UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2016
(1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016)

1. PROJECT GENERAL INFORMATION

Project Title:	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use for Improved Human Nutrition and Well-being (Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition Project – BFN Project)
Executing Agency:	Bioversity International (formerly International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI))
Project partners:	Governments of Brazil, Kenya, Sri Lanka, Turkey. AVRDC, Crops for the Future, Earth Institute at Columbia University, World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), WFP.
Geographical Scope:	Global/Multi-country
Participating countries:	Brazil, Kenya, Sri Lanka and Turkey

GEF project ID:	3808	**IMIS number:**	UNEP: GFL-2328-2715-4B07 FAO 606659
Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity	**GEF OP #:**	BD
GEF Strategic Priority/Objective:	BD SO2:SP4; SP5	**GEF approval date:**	November 2011
UNEP approval date:	November 2011	**Date of first disbursement:**	18 April 2012
Actual start date:	April 2012	**Planned duration:**	60 months
Intended completion date:	October 2016	**Actual or Expected completion date:**	TBD
Project Type:	FSP	**GEF Allocation:**	US$5,517,618
PPG GEF cost:	$ 260,000	**PPG co-financing:**	$ 380,000
Expected MSP/FSP Co-financing*:	$ 29,552,314.20	**Total Cost:**	$35,709,932.20
Mid-term review/eval. (planned date):	Nov/Dec 2015	**Terminal Evaluation (actual date):**	TBD
Mid-term review/eval. (actual date):	September 2016	**No. of revisions:**	NA
Date of last Steering Committee meeting:	November 2015	**Date of last Revision:**	NA
Disbursement as of 30/6/2016:	UNEP US$ 1,890,044 FAO US$ 1,465,827	**Date of financial closure:**	TBD
Date of Completion:	TBD	**Actual expenditures reported as of 30/6/2015:**	UNEP US$ 2,025,722 FAO US$ 968,837
Total co-financing realized as of 30/6/2015:	US$ 39,846,084	**Actual expenditures entered in IMIS as of 30/6/2015:**	UNEP US$ 1,577,912
Leveraged financing:	US$ 197,098		

Project summary	Hotspots of biodiversity, the countries of Brazil, Kenya, Sri Lanka and Turkey are home to a vast array of agricultural biodiversity (largely plant genetic resources), which are scarcely explored, appreciated or conserved. The nutritional potential of many of these plants and animals remains untapped, yet many of these species are rapidly disappearing due to environmental pressures or lack of use. The project seeks to address the issue of diminishing local agrobiodiversity by contributing to the improvement of global knowledge of biodiversity for food and nutrition and, by so doing, enhance the well-being, livelihoods and food security of target beneficiaries in the four countries through the conservation and sustainable use of this biodiversity and the identification of best practices for up-scaling. **The Development Goal** of the Project is to contribute to the improvement of global knowledge of biodiversity for food and nutrition and thereby enhance the well-being, livelihoods and food security of target beneficiaries in Brazil, Kenya, Sri Lanka and Turkey through the conservation and sustainable use of this biodiversity and the identification of best practices for up-scaling. The **Project Objective** is to strengthen the conservation and sustainable management of agricultural biodiversity through mainstreaming into national and global nutrition, food and livelihood security strategies and programmes. The project will address declining diversity by: 1. PROVIDING EVIDENCE - Demonstrating the nutritional value of agricultural biodiversity and the role it plays in promoting healthy diets and strengthening livelihoods. 2. INFLUENCING POLICIES - Using the evidence generated from the project to influence policies, programmes and markets that support the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity with nutrition potential for improved human nutrition and wellbeing. 3. RAISING AWARENESS - Developing tools, knowledge and best practices for scaling up the use of biodiversity for food and nutrition in development programmes, value chains and local community initiatives. Project implementation is based on three inter-related components that will directly address the identified barriers to mainstreaming biodiversity for food and nutrition through the following Outcomes: • ***Outcome 1***: Relevant sectors, including agriculture, environment and public health in the four partner countries adopt and utilise the integrated knowledge base on BFN to build support for biodiversity conservation and enhanced well-being. • ***Outcome 2:*** Enhanced policy frameworks and markets support the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use across sectors. • ***Outcome 3***: Tools, knowledge and best practices adopted and scaled up in development programs, value chains and local community initiatives.

Project status FY 2013	In 2013, project implementation at the country level focused largely on developing working agreements among relevant national stakeholders to carry out project activities and identify roles and responsibilities. National Steering Committee meetings were held in all countries to review and approve work plan and budgets for 2013-2014; refine and validate criteria for site selection and for the prioritization of locally important agricultural biodiversity species; and agree on methodologies for carrying out baseline surveys of community biodiversity for food and nutrition at the study sites. Baseline surveys were carried out in Kenya and preliminary planning and logistics for baseline surveys in Sri Lanka and

	Turkey were made. In Brazil and Kenya preliminary contacts were established with national data holders for setting up national databases on the nutritional properties of local agrobiodiversity and associated traditional knowledge. Awareness-raising activities were carried out mostly at the global level through the setting up of a Global portal www.b4fn.org, the free online publication of the *Diversifying Food and Diets* and other relevant outreach material.

Project status FY 2014	In 2014, baseline surveys were completed in all countries, which also prioritised target species and undertook some gap analysis for food composition data to drive further nutrition analysis. Brazil also pilot tested the FAO guidelines for the inclusion of biodiversity indicators in national food consumption surveys. Turkey analysed 33 of the 41 target species. Cross-sectoral national policy platforms were established in all countries and the BFN was able to help shape a number of important policy documents on biodiversity and human health that emerged from the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA 18) (23-28 June 2014) that helped define and develop the COP 12 Decision XII/21 in October of the same year. At the national level, countries continued to engage with decision-makers to mainstream biodiversity into the national policy framework. Countries also organized a number of awareness-raising events such as traditional food fairs, and participated in important international events linked to nutrition and food security.

Project status FY 2015	In 2015, countries made significant headway in generating evidence for **93 prioritised species**, particularly with regard to undertaking food composition analysis and gap analyses of food composition data. All countries identified organizations for hosting their national databases on biodiversity for food and nutrition and associated traditional knowledge and planned national Biodiversity and Nutrition Symposia to review data collection in the project and to identify and fill gaps in knowledge and evidence. Knowledge on BFN was also broadened thanks to collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and its FAO/INFOODS tools on food composition and its networks. At the global policy level, efforts to mainstream biodiversity into different sectors peaked with the endorsement of the *Voluntary Guidelines for Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Policies, Programmes and National and Regional Plans of Action* at the Fifteenth Regular Session of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in January 2015. All countries 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. Country revisions to the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) in Brazil led to the inclusion of several indicators referring to BFN to monitor the general status of biodiversity conservation, whereas Kenya is spearheading the drafting of a Biodiversity Conservation Policy for Busia County. In Sri Lanka opportunities are being sought for the mainstreaming of BFN into the newly revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and other relevant national policy instruments. The development of an interactive e-learning course on mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into nutrition practices will continue in 2016 led by Brazil with assistance from the GPMU. With regards to new marketing options for BFN, all countries are striving to link in the future rural entrepreneurs to markets while promoting the sustainable production and consumption of nutrient-rich indigenous crops and fruits to diversify diets. Considerable efforts were devoted to increasing awareness of BFN in all countries. National and regional diversity fairs were organized where local biodiversity and associated traditional knowledge were showcased to the wider 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 publication of the 'Connecting Global Priorities: Biodiversity and Human Health', published in June 2015.

Project status FY 2016	***Knowledge base*** In Brazil and Turkey, information generated on target species is being validated for inclusion in tailor-made national databases and for transfer to the FAO/INFOODS database. In Brazil, data collection formed the basis for five MSc dissertations and more importantly fostered collaboration with more than 100 researchers and students in the country. Thanks to an additional grant from FAO, Kenya will be able to expand its list of food composition data to include some of the target species and update the country's food composition table, while additional grants from the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research and the MacArthur Foundation are being used to link entrepreneurial farmers to institutional markets in Busia, Western Kenya. Sri Lanka is also advanced in generating data for 20 target species (and 64 varieties/landraces). Countries have created or are in the process of developing dedicated national portals for the hosting of data generated on food composition and traditional knowledge linked to the target species. Research on the domestication of a select number of target species is ongoing in Turkey. ***Policy and Regulatory Framework*** BFN is now well embedded in the NBSAP revision process in Brazil and Sri Lanka. In May 2016, thanks to extensive lobbying from BFN Brazil, Ordinance Nº 163 was passed defining and recognizing the importance of "Sociobiodiversity of Native Food Species of Nutritional Value". The ordinance also opens up marketing opportunities for BFN target species grown by family farmers. BFN Brazil also contributed inputs to the *National Pact for Healthy Food*, the *National Plan for Food and Nutritional Security*, the *Action Plan for Sustainable Production and Consumption* and the *Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Burning and Deforestation of the Cerrado Biome*. In Kenya, an advanced draft of the Biodiversity Policy for Busia County will be presented to local government for review and subsequent enactment. In Turkey, recommendations in support of BFN conservation were made in an important policy document that targets the "Collection, Conservation and Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources", while Turkey's *Food-based Dietary Guidelines*, coordinated by the Ministry of Health and including inputs on the importance of local biodiversity, will be published in the latter half of 2016. At the global level, BFN provided inputs to the document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/INF/1, *Strategic Scientific and Technical Issues Related to the Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020: Biodiversity, Food Systems and Agriculture*; which now includes much of the BFN experience; it published a peer-review paper on fostering enabling environments for BFN mainstreaming, and is also working towards a document that showcases the BFN experience at the *Thirteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity* (COP13) to be held in Mexico, in December 2016. The BFN project experience was also highlighted at a number of important global forums that include: • Revaluing Institutional Food Procurement – Roma Tre University. Rome, September 2015 - BFN was part of the working group involved in the organization of the event at the Agriculture in an Urbanizing Society • ASEAN Conference on Biodiversity. Bangkok, Thailand 17 Feb 2016 • UNEA2. Nairobi, Kenya 23-27 May 2016 All countries are working towards exploring marketing opportunities for BFN, by promoting social entrepreneurial at the grassroots level (Sri Lanka), at the private

	sector level (Turkey) or by strengthening links with institutional markets (Brazil, Kenya). In addition, in Brazil, a call was launched making USD $2.4 million available for the socio-productive inclusion of local communities of gatherers from Amazonian biome. ***Increased Awareness and outscaling*** Best practices for mobilizing BFN are being captured in the new BFN website in a number of sections that will be expanded as information from the project countries becomes available. Countries have now dedicated pages where country successes, experiences and outputs linked to the project are highlighted. Prioritised and target species are also highlighted for each country and traditional and novel recipes provided for some of the species. The *Stories from the Field* and *Case Studies* section continue to capture GEF and non-GEF experiences that will feed into global outputs for the project. The new website will also host the interactive e-learning course that is being developed by Brazil with support from Bioversity International and that will be completed in the second half of 2016/beginning of 2017. Additional global outputs being developed include the guidelines for biodiversity mainstreaming linked to output 3.5. The capacity of producers to processors, users and researchers to deploy and benefit from nutritionally relevant biodiversity was also substantially expanded and guidelines have been developed by Brazil and Turkey for the sustainable production of a select number of target species. Trainings were carried out in all countries to better capture national food composition and consumption data as well as workshops to increase producer capacity to market nutritious biodiversity. Specifically, training was provided on food safety and food preparation to vendors currently employed in the *Hela bojun* food outlets. Information events that foster greater appreciation of BFN are ongoing in all countries. Notable among these, in the reporting period, are the 2nd International Biodiversity and Nutrition Conference (Nairobi, Nov 2015), the second edition of the Busia Food Festival (Busia, Dec 2015), the seventh edition of the Alaçatı Herb Festival in Turkey (Alaçatı, 7-10 April 2016). The events will culminate in October 2016 with the International Conference on Biodiversity and Wild Edible Species (BEWS2016) to be held in Turkey.

Planned contribution to strategic priorities/targets	The project will contribute to the **GEF Biodiversity Strategic Objective 2 (SO2)** to mainstream biodiversity in production landscapes/seascapes and sectors and its **Strategic Programmes 4** and **5**. **SP4** Strengthening the policy and regulatory framework for mainstreaming biodiversity: The outcomes of the Project will contribute to the GEF's Strategic Programme 4 through the incorporation of biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing in broader policy and regulatory frameworks. This will be achieved by improving scientific knowledge about the links between food systems and ecosystems, improving capacity, raising awareness, particularly at government level, and developing incentives for conservation. The Project will establish multi-sectoral policy platforms at the national level to target and monitor the mainstreaming of biodiversity into agriculture, health and nutrition sectors using indicators and information generated by the Project. The Project will also link its public awareness activities, aimed at consumer attitudes and behaviour, to public policy forums and institutions working to improve diets through use of biodiversity and re-focus food systems studies and agricultural census data to incorporate considerations of biodiversity. At the global level, successful models and experiences leading to specific policies and policy actions will be shared across countries to jump-start and accelerate mainstreaming biodiversity in sectors responsible for food, nutrition and food security policies. The process of mainstreaming Project results and outcomes will be facilitated by contributing to the new NBSAP process and by ensuring that both Implementing Agencies take measures to guarantee the Project is embedded in the UNDAF mechanism and their respective programmes of work. **SP5** Fostering markets for biodiversity goods and services respectively: The outcomes of the Project will also contribute to GEF's Strategic Programme 5 through the analysis of market chains and the development of an enabling environment for improved, equitable value chains promoting underutilised plants. This will be done *inter alia* through capacity building activities targeting farmer groups, processors, agricultural educational organisations and institutions and policies, improving links to the formal market sector, improved marketing of traditional foods, and public awareness campaigns among consumers. Advocacy and awareness-building will address dietary diversity and nutrition as expressed in official, commercial and popular media. Specifically each country will link market chains to development of regional foods, linked to local ecosystems.

2. PROJECT OBJECTIVE

***Global environmental objective(s) of the project*[1]**

The Project objective is to strengthen the conservation and sustainable management of agricultural biodiversity through mainstreaming into national and global nutrition, food and livelihood security strategies and programmes. The Project will seek to achieve these goals and objectives through implementation of three components designed to improve: the knowledge base (Component 1); the policy and regulatory framework (Component 2); and awareness and outscaling (Component 3). Global knowledge will encompass globally relevant tools, lessons and best practices.

Progress made towards meeting the project objective(s). Describe any significant environmental or other changes (results) attributable to project implementation. *Also, please discuss any major challenges to meet the* ***objectives*** *or specific project* ***outcomes*** *(not more than 300 words)*

Progress was made in all countries towards meeting the project objectives. Under **Component 1 - *Knowledge base***, countries are validating information generated in view of its inclusion in the FAO/INFOODS database and in peer-reviews publications. Traditional knowledge was also documented and is being developed into recipe books and information material for wider distribution. With the exception of Kenya, which will be using information generated to update the national Food Composition Table, countries have established national databases on biodiversity for food and nutrition and associated traditional knowledge. With regard to **Component 2 – *Policy and Regulatory Framework***, countries have made considerable headway in influencing cross-sectoral policy platforms that have led to the development of national strategies in support of BFN conservation, chiefly the revision of their National Bioversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) but also other important policy documents such as Ordinance Nº 163 in Brazil, which defines and recognizes the importance of "Sociobiodiversity of Native Food Species of Nutritional Value". Key messages around mainstreaming BFN were also included in the document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/INF/1, *Strategic Scientific and Technical Issues Related to the Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020: Biodiversity, Food Systems and Agriculture* and highlighted in important policy forums including the ASEAN Conference on Biodiversity and UNEA2. Headway was made by all countries in **Component 3 – *Raising awareness***. All countries organized seminars, workshops and food fairs to promote BFN although actions have yet to translate into targeted national information events and strategies. The documenting of best practices continues at the country and global level, with Kenya, Turkey and Brazil developing training manuals and guidelines for the collection and sustainable use of targeted biodiversity and documenting recipes and information based on traditional knowledge. The GPMU continues in its efforts to document best practices from around the world and has redesigned the project website to focus more prominently on relevant country successes.

Progress towards the stated GEF Strategic Priorities and Targets if identified in project document*[2] *(not more than 200 words)

SP4 During the current reporting period the project has continued to explore ways to strengthen the policy and regulatory framework for mainstreaming biodiversity for the purpose of improved nutrition as well as other outcomes, which includes the political endorsement of a new public policy ordinance in Brazil to provide greater incentives for the conservation and use of native biodiversity. In Kenya the first county-level biodiversity policy continues to develop, while both Sri Lanka and Turkey are in the process of making policy recommendations to improve enabling environments. Progress also continues with country partners exploring national mechanisms to revise NBSAPs to ensure the better integration of biodiversity for food and nutrition. Both Brazil and Sri Lanka have now achieved this. All the time, the scientific evidence base behind this policy development continues to expand including greater knowledge

[1] Or immediate project objective

[2] Projects that did not include these in original design are encouraged to the extent possible to retrofit specific targets.

of the nutritional value of native biodiversity, with Turkey and Kenya in particular making considerable strides. This evidence and knowledge base is also helping with the establishment of markets, both private and institutional, such as efforts to better link farmers and farmer groups to school markets and feeding through biodiversity. This work continues to expand in Brazil and Kenya and seems to provide excellent models and approaches for diversifying food procurement and school feeding. The Project also undertook a significant body of work to increase public awareness aimed at changing consumer attitudes and behaviour to native biodiversity. The Project finds itself dealing with a growing number of requests at the national level to partner in national awareness raising activities such as the 'Plate to Podium' and 'Road to Rio' campaigns in Brazil in the lead up to the forthcoming Olympic games. At the global level, the Project has been able to take advantage of opportunities to showcase successful experiences and lessons learned at key forums such as SBSTTA 19 and 20 and the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA2) and at a special session on biodiversity and health at the ASEAN Conference on Biodiversity. It will continue to do this through participation at the forthcoming CBD COP13. The Project is also starting to spend significant time on the consolidation of project outputs and products including an increasing number of scientific papers and conference presentations. The Project is also increasingly invited to participate in a number of global events to showcase its work. Steps were taken in all countries towards the achievement of **SP5** linked to fostering markets for biodiversity goods. The passing of Ordinance Nº 163 in Brazil, which for the first time defines and supports nutritionally-important native species, represents a key step towards creating sustainable markets for sociobiodiversity species targeted by the project and sustain their conservation in Brazil. Greater recognition by federal institutions means smallholders could be prompted not only to grow and conserve the species, but also to use and commercialize them. However, procurement strategies will need to be put in place to create incentives for municipalities to purchase sociobiodiversity products and at the same time be rewarded for doing so. As demand for the species grows, it is expected that more farmers will grow and conserve nutrient-rich sociobiodiversity species, particularly if incentives are put in place allowing farmers to sell the products at higher market prices. In Kenya, leveraged funds by ACIAR and the MacArthur foundation have fostered market linkages between one entrepreneurial farmer group and a neighbouring school. BFN Kenya was able to mediate the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the two parties establishing the sale of African Leafy Vegetables to the school at an equitable price. In addition, the farmers are growing the vegetables directly on school land, thus cutting down on transport costs and avoiding issues of perishability, while the school is ensured the constant and regular supply of fresh greens. The arrangement has helped diversify and improve student diets; contribute to farmer livelihoods and incomes and revive interest in local food culture as an important side-line. The model has attracted considerable attention by the County administration and will be used as an example of good practice for possible outscaling. In Sri Lanka, ten market outlets selling traditional biodiversity products are now open, while in Turkey links were established with einkorn wheat producers and with wild edible collectors, and exploratory talks held with the private sector to develop marketing opportunities for some project target species.

RATING PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RISK

3.1 Progress towards achieving the project objective (s)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2016	Progress rating
To strengthen the conservation and sustainable management of agricultural biodiversity through mainstreaming into national and global nutrition, food and livelihood security strategies and programmes	1. By the end of the project, NBSAPs, Nutrition and Health Action Plans/Strategies and National and Agricultural Strategies show enhanced promotion and awareness of conservation and deployment of biodiversity for food and nutrition	At baseline, relevant national plans and strategies show limited awareness of the benefit and value of nutritionally rich biodiversity	Project has drafted recommendations for revision of relevant national strategies and plans	At least one politically significant national document drawing attention to the importance of conservation and deployment of nutritionally rich biodiversity is endorsed in each country by the end of the project	In Brazil, the NBSAP revision process has led to the inclusion of BFN status as an indicator of biodiversity loss in the National Biodiversity Targets 2011-2020. Several initiatives and targets related to BFN were included in the Multi-year Budget for 2016-2019. An Ordinance was published in May 2016 listing those sociobiodiversity products (some BFN priority species) to be included in food procurement and income generation initiatives. Recommendations for revision of relevant national strategies and plans (including NBSAPs) were also drafted in the other countries. In Kenya, BFN has led the drafting of Kenya's first County Biodiversity Policy that acknowledges the conservation of biodiversity (both agricultural and cultivated) as a way of maintaining important ecosystem services, including the provision of healthy and adequate food. The draft policy is to be tabled at the County Assembly meeting for revision and enactment. Efforts are being made in Sri Lanka to integrate the health and nutrition aspects of biodiversity into the country's NBSAP (2015-2022), in collaboration with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), with the setting of relevant national targets related to BFN and ensuring that BFN is embedded in any communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP. BFN Turkey took the lead in reviewing its national guidelines for the sustainable use of biodiversity and plant genetic resources with a view to develop a strategy and guidelines for the mainstreaming of BFN into the Nutrition, Health and Education sectors.	**S**

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2016	Progress rating
	2. By the end of the project, relevant Ministries, NGOs and private sector routinely promote gender-sensitive good practices to deploy nutritionally rich biodiversity	At baseline, few Ministries, NGOs or private sector bodies consider deployment of nutritionally rich biodiversity	Project has undertaken extensive lobbying of relevant Ministries, NGOs or private sector to promote best practices for deployment of nutritionally rich biodiversity	At least one national agency/sector in each country routinely promotes gender sensitive good practices to deploy nutritionally rich biodiversity by the end of the project	In Brazil, public policies and programmes already promote gender-sensitive good practices and consider the intellectual property rights of indigenous people to traditional knowledge regarding nutritionally-rich biodiversity. The community-based organization (CBO) SINGI, national partner to BFN Kenya, supports several youth and women groups in the sustainable production and marketing of indigenous crops. In Sri Lanka, several gender-sensitive income-generating programmes are being implemented. Business training is offered to women working in the *Hela bojun* outlets and additional support offered to women through a partnership with the Department of Ayurveda for the production of herbal products. The *Community Development Centre*, another national partner, is supporting women community leaders and farmers in the cultivation and marketing of local root and tuber crops. BFN Turkey, working in collaboration with the agricultural extension services, is promoting gender-sensitive good practices in its trainings on sustainable agricultural production of a number of target species.	**S**

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2016	Progress rating
	By the end of the project, the newly acquired knowledge on the composition and consumption and the awareness campaign on the target species will result in an increased consumption and production	Dietary assessment surveys show limited use of the target species Production/availability data not readily available or show limited use	At least 2 countries have collected and analysed baseline data on the consumption of the target species in the pilot sites Production/availability data are collected in pilot sites	At least 2 countries have demonstrated at their pilot sites an impact of the gained knowledge on the target species resulting in an increase by at least 10% the proportion of households or individuals consuming the target species as a result of project intervention[3] At least 2 countries have demonstrated an increase of 10% in production/availability of the target species in pilot sites	Brazil continues to monitor the increased consumption of target species by observing the increase in demand by the School Feeding and Food Procurement programs. Additional food consumption surveys were carried out among communities in the Centre-west region. Sri Lanka has collected baseline (but yet to analyse) consumption data from the three pilot sites. Several interventions are being implemented (e.g. school gardens and demonstration plots) to increase interest in the consumption of traditional crops). In Turkey, data on annual and per capita consumption of the 43 priority species was collected and is currently being analysed. This activity will not be carried out in Kenya due to budgetary constraints.	**MS**

[3] See Appendix 1 to this document

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2016	Progress rating
	4. Enhanced awareness and political support translates into increased budgetary support for the conservation and deployment of nutritionally rich biodiversity	At baseline, budgetary allocations for the conservation and deployment of biodiversity for food and nutrition are largely unknown	Baseline information on current resources and budgetary allocations targeting the conservation and deployment of biodiversity for food and nutrition collected	Increased allocation of resources and/or budget towards the conservation and deployment of biodiversity for food and nutrition by the end of the project in at least one country	Political support for the BFN project in the four participating countries is strong. In Brazil, Between 2012 to 2015, more than USD $60 million were pledged to protect biodiversity for food and nutrition. Further, the Federal Government's Multi-year Budget planning for 2016-2019 includes several initiatives and targets related to BFN. An additional USD $2.4 million were made available by the Ministry of the Environment (SEDR/MMA) through the call "EcoForte Extrativista" to build capacity among local extractivist communities and cooperatives in the Amazon for the production of sociobiodiversity products. In Kenya, awareness of project activities and accomplishments has translated into the leveraging of two grants from ACIAR and the MacArthur Foundation. Additional funds from FAO were also secured to widen the evidence base on the nutritional value of local biodiversity. In addition, the County Ministry of Agriculture is availing funds to support the initial implementation of the Biodiversity Policy for Busia county. One education institution has leveraged funds to support student clubs in undertaking indigenous vegetable production for the school canteen. Awareness of the project in relevant global forums (CBD, WHO, CGRFA etc.) is also strong and presenting useful opportunities.	**S**

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2016	Progress rating
Outcome 1 Relevant sectors, including agriculture, environment and public health in the four partner countries adopt and utilise the integrated knowledge base on BFN to build support for biodiversity conservation and enhanced well-being	1. Local communities, and national agencies have contributed to the documentation of the value and benefits of BFN for improving food security and income generation	No integrated knowledge base exists in any of the four countries	At least three local communities, and ten national agencies have contributed to a national integrated knowledge base	At least seven local communities and 20 national agencies have contributed to a national integrated knowledge base	Collaboration with national universities and agencies for data collection is ongoing in all countries. In Kenya, collaboration with universities, NGOs, government departments and research organizations is leading to the generation of food composition data to update the Food Composition Table for Kenya. In addition, 4 communities in Busia were involved in the provision of information used to compile recipe cards and a recipe book for Busia County. Similar multidisciplinary teams have helped BFN collect data in 94 villages in Turkey, in quilombola communities in the Centre-West region of Brazil and communities at the 3 pilot sites in Sri Lanka contributing to widening the knowledge base on local agricultural biodiversity of nutritional importance.	**S**

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2016	Progress rating
	2. Relevant sectors and agencies in 4 partners countries have accessed and adopted information on the value and benefits of biodiversity for food and nutrition for relevant plans and strategies		At least one intersectoral ministerial meeting highlighting the importance the integrated knowledge base on BFN held in each country	At least one national sectoral plans or strategies highlighting the importance of nutritionally rich biodiversity developed in each country	Data generated by the project is starting to inform relevant national plans and strategies In Brazil the status of BFN conservation was included as an indicator of biodiversity health in the national revisions to the NBSAP, while Ordinance 163, approved in May 2016 by the federal government, defines and supports measures for the production and sale of native 'neglected and underutilized' species with nutritional value. In Kenya, the draft Biodiversity Policy to be presented at the County Assembly in the 2nd half of 2016 highlights the importance of nutrient-rich biodiversity, while two inter-ministerial meetings were held to discuss options of promoting biodiversity through policy using the integrated knowledge base. BFN Sri Lanka provided substantial contributions to the revision of the NBSAP for 2016-2022. The document now addresses BFN project objectives and has recognised BFN as a key project for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation. At the global level information emerging from the project has informed the UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/19/INF/1, *Strategic Scientific and Technical Issues Related to the Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020: Biodiversity, Food Systems and Agriculture*; which now includes much of the BFN experience.	**S**

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2016	Progress rating
Outcome 2 Enhanced policy frameworks and markets support the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use across sectors.	1. Policy recommendations developed by the project support cross-sectoral mainstreaming of BFN	No policy recommendations developed	Policy documents with relevant recommendations drafted in each of the countries	At least one policy recommendation per country developed by the project by year 5 which supports cross-sectoral mainstreaming of BFN is under adoption in at least one country	All countries are currently reviewing existing policy frameworks for suitable entry points for mainstreaming BFN. Along with Brazil, which has a well-established cross-sectoral national policy platform in place, countries made significant progress in identifying key change agents in relevant national institutions and engaging them in the drafting of policy documents for the mainstreaming of agrobiodiversity into relevant national strategies. In Turkey policy recommendations were made for revising the Regulation on the "Collection Conservation and Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources" to support the on-farm conservation and sustainable utilization of local agrobiodiversity (particularly underutilised species), including by providing incentives.	**S**

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2016	Progress rating
	2. New markets are contributing to improved income generation of smallholders	No new markets exist in pilot sites	New markets identified in pilot sites	At least 5% of farming families and user groups in pilot sites show a 10% increase in income derived from nutritionally rich biodiversity	All countries have identified new markets in the pilot sites. Brazil is providing support and nutritional data generated by the project to the National School Meals Programme and the Food Procurement program to help create markets for target species. Increased procurement of these species is being monitored as an indirect measure of increased supply and raised income for family farmers. Further, technical assistance to smallholders and collectors is provided by the Secretary of Extractivism and Sustainable Rural Development (SEDR) through “Bolsa Verde” (Green Grant). In Kenya, one farmer group was successfully linked to an institutional market for the supply of African Leafy Vegetables (ALVs) at a negotiated guaranteed minimum price. 270 kg of vegetables were supplied to the school kitchen and ALV consumption mainstreamed into the school diet. Two additional farmer groups are being linked to two different schools. Negotiations on prices and vegetable types are currently under way. In Turkey the private sector is being engaged in the marketing of einkorn wheat and other wild edibles. Sri Lanka has opened nine market outlets for the sale of traditional agrobiodiversity along with a new outlet with Community Development Centre (NGO) for sale of novel value added products made from traditional crops and the marketing of organically-produced local food crops. Collaboration with the National Food Promotion Board is opening up new channels for the promotion of underutilized fruits and value added products.	**S**

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2016	Progress rating
Outcome 3: Tools, knowledge and best practices adopted and scaled up in development programs, value chains and local community initiatives	1. Increased number and types of relevant programmes mobilizing nutritionally rich biodiversity using best practices developed by the project	No programmes using best practices to deploy nutritionally rich biodiversity at the beginning of the project	At least one initiative promoting the mobilization of nutritionally rich biodiversity using project developed best practices under consideration and review in each country	At least one initiative promoting the mobilization of nutritionally rich biodiversity using best practices developed by the Project underway in each country	Countries and the Global Project Management Unit all developed tools and knowledge and initiatives to mobilize BFN. Highlights in Brazil include contributing to the drafting of the *New Nutritional Guidelines*, developing the e-learning course on mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into nutrition practices, which will be completed by 2016, and capacity building with Quilombola communities in Goias. Brazil and Turkey both published guidelines for the sustainable collection of wild foods. Kenya is busy testing a model for linking farming communities to institutional markets. A Farmer Business Model (FBS) was developed and is currently under implementation with two communities in Busia. In Sri Lanka the *Hela bojun campaign* successfully promotes the mobilization of traditional foods along with the organization of traditional food fairs. Similar initiatives were successfully organised in other countries during the reporting period.	**S**

Overall rating of project progress towards meeting project objective(s)

FY 2013 rating	FY 2014 rating	FY 2015 rating	FY 2016 rating	Comments/narrative justifying the current FY rating and explaining reasons for change (positive or negative) since previous reporting periods
S	**S**	**S**	**S**	Overall performance at the objective and outcome level is adequate and the majority of countries are making progress in a timely manner. There was no change in this rating from the previous reporting period.

Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU rating

Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
MS: Project Objective: Indicator 3 "By the end of the project, the newly acquired knowledge on the composition and consumption and the awareness campaign on the target species will result in an increased consumption and production". It is recommended that the MTR consultant review the data on this indicator during country visits	MTR consultant, GPMU and NPCs	September/October 2016

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

Problem(s) identified in previous PIR FY 2015	Action(s) taken	By whom	When
MS: Project Objective Indicator: Component 3.1: "Increased number and types of relevant programmes mobilizing nutritionally rich biodiversity using best practices developed by the project" - The reason for the MS rating of this target at the Outcome level is due to slow action in Sri Lanka in follow up activities at pilot sites. The Project GPC is scheduled to visit Sri Lanka at the end of August in order to address this. The changeover in NPC and other political factors have contributed to this but have now been largely addressed.	The GPC visited Sri Lanka on three occasions during the current reporting period (August, 2015, February and June 2016) to help orient Sri Lanka's new NPC and to assist with planning	GPC	August 2015, Feb and June 2016

3.2 Project implementation progress

Outputs	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of 30 June 2016 (%)	Comments if variance. Describe any problems in delivering outputs	Progress rating
Output 1.1: Assessments of nutritional value of agrobiodiversity and associated traditional knowledge (ATK) of prioritised species is carried out in three ecosystems in, Turkey (3) and Sri Lanka (3) and one ecosystem in Kenya (1) and at national level in Brazil				
Activity 1.1.1 National steering committees to refine and validate criteria and finalise site selection	March 2013	100%	NSCs established in all four countries. Sites and target species have been selected in all four countries.	**S**
Activity 1.1.2 Develop working and collaborative arrangements between stakeholders and communities in targeted ecosystems	March 2014 ongoing	100%	Working agreements and collaborative arrangements have been established in all four countries.	**S**
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	100%	Training of target groups on methodology to assess baseline data on BFN, community health, dietary diversity and ATK was carried out for all countries.	**S**
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.	Dec 2016	Brazil – 80%*[4] Kenya – 100% Sri Lanka – 90% Turkey – 100%	Agrobiodiversity surveys were completed in all countries. In **Brazil**, baseline data collection within quilombola communities was completed by the University of Goias. National level data on the school purchases of fruit species listed in the *Plants for the Future Initiative* was collected by the CECANE from the University of Santa Catarina. Only data from FNDE is outstanding. Data collection in Turkey is complete. Food composition data for 43 species was submitted in the last progress report. FAO guidelines are being used for data validation prior to publication. Survey data and food consumption data results are being analysed for publication. Data on the loss of food options was collected for species at risk from	**S**

[4] Although Brazil is not working at the community level, several activities carried out in collaboration with national partners (CECANES) are contributing to community-level data

			ecosystem degradation at the 3 pilot regions and is being analysed. *Kenya*: A baseline agrobiodiversity survey was completed but, due to budgetary constraints, dietary diversity surveys will not be carried out. *Sri Lanka*: Baseline surveys were completed, including in the new site 'Niunhella'. Biodiversity and nutrition surveys were received from two of the sites. Key recommendations were reviewed and discussed for improving the status of dietary diversity and the utilization of existing agrobiodiversity.	
Activity 1.1.5 Document food-associated indigenous knowledge, including sustainable use practices for agricultural biodiversity	Dec 2016	Brazil – 50%*[5] Kenya – 100% Sri Lanka – 50% Turkey – 100%	Brazil: Traditional knowledge is being documented by the Federal University of Goias (UFG) from quilombola communities and by the Federal University of Ceará (UFC) from a local community in the Northeast. Traditional knowledge of prioritised species is also documented in the *Plants for the future* publications (1 published and 4 being prepared for release in 2016/2017. *Kenya:* Surveys on IK were completed and the report is now finalised. *Turkey*: Food-associated traditional knowledge was documented in the three pilot sites. Information collected on each species was provided to the GPMU and will be used to publish a recipe book, which will also document traditional cooking methods within local communities and acknowledge the communities' intellectual property rights.	**S**

[5] Although Brazil is not working at the community level, several activities carried out in collaboration with national partners (CECANES) are contributing to community-level data

			Sri Lanka: A large portion of the ATK collection was completed by the Community Development Centre (NGO) and the Department of Ayurveda, national partners to the project. A report on root and tuber crops was received.	
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 2016	Brazil – 100%*[6] Kenya - 100 % Sri Lanka – 80% Turkey – 100%	*Brazil*: The CECANE from UFG documented the loss of food and nutrition security options from Quilombola communities and results are presented in an MSc dissertation. *Kenya:* Surveys were completed and the report finalised. *Sri Lanka*: Baseline surveys were completed and reports prepared for two sites. A report is being prepared for the new site. *Turkey*: Survey data from wild edible collectors, consumers and sellers to on target species, on the degradation of targeted ecosystems and erosion of biodiversity was analysed and a report prepared. The report is classified until data have been published in peer-reviews journals.	**S**
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	100%	All countries have developed a list of priority crops and species. Collectively the project will analyse 154 species as well as several varieties within each species. A database listing priority species is available from the GPMU upon request. *Kenya*: 18 target species were selected for either partial or complete food composition analysis. Food collection is scheduled for August 2016. Food Composition Analysis will be carried out by SGS, a certified lab in Kenya, during the	**S**

			first half of 2017. Data obtained will be used to update the existing Food Composition Table (FCT) for Kenya. *Sri Lanka*: a revised list of 20 species (64 priority crop varieties/landraces) was developed.	
Activity 1.1.8 Undertake participatory planning with communities for food-based interventions to improve community diets, including prioritization of key nutrient-rich traditional foods (see Output 3.1 key activities)	Mar 2017, ongoing	Brazil – 50% Kenya – 50% Sri Lanka - 60% Turkey – 85%	*Brazil*: UFG is currently documenting traditional recipes in Quilombola communities. The NPMU will then suggest the reintroduction of the most nutrient-dense species in school-feeding programmes, accompanied by nutrition education interventions targeting students and communities. *Kenya:* The project in Busia has identified priority vegetables and fruits in collaboration with four communities and one school. Capacity building on production and utilization of these foods and inclusion in nutrition education is planned for the second half of 2016. *Sri Lanka*: Participatory planning for food-based interventions was carried out with key stakeholders at the project sites and at a national level via stakeholder workshops. Interventions were identified and include: diversity fairs at site level, nutrient-rich underutilized fruit festival, herbal food festival (under implementation) and capacity building for entrepreneurs to use nutrient-rich underutilized fruits and vegetables to increase fruit and vegetable consumption using the “Hela bojun” food outlets. *Turkey:* Participatory planning with local communities, organizations, local municipalities and institutions was carried out. Activities will continue until end of the project. Participatory domestication of a select number of priority crops is being carried out, as well as the	**S**

			involvement of communities in developing a recipe book for wild edibles. Timing and implementation of this activity is based on the completion of earlier activities but is generally on track	
Activity 1.1.9 Monitor and assess the impact of the food-based interventions with local communities. Document and publish findings including presenting research findings back to communities.	Mar 2017, ongoing	Turkey 50% Monitoring procedures implemented	*Turkey*: Studies to monitor the impact of food-based interventions are ongoing.	**S**
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				
Activity 1.2.1 Identify key national agrobiodiversity nutritional data holders and develop collaborative agreements between relevant partners for information access, sharing and exchange	June 2015	Brazil – 100% Kenya – 90% Sri Lanka – 100% Turkey – 100%	In Brazil, Sri Lanka and Turkey*:* data holders have been identified and platforms are being assessed for hosting of the nutritional data generated by the project. *Brazil*: An agreement was signed with the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation for the inclusion of the BFN Nutritional Database within the Information System on Brazilian Biodiversity[7] (SiBBr). The database is being developed by the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre of (UNEP/WCMC). *Kenya*: Data-sharing mechanisms and collaborative agreements are well embedded in the national food composition project and data will be included in the National Food Composition Table (FCT). In Sri Lanka and Turkey, data holders were identified and collaborative partnerships established.	**S**
Activity 1.2.2 Review existing relevant food and nutritional data at the national level and information management tools and approaches employed	June 2015	Brazil – 100% Kenya – 100%	*Brazil*: Existing food composition data was compiled by students from partner universities. Data is currently being validated for its	**S**

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

		Sri Lanka 70% (ongoing) Turkey - 100%	inclusion in the online database being developed by UNEP/WCMC (see 1.2.1). *Kenya*: A review of existing data within Kenya's Food Composition Table (FCT) to identify nutrition data gaps was completed by a multi sectoral team comprising NGOs, research organizations and academia. A report is available. Data obtained from analysis will be used to update the FCT. *Sri Lanka*: Existing nutritional data for the prioritized species was collected by MPhil. Students at the University of Peradeniya. A new data analyst/web management assistant has been recruited by the NPMU to undertake the compilation process using the FAO-INFOODS methodology. *Turkey*: Existing data were reviewed and reported.	
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 2016	Brazil – 100% Kenya – 20% Sri Lanka - 80% Turkey – 100%	*Brazil*: Development of the platform by UNEP/WCMC in close consultation with the NPMU is currently on hold due to negotiations between MCTI regarding the development of two other SiBBr applications (see 2.1.1). Data for completion of the BFN database is currently unknown. *Kenya*: Data analysed will be used to update Kenya's FCT. Although not strictly required, discussions are ongoing on whether to strengthen the existing website of Ministry of Health (MoH) to make available data generated by BFN or develop a new national portal. Once data is available, stakeholders will convene to agree on the way forward. *Sri Lanka:* The web portal was developed and is being hosted on the website of the Department of	**S**

			Agriculture in association with the Information and communication centre & Plant Genetic Resources Centre. *Turkey*: A new national portal compatible with the FAO/INFOODS database was developed. The archival database is ready. All passport data was reviewed and made available on the portal. Analytical data will be published on the database following data publication in peer-reviewed journals.	
Activity 1.2.4 Identify training needs and undertake relevant training	June 2016	Brazil – 100% Kenya – 80% Sri Lanka – 100% Turkey – 100% Activity yet to be carried out in Kenya	*Brazil*: Training workshops on the FAO-INFOODS data compilation methodology were held in 2014 in Sao Paulo and Ceará for university students and faculties collaborating with the BFN project. *Kenya:* Training on methodologies for food data compilation was carried out by FAO in November 2015 and delivered to relevant experts. Further training on food sample collection and handling for food composition analysis will be carried out in the second half of 2016. *Sri Lanka*: National capacity exists to manage quality food composition data and training on data compilation was carried out in Dec 2014. *Turkey*: A dedicated expert was selected for maintaining the BFN database. In 2015, the expert attended a training course on the production of a nutrient database, quality control, quality evaluation and quality management of food composition data, food description, classification, FAO biodiversity food composition database and use of food composition data of biodiverse	**S**

			food in nutrition and health. In June 2016, the database curator, in her turn, trained experts in relevant institutions to build capacity for accessing and inserting data into the national database.	
Activity 1.2.5 Design appropriate database for associated indigenous knowledge of local foods and sustainable use practices for agricultural biodiversity	Mar 2016, Ongoing	Brazil – 80% Sri Lanka – 80% Turkey – 100% Activity yet to commence in other countries.	*Brazil*: Traditional knowledge and recipes collected by UFG from quilombola communities and by UFC from a local community in the Northeast will be included in the national database in a section entirely devoted to traditional knowledge and to new recipes prepared from Brazilian biodiversity. Kenya: This activity will not be undertaken in Kenya but traditional knowledge is being documenting through the drafting of a recipe book *Sri Lanka:* The web portal was developed and is being hosted on the website of the Department of Agriculture in association with the Information and communication centre & Plant Genetic Resources Centre. Information on nutrient content, traditional knowledge, traditional recipes, and updates on project activities and best practices is being entered into the portal. *Turkey*: Surveys were conducted among wild edible collectors, consumers and sellers to gather information on indigenous knowledge surrounding the collection and preparation of local foods. The information will be included the national databases (not yet accessible to the public). Information includes a short description of the prioritized species, traditional use of local foods and recipes.	**MS**
Activity 1.2.6 Update content with existing national data and update regularly with data emerging from project	Mar 2017, Ongoing	Brazil – 40% Kenya – 0%	*Brazil*: See activities 1.2.2 and 1.2.3. Updates will be carried out	**S**

		Sri Lanka – 80% Turkey – 75%	regularly once the online database has been launched. *Kenya:* The Food Composition Table for Kenya will be updated in 2017 *Sri Lanka:* Content is being updated by the NPMU. *Turkey*: The national portal is being gradually updated with existing national data and data generated by the project.	
Activity 1.2.7 Ensure national databases and information systems are linked to key global nutritional databases and information systems	Mar 2017	Turkey – 50% Activity yet to commence in other countries as soon as data has been entered into relevant databases	*Turkey*: Experts have determined and designed a pathway to link the national portal to global international system	**S**
Output 1.3. The contribution of information generated by the project contributes to global knowledge generation and is reflected in an increase of the Nutritional Indicators for Biodiversity on food composition and consumption				
Activity 1.3.1 Provide training on collecting data for Biodiversity Indicators for Food Composition and Consumption	June 2015	100%	Global training to countries was provided by FAO in November 2013. National training was provided by FAO in 2012 to Brazil, in 2014 to Turkey and Sri Lanka and in 2015 to Kenya.	**S**
Activity 1.3.2 Determine in each country baseline data for Nutrition Indicators for Biodiversity on food composition and consumption, in collaboration with national coordinator of INFOODS-FAO	June 2015	Brazil – 100% Kenya – 25% Sri Lanka – 80% Turkey – 100%	*Brazil*: Baseline data on food composition and consumption were compiled in partnership with Universities Both reports were delivered in Jan 2016 and June 2016 as part of the reporting requirements. *Kenya*: Training on collection of baseline data for Nutrition Indicators for Biodiversity on food composition and consumption was undertaken in Dec 2015. *Sri Lanka*: Literature reviews were carried out and Nutrition indicators on food consumption will be completed with the completion of the baseline surveys. Nutrition indicators for Biodiversity on food	**MS**

			composition will be identified once composition analysis is completed. *Turkey*: Using the FAO/INFOODS methodology, a national list of biodiversity indicators for food composition was prepared collating information from 2008 to 2016 and submitted as part of the reporting requirements.	
Activity 1.3.3 Identify food consumption surveys and methods used or to be used in each country	Dec 2014	Brazil – 100% Sri Lanka - 100% Turkey – 100%	*Brazil*: The Brazilian Household Survey (POF) will be used to collect food consumption data. *Kenya*: Due to budgetary constraints, this activity will not be carried out. *Sri Lanka*: Survey methodologies were identified and used for data collection. *Turkey*: Survey methodologies were identified and used for data collection.	**S**
Activity 1.3.4 Adapt Dietary Diversity methodology and/or other methods aimed collecting intake data on consumption of foods from agrobiodiversity	Dec 2015	Brazil – 100% Sri Lanka - 80% Turkey – 100%	*Brazil***:** FAO´s guidelines for the inclusion of food biodiversity indicators in food consumption surveys were adapted and tested in 2014. *Kenya*: Due to budgetary constraints, this activity will not be carried out. *Sri Lanka:* Survey methodologies were identified and used for data collection. Data is being analysed and will be available in the second half of 2016. *Turkey*: Methodologies for collecting food consumption data were adapted, surveys completed and results provided as part of this report.	**S**
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.	Mar 2017, ongoing	Brazil - 30% Sri Lanka – 50%	*Brazil*: Reports will be prepared at the end of the project with data generated for the food composition	**S**

		Turkey – 80%	indicator through lab analysis and via a desk review for the food consumption indicator. Kenya: This activity will not be carried out in Kenya due to lack of funds. *Sri Lanka*: National baseline data on nutrition indicators was collected in preparation for this activity and will be used to monitor indicator trends. *Turkey*: Trends are being monitored as data collection for indicators continues, especially for target species	
Output 2.1: Cross-sectoral national policy platforms for mainstreaming agricultural biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into nutrition, health and education programmes established				
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	Brazil – 100% Kenya – 100% Sri Lanka - 100% Turkey – 100%	BFN Brazil is firmly embedded in three cross-sectoral national working groups: the Government Action Plan for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, Brazil's multi-year budget planning, and the National Plan of Organic Production and Agroecology. Collaboration was strengthened with the National Council for Food Security (CONSEA) and the Interministerial Food Security Chamber (CAISAN). In **Kenya**, **Sri Lanka** and **Turkey** stakeholders of the cross-sectoral policy platform were identified and TORs developed.	**S**
Activity 2.1.2 Establish and collaborate with cross-sectoral national working group and identify individuals to spearhead policy development and implementation	July 2014	Brazil – 100% Kenya – 100% Sri Lanka - 100% Turkey – 100%	*Brazil*: same as 2.1.1. Furthermore, the NSC in Brazil includes representatives from five other federal government initiatives (PAA, PNAE, PNAN, PNPSB and Pró-Orgânico. *Kenya*: Individuals were identified to spearhead the revision of the NBSAP as well as the drafting of a Biodiversity Policy for Busia County	**S**

			that recognizes the importance of BFN. Cross-sectoral collaboration is ongoing. *Sri Lanka*: A policy consultant was hired to review the National Nutrition Policy and the NBSAP and prepare guidelines for its revision. *Turkey*: Individuals were identified to spearhead this activity. Cross-sectoral collaboration is ongoing to review a number of important policies where BFN can be mainstreamed.	
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	Brazil – 100% Kenya – 80% Sri Lanka – 30% Turkey – 60% (Ongoing)	Brazil: The project has influenced several documents and activities from partner Ministries that already present options for biodiversity mainstreaming. The NBSAP and the Action Plan for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity are being used for mainstreaming BFN and information dissemination. Greater engagement with CONSEA/CAISAN is helping to mainstream BFN in Food and Nutrition Security policies. The FAO Voluntary mainstreaming guidelines were translated into Portuguese for wider dissemination. The e-learning tool on biodiversity mainstreaming being developed by a consultant will also assist in disseminating the information widely. *Kenya:* BFN Kenya has built cross-sectoral capacity to mainstreaming BFN into policy options, mainly by spearheading the drafting of a Biodiversity Policy for Busia County and by engaging in the revision of the NBSAP *Sri Lanka*: Recommendations were made to the team responsible for NBSAP revision. This activity will continue in 2016 with help from a consultant. And specific BFN-	**S**

			related activities have been incorporated into the revised NBSAP which will be submitted to the CBD in August *Turkey*: Awareness-raising activities on mainstreaming BFN are carried out regularly within national policy circles, mainly in regards to the updating of the NBSAP. A meeting is planned at the end of June bringing together cross-sectoral stakeholders to highlight progress to date.	
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				
Activity 2.2.1 Undertake review of national policies and strategies, identifying barriers, gaps and opportunities	Dec 2015	Brazil – 100% Kenya – 100% Sri Lanka - 80% Turkey – 100% (ongoing)	*Brazil*: A review of existing national legislation was carried out within the framework of the Action Plan for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and when developing the National Plan for Agroecology and Organic Production (PLANAPO). Moreover, a consultant reviewed the legal instruments of three partner initiatives: PNAN, PNAE and PAA to identify opportunities for mainstreaming BFN. *Kenya*: a review of national policies and strategies, barriers and gaps was completed in 2014. The review informed consultations leading to the development of a draft biodiversity policy for Busia County. The draft will be presented in the 2nd half of 2016 to the County Ministers of Agriculture, Education, Health and Natural resources for discussion and ownership. They will subsequently take the lead in presenting the policy to the Cabinet and County assembly for revision and enactment. *Sri Lanka*: A review of national policies and strategies is being	**S**

			completed and gaps, barriers and opportunities identified by the expert policy consultant. The NBSAP revision process was completed and BFN objects integrated. *Turkey*: National policies and strategies were reviewed and barriers and opportunities for mainstreaming identified.	
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	Global – 100% Brazil -60% Kenya – 50% Sri Lanka – 100% Turkey – 50%	*Global*: The GPMU was able to influence a number of high level policy documents such as the FAO Voluntary Guidelines, and SBSSTA documents that will feed into future consultations of the CBD on the theme of Biodiversity & Health. Other publications include the publication of a peer-review paper in 2016 describing steps to foster an enabling policy environment for BFN mainstreaming. Additional policy documents are being prepared to inform COP13 of the CBD to be held in Mexico (6-17 October 2016), including a policy brief that was prepared in 2015 and will need updating with recent findings. *Brazil*: Collaboration continues with the partner initiatives PAA, PNAE and PNAN to identify opportunities for mainstreaming BFN in the Nutrition, Health and Education sectors The FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Mainstreaming BFN translated into Portuguese continue to provide guidance for action plans developed by partner initiatives. *Kenya*: The drafting of policy briefs are planned for the second half of 2016. Individuals and topics have been identified and timelines set. *Sri Lanka*: Draft guidelines and recommendations to promote mainstreaming of BFN were	**S**

			identified and an extensive review of the existing policy documents was carried out. *Turkey*: BFN provided inputs to the new edition of Turkey's *Food-based Dietary Guidelines*, coordinated by the Ministry of Health and to be released in the 2nd half of 2016. Additional draft guidelines and recommendations are being developed. A consultant will be hired to fast-track this activity.	
Activity 2.2.3 Identify key 'change agents', potential champions and supporters of relevant policy reform	Dec 2016	Brazil: 100% Kenya – 100% Sri Lanka – 100% Turkey – 50%	*Brazil*: BFN has identified key change agents within the Ministries of Health and Education and is working closely with the "Health in School" (PSE) and "Educating with School Gardens and Gastronomy" (PEHEG) projects for the mainstreaming of BFN. BFN Brazil also contributed to the development of the *National Pact for Healthy Food*, the *National Plan for Food and Nutritional Security*, the *Action Plan for Sustainable Production and Consumption* as well as the *Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Burning and Deforestation of the Cerrado Biome*. *Kenya*: Champions were identified within the County Ministries of Agriculture, Education, Health and Environment. The Ministers have been instrumental in developing a biodiversity policy for Busia County. *Sri Lanka:* The policy consultant has identified key change agents and support for policy reform within relevant sectors. Two key stakeholder and fact-finding workshops are planned in the second half of 2016. BFN Sri Lanka has also been a key contributor for the NBSAP revision for 2016-2022.	**S**

			Turkey: Champions of policy reform were identified within the Ministries of Education and Health and within the Nutrition Friendly Schools Initiative. In collaboration with these initiatives, BFN Turkey is developing a program for school children on Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition entitled "*School children in Nature, in Garden and in Kitchen*". The program will be launched in the Aegean Region as part of the 2016-2017 school curriculum and if successful, it will be scaled up to other regions.	
Activity 2.2.4 Host Policy Learning Events to disseminate best practices, current thinking and to share lessons of experiences	Dec 2016	Brazil -30% Kenya – 80% Sri Lanka – 50% Turkey – 100%	*Global*: Three side events were organised during the 19th meeting of the SBSTTA (2-5 Nov 2015) of the CBD to promote the links between Biodiversity & Health and share BFN experiences and lessons learned. BFN also participated in important policy forums including the ASEAN Conference on Biodiversity and UNEA2. *Brazil*: Workshops on best practices were organized in 2014 and 2015 engaging FNDE (PNAE) technical staff, school nutritionists and the editors of capacity building material for the PEHEG (see Activity 2.2.3). *Kenya:* 10 policy forums were held during the reporting period to develop a Biodiversity Policy for Busia county that takes into account BFN. The events helped share experiences and lessons learned from different sectors and stakeholders at the county and sub-county level. Additional policy awareness activities will be carried out once the policy becomes law, most likely in 2017. *Sri Lanka*: One workshop was organized with the stakeholders identified in 2.2.3. A second	**S**

			workshop will be held in the second half of 2016. Participatory workshops were also held within the framework of the NBSAP revision process. *Turkey*: A cross-regional learning workshop was carried out bringing together the organizers of the Kastamonu (Black Sea Region) and Alaçatı (Aegean Region) Festivals to share experiences and lessons learned. Further, the organizing committee of the Siyez festival was invited to Alaçatı festival to experience best practices first hand.	
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	Global - 80% Brazil – 25% Kenya – 60% Sri Lanka – 50%	*Global*: Progress was made during the current reporting period in engaging international agencies and treaties to jointly promote BFN in relevant sectoral programmes and strategies. See activity 2.2.2 Brazil: see 2.2.4. Kenya: An implementation plan and operational work plan were drafted as part of efforts to develop a Biodiversity Policy for Busia County. *Sri Lanka*: An action plan including actions to conserve BFN was included in the country's revision of the NBSAP	**S**
Output 2.3: New marketing options for target species with high nutritional value identified and developed				
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	June 2015	Brazil – 100% Kenya – 100% Sri Lanka – 30% Turkey – 100%	*Brazil*: Opportunities for promoting prioritised species were identified in the National Plan for the promotion of sociobiodiversity (PNPSB) and PGPM-Bio, the program that guarantees the minimum price for biodiversity products selected on a yearly basis. 9 species from sociobiodiversity were included in PGPM-Bio for the 2014/2014 season, 11 for 2014/2015 and 15 in the 2015/2016 season.	**MS**

			Kenya: Market surveys were carried out and a report on market opportunities for African Leafy Vegetables (ALVs) prepared in 2014. Gross margin analysis was carried out in the reporting period for a select number of ALVs in collaboration with farmers. This helped one farmer group establish a minimum price for the sale of ALVs to one school in Busia formalised by the signing of a MoU. *Sri Lanka*: Preliminary activities towards this objective were initiated, such as opportunities for the sale of traditional foods using the "Hela bojun" outlets supported by the Department of Agriculture. *Turkey*: Market surveys were completed and opportunities identified for target species.	
Activity 2.3.2 Identify key actors and steps and formulate a vision and upgrading strategy for value chain or market development	June 2015	Brazil – 100% Kenya – 100% Sri Lanka – 50% Turkey – 100%	*Brazil:* Since 2014, BFN Brazil has been working with PGPM-Bio to identify gaps and bottlenecks faced by producers in accessing policy subsidies for market development. In May 2016, Ordinance 163 was published. Approved by the federal government and signed by the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) and Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger (MDS), the policy defines and supports measures for the production and sale of native 'neglected and underutilized' species with nutritional value. The Ordinance should help increase knowledge and promote the sustainable use of sociobiodiversity species and their conservation in Brazil. *Kenya:* Key actors were identified as part of activity 2.3.1. In the reporting period, a Farmer Business School (FBS) model was developed	**MS**

			as part of the upgrading strategy. The FBS model will be rolled out to 30 farmer groups in the 2nd half of 2016. *Sri Lanka*: 10 market outlets for traditional agrobiodiversity were opened by the Department of Agriculture across the country. One outlet on local foods and products was opened by the Community Development Centre (NGO). *Turkey*: Main value chain actors were identified and market development strategies for target species are being explored. Meetings were held with Erüst Tarım, one of the major Turkish fruit and vegetable wholesalers, for the marketing of Foxtail lily and Golden thistle. Opportunities are also being explored with Metro Gross Market. A case study on the value chain analyses, including marketing of einkorn wheat are planned for the 2nd half of 2016.	
Activity 2.3.3 Develop guidelines/management plans for the sustainable production and use of wild and cultivated resources	Mar 2017	Brazil – 100% Kenya – 80%[8] Sri Lanka – 30% Turkey – 90%	This activity was developed to address possible issues of over-exploitation of wild species by collectors. *Brazil:* In 2015, nine booklets with best practices for the management of organic wild species were published by the Ministry of Agriculture, partner to BFN. In 2016, the MMA in collaboration with BFN will extend the series to cover other native species. *Turkey*: Guidelines were developed for the sustainable collection of wild edibles alongside a version for children. A guideline for the cultivation and production of Golden	**S**

[8] This is largely an activity linked to those countries working with wild species and also depends on countries having identified "target species". Kenya and Sri Lanka may decide not to undertake this activity.

			Thistle was also published during the reporting period. *Kenya*: A Training Manual was developed to guide farmers in the sustainable production and management of indigenous crops. *Sri Lanka*: Management plans for priority species are being prepared in collaboration with the partner NGO *Community Development Centre* and the *Biodiversity Adaptation to Climate Change* (BACC) project.	
Activity 2.3.4 Develop marketing and promotion strategies including food, diversity and trade fairs (see output 3.4)	Mar 2017, ongoing	Brazil – 80% Kenya – 80% Sri Lanka – 50% Turkey – 80%	*Brazil:* Eleven food fairs promoting traditional BFN were organized between 2014 and 2016. The Ministry of the Environment (MMA), one of the organizers of Organic Food Week, is also promoting a series of videos with chefs showcasing native biodiversity products. In 2016, SEDR/MMA launched the call "EcoForte Extrativista" to build capacity among local extractivist communities and cooperatives in the Amazon for the production of sociobiodiversity products. BFN is also taking part in the "Rio Sustainable Foods" initiative for the Olympic Games for which a video was produced in support of sustainable food systems. *Kenya*: The 2nd edition of the Traditional Food and Seed fair was held in Busia in November 2015. Plans are to hold the fair in each of the 7 sub-counties by the end of the project. *Sri Lanka:* Ten market outlets were opened across the country for the sale of traditional rice varieties and targeted agrobiodiversity and a traditional food fair organised in December 2015. A number of	**S**

			events are planned through collaboration with key partners for the 2nd half of 2016: the development of novel food products using local root and tuber crops; the Herbal Food & Beverage fair, a Festival of underutilized fruits. Further improvements to the *Hela bojun* program are also planned during this period. *Turkey:* A strategy for improving the demand and supply of wild edibles was developed in collaboration with the organizers of the Alaçatı and Siyez festivals, as well as with producers, marketing companies and farmers. The Alaçatı Food Festival and activities linked to the Siyez Festival were also held in the reporting period.	
Output 3.1: Best practices for mobilizing biodiversity for food and nutrition to improve dietary diversity identified and promoted				
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	Ongoing	Global –80% Brazil – 40% Kenya – 90% Sri Lanka – 80% Turkey – 95%	This is largely a globally-led activity identifying and documenting case studies and best practices on a platform hosted by the BFN project website. The portal platform was redesigned and updated following a consultation with project partners during the 4th ISC meeting. Case studies and best practices continue to be documented on the portal. The GPMU is developing a proposal for a follow up book to the pre-project Diversifying Food and Diets publication to showcase best practices from BFN countries Brazil*:* New publications from the *Plants for the Future* series are being finalised and regional workshops are being held with partners from universities, research institutes and EMBRAPA to: finalize the lists of prioritized species in each region; collect and compile information about the species; assess progress to date and define	**S**

			the next steps for the *Plants for the Future* initiative as a whole. Projects in partnership with universities are applying best practices in local communities and with health professionals (UFC and UFC). *Kenya*: Best practices were identified and training on best practices is being undertaken in schools, farmer groups and community health units in Busia in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and other partners in Busia county. Training materials are being documented and will be used to update an existing Manual on best practices. . Case studies documenting best practices are being recorded on the Global Portal and presented in various international fora, the latest one in June 2016[9]. A Farmer Business School (FBS) model was developed in the reporting period to provide farmer groups with skills for better linking to institutional markets. Implementation of the FBS model will occur in the second half of 2016. *Sri Lanka*: Best practices were identified and sub-projects developed with relevant stakeholders and partners at both pilot site level and national level. Best practices include: school gardens, urban gardens, agrobiodiversity demonstration plots for local root and tuber crops and crop clinics, along with information materials and recipe booklets. Partners include the *Community Development Centre* (CDC), the Department of Agriculture,	

[9] Grasso A., Hunter D., Borelli T., Wasike V. & McDermott Ann Y. (2016) Can garden demonstrations increase biological diversity on farms and plates and promote food and nutrition security? The Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition project in Busia County, Kenya. Poster presentation accepted at the Conference on Agri-Health Research at ANH Academy Week, Addis Ababa, 20-24 June 2016

			Department of Ayurveda and the National Food Promotion Board. *Turkey*: Best practices from the study sites are being documented and the videos are available on the Turkish national portal for BFN.	
Activity 3.1.2 Global publication reviewing current best practices for mobilizing biodiversity to improve dietary diversity at outset of the project	Mar 2013	100%	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 one of the most downloaded Bioversity publications.	**S**
Activity 3.1.3 Develop and disseminate information/materials and methodologies for implementing best practices in selected project pilot sites	Dec 2015	Brazil -100% Kenya -100% Sri Lanka – 40% Turkey – 100% (ongoing)	*Brazil:* An undergraduate course based on the FAO-INFOODS e-learning course was developed at São Paulo University. Writing and dissemination of information material continues and includes: participation in national events to promote local agrobiodiversity and traditional cuisine, chapters on biodiversity and sustainable diets (including the CBD/WHO State of Knowledge Review) lectures, interviews, publications and booklets describing best practices for the management of organic wild species. *Kenya:* A Training of Trainers (TOT) Manual was developed to disseminate information on best practices in pilot sites. This will be updated as project implementation progresses and new information becomes available. Information material is routinely distributed during open days in schools and farmer field days, workshops and at major information events. *Sri Lanka*: Recipe booklets, leaflets, information on traditional knowledge of priority species and on best are been developed by the Project	**S**

			management unit in collaboration with CDC and the Department of Ayurveda. An article on BFN is to be published in the awareness-raising agriculture news forums (in-press). *Turkey*: Information material available on the national portal is being actively disseminated during festivals and other BFN-related events.	
Activity 3.1.4 Organize participatory workshops with key stakeholders in selected sites and nationally to review and refine best practices	June 2015	Brazil: 100% Kenya – 100% Sri Lanka - 90% Turkey – 100% (ongoing)	*Brazil:* Project partner PGPM-Bio organized 7 workshops with producers, technical staff and policymakers in 2014. In 2015, workshops were organized with technical staff from the federal public policies PNAE–FNDE and PNAN ("Health in school" program). Involvement with CONSEA in 2015 resulted in the publishing of several recommendations on BFN at CONSEA´s 5th Conference held in November 2015. In 2016 regional workshops are being organised with key stakeholders of the *Plants for Future Initiative*. *Kenya*: Participatory meetings were organized with the partner Community-based organization and relevant experts to refine best practices. *Sri Lanka:* During the reporting period regular participatory workshops were held with key stakeholders at the pilot sites to document and revise best practices. Identified activities are underway such as the school garden in Gampola. Crop clinics and diversity fairs are planned in Gampola, Udukumbura and Niunhella in the second half of 2016. *Turkey:* Participatory workshops with key	**S**

			stakeholders were organized at the pilot sites.	
Activity 3.1.5 Undertake training on best practices	Dec 2016	Brazil – 80% Kenya – 100% Sri Lanka – 50% Turkey – 100% (ongoing)	*Brazil:* To promote BFN at the national level and beyond, Brazil is developing an online course on mainstreaming biodiversity into nutrition practices and public policies in collaboration with the GPMU. A research fellow was hired to develop the content of the online course, which is expected to be finalized by the end of 2016. *Kenya*: A training of trainers (TOT) on best practices was held in December 2014 and a draft Manual developed for further training and implementation of sustainable production methods for BFN. Training by SINGI, the partner CBO, and the extension services of the Ministry of Agriculture continues on the ground to increase production of ALVs. Relevant county stakeholders are trained on sustainable agricultural practices and on the basics of food and nutrition security. A Farmer Business School model was developed and will be delivered to 30 farmer groups in the 2nd half of 2016. *Sri Lanka:* During the reporting period training for local food producers and entrepreneurs was carried out by the Department of Agriculture. The training raised awareness of the nutritional value of traditional crops and provided recipes and cooking demonstrations for these species to encourage the consumption of local fruits and vegetables and promote healthy food choices in the people of Sri Lanka. Training for trainers was also held in collaboration with the BACC project on participatory approaches for	**S**

			managing agricultural biodiversity; with respective stakeholders from the pilot sites. Additional trainings will be carried out in the 2nd half of 2016 on the importance, cultivation, medicinal and traditional value and production of novel food products from local root and tuber crops by the NGO partner CDC. Pilot site level trainings, organic fertilizer production and crop clinics linked to home garden production are underway and will be completed in the second half of 2016. *Turkey*: Cross-regional training on best practices linked to the organization of food festivals was carried bringing together the organizers of the Kastamonu (Black Sea Region) and Alaçatı (Aegean Region).	
Activity 3.1.6 Plan and implement best practices in selected sites	Mar 2017	Brazil[10] Kenya – 60% Sri Lanka – 10% Turkey – 75%	*Kenya*: Seven farmer groups are implementing sustainable production of ALVs in Busia's 7 sub-counties. The 2nd edition of the Busia Food Fair was held in November 2015 and one farmer group successfully linked to one institutional market in the 1st half of 2016. Sri Lanka has just started implementing activities in this respect. *Turkey*: Best practices, such as traditional food festivals, were implemented in the Aegean and Black Sea regions during the reporting period. These activities will be ongoing in each pilot site and will be enriched by side events for	**S**

[10] Brazil is working at the Federal level, not at the community level, and therefore does not operate in specific pilot sites

			children, and activities targeting farmers and producers.	
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	Dec 2016	Global – 50% Brazil - 50% Kenya – 50% Sri Lanka – 30% Turkey – 25% (ongoing)	This is largely a global activity being carried out by Brazil in collaboration with the GPMU. Although, remaining countries are exploring opportunities for developing their own training modules, it is expected that they will each contribute to the global product by providing country-specific examples and translations of the online module content.. Updates on this activity are provided below. *Brazil*: In 2016, a consultant was hired to develop the content for the online training module on mainstreaming biodiversity into nutrition practices and health programs The course is expected to be finalized by the end of 2016 and will be included on the Global Portal. Feedback is expected in 2016 from Kenya, Sri Lanka and Turkey on the draft training module being developed by Brazil and the GPMU for possible adaptation to country experiences. Furthermore, the GPMU is developing a proposal for a follow up book to the pre-project *Diversifying Food and Diets* publication to showcase best practices from BFN countries and that can be used to facilitate training and capacity building in other countries who might want to apply or scale-up the BFN approach. Kenya: A *Farmer Business School* model and a *Training of Trainers Manual* were drafted and will be refined in the 2nd half of 2016. *Sri Lanka:* A contract agreement was signed with the national partner CDC. Work is underway for the development of a training module	**S**

			that will include information on the importance of traditional crops, on production methods, on their medicinal value and that will contain new recipes for local root and tuber crops. *Turkey*: Discussions were held on this activity and future activities planned.	
Output 3.2: Capacity of beneficiaries and stakeholders to deploy and benefit from biodiversity for food and nutrition enhanced				
Activity 3.2.1 Establish key competencies required among relevant stakeholder groups	Sept 2015	Brazil – 100% Kenya – 100% Sri Lanka – 100% Turkey – 100%	*Brazil:* A consultant worked closely with partner initiatives in 2014 and 2015 and identified key programs, projects and existing national capacity to deliver activities within this output. The Federal University of Goias (UFG) is responsible for capacity building activities with quilombola communities. CONSEA was identified as a key entry point for BFN in discussions related to food security, involving different groups (policy makers, nutritionists, producers, traditional communities) at federal and local level. PNPSB and PGPM-Bio provide capacity building for local biodiversity producers. The “Health in School Program”, under the National Nutrition Policy (PNAN), will include BFN in videos and booklets to be integrated in the school curriculum and in teacher training in public schools. The “Educating with School Gardens”, under the National School Feeding Programme (PNAE), provides training and technical guidance for the creation of school gardens in several municipalities. *Kenya*: Market surveys and a participatory workshop carried out in September 2015 to promote the marketing of indigenous crops helped establish key competencies	**S**

			and roles among stakeholder groups. *Sri Lanka*: Key stakeholder workshops were held leading to the identification of key programs, projects and existing national capacity for the implementation of this output. Identified stakeholders include the Department of Agriculture and programs therein (PGRC, HORDI, ICC, FCRD, FRU, E&T & ASCs) the Ministry of Environment and programs therein (BDS), NGOs (CDC, GMSL), the Department of Ayurveda, the National Food Production Board, the Universities of Peradeniya and Wayamba. *Turkey*: Key competencies were established among relevant stakeholders (Ministries, Institutions, NGOs, etc.) and responsibilities for project activities assigned.	
Activity 3.2.2 Assess training needs required	Sept 2015	Brazil: 100% Kenya – 80% Sri Lanka: 80% Turkey – 100%	*Brazil*: Training needs were assessed and workshops carried out with technical staff from PNAE and PNAN. This also falls within the scope of the online course being developed. *Kenya*: Training needs were assessed early on in the project and perfected during a participatory workshop carried out in September 2015 as well as Focus Group Discussions. Between 2015 and 2016, 10 trainings were carried out in 6 schools and 30 farmer groups on crop production, nutrition, soil science, water harvesting and kitchen garden technologies. A Farmer Business School will be implemented in the second half of 2016 to build farmer capacity for marketing ALVs.	**S**

			Sri Lanka: Training needs were assessed during the Experts & Key Stakeholders workshop (see 3.2.1) and pilot-site level visits. Training was carried out by the Department of Agriculture to build capacity to use and benefit from local nutritious biodiversity. Cooking demonstrations using novel recipes for local fruit and vegetables were also carried out. Additional trainings will be carried out in the second half of 2016. *Turkey*: Training needs were assessed and training delivered to collectors and consumers on the sustainable harvesting of wild edibles.	
Activity 3.2.3 Develop capacity building plan including action plan to implement training	Mar 2016	Brazil – 100% Kenya – 50% Sri Lanka – 45% Turkey – 30% (ongoing)	*Brazil*: This activity falls within the scope of the online course on mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into nutrition practices and the workshops and training programmes organized in 2014 with technical staff from partner initiatives. PGPM-Bio organized regional panels in 2014 to identify gaps and opportunities to expand producer access to the policy. The "Eco Forte Extrativista" call launched in 2016 and its capacity building activities are also related to this activity. Partners from UFG developed a Best Practices Manual for a quilombola processing pulp plant and also a capacity building plan for the National Curriculum Guidelines for Quilombola Schools, targeting teachers and school managers from schools in quilombola communities. *Kenya*: A capacity building plan for implementing the FBS model to 30 farmer groups in Busia County was developed. Training will be carried out in the second half of 2016.	**MS**

			Sri Lanka: A 10 point capacity building and action plan was developed to increase the ability of beneficiaries to deploy and benefit from local nutritious biodiversity. This includes: 1. Awareness-raising in schools to enhance knowledge on the nutritional value of local foods 2. Popularization of traditional crops while protecting biodiversity by developing model gardens 3. Production and marketing of novel value added products from local root and tuber crops 4. Production and marketing of ready-to-serve underutilized fruit drinks 5. Festival of Underutilized Fruit 6. Women Self-employment program to popularize use of nutritious herbal food and beverages 7. Establishment of local yam (*Dioscorea* spp). and local paddy cultivation to improve nutritional status in Niunhella 8. Improvement of food and livelihood security through home garden establishment 9. Multimedia approach to promote conservation and utilization of local agrobiodiversity 10. Compilation of food composition data of locally-available foods Partners were identified (see 3.2.1), contract agreements signed with and training partially implemented. Capacity building activities were carried out by CDC for the development of demonstration plots, home gardens and soil conservation measured. The Extension & Training Centre of the	

			Department of Agriculture has carried out some training to improve capacity within the *Hela bojun* outlets for preparing and serving traditional foods. *Turkey:* Although a targeted action plan is yet to be developed, demonstrations on the sustainable production of Golden Thistle were carried out during the reporting period and guidelines developed.	
Activity 3.2.4 Strengthen partnerships and collaborations and encourage south-to-south exchanges among GEF partner countries to share information and expertise	Mar 2017, ongoing	Global – 100% Brazil – 50% Kenya – 100% Sri Lanka – 100% Turkey – 75%	All countries have benefited from key exchange visits to partner countries. The organization of BFN Conferences in Sri Lanka (2014) and Kenya (2015), and the forthcoming BEWS meeting in Turkey in 2016, has fostered the sharing of ideas and lessons learned. Country participation at the 11th International Food Data Conference in India in Nov 2015 encouraged south-to-south exchanges among GEF and non-GEF partners. *Kenya*: The 2nd Biodiversity Conference and the Busia Food Festival were organised in Kenya in Nov 2015. Collaboration with Turkey has allowed generation of data for two of the priority crops. *Sri Lanka*: The International Symposium on BFN held in Dec 2014 allowed cross-country exchange of information and experiences. Plans are underway for the hosting of a second BFN Conference in collaboration with the Ministry of the Environment. *Turkey*: Three editions of the Alaçatı (2014, 2015 2016) have now been held with participation from some GEF countries. An international Symposium on Biodiversity and	**S**

			Wild Edible Species (BEWS).is planned for the 2nd half of 2016.	
Output 3.3: Information events that foster greater appreciation of biodiversity for food and nutrition as a resource for development and wellbeing conducted				
Activity 3.3.1 Develop terms of reference for national information events	Jan 2015, ongoing	Brazil – 100% Kenya – 50% Sri Lanka – 70% Turkey – 100%	Information events that foster greater appreciation of BFN are being conducted in all countries. Brazil and Turkey are on track regarding the organization of national level events. In Kenya and Sri Lanka information taskforces to date have mostly been brought together on an *ad hoc* basis for the organization of single events. Countries report, however, that wider information campaigns will be organized in the second half of 2016 and in 2017.. *Brazil:* TORs were developed for the 11 gastronomic events and food fairs that took place between 2014 and 2016 around Brazil. New partnerships were developed in the reporting period with Organic Food Week, "Organic Pinch" videos and the "Rio Sustainable Foods" campaign for the Olympic Games. *Kenya*: This activity will be implemented during the 2nd half of 2016 both at the national and county level. BFN Kenya will take advantage of its links with the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Research and Academia Network to foster greater appreciation of local agrobiodiversity. *Sri Lanka*: TORs were developed for the Information & Communication Centre of the Department of Agriculture (DoA) to develop multimedia tools and events promoting BFN. An exhibition stall, a model 'hela bojun' outlet and a side event are planned during the forthcoming 'Sri Lanka	**S**

			Next' international conference on climate change to be held in Colombo between 17-19 Oct 2016. *Turkey*: TORs were developed for national information events, particularly linked to the Alaçatı and Siyez Festivals.	
Activity 3.3.2 Identify national information events taskforce	Jan 2015, ongoing	Brazil – 100% Kenya – 100% Sri Lanka – 60% Turkey – 100%	*Brazil:* Task forces were set up for organizing the 11 gastronomic events, workshops and food fairs that took place between 2014 and 2016 in different cities across the country. The Rio Sustainable Foods initiative for the Olympic Games and Organic Food Week are also some of the strategic taskforces identified. *Kenya*: National and county events task forces were formed and individuals selected to spearhead the process and activities therein. *Sri Lanka*: The national taskforce was identified within the Information & Communication Centre of the DoA. Proposals were developed for implementation of media events in the latter half of 2016. *Turkey*: The national information events taskforce was established	**S**
Activity 3.3.3 Develop national information events strategies and action plans	July 2015	Brazil – 100% Kenya – 25% Sri Lanka – 50% Turkey – 80%	*Brazil:* Same as 3.3.1 and 3.3.2 *Kenya*: This activity will be undertaken in the 2nd half of 2016. *Sri Lanka*: Strategies and action plans were developed to carry out national information events in collaboration with national partners. These include: 1. Festival of Underutilized fruits in collaboration with the DoA • Diversity exhibition • Natural environment models with edible plants • Publicity & media coverage	**MS**

			• Entertainment (traditional folk songs and games) 2. Herbal food and beverage fair in collaboration with the Department of Ayurveda 3. *Sri Lanka Next* Conference in collaboration with the Ministry of the Environment *Turkey:* The strategy and action plan for developing national information events is being discussed with the Ministry of Health and Education.	
Activity 3.3.4 Implement selected national information events	Mar 2017	Brazil – 100% Kenya – 50% Sri Lanka – 20% Turkey – 60%	*Brazil:* Same as 3.3.1 and 3.3.2 *Kenya*: Events are being undertaken at the county level and some progress has been made. *Sri Lanka*: A number of awareness/information events were held in the reporting period and others are planned for 2016. *Turkey*: Regional events were organized with ample public participation.	**S**
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				
Activity 3.4.1 Prepare guidelines for improved use; processing; food safety; packaging; quality control; marketing, certification (fair-trade, eco-labelling), promotion	Mar 2016	Brazil – 80% Sri Lanka – 0% Turkey – 80%	Data generated on priority and target species is forming the basis of guidelines on aspects production/collection and utilization. Recipe books are being drafted in most countries and food safety guidelines produced in Brazil. *Brazil*: Dissemination material was prepared for distribution during the 11 gastronomic events organized between 2014 and 2016. Nine booklets on sustainable collection of biodiversity products were published by the Ministry of Agriculture in 2015 and more will be published by the Ministry of Environment in 2016, in close consultation with the BFN team.	**MS**

			The "Regional Foods" book which includes a chapter on BFN prepared by the NPMU was published in 2015. In partnership with UFG, the project developed guidelines for quilombola communities on food safety and processing as well as promoting BFN in public schools. *Kenya*: This activity will not be implemented in Kenya *Sri Lanka*: Not yet commenced *Turkey*: Guidelines for the foraging and collecting of wild edibles was published in 2015 and a children's version prepared for distribution at the 3rd edition of the Alaçatı festival. Guidelines for the cultivation and production of Golden Thistle was also published and distributed to farmers.	
Activity 3.4.2 Publish books based on traditional recipes for nutritionally rich foods from local biodiversity and recipes adapted to modern lifestyles	Mar 2017	Global – 80% Brazil – 80% Kenya – 60% Sri Lanka – 50% Turkey – 75% (ongoing)	*Global:* The new BFN website, developed during the reporting period, is documenting recipes from the four countries on a dedicated webpage as they become available. *Brazil*: This activity was partially implemented with the publication of the "Regional Foods" book in 2015. Three partner Universities (UFG, UFC and UFRGS) are documenting and developing recipes for prioritized species, which will be published both online (database being developed under SiBBr) and in book format. *Kenya:* Four recipe cards were published on four of the priority species using nutrition data generated by the project for two of the local nutritious crops. Additional recipes were collected from Busia and will form part of a publication on traditional Kenyan cuisine to be finalised in the 2nd half of 2016.	**S**

			Sri Lanka: Partners have commenced information collection activities. CDC has submitted a draft booklet on traditional knowledge and medicinal properties of local root and tuber crops. A separate booklet on the value of select medicinal plants and recipes of herbal foods and beverages is being prepared by the Department of Ayurveda. *Turkey*: A book, which includes descriptive information and recipes of wild edibles, including wild mushrooms and underutilized species, is being prepared and will be published and disseminated during BEWS2016.	
Activity 3.4.3 Global publication on the improved use of selected nutritionally-rich food from local biodiversity	Mar 2017	Global – 40%	The GPMU is documenting a series of case studies (both project and non-project) which will contribute to this activity (see Activity 3.1.8). A global book proposal is currently being prepared. Which will bring together BFN country experiences as well as invited case studies.	**S**
Output 3.5: Tools and methods for mainstreaming biodiversity into food and nutrition strategies upscaled and disseminated				
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 2015	Global – 100% Brazil – 100% Kenya – 100% Sri Lanka – 100% Turkey – 100% (ongoing)	All countries have taken steps towards reviewing national mainstreaming approaches. The *Voluntary Guidelines for Mainstreaming Biodiversity*, developed by FAO in collaboration with Bioversity, were translated, disseminated in several project countries and integrated into national policy recommendations. At the Global level, the GPMU is also working on consolidating global outputs of BFN on best practices and mainstreaming guidelines to be presented at COP13 of the CBD. *Brazil*: Activities include the NBSAP revision and the assessment of	**S**

			overlaps between PNPSB and PLANAPO. Tools and methods for mainstreaming BFN into 3 public policies related to Nutrition, Education and Health were identified in 2015. The BFN team is also involved in the drafting of the National Plan for Agro ecology and Organic Production - PLANAPO (launched in 2013). The FAO Voluntary guidelines for mainstreaming BFN were translated and used in national policy recommendations in 2015.*Kenya*: A review of the main instruments for mainstreaming BFN was completed both at the county and at the national level. BFN Kenya was able to input content in the revision of the NBSAP as well as create Kenya's first County Biodiversity Policy acknowledging the importance of BFN. Other efforts include initiating talks with the Education sector for possible mainstreaming of BFN in school curricula. *Sri Lanka*: A review of the main policy tools for mainstreaming BFN was completed. The Ministry of the Environment, along with IUCN and BFN, have completed the NBSAP revision process and BFN concerns were integrated into the NBSAP document for 2016-2022. *Turkey*: A review of mainstreaming approaches and tools was completed.	
Activity 3.5.2 Inventory relevant instruments, tools and methods	July 2015, ongoing	Brazil – 100% Kenya – 60% Sri Lanka – 45% Turkey – 90%	*Brazil:* An assessment of the current status of mainstreaming BFN into public policies related to Nutrition, Health and Education (PAA, PNAE and PNAN) was carried out. The legal instruments related to Food Security and to each initiative were reviewed and the gaps and	**MS**

			possibilities to mainstream BFN were identified. *Kenya*: Tools and methods to mainstream BFN are being partly documented through the *Stories from the Field* section on the Global Portal, and include school gardens and events promoting BFN, and linking to institutional markets. *Sri Lanka*: A fact-finding workshop was held with key stakeholders to identify the relevant instruments, tools and methods needed to fill the current gaps and strengthen the existing policy framework. The activity will be completed in the next reporting period. *Turkey*: Tools and methods for mainstreaming biodiversity into food and nutrition strategies are being documented and include: • Collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Education for the production of nutrition and health campaigns targeting children in particular: website, Healthy School Feeding programme, Nutrition and Exercise campaigns for the prevention of child obesity, Nutrition Friendly School Programme • Case studies on: i) the cultivation and post-harvest of Foxtail lily by the Mediterranean team; ii) school children in Nature, in Garden and in Kitchen by the Aegean Regional team; iii) value chain analyses including marketing of Einkorn wheat by the Black Sea team; iv) cowpea landraces with Slow Food Foca Zeytindali by the Aegean Region • Information leaflets on 31 target species	

			• Participation and organization of workshops and conferences on BFN (details available from the GPMU) • Media items promoting healthy diets (videos, news articles)	
Activity 3.5.3 Guidelines for using tools and instruments for mainstreaming	Mar 2017	Global: 50% Brazil – 50% (ongoing)	*Global:* In June 2016, a perspective article on mainstreaming BFN was published in the journal *Frontiers for Nutrition*. The paper explores the current challenges to better integrate BFN into policies and programmes that tackle food and nutrition security and includes examples of steps and actions from the BFN project that other countries might replicate. The development of an interactive toolkit on guidelines for biodiversity mainstreaming is currently under preparation and will be presented during the 5th ISC Meeting *Brazil*: same as 3.5.1 and 3.5.2. An outcome story about the BFN Brazil experience was published by the Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH) Program of the CGIAR and was widely distributed among national and international partners.	**S**
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	100%	This activity was completed both at the global and national levels.	**S**
Activity 4.2 Plan and undertake a full project inception meeting	Mar 2013	100%	Activity completed.	**S**
Activity 4.3 Establish and operate project budgeting and accounting system	Mar 2013	100%	Activity completed.	**S**
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	100%	Original work plans were reviewed by national partners and amendments discussed during the ISC meeting in Sri Lanka in Dec 2014.	**S**

Activity 4.5 Establish project International Steering Committee and conduct annual meetings	Yearly	100%	The 1st ISC was carried out in April 2012. The activity is ongoing and the 4th ISC meeting was successfully carried out in Kenya in November 2015.	**S**
Activity 4.6 Establish project National Steering Committees and conduct regular meetings	Yearly	100%	National Steering Committee meetings were held in all project countries. The activity is ongoing.	**S**
Activity 4.7 Where relevant, establish additional site or technical committees	Nov 2013	Turkey – 100%	Kenya: A site committee comprising the Ministries of Education, Agriculture, and NGOs was established along with a site supervisor was identified and hired. Turkey: Technical committees were established at the three regional pilot sites.	**S**
Component 5 – Monitoring and evaluation				
Activity 5.1 Finalise and disseminate project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	Mar 2013	100%	Country partners were provided with the Project M&E Plan and relevant timelines As part of Output 1.1 country partners are required to undertake participatory planning and M&E of relevant interventions at pilot sites. Therefore it is suggested that any participatory M&E plans are left to this particular output.	**S**
Activity 5.2 Establish reporting plan and requirements, templates	Mar 2013	100%	This activity was completed and requirements and templates were shared will all national partners.	**S**
Activity 5.3 Submit project and financial reports to GEF	2013-2017	100%	Project and financial reports are being submitted to the donor on a regular basis. The activity is ongoing.	**S**
Activity 5.4 Organise and implement project Mid-Term Evaluation	Mar 2015	Activity ongoing	A consultant was identified and the MTR initiated in September 2016.	**MS**
Activity 5.5 Organise and implement project Final Evaluation	Mar 2017	Activity yet to commence	This activity was not planned to be initiated during the reporting period indicated.	**N/A**

Overall project implementation progress

FY2016 rating	Comments/narrative justifying the rating for this FY and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
S	Generally, implementation of most activities and outputs is in compliance with the project workplan which was revised during the 3rd ISC Meeting to make indicators and targets clearer and more realistic. However some of the indicators and targets still remain problematic and these should be revisited by the MTR consultant with a view to reviewing and making further recommendations. Since the appointment of the new NPC in Sri Lanka and resolution of the administrative requirements involved for the disbursement of funds, the country has significantly stepped up implementation of a number of activities and outputs bringing the project's overall implementation rating to a satisfactory level. Many activities are ongoing in all countries but progress has been made to date with some notable achievements in Brazil, Kenya and Turkey. The MTR will bring to light any activities that require attention and necessary remedial action.

Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU rating

Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
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) This activity is still outstanding in Kenya and Sri Lanka. But while in Sri Lanka the portal has been developed yet remains unpublished until data entry is complete, Kenya will most likely not develop its own national portal. It is strongly recommended that the MTR consultant, during his/her forthcoming visits to the BFN countries, focus on those ratings highlighted as MS and find a way of expediting such activities with clear recommendations and guidance.	GPMU and Sri Lanka NPC and MTR Consultant	December 2016
Activity 1.2.5 Design appropriate database for associated indigenous knowledge of local foods and	NPCs	December 2016

Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
sustainable use practices for agricultural biodiversity		
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 Data from Kenya and Sri Lanka is yet to be submitted to FAO	GPMU and NPCs	December 2016
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 Attention to this activity will be given in next country mission to Sri Lanka and Turkey where reports are yet to be finalised and during the next ISC meeting in Turkey. Also, It is strongly recommended that the MTR consultant, during his/her forthcoming visits to the BFN countries, focus on those ratings highlighted as MS and find a way of expediting such activities with clear recommendations and guidance.	GPMU and NPCs and MTR consultant	November 2016
Activity 2.3.2 Identify key actors and steps and formulate a vision and upgrading strategy for value chain or market development It is strongly recommended that the MTR consultant, during his/her forthcoming visit to Sri Lanka, focus on those ratings highlighted as MS and find a way of expediting such activities	GPMU and NPC and MTR consultant	November 2016

Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
with clear recommendations and guidance.		
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 MS (All) A consultant was hired to fast-track this activity, which should be completed by the end of 2016 (or by early 2017 at the latest)	GPMU	December 2016
Activity 3.2.3 Develop capacity building plan including action plan to implement training The structure and framing of this output and its activities has proven a challenge, since capacity building is also addressed in other cross-cutting outputs. It is strongly recommended that the MTR consultant, during his/her forthcoming visits to the BFN countries, focus on this output and activities with a view to making recommendations for improvement.	GPMU and NPCs and MTR consultant	November 2016
Activities 3.3.3 Develop national information events strategies and action plans The MTR consultant during his/her forthcoming visits to make a rigorous assessment of national information events already undertaken and plans for those forthcoming.	GPMU and NPCs and MTR consultant	November 2016
Activity 3.4.1 Prepare guidelines for improved use; processing; food safety; packaging; quality control; marketing,	GPMU and NPCs and MTR consultant	November 2016

Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
certification (fair-trade, eco-labelling), promotion BFN countries especially Brazil and Turkey have undertaken a significant amount of work in these areas, the problem is that it remains scattered and unconsolidated. Therefore it is recommended that the MTR consultant make an assessment of progress thus far and identify gaps and recommendations.		
Activity 3.5.2 Inventory relevant instruments, tools and methods A dedicated person was identified to consolidate an interactive toolkit which will be part of 'guidelines for mainstreaming'. As part of this assignment that person will consolidate relevant instruments and tools identified at the country level.	GPMU and NPCs	November 2016

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

Problem(s) identified in previous PIR FY 2015	Action(s) taken	By whom	When
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.	The GPMU encouraged NPCs and country partners to prepare reports and where possible a series of scientific publications on the impact of degradation of targeted ecosystems on food cultures, food options and nutrition. Surveys and assessment were undertaken in all countries. One site remains in Sri Lanka. Efforts to document and report on food associated indigenous knowledge continues and improves	GPMU and NPCs	Throughout 2015-2016
Activity 1.2.3 Strengthen infrastructure and capacity for developing a national portal and database/information system on nutritional properties of	All countries were encouraged to finalize their work in developing their national portals to enable data storage	GPMU and NPCs	Throughout 2015-2016

Problem(s) identified in previous PIR FY 2015	Action(s) taken	By whom	When
agrobiodiversity according to international standards			
Activity 1.2.4 Identify training needs and undertake relevant training	Training now carried out in all countries	FAO	Throughout 2015-2016
Activity 1.3.2 Determine in each country baseline data for Nutrition Indicators for Biodiversity on food composition and consumption, in collaboration with national coordinator of INFOODS-FAO	Sri Lanka and Kenya encouraged to finalise reports documenting country baseline data	GPMU	Throughout 2015-2016
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	All countries encouraged to finalise reports documenting market opportunities. Ongoing marketing appraisal and assessments and opportunities are underway in all countries	GPMU and NPCs	Throughout 2015-2016
Activity 2.3.2 Identify key actors and steps and formulate a vision and upgrading strategy for value chain or market development	Same as 2.3.1	GPMU and NPCs	Throughout 2015-2016
Activity 3.1.4 Organize participatory workshops with key stakeholders in selected sites and nationally to review and refine best practices	All countries encouraged to meet with project stakeholders to refine best practices. This activity is now underway in all countries.	GPMU and NPCs	Throughout 2015-2016
Activities 3.2.1 through 3.2.3 Establish key competencies required among relevant stakeholder groups.	All countries encouraged to finalise reports documenting key competencies and training needs required. Countries continue to assess key competencies on a case-by-case basis	GPMU and NPCs	Throughout 2015-2016
Activity 3.3.1 to 3.3.3 Identify National Information Events Taskforce	It is questionable whether such a taskforce is required or desirable by countries. National information events continue in all countries despite the absence of a formal taskforce and countries are responding adequately to needs and opportunities. As suggested above, the GPC plans to discuss with NPCs the practicalities and usefulness of these activities with a view to revising at ISC	GPMU, Bioversity Communications Focal Point, NPMUs and country partners and national communications partners	Throughout 2015-2016

Problem(s) identified in previous PIR FY 2015	Action(s) taken	By whom	When
Activity 3.4.1 Prepare guidelines for improved use; processing; food safety; packaging; quality control; marketing, certification (fair-trade, eco-labelling), promotion	Brazil and Kenya have produced a number of guidelines linked to the improved use and sustainable production of wild edibles. Kenya will not be undertaking this activity, although all countries are collecting recipes for local species.	GPMU and NPCs	Throughout 2015-2016
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	The GPMU is working on consolidating global outputs of BFN on best practices and mainstreaming guidelines.	GPMU and NPCs	Throughout 2015-2016
Activity 3.5.2 Inventory relevant instruments, tools and methods	Same as 3.5.1		Throughout 2015-2016

3.3. Risk

RISK FACTOR TABLE

				Project Manager Rating						Notes	Task Manager Rating					
Risk Factor	**Indicator of Low Risk**	**Indicator of Medium Risk**	**Indicator of High Risk**	Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined		Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined
INTERNAL RISK																
Project management																
Management structure	Stable with roles and responsibilities clearly defined and understood	Individuals understand their own role but are unsure of responsibilities of others	Unclear responsibilities or overlapping functions which lead to management problems		X					**PM/UNEP TM; FAO** Roles and responsibilities are generally satisfactorily understood. Some problems have arisen with the recent change of appointment in the NPC in Sri Lanka and transfer of funding, however this has largely been addressed during the current reporting period. More recently this has happened again with the replacement of the NPC in Turkey which the GPMU is currently addressing through provision of support and a country visit planned for August/Sept 2016.						

				Project Manager Rating						Notes	Task Manager Rating					
Risk Factor	**Indicator of Low Risk**	**Indicator of Medium Risk**	**Indicator of High Risk**	Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined		Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined
INTERNAL RISK																
Project management																
Governance structure	Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet periodically and provide effective direction/inputs	Body(ies) meets periodically but guidance/input provided to project is inadequate. TOR unclear	Members lack commitment Committee/body does not fulfil its TOR		X					**PM/ UNEP TM, FAO** Steering committees, both national and international, and site committees have met on a regular basis and continue to perform their required roles satisfactorily. The fact of having two implementing agencies make the reporting, (Narrative and budget) complicated and burdensome for GPMU and NPCs. It also makes monitoring of progress and budget expenditure for implementing agencies very difficult.						

				Project Manager Rating						Notes	Task Manager Rating					
Risk Factor	**Indicator of Low Risk**	**Indicator of Medium Risk**	**Indicator of High Risk**	Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined		Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined
INTERNAL RISK																
Project management																
Internal communications	Fluid and cordial	Communication process deficient although relationships between team members are good	Lack of adequate communication between team members leading to deterioration of relationships and resentment		X					**PM/ UNEP TM, FAO** Internal communications are generally satisfactory. The GPMU has clear lines of communication with all NPMUs as well as the wider number of country partners in the four countries. The project has also set up a project-related Listserve regarding specific activities across the project technical components. An attempt was made to establish an online collaboration tool to facilitate report submission, but limited internet connectivity in some countries has thwarted the initiative. Countries have thus reverted to traditional communication means. Although relationships between team members are generally satisfactory, it is clear that the various levels of responsibility on NPCs and other country partners, both project and non-project, continue to affect internal communications.		X				

				Project Manager Rating						Notes	Task Manager Rating					
Risk Factor	**Indicator of Low Risk**	**Indicator of Medium Risk**	**Indicator of High Risk**	Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined		Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined
INTERNAL RISK																
Project management																
Work flow	Project progressing according to work plan	Some changes in project work plan but without major effect on overall timetable	Major delays or changes in work plan or method of implementation		X					**PM/ UNEP TM, FAO** Across the four country partners, project progress has been generally satisfactory and the majority are on schedule. As indicated in earlier sections Sri Lanka is now making good progress following delays due to NPC transition and funding delays. Revisions to the workplan revisions were undertaken during earlier ISC meetings. It is anticipated that the forthcoming MTR will also look at work plans and make recommendations		X				
Co-financing	Co-financing is secured and payments are received on time	Is secured but payments are slow and bureaucratic	A substantial part of pledged co-financing may not materialize	X						**PM/ UNEP TM, FAO**	X					
Budget	Activities are progressing within planned budget	Minor budget reallocation needed	Reallocation between budget lines exceeding 30% of original budget	X						**PM/ UNEP TM, FAO** Activities are progressing satisfactorily within planned budget. Budget limitations still exist in Kenya, but are being partly addressed by securing external grants to help cover/leverage some of the activities.	X					

				Project Manager Rating						Notes	Task Manager Rating					
Risk Factor	**Indicator of Low Risk**	**Indicator of Medium Risk**	**Indicator of High Risk**	Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined		Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined
INTERNAL RISK																
Project management																
Financial management	Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for	Financial reporting slow or deficient	Serious financial reporting problems or indication of mismanagement of funds	X						**PM/ UNEP TM, FAO** Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for. With the information received, FAO is not really able to monitor budget expenditures or planning due to insufficient details provided. The new format is expected to improve the situation.	X					
Reporting	Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues	Reports are complete and accurate but often delayed or lack critical analysis of progress and implementation issues	Serious concerns about quality and timeliness of project reporting		X					**PM/ UNEP TM, FAO** Country and global reports are generally satisfactory and submitted on time. Reporting requirements represent some burden on NPCs, given project-related responsibilities and additional non-project responsibilities on a few of the NPCs.		X				

				Project Manager Rating						Notes	Task Manager Rating					
Risk Factor	**Indicator of Low Risk**	**Indicator of Medium Risk**	**Indicator of High Risk**	Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined		Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined
INTERNAL RISK																
Project management																
Stakeholder involvement	Stakeholder analysis done and positive feedback from critical stakeholders and partners	Consultation and participation process seems strong but misses some groups or relevant partners	Symptoms of conflict with critical stakeholders or evidence of apathy and lack of interest from partners or other stakeholders	X						**PM/ UNEP TM, FAO** Having undertaken major stakeholder mapping during project preparation, countries have a steering committee and technical committees that provide guidance and enhance collaboration. Various bodies such as agricultural, health and conservation ministries, universities and NGOs are working collaboratively on project activities. Collaborative agreements, where appropriate, with identified stakeholders were established.	X					
External com-munications	Evidence that stakeholders, practitioners and/or the general public understand project and are regularly updated on progress	Communications efforts are taking place but not yet evidence that message is successfully transmitted	Project existence is not known beyond implementation partners or misunderstand-ings concerning objectives and activities evident		X					**PM/ UNEP TM, FAO** The GPMU has established a Project website, supported by other communication tools including flyers, project newsletter and relevant social media. The project website has recently been revised and updated following feedback from project team members.		X				

				Project Manager Rating						Notes	Task Manager Rating					
Risk Factor	**Indicator of Low Risk**	**Indicator of Medium Risk**	**Indicator of High Risk**	Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined		Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined
INTERNAL RISK																
Project management																
Short term/long term balance	Project is addressing short term needs and achieving results with a long term perspective, particularly sustainability and replicability	Project is interested in the short term with little understanding of or interest in the long term	Longer term issues are deliberately ignored or neglected		X					**PM/ UNEP TM, FAO** The Project is taking into account the need to address short-term needs and achieving results with a long-term perspective, particularly sustainability, replicability and the potential to out-scale and scale up activities. Strong measures have been put in place nationally, such as in Brazil and Kenya, while considerable efforts are being made at an international level to promote the mainstreaming of the BFN approach. The project is currently exploring options to build on BFN project outcomes and outputs.		X				
Science and technological issues	Project based on sound science and well established technologies	Project testing approaches, methods or technologies but based on sound analysis of options and risks	Many scientific and /or technological uncertainties		X					**PM/ UNEP TM, FAO** The Project is largely based on sound scientific and technical approaches which have been validated elsewhere or tested in pilot sites.		X				

				Project Manager Rating						Notes	Task Manager Rating					
Risk Factor	**Indicator of Low Risk**	**Indicator of Medium Risk**	**Indicator of High Risk**	Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined		Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined
INTERNAL RISK																
Project management																
Political influences	Project decisions and choices are not particularly politically driven	Signs that some project decisions are politically motivated	Project is subject to a variety of political influences that may jeopardize project objectives	X						**PM/ UNEP TM, FAO** Project decisions are based on the agreed project framework and work plan and opportunities for synergy with other initiatives. Staff has been appointed based on agreed terms of reference. Transparency in financial and technical reporting, and country visits by the executing agency show that project decisions are not politically driven.	X					
Other, please specify. Add rows as necessary										NA						

Risk Factor	Indicator of Low Risk	Indicator of Medium Risk	Indicator of High Risk	Project Manager Rating						Notes	Task Manager Rating					
				Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined		Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined
EXTERNAL RISK																
Project context																
Political stability	Political context is stable and safe	Political context is unstable but predictable and not a threat to project implementation	Very disruptive and volatile			X				**PM/ UNEP TM, FAO** Recent attacks and unrest in Turkey have created some concerns especially in relation to the forthcoming MTR and ISC. In Brazil, the impeachment of the president has had a significant impact at the federal level though the day-to-day activities of BFN country partners is largely unaffected. With national elections pending in Kenya for 2017 this is already having effects for the project. Priorities change at such times and budgets to sectors, including agriculture, are reduced. This has already happened to the agriculture sector with a substantial reduction which also means a considerable reduction for KALRO's budget. This has significant downstream effects for the implementation of BFN related activities in a number of different ways.			X			

				Project Manager Rating						Notes	Task Manager Rating					
Risk Factor	**Indicator of Low Risk**	**Indicator of Medium Risk**	**Indicator of High Risk**	Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined		Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined
EXTERNAL RISK																
Project context																
Environmental conditions	Project area is not affected by severe weather events or major environmental stress factors	Project area is subject to more or less predictable disasters or changes	Project area has very harsh environmental conditions		X					**PM/ UNEP TM, FAO** The pilot sites and other areas where the project is being implemented were not affected by severe weather events, other than the normal vagaries and weather patterns, or major environmental stress factors during the current reporting period.		X				
Social, cultural and economic factors	There are no evident social, cultural and/or economic issues that may affect project performance and results	Social or economic issues or changes pose challenges to project implementation but mitigation strategies have been developed	Project is highly sensitive to economic fluctuations, to social issues or cultural barriers	X						**PM/ UNEP TM,FAO** No major social, cultural or economic factors (other than that referred to above under political stability were encountered during the current reporting period.	X					

				Project Manager Rating						Notes	Task Manager Rating					
Risk Factor	**Indicator of Low Risk**	**Indicator of Medium Risk**	**Indicator of High Risk**	Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined		Low	Medium	Substantial	High	Not Applicable	To be determined
EXTERNAL RISK																
Project context																
Capacity issues	Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners	Weaknesses exist but have been identified and actions is taken to build the necessary capacity	Capacity is very low at all levels and partners require constant support and technical assistance		X					**PM/ UNEP TM, FAO** Generally, capacity of institutions and project partners to implement project activities and objectives appears to be satisfactory. The GPMU with a team of two is under-staffed and efforts to compensate are made by recruiting interns for various tasks and assignments.		X				
Others, please specify										N/A						

If there is a significant (over 50% of risk factors) discrepancy between Project Manager and Task Manager rating, an explanation by the Task Manager should be provided below

N/A

Project overall risk rating (Low, Medium, Substantial or High)

FY2016 rating	Comments/narrative justifying the current FY rating and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Medium	Although there are no changes in the rating since the previous reporting period, the worsening of the political and economic situation in Brazil and Turkey may put some of the activities at risk, including delays in implementation. Furthermore, elections are planned in Kenya in 2017, which may again put activities at risk, particularly those linked to the endorsement of a Biodiversity Policy for Busia County.
If a risk mitigation plan had been presented for a previous period or as a result of the Mid-Term Review/Evaluation please report on progress or results of its implementation	
No Risk Mitigation plan presented in the previous PIR	

4. RATING MONITORING AND EVALUATION

*Based on the answers provided to the questions in 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 below, the **UNEP Task Manager** in collaboration with FAO will provide ratings for the following aspects of project monitoring and evaluation:*

*(i) Overall **quality** of the Monitoring &Evaluation plan*
*(ii) Performance in the **implementation** of the M&E plan*

4.1. Does the project M&E plan contain the following:

- Baseline information for each outcome-level indicator — Yes □ — No **X**
- SMART indicators to track project outcomes — Yes **X** — No □
- A clear distribution of responsibilities for monitoring project progress. — Yes **X** — No □

4.2. Has the project budgeted for the following M&E activities:

- Mid-term review/evaluation — Yes **X** — No □
- Terminal evaluation — Yes **X** — No □
- Any costs associated with collecting and analysing indicators-related information — Yes **X** — No □

Please rate the **quality** of the project M&E plan (use HS, S, MS, MU, U, HU): **S**

4.3 Has the project:

- Utilized the indicators identified in the M&E plan to track progress in meeting the project objectives; — Yes **X** — No □
- Fulfilled the specified reporting requirements (financial, including on co-financing and auditing, and substantive reports) — Yes **X** — No □
- Completed any scheduled MTR or MTE before or at project implementation mid-point; — Yes □ — No **X**
- Applied adaptive management in response to M&E activities — Yes **X** — No □
- Implemented any existing risk mitigation plan (see previous section) — Yes **X** — No

Please rate the performance in **implementing** the M&E plan (use HS, S, MS, MU, U, HU): **S**

4.4. Please describe activities for monitoring and evaluation carried out during the reporting period

The GPMU undertook a number of country missions during the reporting period including 3 trips to Sri Lanka (Sept 2015, February 2016, June 2016), two trips to Turkey (Sept 2016 and April 2016), and 2 trips to Kenya (September 2015, November 2015 and June 2016). A visit to Brazil was scheduled for late 2015 but was postponed due to the abovementioned political instability. A visits is scheduled for the 2nd half of 2016. Trip reports including information collected and recommendations made can be made available upon request. National project coordinators and project teams in all country continue to meet on a regular basis through NSCs and other technical and site committees and make necessary visits to pilot sites. National BFN stakeholders are meeting regularly at National Steering Committee meetings to discuss project progress and implementation barriers.

4.5. Provide information on the quality of baseline information and any effects (positive or negative) on the selection of indicators and the design of other project monitoring activities

Baseline information, both quantitative and qualitative, continues to be collected during the current reporting period for a range of purposes. Baseline data was collected in relation to school feeding and procurement programmes in Brazil and Kenya. Documentation of traditional knowledge associated with target species is still being gathered and analysed. This information is currently being analysed and prepared for peer-review and other publications.

4.6. Provide comments on the usefulness and relevance of selected indicators and experiences in the application of the same.

The GPMU, FAO, UNEP and country partners have spent considerable time reviewing the project suite of indicators and workplan activities and have undertaken a process of revision during ISC meetings. It is felt that the current indicators provide a useful body of quantitative and qualitative information to measure success in implementing activities included in the project work plan though it is anticipated that these will be reviewed by the forthcoming MTR with relevant recommendations for revisions where necessary.

4.7. Describe any challenges in obtaining data relevant to the selected indicators; has the project experienced problems to cover costs associated with the tracking of indicators?

To date the project has not experienced major problems in tracking of indicators though the demands on NPCs and country partner time does limit how effectively this is achieved. Also, some NPCs have limited experience of reporting against targets and indicators and the need to focus specifically on these. With the opportunity to revisit and revise the project indicators and activities during recent ISC meetings, it is felt that most indicators are now more realistic, measurable and achievable though some challenges remain such as fully capturing what is happening in relation to mainstreaming through instruments such as the NBSAPs revision and ways of capturing ‘enhanced awareness and political support’. It is anticipated that the MTR will come up with recommendations and suggestions in this regard. Other indicators that are a little more intangible are also challenging to handle. The project continues to explore ways of capturing these measures and turning them into a compelling case.

4.8. Describe any changes in the indicators or in the project intervention logic, including an explanation of whether key assumptions are still valid

See above comments in 4.7. A review and revision of certain indicators was undertaken during the 2nd and 3rd ISC meetings and to a lesser extent during the 4th ISC, as well as revisions of certain activities at the outputs level. This was clearly documented and endorsed by the ISC. Country partners have been working with the revised logframe and work plan since the beginning of 2015. Following the revisions, the key assumptions of the project remain largely valid but the level of implementation was downscaled for many indicators, compared to the initial ones. This was seen necessary as the initial planned indicators were unrealistically achievable within the time and reality frame. It is anticipated that the forthcoming MTR will review current suite of indicators, the project intervention logic and whether key assumptions are still valid.

4.9. Describe how potential social or environmental negative effects are monitored

The project has employed participatory and community-based approaches and includes a broad range of stakeholders from local communities to government agencies. These processes provide an effective means to monitor potential social and environmental negative effects arising as a result of the project. To date, no negative social impacts have been highlighted as a result of the project. According to actual knowledge of the project, the project has not directly contributed to any negative environmental effects though there are indications that the project itself could be affected. Generally, the pilot sites and other areas where the project is being implemented have not been affected by severe environmental events or major environmental stress factors, nor have they had significant environmental impacts. The project is also guided by the 'Checklist for Environmental and Social Issues' developed for the project to assist in the monitoring of potential negative effects.

4.10. Please provide any other experiences or lessons relevant to the design and implementation of project monitoring and evaluation plans.

The importance of using the annual ISC meetings to review status of targets and the opportunity to revise accordingly is strongly recommended.

5. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS

5.1. Please summarize any experiences and/or lessons related to project design and implementation.

- **Factors that encourage replication, including outreach and communications strategies**

Brazil, Kenya, Sri Lanka and Turkey have all made progress in promoting outreach and awareness and have been strategic when partnering at the national level. However, those countries that make most progress in relation to replication and outreach are those that have what we could call 'biodiversity champions' who are senior in their ministries, very well respected and have excellent networks and respect from their peers. They also have a well-developed vision for the project and can quickly spot and opportunity for the project.

- **Institutional arrangements, including project governance**

Given the scope and breadth of the project, implementation of the project is no easy task. Significant time and effort is invested in familiarizing NPCs and other support staff with the regulations and requirements of the project. However, this is often challenging when there have been required changes in relation to national project coordinators such as most recently in Turkey and Sri Lanka, but this has also occurred in Kenya and Brazil There have been a total of 9 NPCs pass through this revolving door in the project. Although little can be done in this regard, it is important to always stress the importance of ongoing commitment and continuity. However, at the end of the day, these are country decisions based on political and administrative, as well as management reasons.

5.2. Please highlight a few major achievements resulting so far from the project implementation

Concrete results, both on-the-ground and normative

- Collectively countries have documented nutritional data for 93 species, surpassing the mid-term target of 65 priority species. Traditional knowledge of the species is also being documented and converted to publications for wider dissemination
- Project support and technical backstopping to Hela bojun outlets in Sri Lanka
- Establishment of a model local procurement/school meals model in Busia, Sri Lanka
- Formulation process for the development of a biodiversity policy in Kenya
- Testing of a novel model for procurement/school feeding in Busia, Kenya
- 2nd Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition Conference held in Nairobi, Kenya
- 2nd Bioversity Food Fair in Busia, Kenya
- BFN partnership for the implementation of the Alaçatı Food Festival in Turkey
- Completion of the Turkey food composition database based on priority species
- In Brazil, Sri Lanka, important revisions to their NBSAPs which now include consideration of the importance of biodiversity for food and nutrition
- The new sociobiodiversity ordinance with 64 species of native biodiversity in Brazil
- The publication of the CBD and WHO report *Connecting global priorities: biodiversity and human health: a state of knowledge review* with BFN involvement in two chapters

Appendix 1. A graph showing the increase of public procurement expenditures for biodiversity products since project inception. Results are notable for the Public Procurement Programme (PAA)