potential champions and supporters of relevant policy reform	Dec 2016	List of Key Change Agents compiled	Activity yet to commence	N/A	*Brazil*: A consultant was hired for this purpose in May 2014, but activities have yet to commence. No action was foreseen under this activity for the current reporting period.
Activity 2.2.4 Host Policy Learning Events to disseminate best practices, current thinking and to share lessons of experiences	Dec 2016	Policy Learning Events workshop reports prepared	Activity yet to commence	N/A	No action was foreseen under this activity for the current reporting period.
Activity 2.2.5 Develop implementation strategy and priority actions for international policies and strategies that promote the mainstreaming of local biodiversity into health, nutrition and agricultural programmes	Mar 2017	Implementation strategy to promote the mainstreaming of local biodiversity into health, nutrition and agricultural programmes developed	25%	S	Significant progress was made during the current reporting period in engaging international agencies and treaties to jointly promote BFN in relevant sectoral programmes and strategies
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.
Activity 2.3.1 Undertake rapid appraisal to identify and assess markets or market niches and opportunities, including barriers and opportunities in project targeted ecosystems	Dec 2014	Market studies completed and opportunities identified	Brazil – 50% Kenya – 40% Sri Lanka – 10% Turkey – 60%	S MS MS S	*Kenya:* Market surveys were carried out and a report is under preparation. *Sri Lanka*: Preliminary activities focusing on markets were initiated. *Turkey*: Market surveys were carried out to identify market opportunities. Data are being analysed and a report will be ready in Dec 2014.
Activity 2.3.2 Identify key actors and steps and formulate a vision and upgrading strategy for value chain or market development	Mar 2015	Key steps and actors identified	Brazil – 70% Kenya – 40% Turkey – 40%	HS S S	*Brazil:* Activities are ongoing with a number of Local Production Systems (APLs) for value chain improvement. *Sri Lanka*: This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities. *Turkey*: Some key actors were identified
Activity 2.3.3 Develop guidelines/management plans for the sustainable production and use of wild and cultivated resources	Mar 2016	Sustainable management plans developed	Activity yet to commence	N/A	*Brazil:* No actions were planned under this activity in the current reporting period. Most of the work will be carried out in the second half of 2014.
Activity 2.3.4 Develop marketing and promotion strategies including food, diversity and trade fairs (see output 3.4)	Mar 2017	Marketing strategies developed and implemented	Brazil – 50% Kenya – 25% Sri Lanka – 25% Turkey – 50%	HS MS MS HS	*Brazil:* A number of food fairs and dedicated stands were set up on traditional foods of the Cerrado and the Amazon in celebration of Organic Food Week. *Sri Lanka*: A new market outlet was opened in Colombo for the sale of traditional rice varieties and targeted agrobiodiversity. The outlet will serve as an

					entry point for promoting traditional varieties and healthy eating, as well as raising awareness on the project. *Turkey*: A food fair was organised in April in Turkey along with the hosting of a workshop on BFN.
Component 3: Increased Awareness and Outscaling					
Output 3.1 Best practices for mobilizing biodiversity to improve dietary diversity identified and promoted				S	Progress was 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 appropriate strategies at country level.
Activity 3.1.1 Identify best practices for mobilizing and delivering biodiversity to improve dietary diversity and establish portal platform to document case studies covering GEF project experiences and other non-GEF examples	Dec 2014, ongoing	Best practices identified and portal platform implemented	Global 40% Brazil – 15% Kenya – 90% Turkey – 20%	S MS HS S	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. *Brazil:* Although no actions were planned under this activity in the current reporting period, a consultant was hired in May 2014 to organize information on the multitude of activities and events taking place in Brazil around traditional and organic agriculture to develop

					case studies for the global portal. *Kenya*: Best practices were identified. Relevant dissemination materials are being developed in collaboration with national stakeholders. Sri Lanka: This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities. *Turkey*: Regional coordinators will develop case studies documenting best practices, while an expert has begun developing a dedicated web page to showcase most relevant examples.
Activity 3.1.2 Global publication reviewing current best practices for mobilizing biodiversity to improve dietary diversity at outset of the project	Mar 2013	Manual documenting current best practices for mobilizing biodiversity to improve dietary diversity published	100%	HS	The *Diversifying Food and Diets* book was published, with the support of A4NH. Since 2014 the publication is now available open-access on the BFN and Bioversity websites and remains the most downloaded Bioversity publication in 2014.
Activity 3.1.3 Develop and disseminate information/materials and methodologies for implementing best practices in selected project pilot sites	Mar 2015		Brazil: 50%	HS	*Brazil*: i) An undergraduate course based on the FAO-INFOODS e-learning course was developed at São Paulo University; ii) a workshop on the FAO-INFOODS Methodology for the Compilation of Food Composition Data was held in São Paulo and in Fortaleza; iii) the NPMU contributed two chapters on biodiversity and sustainable diets to one national and one

					international publication; participation in national events to promote local agrobiodiversity and traditional cuisine. *Kenya:* Activities and workshops to disseminate information materials have been planned for Aug 2014 *Sri Lanka*: This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities.
Activity 3.1.4 Organize participatory workshops with key stakeholders in selected sites and nationally to review and refine best practices	Mar 2015	Participatory workshops organized	Brazil: 80% Kenya – 100% Sri Lanka - 100% Turkey – 20%	HS HS S MS	*Brazil:* two workshops on the FAO-INFOODS Methodology for the Compilation of Food Composition Data were carried out in São Paulo and in Fortaleza; seven workshops were held during the *VIII Meeting and Exhibition of the People from the Cerrado* and during celebrations for the *10th week of Organic Food* on traditional production systems, conservation of agrobiodiversity and regional culinary traditions. *Turkey*: This activity will be implemented during the second half of 2014.
Activity 3.1.5 Undertake training on best practices	July 2015	Best practices training module, based on project experiences and outcomes, developed	Brazil – 100%	HS	*Brazil:* A consultant has been hired to organize relevant data into case studies. A draft outline has been prepared for an online course on mainstreaming biodiversity into nutrition practices linked to the National School Feeding

					Programme. *Sri Lanka*: This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities.
Activity 3.1.6 Plan and implement best practices in selected sites	Mar 2017	Best practices implemented in pilot sites	Activity yet to commence	N/A	No actions were planned under this activity in the current reporting period.
Activity 3.1.7 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	Training module on best practices for mobilizing BFN developed	10%	N/A	Brazil has planned the development of a training module on mainstreaming biodiversity into nutrition practices and health programs that could be adapted to the four project countries and more widely.
Output 3.2 Capacity of producers, processors, users and researchers to use 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.
Activity 3.2.1 Establish key competencies required among relevant stakeholder groups	July 2014	Key actors, roles and responsibilities defined	Turkey – 90%	HS	*Brazil:* A consultant was hired in May 2014 to carry out this activity. Outputs will be available in the second half of 2014. *Kenya*: This activity will be implemented during the second half of 2014 *Sri Lanka*: This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities. *Turkey*: Key actors, roles and responsibilities were defined
Activity 3.2.2 Assess training needs required	July 2014	Training needs assessed	Turkey – 40%	S	*Kenya*: This activity will be implemented during the

					second half of 2014. *Sri Lanka*: This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities. *Turkey*: Training needs will be discussed in July during the meeting with Regional and Technical coordinators
Activity 3.2.3 Develop capacity building plan including action plan to implement training	Mar 2016	Capacity building plan developed and implemented	Brazil – 25% Activity yet to commence in other countries	S	*Brazil*: This activity falls within the scope of the online course on mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into nutrition practices
Activity 3.2.4 Strengthen partnerships and collaborations and encourage south-to-south exchanges among GEF partner countries to share information and expertise	Mar 2015	Key south-to-south exchange visits organised	Brazil – 10% Activity yet to commence in other countries	S	*Brazil:* No actions were planned under this activity in the current reporting period. *Sri Lanka*: This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities.
Output 3.3 National information campaigns that foster greater appreciation of biodiversity as a resource for development and wellbeing conducted				S	Currently all countries are carrying out information/communication type activities but these are not consolidated as strategies yet. Country partners will develop and plan national information campaigns based on the early project activities and findings. Countries will commence the bulk of activities under Output 3.3 in the second half of 2014.
Activity 3.3.1 Develop terms of reference for National Information Campaign taskforce	Jan 2015	TORs developed and National Information Campaign taskforce established	Activity yet to commence	N/A	*Kenya*: This activity will be implemented during the second half of 2014 *Sri Lanka*: This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities.

Activity 3.3.2 Identify National Information Campaign Taskforce	Jan 2015	National Information Campaign taskforce established	Brazil – 25%	MS	*Brazil*: Collaboration is being strengthened with the National Council for Food Security (CONSEA) to deliver outputs for this activity. *Kenya*: This activity will be implemented during the second half of 2014 *Sri Lanka*: This activity was postponed due to the late start in project activities.
Activity 3.3.3 Develop National Information Campaign Strategy	July 2015	National information campaign strategy established	Activity yet to commence	N/A	*Brazil*: Collaboration is being strengthened with CONSEA to deliver outputs for this activity.
Activity 3.3.4 Implement selected National Information Campaign Strategy activities at pilot scale including in selected target community (see output 1.1) and monitor and assess impact with a relevant sample population	Mar 2017	Information campaigns tested at pilot scale and nationally and impact assessed	Activity yet to commence	N/A	*Brazil*: No actions were planned under this activity in the current reporting period.
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. The GPMU submitted to the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (OWG) tasked with formulating the sustainable development goals (SDGs) a set of indicators that are closely linked with the BFN initiative.
Activity 3.4.1 Prepare guidelines for	Mar 2016	Guidelines for	Brazil – 20%	S	In **Turkey**, brochures on

improved use; processing; food safety; packaging; quality control; marketing, certification (fair-trade, eco-labelling), promotion		sustainable production and improved use developed	Turkey – 20% Yet to commence in other countries		select target species and recipes for their improved use were prepared for distribution during the Alacati Herb Festival. Similar information was prepared in **Brazil** on plants from the Cerrado and the Amazon for *Organic Food Week*.
Activity 3.4.2 Publish books 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% Turkey – 30%	HS	Ongoing. This activity has been partially implemented in **Brazil** in conjunction with the Food Procurement Programme (PAA) and the National School Meals Programme (PNAE) through the production of recipes for products from the Amazon and the Cerrado. Similar brochures were prepared in **Turkey** for distribution at the Alacati Herb festival.
Activity 3.4.3 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	Ongoing. This activity has been partially implemented in **Brazil** in conjunction with PAA and the National Policy on Food and Nutrition. The GPMU is also documenting a series of case studies (both project and non-project) which will contribute to this activity (see Activity 3.1.8)
Output 3.5 Tools and methods for mainstreaming biodiversity into food and nutrition strategies upscaled and disseminated				S	Considerable progress was 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. The project also made significant progress in

					relation to mainstreaming at the global level.
Activity 3.5.1 Review current status of mainstreaming biodiversity instruments, tools and approaches by sector and cross-sectorally with emphasis on mainstreaming into food and nutrition activities	July 2014	Review of mainstreaming approaches and tools completed	Brazil – 100% Turkey – 70%	HS S	All countries have taken steps towards reviewing national mainstreaming approaches although most of the work will carry over to the second half of 2014. In *Brazil* and *Kenya*: A consultant has been hired for the purpose. *Sri Lanka*: This activity is planned for the next six months. *Turkey:* Mainstreaming tools and approaches were documented during the extensive surveys carried out in the first half of 2014.
Activity 3.5.2 Inventory relevant instruments, tools and methods	Mar 2015, ongoing	Inventory of mainstreaming tools developed	Activity yet to commence	N/A	*Kenya*: This activity will be implemented during the second half of 2014 No actions were planned under this activity in the current reporting period.
Activity 3.5.3 Guidelines for using tools and instruments for mainstreaming	Mar 2017	Guidelines on employing mainstreaming tools and approaches developed	Brazil – 5%	S	No actions were planned under this activity in the current reporting period.
Component 4: Project Management					
Activity 4.1 Establish arrangements for 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	Mar 2013	Inception Workshop	100%	HS	

project inception meeting		planned and implemented			
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 Where relevant, establish additional site or technical committees	Nov 2013	Relevant national sub- , thematic or location committees established	Turkey – 100%	HS	
Activity 4.8 Establish International Technical Advisory Committee	2013-2014	Technical Advisory Committee established and formalised	50%	S	Global: Possible members For a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) were identified and roles and responsibilities defined. A decision on formalising a TAC has yet to be made
Activity 4.9 Develop project communication strategy	2013-2014	Project Communication Strategy developed	25%	S	Global: A draft generic communication strategy has been drafted for consideration
Component 5: Monitoring and Evaluation					
Activity 5.1 Finalise and disseminate project Monitoring and Evaluation Framework	Mar 2013	Project Monitoring and Evaluation Framework developed and	100%	HS	

		disseminated			
Activity 5.2 Establish reporting plan and requirements, templates	Mar 2013	Participatory M&E framework developed	N/A	N/A	
Activity 5.3 Establish reporting plan and requirements, templates	2013-2017	Reporting systems developed and implemented	100%	HS	
Activity 5.4 Submit project and financial reports to GEF	Mar 2015	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	Arrangements were made for FAO backstopping to both Kenya and Sri Lanka on biodiversity indicators for second half of 2014. NPCs to continue to sensitise country partners to both Biodiversity Indicators	GPMU, FAO, NPCs	Ongoing
Output 2.3 New marketing options for biodiversity foods with high nutritional value identified and developed	The majority of 2014 activities in Output 2.3 were scheduled for the second half of the year. These will be closely monitored to ensure full delivery of 2014 workplan.	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	Arrangements will be made in Kenya and Sri Lanka to establish key competencies and training needs and planning accordingly. No activities in this output were planned in Brazil for the first half of 2014. They will commence in the second half of the year and will be closely monitored.	NPCs and GPMU	Before December 2014
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	A consultant was hired in late May 2014 resulting in the delayed implementation of some activities under Component 2 (Policy) and 3 (Raising awareness).
High staff turnover	Communicate with partners requesting	National Project Management Unit	2nd semester 2014

Problem(s) identified	Action(s) planned	By whom	By when
National partner representatives of the BFN Project in Brazil (MDA, MDS, FNDE, MAPA, Conab and MS) change frequently compromising the continuity of project activities.	the appointment of staff to work with the revision of the co-finance plan. Also, engage relevant Ministries through frequent visits and briefings.	and new consultant to be hired by Funbio	
Distance of the NC from the National Project Management Unit Because the project in Brazil essence is mainstreaming public policies already implemented, the proximity of the project Director with the project´s partners (public policies) is essential. It is not possible for someone outside from the Ministry of the Environment to collect data from other Ministries.	Identify a new coordinator to be located in Brasilia or near Brasilia	National Project Management Unit	2nd semester 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 Health, 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, Ministry of Education and county staff drawn from Ministry of Agriculture, Education, and Public Health	Ongoing
High staff turnover Representation from the Ministries of Agriculture (MoA) and of Education (MoE) has changed frequently compromising the continuity of project activities	Draft and dispatch letters to Ministries requesting official appointment of staff to work on the project to ensure continuity Engage relevant Ministries through	National Project Coordinator National Project Coordinator	Letters of nomination from KU, JKUAT and National Museums of Kenya (NMK) were received. Additional staff from the Nutrition and Dietetics unit of the Ministry of Health were tasked by the Head of Nutrition to support the project.

Problem(s) identified	Action(s) planned	By whom	By when
	frequent visits and briefings		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 was selected to follow up activities The project launch was organised in Busia in Feb 2014 The NPC has discussed with the head of the Busia NGO consortium on his involvement in implementation of project activities in Busia county
Competing projects/duties for time and resources Most staff members have other duties (administrative, teaching) Restructuring of KARI into Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO). This may result in staff transfers resulting in implementation challenges	Train and strengthen teams to jointly implement activities to enable timely delivery of outputs Request official letters of appointment from administration for project staff Expand membership of the implementing team both at the national and county level. Consultation with and briefing to the in coming KALRO management	National Project Coordinator /Project Implementation team National Project Coordinator National Project Coordinator Global Project Management Unit and National Project Coordinator	Ongoing Appointment letters for implementing team have been received. By December 2014 July – December 2014
Limited budget	Write proposals for additional budget support Leverage on existing projects within KARI and its partners in Busia County	Project Implementation team National Project Coordinator	Ongoing The NPC has been involved in proposal development with international partners (FAO). Feedback is awaited
Sri Lanka			
Release of funds	The Finance Department should be		October 2014

Problem(s) identified	Action(s) planned	By whom	By when
Funds were transferred to universities as a cash advance for the implementation of project activities. Receipts need to be provided before the accounts are properly closed and another advance can be given. Delays in closing the accounts by the University caused a delay in fund transfer to undertake project activities	persuaded to pre-finance project activities until the accounts are properly closed.		
Unexpected climate conditions In Sri Lanka cultivation is carried out following a bimodal rainfall pattern. Rains failed in the current reporting period (yala season) and activities could not be undertaken in the project sites	Activities will be carried out in the next rainy season (September 2014)	National Project Management Unit	October 2014
Staff turnover The person in charge of the Homegardens programme was transferred and Homegarden interventions in the project sites delayed.	Collaborate with the Provincial Agriculture Department for homegardening activities	National Project coordinator	October 2014
Turkey			
Problems linked to budget management were identified during the current reporting period	Training/workshops	GPMU	3rd ISC Meeting

Risk(s) identified	Action(s) planned	By whom	By when
Global			

Risk(s) identified	Action(s) planned	By whom	By when
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
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 and Benefit Sharing Law in Brazil (MP 2.186-16, 2001)	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 responsible for the authorizations for access to ATK (IPHAN).	National Project Management Unit and National Project Coordinator	2014-2015
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	2014-2015
Turkey			
Not being able to complete activities in Component 2 on time (especially Activity 2.2.1 and 2.3.1) because of bureaucratic procedures and additional information required	A meeting will be scheduled with project partners to discuss and determine a course of action to help avoid possible risks.	NTSAC	Dec 2014

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
Output 2.1 Cross-sectoral national policy platforms for mainstreaming agricultural biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into nutrition, health and education programmes established	Under output 2.1, activities 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 were completed by all countries. With the exception of Brazil, which has a well established cross-sectoral national policy platform in place, other countries made significant progress in identifying key change agents in relevant national institutions and engaging them in discussions for the mainstreaming of agrobiodiversity into relevant national strategies. These platforms are now well placed to pursue activities related to mainstreaming	GPMU, NPMUs and country partners	Throughout first half of 2014
Output 2.2 National and international policy guidelines and recommendation that promote the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into nutrition, health and education developed	Under output 2.2, the main country focus during the reporting period was on activity 2.2.1 devoted to reviewing national policies and strategies and identifying barriers and opportunities for mainstreaming biodiversity for nutrition. Considerable progress was made in this area since the last reporting period. Considerable progress was also made at the global level in engaging relevant agencies and treaties for the mainstreaming of BFN	GPMU, NPMUs and country partners	Throughout first half of 2014

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

Risk Statement	Action taken	By who	Date	Result
Inadequate capacity at the national level in relation to certain outputs for example the implementation of biodiversity indicators for	Training and backstopping was undertaken by FAO Expert in this field in Turkey	FAO	June 2014	Efforts in Turkey are now well underway to implement both biodiversity indicators for composition and consumption

Risk Statement	Action taken	By who	Date	Result
food consumption and composition				
Poor level of reporting (inadequate level of detail) remains an issue with some country partners	The revision of the project workplan has helped in better targeting on reporting of activities. The original 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 is still very much in place	GPMU and NPCs	Next ISC meeting in Sri Lanka (December, tbc)	Individual country reports received for the current period are much improved
Slow rate of project progress in Sri Lanka	Two country missions were organised during the current reporting period	March 2014 (FAO and Bioversity) and May 2014 (Bioversity)	March 2014 and May 2014	A range of issues hampering implementation were identified and discussed and a series of recommendations to address these were made (see relevant country mission trip reports)
Attribution of certain activities directly to project resources	Clarification was sourced from Implementing Agencies	GPMU	Early 2014	What can be captured as project-related outputs is now fairly much clarified

3. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

3.1. Monitoring and evaluation activities carried out during the reporting period[9]

Global

The Global Project Coordinator undertook a number of country missions during the current reporting period including to Kenya (Feb 2014); Sri Lanka (March 2014, May 2014), Turkey (April 2014). Trip reports including information collected and recommendations made are available. In addition, FAO undertook a backstopping mission to Turkey in relation to outputs 1.2 and 1.3 which included data collection in relation to biodiversity indicators

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.

Turkey

A monitoring and evaluation and associated planning meeting was organised by TAGEM on 13 February 2014 in Antalya bringing together the NPMU and pilot site Coordinators of pilot sites. The National Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee (NTSAC) Meeting was also held on 3-4 March in Ankara to monitor project progress and discuss joint activities for the next semester of 2014.

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

[9] 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.

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
Site project coordinators/Technical specialists - TR	Turkish	1104	5300

4.2 Sub-contracts[10]

Name of contractee	Address	Budget Line (2101, 2201, 2301, etc)	FAO Budget Line
Brazil			
Deborah Helena Markowicz Bastos	Rua São Vicente de Paula 645 apto 62 CEP 0129010 São Paulo, SP, Brazil	1102	
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	
Marcelo Rodrigues Soares de Sousa			5570
Alberto Jorge da Rocha Silva		1204	5570
Graciela Cristina dos Santos	Rua Dr. Alcides Cruz, nº 100, apto. 504, CEP 90.630-160, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul	2202	5650
Rafael Sousa Lima	Rua Ana Brito, nº 865, Mondubim, CEP 60.765-025, Fortaleza, Ceará		5650
Priscila Pereira Pessoa	Rua Doutor Alfredo Weyne, nº 100, Bloco A, apto. 201, Fátima, CEP 60.415-065, Fortaleza, Ceará		5650
Camila Pia Delgado da Silva	Rua Oswaldo Cruz, nº 382, apto. 39, CEP 11.045-100, Santos, São Paulo	2203	
Kátia Regina Biazotto	Rua Barão de Cotegipe, nº 36, apto. 12, CEP 11.025-050, Santos, São Paulo	2203	

[10] Expand table if necessary

Priscila Olin Silva	Rua L-020, quadra 03, lote 15, Novo Jundiaí, CEP 75.094-750, Anápolis, Goiás	2203	5650
Natália Menezes Silva	Rua GB1, Qd. 11, Lt. 23 Jardim Guanabara II, CEP 74.680-560, Anápolis, Goiás		5650

4.3 Meetings[11]

Meeting type[12]	Title	Venue	Dates	Convened by	Organized by	No of participants	Report issued Yes/No	Language	Dated
Brazil									
Planning meeting	National Project Management Unit (NPMU) meeting	Brasília	14-15 Jan 2014	NPMU	MMA	5		Portuguese	
Project stakeholder meeting	Meeting with the Brazilian Nutrition Society to discuss the organization of the BFN Congress	São Paulo	28 Jan 2014	NPMU	NPMU	3		Portuguese	
Seminar	International Seminar "PAA and Food Acquisition during the International Year of Family Farming"	Brasilia	4 Feb 2014	MDS	MDS and FAO			Portuguese	

[11] Expand table if necessary

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

Meeting type[12]	Title	Venue	Dates	Convened by	Organized by	No of participants	Report issued Yes/No	Language	Dated
Seminar	Seminar Sociobiodiversity, Family agriculture and School Meals	Santo Antonio de Jesus, Bahia	11-12 Feb 2014	CECANE- BA	CECANE-BA	~200		Portuguese	
Project stakeholder meeting	Meeting with Regional Library of Medicine (BIREME) to discuss the development of the Food Composition Database	São Paulo	11 Feb 2014	NPMU	BIREME	3		Portuguese	
Partner meeting	Meeting with the Ministry of Education to discuss the partnership with CECANEs and co-finance review	Brasilia	18 Feb 2014	MMA	FNDE	7		Portuguese	
Planning meeting	Meeting to discuss ongoing activities	Brasilia	18 Feb 2014	NPMU	MMA	6		Portuguese	
Meeting for Project's budget review	Meeting to review Project's budget with the Financial Manager	Rio de Janeiro	24 Feb 2014	FUNBIO	FUNBIO	3		Portuguese	

Meeting type[12]	Title	Venue	Dates	Convened by	Organized by	No of participants	Report issued Yes/No	Language	Dated
	(FUNBIO)								
Project Presentation	Lecture to graduate students (Food Science) at Bahia Federal University	Salvador	27 March 2014	Federal University of Bahia (UFBA)	Federal University of Bahia (UFBA)	50		Portuguese	
Meeting with CECANE	Launch of the video from the seminar "Sociobiodiversity, Family agriculture and School Meals", funded by the BFN Project Brazil	Salvador	1 April 2014	CECANE- BA	CECANE-BA	~10		Portuguese	
Meeting with CECANE	Meeting with CECANE – Ouro Preto, MG	Ouro Preto	10 April 2014	NPMU	CECANE-Ouro Preto	5		Portuguese	
Workshop	*Methodology for compiling Food Composition and Nutritional data*	São Paulo	9-10 May 2014	NPMU	NPMU	12		Portuguese	
Meeting with MCTI	*Meeting with MCTI on BFN database in SIBBr.*	Brasília	12 May 2014	MCTI	MMA	4		Portuguese	
Week of	*10th Week of*	Brasília	31 May – 1 Jun	MAPA/MMA	MAPA	1500		Portuguese	

Meeting type[12]	Title	Venue	Dates	Convened by	Organized by	No of participants	Report issued Yes/No	Language	Dated
Organic Food	*Organic Food*		2014						
Meeting and Exhibition	*VIII Meeting and Exhibition of the People from the Biome Cerrado - Workshops*	Brasília	5-7Jun 2014	Rede Cerrado/MMA	Rede Cerrado	240		Portuguese	
Workshop	*Methodology for compiling Food Composition and Nutritional data*	Fortaleza	5-6 Jun 2014	NPMU	UFC	11		Portuguese	
Kenya									
Project Stakeholder Meeting	National Steering Committee	KARI HQ	18 Feb 2014	NPMU	BFN Project Kenya	15	Yes	English	
Project Stakeholder Meeting	Project Launch Meeting	Busia ATC	20 Feb 2014	NPMU	BFN Project Kenya	250	Yes	English	
Partners consultation workshop	National Review Planning Workshop	Thika	12-13 Jun 2014	NPMU	BFN Project Kenya	8	Yes	English	
Partners consultation workshop	Project Site Implementing Committee Planning Workshop	Busia	30 May 2014	NPMU	BFN Project Kenya	6	Yes	English	
Sri Lanka									

Meeting type[12]	Title	Venue	Dates	Convened by	Organized by	No of participants	Report issued Yes/No	Language	Dated
Stakeholder Meeting	Intervention Method discussion	Kurunegala	9 March 2014	NPMU	NPUM	08	No		
National Partners Meeting	Progress and workplan review	Colombo	24-25 March 2014	NPMU	NPMU	30	No		
Stakeholder Meeting	Intervention method discussion	Peradeniya	26 May 2014	NPMU	NPMU	03	No		
Stakeholder meeting	Capacity Building Learning Dialogue on Integrated Landscape Management	PGRC, Kandy	28-31 May 2014	LPFN	BACC and BFN	159	Yes	English	June 2013
Turkey									
Expert Group Meeting	Expert Group Meeting	Antalya	13 Feb 2014	TAGEM	TAGEM	5	Yes	Turkish	
National Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee Meeting	National Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee Meeting	Ankara	3-4 Mar 2014	TAGEM	TAGEM	17	Yes	Turkish	
Event planning meeting	Organizing Committee meeting for the Alacatı Herb Festival	İzmir	11-13 Apr 2014		Alacatı Herb Festival Organizing Committee	11	Yes	Turkish	
Training	The	Bursa	25-26 Jun 2014	TAGEM	TAGEM	15	Yes	Turkish	

Meeting type[12]	Title	Venue	Dates	Convened by	Organized by	No of participants	Report issued Yes/No	Language	Dated
	contribution of biodiversity indicators for food composition								

4.4 List(s) of meeting participants[13]

Brazil

14-15 Jan 2014 – NPMU Meeting – Planning for 2014, review of workplan and budgets, BFN reports		
No.	**Name of participant**	**Nationality**
1	Deborah Bastos (University of São Paulo - USP)	Brazilian
2	Daniela Moura de Oliveira Beltrame (Consultant BFN)	Brazilian
3	Camila Oliveira (MMA)	Brazilian
4	Krishna Bonavides (MMA)	Brazilian
5	Lidio Coradin (MMA)	Brazilian

28 Jan 2014 – Meeting with the Brazilian Nutrition Society (SBAN) to discuss the joint organization of a BFN Congress in 2015		
No.	**Name of participant**	**Nationality**
1	Deborah Bastos (University of São Paulo - USP)	Brazilian
2	Daniela Moura de Oliveira Beltrame (Consultant BFN)	Brazilian
3	Dirce Marchioni (University of São Paulo - USP)	Brazilian

18 Feb 2014 – Meeting with the Ministry of Education to discuss the partnership with CECANEs and co-finance review		
No.	**Name of participant**	**Nationality**
1	Rosane Silva (FNDE)	Brazilian
2	Daniela Moura de Oliveira Beltrame (Consultant BFN)	Brazilian
3	Camila Oliveira (MMA)	Brazilian
4	Krishna Bonavides (MMA)	Brazilian

[13] Expand table if necessary

5	Alberto Silva (MMA)	Brazilian
6	Renata Gomes (FNDE)	Brazilian
7	Solange Castro (FNDE)	Brazilian

18 Feb 2014 – Planning NPMU meeting to discuss ongoing activities and a newsletter for Brazil		
No.	**Name of participant**	**Nationality**
1	Lidio Coradin (MMA)	Brazilian
2	Daniela Moura de Oliveira Beltrame (Consultant BFN)	Brazilian
3	Camila Oliveira (MMA)	Brazilian
4	Krishna Bonavides (MMA)	Brazilian
5	Alberto Silva (MMA)	Brazilian
6	Leonardo Correia (MMA)	Brazilian

24 Feb 2014 – Meeting to review the Project budget with the Financial Manager (FUNBIO)		
No.	**Name of participant**	**Nationality**
1	Daniela Moura de Oliveira Beltrame (Consultant BFN)	Brazilian
2	Ilana Nina de Oliveira (FUNBIO)	Brazilian
3	Fabio Leite (FUNBIO)	Brazilian

10 April 2014 –Meeting with CECANE Ouro Preto (UFOP)		
No.	**Name of participant**	**Nationality**
1	Camilo Adalton Mariano da Silva (CECANE UFOP)	Brazilian
2	Marcelo Eustáquio Silva (CECANE UFOP)	Brazilian
3	Luciana Marques (CECANE UFOP)	Brazilian
4	Peterson Santos (CECANE UFOP)	Brazilian
5	Daniela Moura de O. Beltrame (Consultant BFN)	Brazilian

9-10 May 2014 São Paulo – Workshop: FAO-INFOODS methodology for the Compilation of Food Composition Data		
No.	**Name of participant**	**Nationality**
1	Brenda Franklin (Federal University of Pará - UFPA)	Brazilian
2	Camila Delgado (Federal University of São Paulo – UNIFESP)	Brazilian
3	Daniela Moura de Oliveira Beltrame (BFN Project)	Brazilian
4	Deborah Markocwicz Bastos (University of São Paulo – USP - and BFN Project)	Brazilian

5	Fernanda Camboim Rockett (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul - UFRGS)	Brazilian
6	Francisco das Chagas Alves do Nascimento (UFPA)	Brazilian
7	Graciela Cristina dos Santos (UFRGS	Brazilian
8	Kátia Regina Biazotto (UNIFESP)	Brazilian
9	Natália Menezes Silva (Federal University of Goiás – UFG)	Brazilian
10	Priscila Olin Silva (UFG)	Brazilian
11	Raquel de Andrade Cardoso Santiago (UFG)	Brazilian
12	Ricardo Jorge da Silva Mendes	Brazilian

12 May 2014 – Meeting with Ministry of Science and Technology (MCTI) to discuss the developement of the Food Composition Database	
Name of participant	**Nationality**
Lidio Coradin (MMA)	Brazilian
Daniela Moura de Oliveira Beltrame (Consultant BFN)	Brazilian
Camila Oliveira (MMA)	Brazilian
Andrea Portela (MCTI)	Brazilian

5-6 June 2014 Fortaleza – Workshop: FAO-INFOODS methodology for the Compilation of Food Composition Data		
No.	**Name of participant**	**Nationality**
1	Priscila Pereira Pessoa (State University of Ceará - UECE)	Brazilian
2	Rafael Souza Lima (UECE)	Brazilian
3	Daniela Moura de Oliveira Beltrame (BFN Project)	Brazilian
4	Eveline de Alencar Costa (Federal University of Ceará – UFC – Gastronomy Department)	Brazilian
5	Derlange Belizario Diniz (UECE)	Brazilian
6	Samuel Almeida Brito (UFC – Gastronomy Department)	Brazilian
7	Diana Valesca Carvalho (UFC – Home Economics Department)	Brazilian
8	Alessandra Pinheiro (UFC – Home Economics Department)	Brazilian
9	Carla Soraya Costa Maia (UECE)	Brazilian
10	Adriana Camurça P. Siqueira (UFC – Gastronomy Department)	Brazilian
11	Paulo Henrique M. Souza (UFC – Gastronomy Department)	Brazilian

Kenya

9 January 2014 – Preparatory meeting for the Project launch in Busia County

No.	Name of participant	Nationality
1	Dr. Victor Wasike - (NPC - KARI Headquarters)	Kenyan
2	Ms. Rhoda Nungo - KARI Kakamega	Kenyan
3	Ms. Florence Kigunzu - County Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (NASCOP)	Kenyan
4	Mr. William Buluma - SINGI CBO	Kenyan
5	Mr. Kennedy Otieno - County Ministry of Agriculture	Kenyan
6	Mr Nyongesa Wafula - County Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	Kenyan

18 February 2014 - National Steering Committee Meeting –Nairobi		
No.	**Name of participant**	**Nationality**
1	Dr. Joseph Mureithi (KARI) - Representing Director of KARI	Kenyan
2	Prof. Anselimo Makokha - Jomo Kenyatta University Agriculture (JKUAT)	Kenyan
3	Dr. Desterio Nyamongo (KARI Genebank)	Kenyan
4	Prof. Elijah Ateka-Representing Vice Chancellor, JKUAT	Kenyan
5	Representing Vice Chancellor, Kenyatta University	Kenyan
6	Hon. Osia Mwanje -County Minister for Agriculture, Busia county	Kenyan
7	Dr Danny Hunter – Global Project Coordinator, BFN Project Rome, Italy	Irish
8	Ms. Eunice Mutemi - NASCOP	Kenyan
9	Mr. John M. Ndungu - KARI	Kenyan
10	Ms. Teresa Tumwet - Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	Kenyan
11	Prof Judith Kimiywe - Kenyatta University (KU)	Kenyan
12	Prof Mary Abukutsa – Jomo Kenyatta University Agriculture (JKUAT)	Kenyan
13	Ms. Violet Kirigua – KARI	Kenyan
14	Dr. Joseph Mutanga – National Museums of Kenya (NMK)	Kenyan
15	Dr. Victor Wasike - (NPC - KARI Headquarters)	Kenyan

20 February 2014 – BFN Project Launch in Busia		
No.	**Name of participant**	**Nationality**
1	Hon Kizito Wangalwa-Deputy Governor, Busia County	Kenyan
2	Prof. Anselimo Makokha - Jomo Kenyatta University Agriculture (JKUAT)	Kenyan
3	Ms. Florence Baras – Chief Officer, County Ministry of Agriculture	Kenyan
4	Ms. Florence Kigunzu-County extension officer –Busia	Kenyan
5	Mr. Osia Mwanje – County Minister for Agriculture	Kenyan

6	Ms. Roselyn Barasa-County Chief Officer for Agriculture	Kenyan
7	Dr. Desterio Nyamongo (KARI Genebank)	Kenyan
8	Mr. Yaite-County Officer for Environment and natural Resources	Kenyan
9	Hon. Osia Mwanje-County Minister for Agriculture, Busia county	Kenyan
10	Dr Danny Hunter –Global Project Coordinator, Rome, Italy	Irish
11	Ms. Eunice Mutemi (NASCOP)	Kenyan
12	Mr. John M. Ndungu (KARI)	Kenyan
13	Ms. Teresa Tumwet - Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	Kenyan
14	Florence Kigunzu- County Ministry of Agriculture	Kenyan
15	Prof Mary Abukutsa – Jomo Kenyatta University Agriculture (JKUAT)	Kenyan
16	Dr. Joseph Mutanga – National Museums of Kenya (NMK)	Kenyan
17	Dr. Victor Wasike - (NPC - KARI Headquarters)	Kenyan

21-23 May 2014 – Implementing Committee – Report Writing Workshop		
No.	**Name of participant**	**Nationality**
1	Dr. Lusike Wasilwa (KARI)	Kenyan
2	Dr. Desterio Nyamongo – (KARI Genebank)	Kenyan
3	Mr. John Ndungu -	Kenyan
4	Ms. Violet Kirigua – (KARI)	Kenyan
5	Prof. Anselimo Makokha – (JKUAT)	Kenyan
6	Dr. Victor Wasike - (NPC - KARI Headquarters)	Kenyan

28-31 May 2014 – Revision of the NBSAPs multi-stakeholder workshop - Embu		
No.	**Name of participant**	**Nationality**
1	Joyce Mutiga – Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources	Kenyan
2	Janet N Machera – Institute of Indigenous Knowledge	Kenyan
3	Gaillard Mwema - Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources	Kenyan
4	Jane Kibwage - Fisheries	Kenya
5	Kinuuru Wahome - Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources	Kenyan
6	Parkinson Ndonye - Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources	Kenyan
7	Kimrui J.N - Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources	Kenyan
8	Samuel Kasiki - Kenya Wildlife Service	Kenyan
9	Fred Barasa – Nature Kenya	Kenyan

10	Dr. Kennedy Ondimu - National Environment Management Authority	Kenyan
11	Dr. Benson Mburu - National Commission on Science Technology and Innovation	Kenyan
12	Dr. Desterio O. Nyamongo - KARI	Kenyan
13	James M. Mwambayi - Kenya Forest Service	Kenyan

29 May 2014 - Sensitization of the Project Site Committee Members		
No.	**Name of participant**	**Nationality**
1	Teresa Tumwet –Ministry of Agriculture	Kenyan
2	Dr. Desterio Nyamongo – (KARI Genebank)	Kenyan
3	Mr. John Ndungu – KARI, Thika	Kenyan
4	Mr. Wafula Nyongesa- County Ministry of Agriculture-, Busia	Kenya
5	Ms. Rhoda Nungo-KARI Kakamega	Kenyan
6	Ms. Florence Kigunzu-County Ministry of Agriculture-, Busia	Kenyan
7	Prof. Anselimo Makokha – (JKUAT)	Kenyan
8	Dr. Victor Wasike - (NPC - KARI Headquarters)	Kenyan

30 May 2014 – Site Committee Meeting – Busia		
No.	**Name of participant**	**Nationality**
1	Scholastica Nabade - County Ministry of Health	Kenyan
2	Florence Kigunzu-County Ministry of Agriculture	Kenyan
3	Francis Kisuya (KARI)- Alupe, Busia	Kenyan
4	Dr. Victor Wasike - (NPC - KARI Headquarters)	Kenyan
5	Mr. Okoiti, - County Ministry of Education, Research - Busia	Kenyan
6	Gabriel Malala – County Ministry of Health- Busia	Kenyan

5 June 2014 – Project Implementation Committee		
No.	**Name of participant**	**Nationality**
1	Teresa Tumwet –Ministry of Agriculture	Kenyan
2	Dr. Desterio Nyamongo – (KARI Genebank)	Kenyan
3	Mr. John Ndungu – KARI, Thika	Kenyan
4	Mr. Wafula Nyongesa - County Ministry of Agriculture-, Busia	Kenya
5	Ms. Rhoda Nungo-KARI Kakamega	Kenyan
6	Ms. Florence Kigunzu-County Ministry of Agriculture-, Busia	Kenyan

7	Prof. Anselimo Makokha – (JKUAT)	Kenyan
8	Dr. Victor Wasike - (NPC - KARI Headquarters)	Kenyan

12-13 June 2014 - Nutrition Planning Meeting		
No.	**Name of participant**	**Nationality**
1	Dr. Teresa Tumwet –Ministry of Agriculture	Kenyan
2	Dr. Lusike Wasilwa - KARI	Kenyan
3	Mr. John Ndungu – KARI, Thika	Kenyan
4	Scholastica Nabade – Ministry of Health-Busia county	Kenyan
5	Ms. Florence Kigunzu - County Ministry of Agriculture-, Busia	Kenyan
6	Prof. Anselimo Makokha – (JKUAT)	Kenyan
7	Dr. Victor Wasike - (NPC - KARI Headquarters)	Kenyan
8	Prof. Judith Kimiywe – Kenyatta University	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 Perara	Sri Lankan
7	Mr. K.B. Wahundeniya	Sri Lankan
8	Mr. Ariyarathne	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. Kuruppuarachchi	Sri Lankan
14	Dr. Shanthi Gunawardana	Sri Lankan

28-31 May 2014 – Capacity Building Learning Dialogue on Integrated Landscape Management – See **Annex 9**

Turkey

13 February 2014 - Expert Group Meeting - Antalya		
No.	**Name of participant**	**Nationality**
1	Dr. İsa ÖZKAN	Turkey
2	Birgül GÜNER	Turkey
3	Dr. Ayfer TAN	Turkey
4	Dr. Kürşad ÖZBEK	Turkey
5	Dr. Saadet Tuğrul AY	Turkey

3-4 Mar 2014 - National Technical and Scientific Advisory Committee Meeting - Ankara		
No.	**Name of participant**	**Nationality**
1	Dr. İsa ÖZKAN	Turkey
2	Birgül GÜNER	Turkey
3	Prof. Dr. Ahmet AKSOY	Turkey
4	Prof. Dr. Kuddusi ERTUĞRUL	Turkey
5	Dr. Ayfer TAN	Turkey
6	Dr. Kürşad ÖZBEK	Turkey
7	Sevinç KARABAK	Turkey
8	Dr. Saadet TUĞRUL AY	Turkey
9	Nurcan AYSAR GÜZELSOY	Turkey
10	Mehtap ÖZBAKIR ÖZER	Turkey
11	Bengü ESMER	Turkey
12	Ayfer ALTUNTAŞ	Turkey
13	Hilal YÜCE ARSLAN	Turkey
14	Ertuğrul ÇELİKCAN	Turkey
15	Ergül TERZİOĞLU	Turkey
16	Hüsniye KILINÇARSLAN	Turkey
17	Mehmet YAFESOĞLU	Turkey

10-13 April 2014 - Alacatı Herb Festival Organizing Committee Meeting- İzmir

No.	Name of participant	Nationality
1	Dr. İsa ÖZKAN	Turkey
2	Danny HUNTER	British
3	Dr. Ayfer TAN	Turkey
4	Birgül GÜNER	Turkey
5	Dr. Kürşad ÖZBEK	Turkey
6	Sevinç KARABAK	Turkey
7	Saadet TUĞRUL AY	Turkey
8	Rahmi TAŞCI	Turkey
9	Hilal YÜCE ARSLAN	Turkey
10	Ayfer ALTUNTAŞ	Turkey
11	Serdar AYDEMİR	Turkey
12	Dr. Neşe ADANACIOĞLU	Turkey
13	Tefik TAYLAN	Turkey
14	Dr. Necla TAŞ	Turkey
15	Dr. Mehmet TUTAR	Turkey

25-26 June 2014 - The contribution of biodiversity indicators for food composition- BURSA		
No.	**Name of participant**	**Institution/Nationality**
1	Dr. İsa ÖZKAN	Turkey
2	Ruth CHARRONDIERE	Germany
3	Dr. Ayfer TAN	Turkey
4	Neşe ADANACIOĞLU	Turkey
5	Sevinç KARABAK	Turkey
6	Rukiye MURAT DURAN	Turkey
7	Orçun ÇINAR	Turkey
8	Fatih Alpay VURAN	Turkey
9	Nurcihan MERCAN ERDOĞAN	Turkey
10	Elif SAKALLI	Turkey
11	Serdar AYDEMİR	Turkey
12	Dr. Özgül UÇURUM	Turkey
13	Nurcan *A GÜZELSOY*	Turkey
14	Kadir Emre *ÖZALTIN*	Turkey

15	İ. Emre *TOKAT*	Turkey

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

No	Type[14]	Title	Author(s) Editor(s)	Publisher	ISBN	Publication date
Global						
1	Oral presentation abstract	*Strengthening the link: promoting indigenous crops for nutrition in four megadiverse countries*. Submitted and accepted by the International Horticultural Congress 2014. Brisbane, Australia. Accepted	Borelli, T., Wasike V., Ozkan I., Markowicz Bastos D.H., Wijesekara A., Wasilwa L. and Hunter D.			Jan 2014 (submitted)
1	Scientific poster	Can local foods improve dietary diversity? The BFN Project experience in Kenya	Borelli, T.; Hunter, D. and Wasike, V.	Bioversity		April 2014
1	Newsletter	Issue no. 1 – BFN Newsletter	Borelli, T. and Hunter D.	BFN		April 2014
1	Newsletter	Special issue of the BFN Newsletter – Updates from Turkey	Borelli, T. and Hunter D.	BFN		April 2014
1	Article	*Local foods pave the way for healthier diets and better incomes in four mega-diverse countries*. Submitted for inclusion in the AIFSCR Newsletter	Borelli, T. and Hunter D.			May 2014
1	Video	*Documenting traditional foods in Sri Lanka*	Teresa Borelli	Bioversity		May 2014
1	Video	*The Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition Initiative in Sri Lanka*	Michael Goode	Earth Institute at Columbia University		June 2014
1	Blog post	Grow, invest, research, read about or eat indigenous food for the International Day for Biological Diversity	Danielle Nierenberg,			May 2014

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

No	Type[14]	Title	Author(s) Editor(s)	Publisher	ISBN	Publication date
			Food Tank and			
1	Blog post	*Good things come in small packages*. Submitted for inclusion in the Landscapes blog for people food and nature	Borelli, T. and Hunter D.			June 2014
1	Scientific abstract	*Assumption or fact: ethnobotanical knowledge versus dietary use of plant food biodiversity*. Submitted for participation at the 3rd World Congress of Public Health and Nutrition, Las Palmas, Gran Canaria, Spain (9-12 November 2014)	Termote C., Borelli T., Vinceti B., Wijesekara A., Hunter D.			
	E-news article	Agricultural biodiversity: the foundation of resilient family farms.	Ann Tutwiler	Rural 21 – The International Journal for Rural Development		June 2014
Brazil						
1	Chapter	"The benefits of contemporary healthy agriculture and food processing industry" in Losso J.N. *The Maillard reaction reconsidered. Cooking for Health*	Losso J.N.	Routledge		15 Jan 2015
1	Chapter	"Biodiversity and Sustainable Diets" in Cardoso M.A. (2014) *Nutrição em Saúde Coletiva*	Cardoso M.A.	Atheneu		May 2014
1	Video	Sociobiodiversity, Family agriculture and School Meals	PNAE	PNAE		
1	E-news article	MMA informa: Degustação de doces e salgados do Cerrado (MMA informs: Food tasting of sweet and salty delicacies from the Cerrado)	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)			1 Jun 2014
1	E-news article	MMA promove degustação de doces e salgados do Cerrado e da Amazônia (MMA promotes the food tasting of sweet and salty delicacies from the Cerrado and the Amazon)	Luciene de Assis (MMA)			2 June 2014

No	Type[14]	Title	Author(s) Editor(s)	Publisher	ISBN	Publication date
1	E-news article	Conservação do bioma é tema do Encontro dos Povos do Cerrado (Biodiversity conservation is the focus of the Meeting of the rural poor of the Cerrado)	Luciene de Assis (MMA)			4June 2014
Kenya						
1	Awareness-raising poster	*Biodiversity and Mankind* – presented at the BFN Project launch in Busia, April 2014	Nyamongo D.O., Wasike V.W., Ndiege C.A. and Sitawa Ogutu J.K.	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) and National Genebank of Kenya (NGK)		April 2014
1	Awareness-raising poster	*Why conserve biodiversity* – presented at the BFN Project launch in Busia, April 2014	Nyamongo D.O., Wasike V.W., Ndiege C.A. and Sitawa Ogutu J.K.	KARI and NGK		April 2014
1	Awareness-raising poster	*Threats to biodiversity* – presented at the BFN Project launch in Busia, April 2014	Nyamongo D.O., Wasike V.W., Ndiege C.A. and Sitawa Ogutu J.K.	KARI and NGK		April 2014
1	Awareness-raising poster	*Agrobiodiversity of Busia County* – presented at the BFN Project launch in Busia, April 2014	Nyamongo D.O., Wasike V.W., Ndiege C.A. and Sitawa Ogutu J.K.	KARI and NGK		April 2014
Sri Lanka						

No	Type[14]	Title	Author(s) Editor(s)	Publisher	ISBN	Publication date
1	Report	*Baseline survey of agrobiodiversity of Gampola*	Wijesekara, A. and Jayasinghe-Mudalige, J.M.U.K.	Wayamba University		May 2014
1	Report	*Baseline information of the socio-economic status of householders and agrobiodiversity of different agroecosytems of Udukumbura BFN Project Area*	Pushpakumara, D.K.N.G., Weerahewa, J., Ranil, R.H.G. , Marambe, B. and Silva G.L.L.P.	University of Peradeniya		May 2014
Turkey						
1	Information leaflet	Leaflet containing biodiversity information and recipes for Crown Daisy - *Glebionis coronaria* (in Turkish)	Dr. Ayfer Tan – Aegean Agricultural Research Institute (ETAE)	BFN Turkey, TAGEM		April 2014
1	Information leaflet	Leaflet containing biodiversity information and recipes for Common Glasswort - *Salicornia emericii* (in Turkish)	Dr. Ayfer Tan-ETAE	BFN Turkey, TAGEM		April 2014
1	Information leaflet	Leaflet containing biodiversity information and recipes for Purple Salsify - *Tragopogon porrifolius* subsp. *longirostris* (in Turkish)	Dr. Saadet Tuğrul Ay - Batı Akdeniz Agricultural Research Institute	BFN Turkey, TAGEM		April 2014
1	Information leaflet	Leaflet containing biodiversity information and recipes for Common Chicory – *Chicorium intybus* (in Turkish)	Dr. Ayfer Tan-ETAE	BFN Turkey, TAGEM		April 2014
1	Information leaflet	Leaflet containing biodiversity information and recipes for Samphire - *Crithmum maritimum* (in Turkish)	Dr. Ayfer Tan-ETAE	BFN Turkey, TAGEM		April 2014

No	Type[14]	Title	Author(s) Editor(s)	Publisher	ISBN	Publication date
1	Information leaflet	Leaflet containing biodiversity information and recipes for Sea beet – *Beta maritima* (in Turkish)	Dr. Ayfer Tan-ETAE	BFN Turkey, TAGEM		April 2014
1	Information leaflet	Leaflet containing biodiversity information and recipes for Golden thistle – *Scolymus hispanicus* L. (in Turkish)	Dr. Ayfer Tan-ETAE	BFN Turkey, TAGEM		April 2014
1	Information leaflet	Leaflet containing biodiversity information and recipes for Wild fennel – *Foeniculum vulgare* Mill. (in Turkish)	Dr. Ayfer Tan-ETAE	BFN Turkey, TAGEM		April 2014
1	Brochure	Biodiversity for Nutrition Project Brochure (in Turkish)	BFN Turkey, TAGEM	BFN Turkey, TAGEM		April 2014
1	Poster	The nutritional value of traditional food plants, local crops and mushrooms of Turkey	BFN Turkey, TAGEM	BFN Turkey, TAGEM		April 2014
1	Awareness raising flyer	*Do you know them*? – An awareness-raising flyer on the importance of wild edibles for nutrition and food security	BFN Turkey, TAGEM	BFN Turkey, TAGEM		April 2014

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

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