UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2017
(1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017)

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:	September 2017	**Actual or Expected completion date:**	September 2018
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:**	$35,709,932.20
Mid-term review/eval. (planned date):	Nov/Dec 2015	**Terminal Evaluation (actual date):**	TBD
Mid-term review/eval. (actual date):	September 2016	**No. of revisions:**	NA
Date of last Steering Committee meeting:	November 2016	**Date of last Revision:**	NA
Disbursement as of 30/6/2017:	UNEP US$ 2,353,408.00 FAO US$ 1,856,769.00	**Date of financial closure:**	TBD
Date of Completion:	31 September 2018	**Actual expenditures reported as of 30/6/2017:**	UNEP US$ 2,417,668 FAO US$ 2,147,827
Total co-financing realized as of 30/6/2017:	US$ 45,994,423	**Actual expenditures entered in IMIS as of 30/6/2017:**	UNEP US$ 1,890,044
Leveraged financing:	US$ 280,951		

Project summary	Hotspots of biodiversity, the countries of Brazil, Kenya, Sri Lanka and Turkey are home to a vast array of agricultural biodiversity, 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 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 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 COP12 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 generated evidence for **93 prioritised species** through gap analyses of existing food composition data and food composition analysis. Countries identified organizations for hosting their national databases on biodiversity for food and nutrition and associated traditional knowledge. Knowledge on BFN was also broadened thanks to collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and its FAO/INFOODS database and 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 15th 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 revised 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. Considerable efforts were devoted to increasing awareness of BFN in all countries via national and regional diversity fairs and conferences where the BFN initiative was 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	Information generated on target species in Brazil and Turkey was validated prior to transfer to the FAO/INFOODS database. In Brazil, data collection formed the basis for five MSc dissertations and fostered collaboration with more than 100 researchers and students in the country. Thanks to an additional grant from FAO, Kenya expanded its list of food composition data to 11 species out of the targeted 20 species. Countries (except Kenya) created national portals for the hosting of data generated on food composition and traditional knowledge linked to the target species. In May 2016 Ordinance Nº 163 was passed defining and recognizing the

	importance of "Sociobiodiversity of Native Food Species of Nutritional Value" and opening up market opportunities for BFN target species grown by family farmers. In Kenya, the Biodiversity Policy and implementation strategy for Busia County was presented to the county assembly for 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", 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 prepared a document showcasing the BFN experience at the *13th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity* in December 2016. The BFN project experience was also highlighted at a number of important global forums. All countries explored 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). Additional grants from the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) and the MacArthur Foundation were used to link entrepreneurial farmers to institutional markets in Busia, Western Kenya. The capacity of producers to processors, users and researchers to deploy and benefit from nutritionally relevant biodiversity was also substantially expanded and guidelines were 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. Information events that foster greater appreciation of BFN continued in all countries. Best practices for mobilizing BFN were captured in the new BFN website as information from the project countries became available.

Project status FY 2017	**Knowledge base** Brazil and Turkey have forwarded nutritional data on their priority species to FAO/INFOODS for inclusion in the global online database and the two countries are also contributing to global knowledge of the Nutritional Indicators for Biodiversity on food composition and consumption. Over and above the 93 prioritised species for which data was generated across the four countries, food composition analysis is being carried out in Brazil, Kenya and Sri Lanka for an additional 71 species and a considerable number of varieties therein. All countries, except for Kenya, have established their national portals/databases that are being populated with data generated by the project, including information on associated traditional knowledge. In Kenya, where a portal is not being developed due to financial constraints, data generated is being used to update the national food composition table, which dates back to 1993 and will be launched in late November 2017. Some gaps remain in data collection in Kenya due to funding issues, and executive decisions have been made to downsize activities. **Policy and Regulatory Framework/Markets** All countries have successfully engaged their national policy platforms and have been able to influence important policy documents that impact the conservation of biodiversity for food and nutrition. In Brazil and Sri Lanka, the importance of biodiversity for food nutrition was included in the countries' National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) - the only two reports that mention nutrition and BFN across all the signatory countries to the Convention on Biological

	Diversity. Globally, through its links with the Rome-based agencies, the Project contributed to two important information documents that are set to drive future decision-making in the area of sustainable food systems: the *Draft Report on Nutrition and food systems*, being prepared by the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) and the *First State of the World Report on Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture*, of the Commission on Genetic Resources on Food and Agriculture. In both documents, BFN project experiences were provided as examples of successful mainstreaming of biodiversity into different sectors. The project also contributed case studies on the work carried out in Kenya on linking farmers to markets, and in Brazil on diversifying public procurement and school feeding, for a forthcoming United Nations Standing Commission on Nutrition discussion paper on schools as a platform for improving nutrition. The work in Kenya on linking farmers to markets was also highlighted in the Bioversity Annual Report 2016. The work of BFN has also contributed substantially to the chapter on 'Food Biodiversity' in the forthcoming state of the art publication, Mainstreaming Biodiversity for Sustainable Food Systems New marketing options for local biodiversity are being developed in all countries. Brazil is promoting target species through existing programmes that support family farms and extractivism, while Turkey is mobilizing large scale food suppliers for the marketing of target species. BFN Sri Lanka has scaled up its marketing and capacity building efforts for the deployment of BFN, especially through the network of Helabojun and in Kenya self-help groups have successfully linked to institutional markets through the rolling out of a Farmer Business School. Most of the work under this Component continues in 2017. **Increased Awareness and Outscaling** The BFN Online course, being developed by Brazil with support from the GPMU, and the mainstreaming toolkit developed by the GPMU are in advanced draft format and will be available in the second half of 2017. The two were shared with countries during the 5th International Steering Committee (ISC) meeting for inputs and comments. Awareness raising activities continued throughout 2016-2017 with national and international events providing an opportunity to highlight project achievements and foster greater appreciation of biodiversity for food and nutrition. Notable among these was the Symposium on Biodiversity and Wild Edible Species (BEWS2017), organized from 3-5 April 2017 by the General Directorate of Agricultural Research and Policies in collaboration with the BFN Project (GEF/UNEP/FAO) and BFN Turkey. The Conference provided a scientific platform for sharing ideas and lessons learned on the conservation of wild edibles: herbs and fruits, edible wild mushrooms and insects as well as wild medicinal and aromatic plants. The project's Mid-Term Review (MTR) occurred at the end of 2016. The overall rating from the MTR is **highly satisfactory** with the likelihood of the project outcomes leading to the expected impact and global environmental benefit rated as **likely**.

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. According to the recent MTR report, the rating for Outcome 1 is satisfactory and highly satisfactory for Outcomes 2 and 3. Under **Component 1 - *Knowledge base***, Brazil and Turkey have submitted nutrition data on local edible biodiversity to the FAO/INFOODS database. National databases on biodiversity for food and nutrition and associated traditional knowledge were developed in Brazil, Sri Lanka and Turkey, while Kenya is using the information generated to update its national Food Composition Table set to be launched in November 2017. According to the MTR report, for Outcome 1 the challenge in the remaining project period is to ensure that relevant sectors adopt and utilize the integrated knowledge base on BFN to build support for biodiversity conservation and enhanced well-being. With regard to **Component 2 – *Policy and Regulatory Framework***, countries have been successful in influencing national strategies in support of BFN conservation, chiefly the revision of their National Bioversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and other important policy documents such as Ordinance Nº 163 in Brazil. Key messages around mainstreaming BFN were also included in strategic policy and conference papers presented at several meetings including the 5th Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum, Colombo, Sri Lanka (Oct 2016), at the One Health, EcoHealth conference (Melbourne, 3-7 Dec 2016), at the 1st International Agrobiodiversity Congress, (6-9 Nov 2016, New Delhi, India) and during the 13th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP13, Mexico, Dec 2016). In Kenya the draft biodiversity policy and operation plan was sent to the county assembly for enactment. Once ratified, it will be the first such policy to be enacted in any of the 47 counties of Kenya. For outcome 2, the MTR recommends that countries endeavour to strengthen cross-sectoral platforms and build options for their sustainability. **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 countries 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 to document best practices from around the world. The project is creating opportunities for institutions and individuals at national level to bring about change and change in behaviour and attitude is evident amongst stakeholders. Several initiatives/examples exist within the Project, which are good contenders for replication. For this Component the MTR recommends focusing on scaling-up of best practices as well as more strategic targeting of information events and improved impact of these events and information materials.

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

SP4 In the reporting period, all countries drafted policy recommendations (to be refined in 2017) to improve enabling environments for promoting biodiversity for food and nutrition. The scientific evidence base behind this policy development continues to expand with new nutritional data for additional species

[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 native biodiversity. This evidence is helping with the establishment of markets, both private and institutional, with Brazil and Kenya providing noteworthy models 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. **SP5** linked to fostering markets for biodiversity goods. In Kenya, the food procurement model tested in Busia has demonstrated that linking entrepreneurial farmers to institutional markets can provide a sustainable solution to address barriers in the utilization and conservation of local biodiversity while contributing to improving livelihoods. A new grant (second one) was secured from ACIAR to further explore the model, with a view to upscaling to neighbouring countries in the region. In Sri Lanka, 32 market outlets are selling traditional biodiversity products, while in Turkey markets were established for three of the target species, namely einkorn wheat, foxtail lily and Golden thistle.

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 2017	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 status of biodiversity for food and nutrition was included 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, the 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 was tabled at the County Assembly meeting for ratification. In Sri Lanka, BFN has integrated health and nutrition aspects of biodiversity into the country's NBSAP (2016-2022), 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. In Turkey, BFN activities are well integrated in the Strategy on Agriculture (2013-2017) of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, as well as the GDAR Agricultural Research Master Plan 2016-2020 with various Research Opportunity Areas related to BFN.	**S**

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2017	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 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 26 farmer groups with good youth and gender representation 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* (CDC), 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 in the three geographical regions, 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 2017	Progress rating
	3. By the end of the project, the newly acquired knowledge on the composition and consumption of the prioritised species[3] and the awareness campaigns on the target[4] species will result in increased consumption and production of the target species	Dietary assessment surveys show limited use of the prioritised species Production/availability data not readily available or show limited use of target species	At least 2 countries have collected and analysed baseline data on the consumption of the prioritised species Production/availability data are collected in project sites for target species	At least 2 countries have demonstrated an increase of 10% in production/availability of the target species	Brazil continues to monitor the increased consumption of target species by observing the increase in demand by the School Feeding and Food Procurement programs. Sri Lanka has collected baseline consumption data from the 3 pilot sites, which will help monitor consumption patterns and trends until project end. Several interventions are being implemented (e.g. school gardens, home 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 analysed. Awareness surveys are showing increased consumption and production of the target species and wild edibles in general. Specifically: • Increased participation in festivals devoted to wild edibles and underutilized species • Increased production of the target species, particularly einkorn wheat and Golden thistle • Increased sales in wild edibles within local markets and supermarket chains • Increased number of printed and media material on wild edibles This activity will not be carried out in Kenya due to budgetary constraints.	**S**

[3] Prioritized species from existing wild and agricultural biodiversity are those selected by countries based on country-specific criteria (e.g. conservation, nutritional, cultural and economic value) for the purpose of food compositional analysis and associated traditional knowledge. In some cases it includes local cultivars or breeds.

[4] Target species are those selected from the prioritized species for which markets will be developed

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2017	Progress rating
	4. Enhanced awareness and political support contributes to increased budgetary support for the conservation and deployment of nutritionally-rich biodiversity in at least one country	At baseline, budgetary allocations for the conservation and deployment of nutritionally-rich biodiversity are largely unknown	Baseline information on current resources and budgetary allocations targeting the conservation and deployment of nutritionally-rich biodiversity collected	Increased allocation of resources and/or budget towards the conservation and deployment of nutritionally-rich biodiversity 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, 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, there is strong political support for the project and growing interest in BFN work. The promising results obtained from the pilot project in Busia aimed at linking farmers to institutional markets has secured additional funds from ACIAR to upscale the project to other parts of Kenya and to neighbouring counties. Funds from FAO were received 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 implementation of the Biodiversity Policy for Busia county by mainstreaming it into its agriculture programs and activities. In Turkey, awareness and budgetary support for the conservation and deployment of nutritionally rich biodiversity are enhanced. BFN was included in a number of policy regulations, programs, master plans such as the: • MFAL 2013-2017 Strategic Plan • 10. Development Plan 2014-2018 • GDAR Agricultural Research Master Plan 2016-2020 • The Healthy Nutrition and Active Life Program 2014-2017 • The Nutrition Friendly School Initiative • Nutrition and Health Research of Turkey (2017) Awareness of the project in relevant global forums (CBD COP13, WHO, CGRFA, UNSCN, PHA 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 2017	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 biodiversity for food and nutrition 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 nutritionally-rich biodiversity for improving food security and income generation	No integrated knowledge base exists in any of the four countries	At least 3 local communities, and 10 national agencies have contributed information for database/national portal development	At least 7 local communities and 20 national agencies have contributed information for database/national portal development	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 has led to the generation of food composition data to update the Food Composition Table for Kenya to be launched at the end of November 2017 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 121 villages in Turkey, in quilombola communities in the Centre-West region of Brazil and communities at the 3 pilot sites in Sri Lanka. Collaboration with well over 50 national agencies across the four countries, including NGOs, government institutions and universities, suppliers, extension services and civil society contributed 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 2017	Progress rating
	2. Relevant sectors and agencies in the four partner countries have used information on the value and benefits of nutritionally-rich biodiversity for relevant plans and strategies		At least one high level multi-sectoral meeting highlighting the importance of the database/national portal held in each country	At least one national sectoral plans or strategy highlighting the importance of nutritionally rich biodiversity developed in each country	Data generated by the project is informing 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 presented at the County Assembly for ratification 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. In Turkey BFN activities are well integrated into the Strategy on Agriculture (2013-2017) of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, as well as the GDAR Agricultural Research Master Plan 2016-2020 with various Research Opportunity Areas related to BFN. The Master Plan encourages research activities on agricultural biological diversity related to traditional knowledge having value for nutrition, food security and safety as well as agricultural production. Other relevant policies and strategies with strong links to BFN are the 10th Development Plan of Turkey (2014-2018), Nutrition and Health Research of Turkey, the Healthy Nutrition and Active Life Program (2014-2017), the Nutrition Friendly School Program At the global level, in the reporting period, information emerging from the project has informed the *Draft Report on Nutrition and food systems*, being prepared by the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) and the *First State of the World Report on Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture* of the Commission on	**S**

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2017	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 nutritionally-rich biodiversity	No policy recommendations developed	Policy documents with relevant recommendations drafted in each of the countries	At least 1 policy recommendation per country developed by the project, which supports cross-sectoral mainstreaming of nutritionally-rich biodiversity is under consideration in at least 1 country	Draft policy recommendations have been drafted in all countries and are to be finalised in 2017.	**S**

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2017	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	Economic survey/analysis in target areas indicates income levels changing due to sales of nutritionally-rich biodiversity	All countries have identified new markets for nutritionally-rich biodiversity. Brazil is monitoring purchases of the prioritised species in the National School Meals Programme and the Food Procurement as an indirect measure of increased supply and raised income for family farmers. With the publishing of Ordinance 163 in early 2016, increased purchases are expected in the next round of reporting. In Kenya, 8 farmer group have secured 14 tenders with institutional market for the supply of African Leafy Vegetables (ALVs) The demand for indigenous vegetables in schools has also risen, with – for the first time - specific tenders for ALVs being advertised. The farm-to-school network is now providing healthy school meals to approximately 5,500 students. In Turkey the private sector is engaged in the marketing of einkorn wheat and other wild edibles. Sri Lanka now has 31 market outlets between the Hela bojun (17) and the National Food Promotion Board stores (14) along with 1 new outlet with Community Development Centre (NGO) for sale of novel products made from traditional crops and the marketing of organically-produced local food crops.	**S**

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2017	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	Limited knowledge and awareness available to programs 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 project-developed best practices underway in each country	Countries and the Global Project Management Unit all developed tools and knowledge and initiatives to mobilize nutritionally rich biodiversity. Highlights in Brazil include contributing to the drafting of the *New Nutritional Guidelines for the Brazilian Population* developing the e-learning course on mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into nutrition practices, which will be completed by 2017, and capacity building with Quilombola communities in Goias. Brazil and Turkey both published guidelines for the sustainable collection of wild foods. Kenya has tested a model for linking farming communities to institutional markets and the annual Alaçatı festival in Turkey, routinely promotes best practices developed by the project. A Farmer Business Schools model was developed and training delivered to 25 farmer groups in Busia to further the production and marketing of BFN. In Sri Lanka, the *Hela bojun campaign* successfully mobilizes traditional foods and traditional food fairs were organised in other countries during the reporting period. This body of knowledge is routinely used to inform global panels and forums that focus on food security and nutrition.	**S**

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

FY 2013 rating	FY 2014 rating	FY 2015 rating	FY 2016 rating	FY 2017 rating	Comments/narrative justifying the current FY rating and explaining reasons for change (positive or negative) since previous reporting periods
S	**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. It should be noted that the project scored highly during its Mid-Term Review obtaining an overall rating of Highly Satisfactory (HS), with a very high probability of the project outcomes leading to the expected impact and global environmental benefits.

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

Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
NA		

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 2016	Action(s) taken	By whom	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 was recommended that the MTR consultant review the data on this indicator during her country visits	During the MTR, a review of the Project's results (logical) framework was undertaken and changes made to improve indicators that were unrealistic, This indicator was changed to "At least 2 countries have demonstrated an increase of 10% in production/availability of the target species"	MTR consultant, GPMU and NPCs	September/October 2016
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 GPC visited Sri Lanka in June and August 2016 to help orient Sri Lanka's new NPC and to assist with planning. Sri Lanka is now on track and is issues have now been largely addressed.	GPC	June 2016, August 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%	Completed	**S**
Activity 1.1.2 Develop working and collaborative arrangements between stakeholders and communities in targeted ecosystems	March 2014 ongoing	100%	Completed	**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%	Completed	**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 – 100% Kenya – 100% Sri Lanka – 100% Turkey – 100%	Agrobiodiversity surveys were completed in all countries. *Brazil:* Baseline data was collected from local quilombola communities and results used in 2 MSc dissertations finalised in 2016. National level data on school purchases of fruit species listed in the *Plants for the Future* Initiative was collected, but results have yet to be released by the National Fund for the Development of Education. *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 in all 3 sites. Key recommendations were reviewed and discussed for improving the status of dietary diversity and utilization of existing agrobiodiversity. *Turkey*: Completed	**S**

Activity 1.1.5 Document food-associated indigenous knowledge (ATK), including sustainable use practices for agricultural biodiversity	Mar 2018	Brazil – 60% Kenya – 100% Sri Lanka – 80 % Turkey – 100%	Brazil: ATK was documented and results used in MSc dissertations and BSc theses. The *Plants for the future* books (1 published and 3 to be published in 2017 and 2018) are also relevant to this activity. *Kenya:* Completed *Sri Lanka*: Documentation of ATK of local root and tuber crops and some prioritised species were uploaded on the national portal available in Sinhala with plans for translation into English in 2017. *Turkey*: Completed	**S**
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%*[5] Kenya - 100 % Sri Lanka – 100% Turkey – 100%	*Brazil*: Completed. The loss of food and nutrition security options from Quilombola communities was documented and results were published in an MSc dissertation. *Kenya:* Completed. Surveys were completed and a report finalised. *Sri Lanka*: Completed. Information was collected as part of the baseline surveys in the 3 pilot sites. *Turkey*: Completed. ATK was documented, analysed and a report prepared.	**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.	**S**
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 2018	Brazil – 80% Kenya – 100% Sri Lanka - 80% Turkey – 85%	*Brazil*: Recipes with prioritised fruit species are being developed by partner universities and are used in local events and capacity-building activities. Once tested, recipes for the most nutrient-dense species will be proposed for inclusion in School Feeding Programmes. As the country does not work at pilot site level, no food-based interventions will be undertaken. *Kenya:* Completed. The project in Busia has identified priority vegetables and fruits	**S**

			in collaboration with 4 communities and 1 school. Capacity building on production and utilization of these foods and inclusion in nutrition education is ongoing. *Sri Lanka*: Participatory planning with communities was undertaken at the 3 pilot sites including home garden diversification workshops using target species. 50 households are being targeted per site. A new project targeting 70 households in the Aranayaka area is promoting root and tuber production and home garden diversification. Meetings with key stakeholders were held to plan national food-based interventions. *Turkey:* Participatory planning with local stakeholders is complete. Participatory domestication of a select number of priority crops is ongoing, as well as the 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.	Sept 2018	Turkey 70%	*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	100%	Completed in all countries	**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	100%	Completed in all countries	**S**
Activity 1.2.3 Strengthen infrastructure and capacity for	March 2018	Brazil – 90%	*Brazil*: The database being developed	**S**

developing a national portal and database/information system on nutritional properties of agrobiodiversity according to international standards (INFOODS-FAO)		Kenya – 80% Sri Lanka - 90% Turkey – 100%	within the Information System on Brazilian Biodiversity[6] (SiBBr), to be completed by the end of 2017, will be compatible with FAO/INFOODS standards. Lab analysis and ongoing work in universities are strengthening capacity for the generation of high quality food composition data using international guidelines and standards. *Kenya*: Data analysed has been used to update Kenya's FCT to be published in Nov 2017. Discussions were finalized to strengthen the existing website of the Ministry of Health (MoH) to make available data generated by the project. *Sri Lanka:* The national portal was launched in Oct 2016 and is hosted by the National Agriculture Information & Communication Centre (DoA) in association with NPMU and the data management unit at PGRC. Agreements are being prepared for further linking the portal to national websites, including those of the Dept. of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Environment. *Turkey*: Completed. 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	100%	Completed in all countries	**S**
Activity 1.2.5 Design appropriate database for associated indigenous knowledge of local foods and sustainable use practices for agricultural biodiversity	Mar 2018	Brazil – 80% Kenya- 80% Sri Lanka – 80% Turkey – 100%	*Brazil*: The database on the SiBBr portal will contain a section with the recipes collected and developed by partner universities. Further, the *Plants for the Future* series contains scientific and	**S**

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

			traditional knowledge about local biodiverse foods. Two books are ready and the remaining 3 will be completed by 2018. *Kenya*: Recipes for 4 communities in Busia were compiled in a draft recipe book currently being updated with additional foods and to be completed by 2017/2018. *Sri Lanka:* The web portal was developed and is being hosted by the Department of Agriculture in association with NPMU and the National Agriculture Information and Communication Centre. Information on nutrient content, nutrient facts of prepared dishes, local crops and varieties, indigenous knowledge, traditional recipes, and updates on project activities and best practices are regularly inputted on the portal. *Turkey*: Completed but data not yet open access	
Activity 1.2.6 Update content with existing national data and update regularly with data emerging from project	Sept 2018	Brazil – 40% Kenya – 50% Sri Lanka – 85% Turkey – 75%	*Brazil*: See activity 1.2.3. Updates will be carried out regularly once the online database has been launched. *Kenya:* The Food Composition Table for Kenya was updated in 2017, but is not yet open access *Sri Lanka:* The database is being updated with existing data and data generated by the project. The national food composition data will be entered with the completion of the food composition analysis. Analysis of 58 varieties /landraces was completed for total carbohydrate content, proximates including crude protein, fat, moisture and ash, carotenoids, total phenolic content, antioxidant efficacy, minerals (Mg, Al, Fe, Cu, Zn, Ca, Cr, Mn, Pb, Se, Sn, Ni, As, Co, P, Na & K) and analysis is on-going for complete fatty acid profile and vitamins. *Turkey*: The national portal is being updated with existing national data and	**S**

			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	Sept 2018	Turkey – 70% 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. 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%	Completed	**S**
Activity 1.3.2 Determine in each country baseline data for Nutrition Indicators for Biodiversity on food composition and consumption, in collaboration with the national coordinator of INFOODS-FAO	Sept 2018	Brazil – 100% Kenya – N/A Sri Lanka – 50% Turkey – 100%	*Brazil*: Completed *Kenya*: This activity will not be carried out due to resource and budget constraints, and as agreed in the 4th and 5th ISC meetings. *Sri Lanka:* Literature reviews were carried out and nutrition indicators for biodiversity on food consumption compiled with the completion of the baseline surveys at the 3 pilot sites. Nutrition indicators for biodiversity on food composition will be documented once food composition analysis is completed in the second half of 2017. *Turkey*: Completed	**MS**
Activity 1.3.3 Identify food consumption surveys and methods used or to be used in each country	Dec 2014	Brazil – 100% Kenya – N/A Sri Lanka - 100% Turkey – 100%	This activity was completed in all countries except Kenya where budgetary constraints have led to a downsizing of activities	**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% Kenya – N/A Sri Lanka - 100% Turkey – 100%	This activity was completed in all countries except Kenya where budgetary constraints have led to a downsizing of activities.	**S**
Activity 1.3.5 Evaluate trend of the Nutrition Indicators for	Sept 2018	Brazil - 30%	*Brazil*: Reports will be prepared at the end	**S**

Biodiversity on food consumption and composition between the beginning and the end of the project.		Sri Lanka – 70% Turkey – 85%	of the project with data generated for the food composition 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:* Baseline data on nutrition indicators were collected at the 3 pilot sites and will be used to monitor indicator trends, particularly following the reintroduction of target species in the pilot sites, through the home garden diversification initiatives. *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	100%	Completed. All countries are firmly embedded in cross-sectoral national working groups (see Component 2 in narrative section).	**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	100%	Completed in all countries	**S**
Activity 2.1.3 Design action plan to build capacity and awareness of policy options and mainstreaming tools and disseminate relevant information widely	Sept 2018	Brazil – 100% Kenya – 100% Sri Lanka – 100% Turkey – 70%	*Brazil:* Completed. Greater engagement with CONSEA/CAISAN and the publication of Ordinance 163/2016 is helping advance the inclusion of BFN in national Food and Nutrition Security policies. *Kenya:* Completed *Sri Lanka*: Completed. Recommendations were made by BFN to the team responsible for NBSAP revision 2016-2022 and specific BFN-related activities have been incorporated into the revised NBSAP document for 2016-2022. *Turkey*: Awareness-raising activities on mainstreaming BFN are carried out	**S**

			regularly within national policy circles, and frequent interactions with policy stakeholders are building capacity for the mainstreaming of BFN but a formal action plan was not drafted.	
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	100%	Completed in all countries	**S**
Activity 2.2.2 Draft guidelines and recommendations to promote the mainstreaming of biodiversity for food and nutrition and publish a policy brief	Dec 2017	Global – 100% Brazil -90% Kenya – 90% Sri Lanka – 90% Turkey – 50%	*Global*: Completed but ongoing as opportunities arise with different forums and networks. The drafting of policy briefs in all countries will be completed in the 2nd half of 2017.	**S**
Activity 2.2.3 Identify key 'change agents', potential champions and supporters of relevant policy reform	Dec 2017	100%	This activity was completed in all countries	**S**
Activity 2.2.4 Host Policy Learning Events to disseminate best practices, current thinking and to share lessons of experiences	March 2018	100%	This activity was completed in all countries	**S**
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	Sept 2018	Global - 100% Brazil – 100% Kenya – 100% Sri Lanka – 90% Turkey – 30%	*Global*: Completed but ongoing as opportunities arise with different forums and networks. *Brazil:* Completed Kenya: Completed. *Sri Lanka*: An action plan including actions to conserve BFN was included in the country's revision of the NBSAP. A mechanism was established for maintaining the cross-sectoral policy committee in place after project completion. The formulation of a biodiversity policy for food and nutrition is underway spearheaded by a policy consultant in collaboration with the NPMU, MOE and MOA. A proposal was submitted on the "Establishment of a mechanism for	**S**

			the sustainable functioning of cross-sectoral policy committee for cross-sectoral collaboration and formulation of policy for biodiversity for food and nutrition". *Turkey*: A policy brief will be finalized by the end of 2017 to inform international policies and strategies that promote the mainstreaming of local biodiversity into health, nutrition and agricultural programmes	
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	100%	Activities were completed in all countries. *Sri Lanka:* In addition, a marketing consultant is undertaking market surveys and identifying opportunities for upgrading and linking the pilot sites supply chain to the identified markets.	**S**
Activity 2.3.2 Identify key actors and steps and formulate a vision and upgrading strategy for value chain or market development	Dec 2017	Brazil -100% Kenya – 100% Sri Lanka – 90% Turkey – 100%	Activities were completed in all countries except Sri Lanka. *Brazil:* In addition, in the reporting period, PGPM-Bio organized several workshops, field visits and assessments to scale up operations and identify gaps and bottlenecks faced by producers in accessing policy subsidies for market development. A book with a critical evaluation and case studies was drafted. *Kenya:* Completed *Sri Lanka:* A stakeholder workshop was held on 16 June 2017 on "New marketing options and guidelines for agrobiodiversity and food with high nutritional value" to identify demand and supply-side constraints for high value agrobiodiversity products, determine priority issues related to food product development and identify potential challenges and opportunities for establishing and linking existing agrobiodiversity market systems. An upgrading strategy is being formulated and	**S**

			will be completed in the 2nd half of 2017. *Turkey*: Completed	
Activity 2.3.3 Develop guidelines/management plans for the sustainable production and use of wild and cultivated resources	June 2018	Brazil – 100% Kenya – 100%[7] Sri Lanka – 60% Turkey – 90%	*Brazil:* Completed. Booklets with best practices for the management of wild, organic native foods were published by the Ministry of Agriculture in 2015 and the Ministry of the Environment in 2016 and 2017. *Kenya*: A Training Manual was developed to guide farmers in the sustainable production and management of indigenous crops. *Sri Lanka:* Guidelines and management plans for the sustainable production and use of wild and cultivated resources is been drafted and will be completed in the 2nd half of 2017. *Turkey*: Largely completed. Additional guidelines are being prepared on the safe and sustainable collection of wild mushrooms and a management plan for sustainable use of wild edibles. Policy recommendations for the price of einkorn wheat were prepared.	**S**
Activity 2.3.4 Develop marketing and promotion strategies including food, diversity and trade fairs (see output 3.4) and through local food outlets	Sept 2018	Brazil – 100% Kenya – 90% Sri Lanka – 80% Turkey – 100%	Largely completed in all countries, but opportunities to further promote BFN work will be taken as they arise. Brazil: Completed *Kenya*: On 23 June 2017, the 3rd edition of the Traditional Food and Seed fair was held in Busia Agricultural Training Centre attracting 2,240 visitors. *Sri Lanka:* Thirty two market outlets are serving as entry points for promoting traditional varieties and healthy eating as well as raising awareness of the BFN	**S**

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

			project. Novel food products were also developed using local root and tuber crops and underutilised fruits were exhibited and sold at the Sri Lanka Next international congress in October 2016. Preparations are underway for the Herbal Food & Beverage fair to be held in August 2017 and the Festival of underutilized fruits to be held in 2018. *Turkey:* Completed	
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	100%	*Global:* 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 website currently features 36 case studies from 26 different geographic locations as well as section on *Stories from the Field*. The four countries have identified country specific best practices that are being promoted and documented on their national portals.	**S**
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%	Completed	**S**
Activity 3.1.3 Develop and disseminate information/materials and methodologies for implementing best practices in selected project pilot sites	Sept 2018	100% (ongoing)	This activity was completed in all countries, but writing and dissemination of information material will continue at national events, lectures and interviews, Information is also captured on all national portals.	**S**
Activity 3.1.4 Organize participatory workshops with key stakeholders in selected sites and nationally to review and refine best practices	Sept 2018	100% (ongoing)	This activity was completed in all countries.	**S**
Activity 3.1.5 Undertake training on best practices	May 2018	Brazil – 80% Kenya – 100% Sri Lanka – 100% Turkey – 100%	*Brazil:* The online training module on mainstreaming biodiversity into nutrition practices and public policies will be published in the 2nd half of 2017. *Kenya*: Completed	**S**

		(ongoing)	*Sri Lanka:* Completed. 11 training workshops were carried out on the production of local root and tuber crops, information provided on their nutritional value, medical properties, preparation and value addition. 4 training workshops were carried out on the use of herbal food and beverages and training on local food preparation was carried out in two of the project sites. Also 2 workshops were conducted for the production of root and tuber crops and home-garden diversification for improved nutrition and livelihood in Aranayaka. NPMU staff participated in a participatory plant breeding workshop organized by the GEF project on climate change targeting farmers, agriculture instructors and relevant extension officers at the pilot sites. *Turkey*: Completed	
Activity 3.1.6 Plan and implement best practices in selected sites	Sept 2018	Brazil- N/A Kenya – 100% Sri Lanka – 100% Turkey – 100%	Brazil is not operating at the pilot site level Kenya: Completed *Sri Lanka*: Home-garden demonstrations, knowledge sharing, trainings on production, marketing and value addition are being implemented at the pilot sites. In addition, on 23 June 2017, three underutilized fruit gardens were established during celebrations for the International Day of Biological Diversity and World Environment Day in Uwa-Wellassa University and in two regional schools within the Badulla District. 40 species factsheets were produced for the occasion. *Turkey*: Completed. The Alaçatı herb festival, at its 8th edition in 2017, continues to be an important platform for promoting best practices identified by the project. In December 2016, the festival received the Shining Star Award for most successful festival in Turkey as well as the Honor	**S**

			Award of Tourism.	
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 2017	Brazil - 80% Kenya – 100% Sri Lanka – 100% Turkey – 100%	This is largely a global activity being carried out by Brazil in collaboration with the GPMU. **Kenya, Sri Lanka** and **Turkey** provided country experiences to the training module being developed by Brazil and the GPMU. *Brazil*: With support from Bioversity, the content and graphic design of the online training module is almost finalised and will be available on the BFN website in the second half of 2017. Once completed, the course will be translated into Portuguese. *Kenya:* A *Farmer Business School* model and a *Training of Trainers Manual* were drafted and used to train farmer groups during the reporting period. *Sri Lanka:* Data is being consolidated for use in a training module being developed in-collaboration with CDC. The module 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.	**S**
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	100%%	The activity was completed in all countries	**S**
Activity 3.2.2 Assess training needs required	Sept 2015	100%%	This activity was completed in all four countries	**S**
Activity 3.2.3 Develop capacity building plan including action plan to implement training	Sept 2017	Brazil – 100% Kenya – 100% Sri Lanka – 100% Turkey – 100%	*Brazil*: In 2016 and 2017 capacity building plans were developed for the “Eco Forte Extrativista” call and for PLANAFE along with an action plan. SEDR and Embrapa provided training for gatherers in the Amazonian region for the sustainable production of native species. Booklets on best practices for the collection of 15 wild, organic native foods were finalised. All	**S**

			partner universities have incorporated BFN in teaching, research and extension activities. In addition, partners from UFG developed a Best Practices Manual for a quilombola processing pulp plant and a capacity building plan for the improved integration of the National Curriculum Guidelines for Quilombola Schools. Organoleptic and gastronomic workshops were organised and partners from UFC launched a "Biodiversity in Gastronomy" course targeting underprivileged youth and adults. Partner ministries are working with the Slow Food Movement to increase capacities of producers and underprivileged youth to produce and use food biodiversity, including training on "Ecogastronomy". *Kenya*: A capacity building plan for implementing the FBS model was developed and training conducted in the reporting period *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. Separate capacity building plans are prepared and embedded in the different activity proposals as are the action plans to implement activities. *Turkey:* Completed	
Activity 3.2.4 Strengthen partnerships and collaborations and encourage south-to-south exchanges among GEF partner countries to share information and expertise	Sept 2018, ongoing	100%	This activity was completed in all countries All countries have benefited from key exchange visits to partner countries. The organization of BFN Conferences in Sri Lanka, Kenya and BEWS 2017 in Turkey, as well as other international events (CFS43, ASEAN Conference, COP13 CBD) have fostered the sharing of ideas and lessons learned. South-South exchange continues with the organizing of the next BFN Symposium in Brazil at the	**S**

			end of 2017.	
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	100%	TORs in all countries were developed on an *ad hoc* basis for each event. This activity was completed in all countries.	**S**
Activity 3.3.2 Identify national information events taskforce	Jan 2015, ongoing	100%	Information taskforces in all countries were identified on an *ad hoc* basis for each event. This activity was completed in all countries.	**S**
Activity 3.3.3 Develop national information events strategies and action plans	July 2015	100%	This activity was completed in all countries. Information strategies and action plans in all countries were identified on an *ad hoc* basis for each event. In addition, in Turkey within the framework of the *Healthy Nutrition and Active Life Program* and the *Nutrition Friendly School Initiative of the Ministry of Health*, two curricular modules were developed for primary and secondary schools. The modules, entitled “Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition” and “School Children in Nature, in the Garden and in the Kitchen”, are currently being tested in the Aegean Region prior to mainstreaming in the 2016-2017 national school curriculum.	**S**
Activity 3.3.4 Implement selected national information events	Sept 2018	100%	This activity is largely completed in all countries but will continue till project end. *Kenya*: BFN Kenya took advantage of its links with the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Research and Academia Network to foster greater appreciation of local agro-biodiversity. BFN participated in the nutrition week held at the Kenya school of government in order to showcase how agrobiodiversity can be utilized as an intervention and address malnutrition at	**S**

			both the national and county levels. *Sri Lanka*: A number of national awareness/information events were held in the reporting period: the SL NEXT Exhibition, Adaptation Forum, as well as awareness events on underutilized crops and their importance organised on 23 June 2017 as part of celebrations for the International Day of Biological Diversity and World Environment. Day.	
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	Nov 2017	Brazil – 100% Kenya – N/A Sri Lanka –40% Turkey – 90%	*Brazil*: In 2017, best practices for the collection of more wild, organic native species were developed by the Ministry of Environment, complementing earlier material from the MAPA (Ministry of Agriculture). In addition, guidelines for quilombola communities on food safety and processing were developed. Partners from the Ministry of Health published booklets on how to choose, process and use fruits and vegetables within the household. *Kenya*: This activity will not be implemented in Kenya *Sri Lanka:* Content for a training module is being developed by CDC, including information on the importance of traditional root and tuber crops, production/cultivation methods, organic farming methods, ATK, medicinal value and novel recipes. The training module will be published in the 2nd half of 2017. A Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) certification for agro biodiversity products has started with 70 farmers. *Turkey*: Guidelines to increase the production and consumption of underutilized species, particularly einkorn wheat, are being developed.	**S**

Activity 3.4.2 Publish books based on traditional recipes for nutritionally rich foods from local biodiversity and recipes adapted to modern lifestyles	Sept 2018	Brazil – 80% Kenya – 90% Sri Lanka – 50% Turkey – 90% (ongoing)	*Brazil*: This activity was partially implemented with the publication of the "Regional Foods" book in 2015. Partner Universities are documenting and developing new 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 4 of the priority species using nutrition data generated by the project. Additional recipes were collected from Busia and are being compiled to form part of a publication on traditional Kenyan cuisine. *Sri Lanka:* Booklets on traditional knowledge of local root and tuber crops are available in electronic format in Sinhala on the national portal, while a recipe book on herbal food and beverages was drafted in partnership with the Dept. of Ayurveda. The two publications will be translated into English. The nutrient profile of 36 traditional/local dishes on sale at the Hela bojun outlets was evaluated and analysis into the nutritional profile of 55 dishes has started in collaboration with Wayamba University. The data will be used to compile a recipe book on local biodiversity. *Turkey*: A cookery book documenting traditional recipes for wild edibles is being prepared.	**S**
Activity 3.4.3 Global publication on the improved use of selected nutritionally-rich food from local biodiversity	Sept 2018	Global – 40%	The GPMU is documenting a series of case studies (both project and non-project) which will contribute to this activity.	**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	July 2015	100%	Completed: All countries reviewed their national mainstreaming approaches. The *Voluntary Guidelines for Mainstreaming Biodiversity,* developed by FAO in	**S**

food and nutrition activities			collaboration with Bioversity, are being translated, disseminated in several project countries and integrated into national policy recommendations.	
Activity 3.5.2 Inventory relevant instruments, tools and methods	July 2015, ongoing	100%	Completed in all countries	**S**
Activity 3.5.3 Guidelines for using tools and instruments for mainstreaming	Dec 2017	90%	The online course, which will be published online in by end of 2017, constitutes an important tool for mainstreaming BFN in all countries and in relevant public policies. All countries contributed to this exercise. The Global Mainstreaming BFN Toolkit was drafted and shared at the 5th ISC meeting. This is being updated with new information and will be published in electronic format by the end of 2017. *Sri Lanka:* The draft Policy Brief "Achieving Food and Nutrition Security through Agrobiodiversity Sensitive Agriculture in Sri Lanka" was prepared and guidelines for mainstreaming prepared.	**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%	Completed	**S**
Activity 4.2 Plan and undertake a full project inception meeting	Mar 2013	100%	Completed	**S**
Activity 4.3 Establish and operate project budgeting and accounting system	Mar 2013	100%	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 and logframe were reviewed by national partners and amendments discussed following the MTR review	**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 5th ISC meeting was successfully held in Turkey in November 2016.	**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	Kenya – 100% Turkey – 100%	Completed in Kenya and Turkey	**S**
Component 5 – Monitoring and evaluation				
Activity 5.1 Finalise and disseminate project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	Mar 2013	100%	Completed	**S**
Activity 5.2 Establish reporting plan and requirements, templates	Mar 2013	100%	Completed	**S**
Activity 5.3 Submit project and financial reports to GEF	2013-2017	100%	Completed	**S**
Activity 5.4 Organise and implement project Mid-Term Evaluation	Mar 2015	100%	Completed	**S**
Activity 5.5 Organise and implement project Final Evaluation	TBD	Activity yet to commence	This activity was not planned to be initiated during the reporting period indicated.	**N/A**

Overall project implementation progress

FY2017 rating	Comments/narrative justifying the rating for this FY and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
S	The implementation of most activities and outputs has been achieved in compliance with the project workplan, which was again revised during the 5th ISC Meeting in Turkey to make indicators and targets clearer and more realistic. Some of the indicators and targets were revised by the MTR consultant who made further recommendations for revision. In Sri Lanka, the resolution of the administrative requirements involved for the disbursement of funds has enabled the country to significantly step up implementation of a number of activities and outputs bringing the project's overall implementation rating to a satisfactory level. All activities linked to making use of collected data are ongoing in all countries. The rating for overall project implementation is also in line with the Highly Satisfactory (HS) rating awarded by the recent MTR.

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

Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
Activity 1.3.2 Determine in each country baseline data for Nutrition Indicators for Biodiversity on food composition and consumption, in	Sri Lanka NPMU and national partners	December 2017

Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
collaboration with the national coordinator of INFOODS-FAO The activity linked to the food **composition** indicators is still outstanding in Sri Lanka, but should be finished once the food composition work has been completed in 2017		

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 FY2016	Action(s) taken	By whom	When
MS Activity 1.2.5 Design appropriate database for associated indigenous knowledge of local foods and sustainable use practices for agricultural biodiversity	All countries, except Kenya – which, due to financial constraints will be only updating its food composition table – have now developed a national portal and included information on ATK.	NPCs and NPMUs	December 2016
MS 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	As Kenya will not carry out this activity due to financial constraints and Sri Lanka will need to complete its food composition analysis prior to submitting the indicators, the MTR consultant and the ISC recommended that wording in the logframe be changed, and that more realistic mid-term/end of project targets be set to "**At least two countries** have prepared a baseline report on the Nutritional Indicators for Biodiversity on composition and consumption for the prioritized species". These targets have already been achieved.	MTR and ISC	November 2016
MS 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	The activity was completed in all countries. In addition, to make the mid-ter project target for this activity more realistic, the MTR consultant and the ISC recommended that wording of be changed to "Markets identified **for at least four target species** with high nutritional value **across the four countries** including assessment of potential and challenges". These targets have already been achieved.	NPMUs, MTR and ISC	November 2016

Problem(s) identified in previous PIR FY2016	Action(s) taken	By whom	When
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.			

3.3. Risk

RISK FACTOR TABLE

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
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.		X				
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.		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																
Internal com-munications	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.		X				
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** Despite the now considerable workload on the GPMU, NPMUs and NPCs, across the four country partners, project progress has been generally satisfactory and the majority are on schedule. Outstanding activities were reviewed by the MTR and new target dates and remedial actions put in place. Further revisions to the workplan were undertaken during the 5th ISC meeting and finalised by the MTR.		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																
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** Co-financing commitments are on track. Further the project has managed to leverage additional support for the project	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** Following the recent MTR recommendation for a NCE for the project, the budget was revised with some reallocations between budget lines		X				
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.	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																
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** The recent MTR highlights that progress reports are timely and of a good standard though that there was a tendency for countries to report the same in-country activity under different activity headings in the PIR. The GPMU has tried to address this were possible. The MTR also noted country reports were very comprehensive and provided an accurate insight into country activities and that country missions by the GPC also ensured that progress in activities was closely monitored.	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					

				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																
External communications	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 misunderstandings concerning objectives and activities evident		X					**PM/ UNEP TM, FAO** External communications do present a challenge and, as highlighted by the recent MTR, the project would benefit from the appointment of a communications specialist. Unfortunately the funds for this are limited but a modest budget has been earmarked to recruit one person on a short-term basis to assist. The GPMU has also regularly recruited and placed interns to assist with this aspect of the project in supporting the maintenance of the project website and other communication tools including flyers, project newsletter and relevant social media.		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 has addressed many short-term needs in BFN countries. In the long term, the project is creating the conditions and opportunities for institutions and individuals at country level to bring about change and many of the initiatives and activities commenced in the project are prime candidates for replicability including targeting school feeding and public procurement of food biodiversity. All countries involved have developed very supportive institutional frameworks and multi-sectoral platforms to help achieve this.		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. This was also noted by the recent MTR.	X					
Other, please specify. Add rows as necessary										NA						

				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																
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** The attacks and unrest in Turkey of 2016 created some concerns especially in relation to the then planned for MTR and ISC. Both of these went ahead without any significant problems, though the project continues to monitor the situation. In Kenya, the build up to the 2017 August elections required the situation to be monitored as well, though activities were able to move ahead smoothly. In Brazil, the political environment is still unsettled though the day-to-day activities of BFN country partners is largely unaffected.		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** Other than Sri Lanka, the pilot sites and other areas where the project is being implemented were not affected by severe weather events. In Sri Lanka certain areas of the country are experiencing a severe drought, which has meant the rescheduling of a few activities.		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 is satisfactory. However, the GPMU with a team of two is under-staffed.		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)

FY2017 rating	Comments/narrative justifying the current FY rating and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Medium	There is no change in the rating since the previous reporting period. The political and economic situation in Brazil and Turkey has stabilised though the project continues to monitor this. The elections in Kenya are still ongoing but it seems there is little that will affect the remaining implementation of the project in Busia.
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 **X** — No □
- 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 Global Project Management Unit (GPMU) undertook a number of country missions during the reporting period including 3 trips to Sri Lanka (October 2016, April 2017 and June 2017), one trip to Turkey (November 2016), and one trip to Kenya (September 2016). The project also organized and implemented the project Mid-Term Review (MTR), which took place from 1 September 2016 to 31 December 2016. The 5th International Steering Committee (ISC) meeting was held in Antalya, Turkey, in November 2016. The national project coordinators (NPCs) from Kenya and Sri Lanka spent a period of time at Bioversity headquarters where a number of Monitoring & Evaluation activities were undertaken. Trip reports including information collected and recommendations made can be made available upon request, and have been distributed to BFN project partners. National project coordinators and project teams in all country continue to meet on a regular basis through national steering committees (NSCs) and other technical and site committees and make necessary visits to pilot sites 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. In Sri Lanka, further baseline information was collected in relation to marketing opportunities. Documentation of traditional knowledge associated with target species is still being gathered and analysed. A considerable body of 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 an ongoing process of revision during all ISC meetings to date. These changes were further reviewed, and added to, by the recent MTR of the project. This has been a useful exercise together with revisions in the project logframe and work plan. It is felt that this has improved implementation and that the current suite of indicators provide a useful body of quantitative and qualitative information to measure success in implementing activities. The recent MTR concluded that due to the opportunity to revisit and revise the Project indicators during recent ISC meetings, 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 revision of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and ways of capturing ‘enhanced awareness and political support’.

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 partners’ time does limit how effectively this is achieved. With the opportunity to revisit and revise the project indicators and activities during recent ISC meetings, and through the recent MTR, it is now felt that most indicators are now more understandable and realistic, measurable and achievable.

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

Reviews and revision of certain indicators has been undertaken during the 2nd to the 4th ISC meetings, as well as those recommended by the recent MTR. Following the revisions, the key assumptions of the project remain were rechecked and found to be still largely valid by the MTR.

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.

See below in 5.1

5. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS

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

A number of important lessons learned from the project were highlighted in the recent Mid-Term Review Report, which rated the project as Highly Satisfactory. These are summarised below:

Effective backstopping and coordination mechanism - this was provided by the International Steering Committee at the global level and by the National Project Coordinators and National Steering Committees at the national level. Funding should always be adequately allocated for these mechanisms despite the fact that international meetings can be considered wasteful of resources. The fact that the executing and implementing agencies were all located in Rome also helped in the implementation of this global, multi-country Project.

Project design phase - The BFN Project design phase was very participatory, covering an 18-month period and including two global meetings. At both meetings, the roles of UN Environment and FAO as implementing agents were clarified. Ensuring in-depth consultation, including face-to- face meetings also provides opportunities to clarify reporting formats which are likely to be different, when different agencies are involved.

Interaction with Government – this is necessary to ensure that policy makers are on board. Influencing decisions does not just depend on producing convincing science and useful information - it is also about influence and relationships. The Project has demonstrated the importance of both identifying strategic partnerships and nurturing those partnerships to influence country buy-in. The factors identified as contributing to strong partnerships have been previously identified, but the common themes are commitment, continuity and time.

Strong national teams – The value of building a strong national team, based on skills, expertise and experience must not be underestimated. Strong teams are vital for the Project should any external influences disrupt project implementation.

Alignment with Government strategies - Ensuring that Project objectives are aligned with the Government's strategy and goals is an important element in ensuring a project's success; and because Government's goals and priorities change and develop over time, it is important to ensure that the project

is adaptable and flexible. Flexibility also favours identification and uptake of opportunities which can be beneficial for replication and out-scaling.

Good planning - Countries acknowledged the importance of good planning at the start of the Project and comprehensive literature reviews to ensure Project work would build on existing knowledge and to avoid duplication; Turkey and Brazil, in particular, emphasized the importance of good planning.

Good pilot site selection - The value of focusing efforts on one pilot site, especially where there are funding constraints, is demonstrated by Kenya where the 'linking farmers to markets' initiative, supported by leveraged funding, has seen the progress in linking farmers to an institutional market which has great potential for scaling up. The progress made by BFN Kenya also highlights the benefits of having a cross-sectoral Pilot Site Implementing Committee (PSIC) and a pilot site coordinator (funded through the linking farmers to markets initiative).

Enthusiasm - there is no way to assess the level of enthusiasm that a project generates but if there was, this Project would get a very high rating. It has been included as a lesson learned because it would be interesting to try and analyse why there is so much enthusiasm. Is it due to the theme of the Project, the connection with food and health, or the people working in the Project, or a combination of many factors? It is important to recognize it and to acknowledge the contribution it has made to engaging and maintaining partners, and will make to sustainability.

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

Concrete results, both on-the-ground and normative

- All country NPCs made efforts to either participate or inform national representatives participating in the 13th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP13), with Kenya and Brazil making statements at the dedicated side event "Mainstreaming biodiversity for healthy diets and nutrition: recipes for success". Through national representations, the countries informed and influenced their respective countries to include the importance of biodiversity for improving the quality of agricultural outputs in their statements. COP13 culminated with the Cancun Declaration, which represents an unprecedented recognition from the international community that biodiversity protection must involve different governmental and economic sectors and not just environment ministries. During the meeting, more than 190 countries pledged to step up efforts to integrate biodiversity into the policies of their forests, fisheries, tourism and agriculture sectors.

- All countries have set up national databases Traditional knowledge of the species is also being documented and converted to publications and recipe books for wider dissemination

- Testing of a novel model for procurement/school feeding in Busia, Kenya, and new phase initiated which has been able to attract new donor funding

- BEWS2017 Conference held in Antalya, Turkey

- 3rd Bioversity Food Fair in Busia, Kenya

- Rapid national expansion of *Hela bojun* food outlets in Sri Lanka

- Alaçatı Food Festival in Turkey. The festival received the Shining Star Award for most successful festival in Turkey as well as the Honour Award of Tourism.

6. STORIES & CONTRIBUTIONS TO UN ENVIRONMENT'S GEF COMMUNICATIONS WORK

6.1 Are there any especially interesting and impactful project results that you would like to bring to the attention of our GEF Corporate Communications efforts? Please provide a very brief summary.

In Kenya, thanks to project efforts and leveraged support from the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research***,*** farmers are increasingly willing to invest more resources in the production and marketing of indigenous vegetables now that they have better knowledge, capacity and networks. In the second half of 2016, 547 men and women farmers from Busia's seven sub-countries took part in a Farmer Business School (FBS) and are now better equipped to penetrate local markets, apply and win tenders from public institutions and compete with other suppliers. Since the roll out of the FBS, 14 contracts and tenders have been secured with schools and hospitals for the provision of African Leafy Vegetables (ALVs). Quantities supplied vary between 10Kg per week to six times that amount while the agreed cost per kilo varies between Kenyan Shillings KSh30 (AUS $0.36) and KSh50 (AUS $0.60) depending on the season. Thanks to the numerous nutrition education and awareness raising activities, the demand for indigenous vegetables in schools has also risen, with – for the first time - specific tenders for ALVs being advertised. Since the approach was launched in one pilot school in mid-2016 catering for 400 students, the farm-to-school network is now providing healthy school meals to approximately 5,500 pupils. The linking of farmer groups to schools and health clinics has created employment opportunities for the farmers who now have a steady market for their produce while schools see the relationship of linking to local farmers as part of their social corporate responsibility.