



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2021 – Revised Template



Period covered: 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Latin – American
Country (ies):	Bolivia
Project Title:	“Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agrobiodiversity to Improve Human Nutrition in Five Macro-regions”
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/BOL/046/GFF
GEF ID:	4577
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity
Project Executing Partners:	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Project Duration:	4 years
Project coordinates: (Ctrl+Click here)	<p>Altiplano Macro Region X: 781313 Y: 7957530 <i>Hight: 4295 masl</i></p> <p>Amazonic Macro Region X: 524577 Y: 8780202 <i>Hight: 244 masl</i></p> <p>El Chaco Macro Region X: 399309 Y: 7816694 <i>Hight: 1254 masl</i></p> <p>Tropical Macro Region X: 461278 Y: 8022121 <i>Hight: 560 masl</i></p> <p>Valley Macro Region X: 348110 Y: 7831115 <i>Hight: 1877 masl</i></p>

Milestone Dates:

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	04/16/2014
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	01/14/2016

Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	12/31/2020
Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) ²	06/30/2022
Actual Implementation End Date³:	n/a

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	USD 2.600.000,00
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc⁴:	USD 14.115.021
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2021 (USD m):	USD 2.037.840
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2021⁵	USD 7.686,116 \$us

Review and Evaluation

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee:	05/31/2021
Mid-term Review or Evaluation Date planned (if applicable):	June 2020
Mid-term review/evaluation actual:	August 2020
Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022).	Yes or <u>No</u>
Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022).	Yes or <u>No</u>
Terminal Evaluation Date Actual:	
Tracking tools/ Core indicators required⁶	<u>Yes</u> or <u>No</u>

¹ As per FPMIS

² In case of a project extension.

³ Actual date at which project implementation ends/closes operationally -- only for projects that have ended.

⁴ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

⁵ Please see last section of this report where you are asked to provide updated co-financing estimates. Use the total from this Section and insert here.

⁶ Please note that the Tracking Tools are required at mid-term and closure for all GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects. Tracking tools are not mandatory for Medium Sized projects = < 2M USD at mid-term, but only at project completion. The new GEF-7 results indicators (core and sub-indicators) will be applied to all projects and programs approved on or after July

Ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	MS	
Overall implementation progress rating:	MS	
Overall risk rating:	M	

Status

Implementation Status <i>(1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):</i>	5 th PIR
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Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Affiliation	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Boris Fernandez	Boris.Fernandez@fao.org
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1, 2018. Also projects and programs approved from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018 (GEF-6) must apply core indicators and sub-indicators at mid-term and/or completion

2. Progress Towards Achieving Project Objectives and Outcomes (Cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2020	Progress rating ⁹
Objective(s):						
Outcome 1.1	Increasingly available and easily accessible data on agrobiodiversity, food consumption and local native crop species resilient to climate change grouped from the macro-regions policy makers, consumers and local communities.	New criteria were established for the collection of documents of the information system. Agreements are being made with state universities for the incorporation in a national platform of researches related to agrobiodiversity.		1,000 new documents / data are collected and inserted into the National Information System of native agrobiodiversity, nutritional values and adaptability to climate change;	<p>National Agrobiodiversity Information System -The National Information System is in the design and programming phase at the Ministry of the Environment and Water (MMAyA) for the consolidation of the information.</p> <p>Collected documents -815 documents related to agrobiodiversity, conservation, production and climate change compiled and</p>	MS

⁷ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project. Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

⁸ Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

⁹ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory (HS)**, **Satisfactory (S)**, **Marginally Satisfactory (MS)**, **Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU)**, **Unsatisfactory (U)**, and **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)**.

					<p>systematized by macro-region.</p> <p>Species analysis</p> <p>-In the design phase the new study of the species according to FAO / INFOOD standards.</p> <p>-43 species analyzed in INLASA laboratories for their nutritional composition.</p>	
Outcome 2.1	<p>In situ conservation of selected local ecotypes important for food and nutritional security, It is practiced in 50 communities covering 6,000 ha in five macro-regions (indirectly 125 communities covering 15,000 ha will be impacted by the end of the project through its expansion)</p>	<p>Experiences have been identified on in situ conservation of agrobiodiversity species which must be systematized</p>		<p>In situ conservation of the selected species practiced on 6,000 hectares</p> <p>15,000 hectares identified for the replication of the implementation of the Agrobiodiversity Management Plans and the associated Ministries would be committed to their implementation;</p>	<p>Conservation area</p> <p>-255 Ha sown in the 2019-2020 campaign.</p> <p>-501.16 Ha sown in the 2020-2021 campaign.</p> <p>-1,619 Ha zoned in Janchicoco for the AMNI El Palmar Comprehensive Management Plan.</p> <p>-18,580.97 Ha in the General Forest Management Plan (SINAI and Santa Crucito) approved by the Forest and Land Authority (ABT) for the use of Brazil nuts.</p> <p>-544.76 Ha in 4 Guarantee Participation Systems implemented (Ayllu Panacachi, Assembly Pueblo Guaraní, MINGA and El Palmar)</p>	S

					<p>Total hectares: 21,500.89</p> <p>Total communities: 102 in the 5 macro regions.</p> <p>In certification process -In development 35.25 Ha in the Custard Apple Management Plan.</p> <p>-In the process of certification 2 PGMF (El Chorro and Santa María) for the use of chestnut.</p> <p>-In the process of certification 9 SPG (Jacha Chariri, Toledo, Santiago Pampa, Challapata Belen, United Amazon FEDEFAP, KKA-IYA, IVIPO, San Pedro and Agropalqui)</p>	
Outcome 2.2.a:	<p>Income would be generated for men and women (approximately USD 500 / year / family representing an annual increase in income of 25%) in the participating communities for the production, processing and marketing of</p>	<p>The average family income is US\$2000/year/family</p>		<p>The income of 3,000 farming families (headed by men or women) has increased by 25% to US \$ 500 / year / family through capacity building activities for the production and commercialization including agrobiodiversity and nutritional labeling.</p>	<p>2,270 Families in 5 macro-regions participate in activities of the agrobiodiversity production chain.</p> <p>-In development the studies of Annual Family Income (IFA) in the macro-regions. Commercialization of agrobiodiversity Amazonia Macroregion</p>	MS

	<p>agrobiodiversity products with nutritional labeling of crop ecotypes / selected plants. gender-disaggregated would be measured through surveys among the participative families.</p>				<p>-Year 2020 Associations of producers of Asaí (AAGROPAMA, AIPRAMCA, ARPFAE, AFIPA, ARPTFAT, ASICOPTA, Amazonic women) sold their products with a value of 574,335 Bs. Average gross income per semester family: 7,363 Bs</p> <p>-Management to May / 2021 Associations of producers of Asaí (AAGROPAMA, AIPRAMCA, ARPFAE, APRFAPP, AFIPA, ARPTFAT, ASICOPTA) sold their products with a value of 206,540 Bs. Average gross income per semester family: 3,037 Bs</p> <p>Commercialization of agrobiodiversity Chaco Macroregion -Management 2020 - 2021 OECOM Ibasiriri women collectors sold Algarrobo products with a value of 6,700 Bs.</p>	
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				<p>Average gross income per semester family: 69.79 Bs</p> <p>-Management 2020 - 2021 OECOM Amandiya sold Algarrobo and Walnut products with a value of 85,805 Bs.</p> <p>Average gross income per semester family: 771.9 Bs</p> <p>Commercialization of agrobiodiversity Macroregión Valles -Management 2021 Associations of the Valles macro-region (APECT, ATJCEP, ATJCEP, ACPROPALQUI, ACPROPALQUI, ACPROPALQUI, ACOS) have sales for the sale of transformed agrobiodiversity products equivalent to 30,135 Bs.</p> <p>Average gross income per semester family: 265.0 Bs</p>	
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Outcome 2.2.b:	Areas for agrobiodiversity production and nutritional labeling are standardized (monitored through the application of the GEF BD2 monitoring tool) Partner ministries committed to facilitate the extension of the areas at the end of the project.	There are no areas related to standards production of agrobiodiversity and nutrition labels		At least 1,000 hectares with agrobiodiversity production standards and nutrition labels monitored through the application of the GEF BD-2 tracking tool. Associated Ministries are committed to facilitate the extension to an additional 2,500 hectares.	It has been registered using the GEF BD-2 tracking tool divided into: -434.21Ha in certifications of Participatory Guarantee Systems (SPG). -110.55Ha in MINGA Agroforestry Systems (SPG) -1,619 Ha in wild species of Janchicoco SPG El Palmar Total Ha: 2,163.76 Proposal of the logical framework for the formulation of a National Agrobiodiversity Program -357 communities have been identified in 70 Municipalities in the 9 Departments of Bolivia for inclusion in the National Program.	MS
Outcome 3.1	Conserving and Sustainable Measures for the agrobiodiversity are incorporated into agriculture, nutrition, health, education and food security policies,	4 points out of 12 (out of 24) over policy frameworks that incorporate the conservation of agrobiodiversity in the GEF tracking tool		The score of the policy frameworks that incorporates the conservation of agrobiodiversity in the GEF monitoring tool increases to 10 (from 12 possible points);	CT - CONAN As an FAO and CT-CONAN institution, we have an invitation to work at the technical tables of health and nutrition. 15 municipal COMAN strengthened	MS

	<p>programs and regulatory frameworks</p>				<p>-Macroregion Altiplano (Llallagua, Chayanta and Challapata) -Tropic Macroregion (San Carlos, Porongo, El Torno, San Antonio Lomerío, Concepción and San Ignacio de Velasco) -Macroregion Valles (Aiquile) -Chaco Macroregion (Caraparí) -Macro-region Amazonia (Riberalta, Cobija, Gonzalo Moreno and Porvenir).</p> <p>Incorporation of public policies has the following advance -12 Laws (4 Municipal Laws for the Conformation of COMAN, 4 Laws promoting healthy food, 3 Laws for the production and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity and 2 Laws for the conservation of agrobiodiversity).</p> <p>It has been registered in the BD-2 tracking tool of the GEF applied</p>	
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					to the COMAN laws, it has 4 out of 6 points -Biodiversity mentioned in the policy -There is specific legislation -Legislation is in implementation -Legislation is monitored.	
Outcome 4.1	Increasing awareness of the conservation and sustainable uses of agro-biodiversity and its nutritional benefits (measured by a survey documenting the level of awareness among institutional staff, consumers, processors and producers, who are the target groups of awareness campaigns and training courses in the nine departments of Bolivia).	<p>The lack of awareness about the importance of agrobiodiversity in Bolivia is still a challenge. It is not taken into account as a resource to promote the development of the country.</p> <p>Local organizations and institutions are identified in the Macro-regions that strengthen the dissemination of conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity in nutritional food security.</p>		30% of institutional staff (of which 50% are women), consumers and producers who were the target of awareness campaigns and training courses are aware of the nutritional benefits of local agrobiodiversity, measured through two gender-disaggregated surveys in a sample group, documenting the level of awareness among the target groups of awareness campaigns and training courses in the 9 departments of Bolivia.	Study on Knowledge, Attitudes and Management Practices 2020 on agrobiodiversity reported 87 people surveyed (23 are women). Of which 45% are Producers (With the participation of 10 Women), 38% are authorities and technicians of municipalities and governorates (With the participation of 9 Women), 8% correspond to Social Authorities (With the participation of 2 Women) and finally 9% corresponds to Universities and independent professionals (With	S

					<p>the participation of 2 women) reports the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -91.8% of the five macro-regions consulted stated that they recognized and were aware of Agrobiodiversity. -48.0% of the people surveyed received information through training, 29% through the media, 7% in educational institutions and 10% did not receive any information. -28% of the surveyed population highlights the value of Agrobiodiversity as part of their cultural legacy and ancestral knowledge, 24% consider the contribution they have in the conservation of their environment, 24% the medicinal use and nutritional value and finally the 15 % gives economic valuation to agrobiodiversity. <p>The implementation of ATER is broadcast on radio stations</p>	
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					<p>-Radio ACLO, Radio Patujú and 2 radios at the local level in Chiquitanía with a reach of 169,698 people.</p> <p>- From the dissemination of 12 press releases on the importance of agrobiodiversity, healthy and nutritional food and the role of women in agrobiodiversity, the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity and its consumption has been motivated, achieving a scope of 1,858,161 people.</p> <p>Mass media, press, television and social networks</p> <p>Broadcast coverage reached 169,698 people under the following detail.</p> <p>-91,349 people in Digital Publications.</p> <p>-78,349 People Rural Technical Assistance through radio media in the Valleys, Tropics and Amazonia Macroregions.</p>	
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<p>Outcome 5.1:</p>	<p>Project execution based on results-oriented management and application of project findings and lessons learned in future operations.</p>			<p>Project results achieved and sustainability demonstrated;</p>	<p>The Mid-Term Review has been carried out and based on the findings, adjustment proposals have been made for the extension of the project, which has the approval of the focal point. “The level of progress towards the objectives and the degree of achievement of goals associated with results and products, is low compared to what planned. More than four years into the Project, four of the five components have compliance levels below 50%. Performance deficit is explained by: an overvaluation of indicators; a territorial extension The area of intervention is overwhelming with insufficient human and financial resources available; initial delays in technical execution; ongoing changes in team and</p>	<p>MS</p>
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					coordination; and the absence of a results-based management approach "(Conclusion No2 RMT), as of the date of the current report, there is a monitoring system for the analysis of the periodic and permanent information carried out by the project.	
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Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU rating ¹⁰

¹⁰ To be completed by Budget Holder and the Lead Technical Officer

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<p>1.1 Increasingly available and easily accessible data on agrobiodiversity, food consumption and local native crop species resilient to climate change grouped from the macro-regions policy makers, consumers and local communities.</p>	<p>Completion and start-up of the National Information System on the platform of the Ministry of the Environment and Water (MMAyA).</p> <p>Registration of species, documents, databases, georeferencing of producers and information on the production and conservation of agrobiodiversity in the National Information System.</p> <p>Gathering of ex post information on the increase in the consumption of agrobiodiversity in beneficiary families of the project.</p> <p>Validation of methodology and tools related to the study of the state of conservation of agrobiodiversity for the 5 macro-regions</p>	<p>National Project Coordination</p> <p>Technical team of the macro-regions (Altiplano, Amazonia, Chaco, Tropico and Valles)</p> <p>Specialists in Agrobiodiversity, Systems, Monitoring and Nutrition.</p>	<p>End of the second half of 2021</p>
<p>Outcome 2.2.a. Income generated for men and women (approximately USD 500/year/family representing an annual increase in income of 25%) in the participating communities by production, processing and commercialization of agrobiodiversity products of ecotypes of selected crops/plants with nutrition labelling. They will be measured through gender-disaggregated</p>	<p>Gathering of information on Annual Family Income (IFA) to identify the increase in income in producer families, marketing families and social enterprises, which worked with agrobiodiversity species, with a gender focus in the 5 macro-regions.</p>	<p>National Project Coordination</p> <p>Technical team of the macro-regions (Altiplano, Amazonia, Chaco, Tropico and Valles)</p>	<p>End of the second half of 2021</p>

surveys among participating families.			
2.2.b Areas for agrobiodiversity production and nutritional labeling are standardized (monitored through the application of the GEF BD2 monitoring tool) Partner ministries committed to facilitate the extension of the areas at the end of the project.	Follow-up to the proposal of the National Agrobiodiversity Program presented to the Ministry of Environment and Water (MMAYA) for its implementation by the State	National Project Coordination Technical team of the macro-regions (Altiplano, Amazonia, Chaco, Tropico and Valles) Agrobiodiversity and Monitoring Specialists	End of the second half of 2021
3.1. Measures to conserve and to preserve the sustainability of the agro-biodiversity use, will be incorporated in agriculture, nutrition, health, education and food security policies, programmes and regulatory frameworks	Application of the BD-GEF tool in new or adapted public policies that incorporate agrobiodiversity. Establishment of a coordinated agenda with CT-CONAN and COMAN (municipal) to generate spaces for dialogue and planning on issues related to Health and Nutrition, applying species from agrobiodiversity.	National Project Coordination Technical team of the macro-regions (Altiplano, Amazonia, Chaco, Tropico and Valles) Specialists in Agrobiodiversity, Legal and Nutrition.	End of the second half of 2021
5.1. Project implementation based on results-oriented administration and application of project findings and lessons learned in future operations	Generation of methodological reports about the FAO / INFOOD standards, Nutrition indicators of agrobiodiversity and diversification of diets, Characterization of agrobiodiversity species, Marketing of agrobiodiversity products and Good practices.	National Project Coordination Project Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist	End of the second half of 2021

3. Progress in Generating Project Outputs

Outputs ¹¹	Expected completion date ¹²	Achievements at each PIR ¹³					Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance ¹⁴ or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 st PIR	2 nd PIR	3 rd PIR	4 th PIR	5 th PIR		
Output 1.1.1 A National Information System on native agrobiodiversity, nutritional value and climate change adaptability that is easily accessible and available to processors policies, consumers and local communities	(a) 1,000 (At least) new documents/data entered into the system (b) Information system established and operating	(a) Existing and consistent standardized data (database) to be entered into the National Information System. (b) 80 documents compiled for the Information	332 new documents compiled. 24%	A total of 396 new documents were compiled, with a total of 808 documents corresponding to research on 51 agrobiodiversity species from the five macro-regions. 49%	808 documents compiled in the previous period were grouped and organized in the project database, which were classified according to the project themes. In addition, arrangements were made with the MMAYA for the implementation of an information node that will be part of the Ministry's virtual institutional platform for the next period. 7 letters of understanding will be produced with academic institutions	815 Systematized documents -National System in the design phase according to MMAY requirements with a specific MYSQL coding for incorporation into the ministry's platform. -There are 9 letters and acts of understanding (CEPAC, MINGA, FAICHI, CICCOC, CICC, GAIOC, UNIBOL, AMDECO and SAN SIMON FACULTAD CIENCIAS AGRARIAS) for the generation of information and actions on consumption and	83%	The design of the information system will be part of the platform of the Ministry of Environment and Water to achieve greater dissemination and coordination among the actors that generate research and information at the national level. The platform will allow access to information to different audiences, but the objective is to provide information references to those responsible for public policies and university researchers.

¹¹ Outputs as described in the project logframe or in any updated project revision. In case of project revision resulted from a mid-term review please modify the output accordingly or leave the cells in blank and add the new outputs in the table explaining the variance in the comments section.

¹² As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

¹³ Please use the same unity of measures of the project indicators, as much as possible. Please be extremely synthetic (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

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

		on System. 8%			and development organizations to feed the information platform. 2%	sustainable use of agrobiodiversity.		
Output 1.1.2 Agrobiodiversity food sources assessed using gender-disaggregated nutrition indicators for biodiversity (a. food composition b. consumption)	(a) Annual report for 5 macro regions and a 30 per cent increase in available data disaggregated by gender in Year 4 of the Project (compared to baseline availability in Year 2 of the project) on the consumption and composition analysis of nutritionally rich agrobiodiversity foods. (b) In five communities, the impact (ex post) of diversification of diets based on agrobiodiversity has been evaluated disaggregated	(a) A baseline report has been prepared in 3 macro-ecoregions (Chaco, Altiplano, Amazonia) with nutrition indicators for agrobiodiversity. b) Ex ante research study - in 3 macro-ecoregions (Chaco, Altiplano, Amazonia) to evaluate the diversification of diets based on the	Surveys and methodology defined for monitoring the local diet, in three macro-regions. 6%	294 nutrition surveys implemented in 89 communities in the five macro-regions, corresponding to 51% progress in the sample for the determination of the baseline. 9%	A preliminary systematized baseline is available for food consumption in the five macro-regions. On the basis of the preliminary consumption report, a complementary research was designed to evaluate the improvement of dietary diversification and the reintegration of food from agrobiodiversity to be validated and implemented in the next period. 9%	The survey of information for the consumption of food from agrobiodiversity was carried out in the 5 macro-regions and in 10 communities, considering the evaluation by gender and age groups according to the consolidation of the baseline, with the participation of 168 families surveyed with a population of 764 household members (50.91% are women). It should be mentioned that each macro-region has different characteristics in its consumption. Consequently, there are different values in the Degree of energy adequacy and Dietary diversity. Evaluation of the degree of energy adequacy The consumption of Fats, Proteins and Carbohydrates was considered, obtaining the following average values.	68%	Information on food consumption has been compiled during the 2020 administration, applying more sensitive tools to evaluate the effective changes in the diversification of the diet with foods from agrobiodiversity by seasonality. Based on the baseline information, strategies are programmed in the macro-regions to increase the consumption of agrobiodiversity in the selected communities and its subsequent evaluation through surveys for the ex post report, where the change in behavior can be evidenced. in food consumption.

	by gender and shows an increase of at least 20 per cent in the proportion of households or individuals (50% women) which consumes agrobiodiversity foods that are part of micronutrient-rich food groups;	<i>consumption of agrobiodiversity foods that are part of micronutrient-rich foods.</i> 30%.				In Women 59.5% are overweight. 36.3% with normal conditions 4.2% underweight In Men 46.6% are overweight. 47.8% with normal conditions 5.6% underweight Individual dietary diversity score. Up to 10 food groups consumed are scored with the following average values, In Women 51.3% consume less than 5 food groups. 48.7% consume more than 5 food groups. In Men 47.9% consume less than 5 food groups. 52.1% consume more than 5 food groups.		
Output 1.1.3. 10 ecotypes of local plants/crops important for food and nutrition security selected (with a gender-sensitive participatory approach) in each macro eco-region and	At least 10 ecotypes of plants/crops identified in each macro region for cultivation and in situ conservation, based on nutrition criteria, climate change resistance, erosion trends	Organized 3 workshops for the identification and validation of plants/cultivated and wild in 3 macroeco region (Chaco,	26 species identified and validated in 3 macro-regions. 21 foods sampled and analyzed in their chemical properties. 20%	There are 7 reports of workshops for the identification and prioritization of eco-types, which were carried out in a participatory manner with the communities	The processes of species identification and prioritization workshops have been systematized. These have been validated in regional, municipal and local workshops with the participation of local actors In the reporting period, 7 new bromatological and physico-chemical	52 species prioritized based on nutritional parameters, resilience to climate change, genetic erosion, production and ancestral value, have technical sheets, justification reports,) Validation reports Through the species validation workshops, the following participation takes place (municipal and social authorities).	90%	The research documents are developed, the corresponding challenge for the following months is their validation by the producer families and authorities, this situation is made difficult by the restrictions on field trips due to the current context of the Covid-19 pandemic.

<p>their characteristics analysed in relation to nutritional content, resistance to climate change and threats of genetic erosion</p>	<p>and genetic threats;</p>	<p>Altiplano, Amazonia) with inter-institutional and producer interaction and participation. 15 species identified and validated in 3 macroeco regions: Amazonia, Altiplano and Chaco 40 %</p>		<p>in the 5 Macro-regions. Identification of 51 agrobiodiversity species corresponding to the five macro-regions. Sampling and nutritional, bromatological and physical - chemical analysis of 39 cultivated and wild species were performed. 24%</p>	<p>analyses were performed, corresponding to 7 prioritized agrobiodiversity species. Making a total of 46 species analyzed to date. A database of the composition of 46 agrobiodiversity foods is available on the basis of physico-chemical analyses carried out on the selected species. 2%</p>	<p>-Chaco Macroregion 21 people (39% Women) -Tropic Macroregion 28 People (42% Women) -Macro-region Valles 134 People (25% Women) -Macro-region Altiplano 69 People (25% Women) -Amazon Macroregion 32 People (50% Women) Total participants: 284 (30% are women)</p>		
<p>Output 1.1.4. Database developed on the nutritional content of agrobiodiversity, in accordance with international standards and standards (INFOODS - FAO);</p>	<p>Databases of the Food composition includes 50 new food products from selected Agbd. The agrobiodiversity food composition database is in place, link to the MMAyA</p>	<p>Identification of standard parameters to create a database of chemical food composition.</p>	<p>3 Chemical composition database structured in 3 macro-regions. 1 International Workshop on Biodiversity 20%</p>	<p>Contacts were established with specialists to conduct the international INFOOD standards workshop. There are 39 physico-chemical analyses of the priority species, which</p>	<p>Technical guidelines are in place for the development of a database of food composition under the norms and standards (INFOODS-FAO) based on coordination with the Nutrition Officer of the Regional FAO.. The International Workshop on INFOOD Standards FAO was held for the strengthening of capacities in the</p>	<p>The repetition of 46 samples under INFOOD standards is in the design phase based on the recommendations of the Regional Food and Nutrition Officer.</p>	<p>67%</p>	<p>The challenge is to hire an international expert to help in the validation of the sampling processes, laboratory analysis and interpretation of results according to the FAO / INFOOD standards, whose methodology is applied in laboratories of the country's universities.</p>

	<p>Agrobiodiversity Resource Database and the FAO/INFOODS database of food composition for biodiversity readily available to the public;</p>	<p>2%</p>		<p>will be the main part of the INFOOD international workshop to incorporate them into food composition tables.</p> <p>There is a database of information on the chemical composition of food. Based on these data and the results of the analysis of the prioritized species, the database is consolidated taking into account the criteria and indicators INFOODS. 8%</p>	<p>importance of food composition and the use to be made in the planning of healthy food programs, with Dr. Ruth Charrondiere, Nutrition Officer of the Regional FAO, participated authorities and technicians involved in the issue of nutrition and agrobiodiversity. 8 per cent</p>		<p>There are three limitations to be mentioned for carrying out these analyzes. The first consists of the limitation of financial resources whose proposed solution is to carry out the analyzes in national laboratories and not in laboratories in other countries. On the other hand, it is the current context of Covid 19, by which the transfer of samples from one point to another is limited due to municipal restrictions and confinements. Finally, the hiring of the international expert is mentioned. To date, the proposal was sent to 3 professionals recommended by the RLC, who were rejected to carry out this activity.</p> <p>Once the food composition study is completed, a challenge proposed as a project is a benchmark for the other public institutions of the State and the</p>
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								methodologies and tools used to replicate it in similar analyzes are documented.
Output 2.1.1. Gender-sensitive assessment of local agrobiodiversity conservation methodologies and practices and classification of cultivated ecotypes/varieties, wild and native seeds and associated traditional knowledge in five macro eco-regions;	Comprehensive evaluation of in situ conservation practices at the five project sites in the macro-eco-regions; 100 varieties/ecotypes cultivated, classified, wild and native seeds, including methodologies and practices with gender-sensitive data	One site has been identified in each macro-ecoregion (Chaco, Amazonia, Altiplano), where in situ conservation practices will be evaluated. 2%	3 contextualized surveys for 3 macro-ecoregions. Two in situ conservation practice assessment reports. Start of registration of seeds or plant material in macro ecotropic region for Achachairú. Start identifying descriptors in Valle macro eco region.	Seventeen surveys on traditional knowledge were conducted in the five macro-regions. We have complete information from two macro-regions (Altiplano and Chaco) on the conservation status of agrobiodiversity to be interpreted and analyzed. 3 macro-regions (Altiplano,	Promoted <i>in situ</i> conservation of native cultivated species (native corn, cumandas, cucúrbitas, peanuts, sweet potato, cañahua, tarwi, yuca, guaraya pineapple) in 55 communities of the Altiplano, Chaco, Valles and Tropic Macro-regions, making a total of 255 hectares sown in the 2019-2019 campaign2020. In the same way, the Toledo Municipal Government has supported the producers of the area by allocating resources for the acquisition and supply of certified cane seed for the planting of 947 hectares to boost the municipality's	Ecotypes -225 is the final consolidation of ecotypes identified in the macro-regions. Descriptors -18 out of 25 native species developed -23 out of 25 wild species developed Catalogue -17 out of 25 native species developed -24 out of 25 wild species developed National Book THE DIVERSITY OF NATIVE CORN IN BOLIVIA has an administrative resolution VMABCCGDF No 005/2021 dated January 26, 2021.	70%	The National catalog of agrobiodiversity is scheduled for the second semester of 2021, its consolidation is based on the verification of the information in the field and the respective validation with the producer families, of the identified species, this situation is difficult due to restrictions on field trips due to the current context of the Covid-19 pandemic. The project is undertaking a study on ancestral knowledge, traditional practices and bio-indicators in the Chaco macro-region with the strategic ally Guaraní National Indigenous University (UNIBOL), proposing a methodological

				<p>Chaco and Valles) have community seed registers and ecotype inventories.</p> <p>The descriptors for 8 ecotypes of agrobiodiversity in the Altiplano, Tropic and Chaco macro-regions were identified. 14%</p>	<p>productive sector, as a result of the efforts of the Altiplano Macro-region and the leading producers.</p> <p>We have a research on the behavior of walnut and sahuinto with local volunteers of the Higher Technical Institute of Montegudo where the wild Walnut must a favorable development under nursery conditions, plants from harvesting areas were planted in 6 communities of the Municipality of Huacareta and Montegudo with a total area of 3.78 hectares.</p> <p>There are two strategic agreements with local institutions (CITAI and UASFX) for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation and refreshment of native seeds collected in the communities of Ingre</p>			<p>proposal to visualize the role of women and be replicated in the other macro-regions</p> <p>Another challenge for the technical field teams of the project is the georeferencing of identified varieties and ecotypes, the purpose of which is to obtain the information of the plot based on the UTM coordinates and the beneficiary family, by which the female home heads will be identified.</p>
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					<p>captaincy, obtaining: 89 peanut accessions (22 ecotypes), 64 access to cucumbers (divided into 18 ecotypes or varieties of joco, lacayotes, zapallos and angolina), 22 ecotypes of corn, 21 ecotypes of cumandas or poroto, 9 ecotypes of sweet potato, which are under protection of the genetic material in coordination with the Assembly of the Guaraní People.</p> <p>9 documents describing traditional knowledge on in situ conservation and its use in the 5 macro-regions, of the same two documents correspond to advances in a research process related to agro-ecological practices and traditional knowledge and the adaptation of their local technologies to climate change in the</p>			
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					<p>macro-regions of the Altiplano and Valleys.</p> <p>There are 4 documents in reference to the Community Register of Native Seeds and their most representative custodians in 4 macro-regions (Altiplano, Chaco, Valleys and Tropics) identifying 86 custodians with greater diversity in ecotypes, of which 41 are women from indigenous and peasant communities who conserve genetic resources for the feeding of their families. Based on the collections, local descriptors of wild and cultivated species native to the 5 macro-regions were developed (8 documents of 34 species).</p> <p>There are 14 catalogues of 28 native cultivated and wild harvested</p>			
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					species systematized in the process of revision. 10%			
Output 2.1.2. Communities practice the development and implementation of management plans and participatory monitoring systems for in situ conservation and sustainable use of under-utilized crop/plant ecotypes and their wild relatives (with at least 60% participation of women)	At least 50 communities practice in situ conservation through 15 Management Plans for the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity (wildlife, crops and wild relatives) (with at least 60% participation of women) taking into account advice on nutrition and resistance to climate variability	Five communities have been identified in each macroecoregion. A PDM (Management Plan) will be planned 1%	Forty communities have been identified for management planning. Planning has begun to implement in situ conservation in the tropics with communities: Sombrerito, Portugués, Surutu, Nuevo Mundo. 8%	Five sectors were identified where it will be possible to develop management plans for agrobiodiversity resources in the five macro-regions, with a total of 28 communities involved. 21%	There are 3 letters of understanding signed with three institutions: Instituto Superior Técnico de Monteagudo, PRODII and the Manuripi Reserve in the Chaco, Altiplano and Amazonia Macro-regions accordingly, to support the implementation of management plans and/or production plans. 73 community diagnostic fact sheets for the development of management plans in the 5 macro-regions. We have 1 technical report from the Amazonian Macro Region to follow up the implementation of 2 management plans elaborated by the GISBA project executed by the FAO	General Forest Management Plan approved by the Forest and Land Authority (ABT) for the use of Brazil nuts. -PGMF SINAI "RU-ABT-RIB-PGMFNM-1689-2018" (Beneficiaries 124 people of which 62 are Women in 1 Community) -PGNF Santa Crucito "RU-ABT-RIB-PGMFc-1367-2019" (Beneficiaries 56 people of which 16 are Women in 1 Community). Total Approved Communities: 2 Beneficiaries: 180 (43% are women) -In the process of Approval 2 PGMF (El Chorro and Santa María) for the use of chestnut. (Beneficiaries 39 Families in 2 Communities).	73%	The challenge is the georeferencing of the communities belonging to the management plans to be illustrated in the National Information System. On the other hand, it is scheduled to monitor the Brazil nut management plans in the Forest and Land Authority (ABT), which due to the increase in infections due to the covid-19 pandemic, staff were affected by delaying approval activities . Given the current context of Covid-19 and the possible imposition of field travel restrictions by local authorities (municipal and social) and the institution's own (FAO), it should be mentioned that there is the possibility of delaying the collection of

					<p>in the same area of intervention and the conclusion of at least 1 additional. 2 investigations to support the management plans proposed by the El Palmar National Integrated Management Area for the sustainable use of the Janchicoco in Presto and the second research on the Palqui in the Municipality of Cotagaita in the Valles Macro Region through strategic alliance through a letter of understanding with San Francisco Xavier University. 3 memories of exchange of experiences in the Chaco macro-region: "Meeting of Producers of the PN ANMI Serranía del Iñao and Guaraní Communities of the Municipality of Monteagudo", Seed Exchange Guaraní Nation and finally the</p>	<p>-In development the management plan for the use and sustainable management of Janchicoco ANMI El Palmar) (Beneficiaries 1200 Families with a 51% female participation, in 10 Communities). Total, management plans under development Communities: 12 Participation women: 51%</p> <p>Production plans Production plans under development -Cañahua Production Plan in Toledo Cañahua Municipality (Benefiting 33 families with a 50% participation of women, in 6 communities). -Tarwi Production Plan in Puerto Carabuco Municipality (Benefiting 36 families with a participation of 25% Women, in 3 communities).</p>	<p>information and technical field assistance. Consequently, it is a challenge to complete the production and management plans through prioritized and strategic meetings with the partners to validate the same plans for their subsequent presentation to authorities (municipal and social) and producer families.</p>
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					exchange of experiences between MINGA of the Tropic Macroregion and producers and leaders of the Guaraní People's Assembly. 2%	-Cirimoya Crespa Production Plan (Benefiting 133 families with a 50% participation of women in 9 communities) Total, production plans under development Communities: 18 Participation women: 41% Total, in Management and Production Plans (approved and under development). Communities: 34 Participation of women: 47%		
Output 2.1.3. Best practices for the cultivation and management of ecotypes of selected crops/plants documented (based on community implementation in the five macro eco-regions under Product 2.1.2)	35 new best practices that are applied in crop management and the use of agrobiodiversity species identified, systematized and included in the Information System;	Development of data-collection tools to identify best practices 2%	5 best practices identified for crop management. A research tool on traditional knowledge and existing best practices is available for three	13 best practices identified in crop management and harvesting in four macro-regions (Altiplano, Tropico, Chaco and Amazonia). Of which 8 are systematize	Information gathering and systematization of 10 documents that identify 18 good practices in the five macro-regions, the same ones being reviewed. There are 7 training documents: 4 brochures on agroecological production techniques, 1 information leaflet, 1	-10 Documents with the description of 18 of systematized Good practices. 19 Good Practices are planned for their identification, development and validation. -3 Good Manufacturing Practices Documents (2 in the Altiplano and 1 in the Amazon) -11 Document of Good Practices (1 in	41%	Due to the current context of the covid-19 pandemic, it makes it difficult to program and carry out good practices in the project's areas of intervention. Likewise, this affects the consolidation of the toolbox and its dissemination in the National Information System. Consequently, the challenge is to identify and validate at least 19 good practices

<p>including: multiplication, conservation, improvement and exchange of local seed; pest and disease control and strategies for the intensification of sustainable production;</p>			<p>macro eco-regions: Altiplano, Amazonia, Chaco.</p> <p>Research and reporting on traditional knowledge in the Altiplano macro-ecoregion has been completed in the first phase. 11%</p>	<p>d and under review.</p> <p>Completed research on the traditional knowledge of agrobiodiversity in the Altiplano macro-region is currently under review.</p> <p>18%</p>	<p>food use booklet and 1 agroecological training guide. The documents were prepared by the five macro-regions and are under review. With these materials, training spaces were established with different target groups such as local educational institutions such as the Indigenous University of Bolivia de Tierras Bajas (UNIBOL GUARANI) and UASFX based in Monteagudo and communities in the Chaco macro-region.</p> <p>We have 2 diagnoses on the register inventory of ecotypes 1 general with secondary information of the 5 macro-regions, 1 of the Amazonian Macro region and 1 record of ecotypes of the Chaco macro region.</p> <p>We have a diagnosis of the seasonal and</p>	<p>Altiplano, 5 in Chaco and 5 in Valles).</p>	<p>and incorporate them into your production system.</p>
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					<p>spatial distribution of native seeds based on information from the INIAF for the five macro-regions, and 2 diagnostic documents: 1 for the distribution of species in the MR Amazonia Forest and 1 for the diagnosis of seasonal distribution of the MR Tropics.</p> <p>10%</p>			
<p>Output 2.1.4. Strategy and action plan funded for MMAyA and MDRyT Expand in situ conservation and the sustainable use model developed by the project (in at least 125 additional communities)</p>	<p>125 additional communities in the municipalities of the Project have been identified to implement Agrobiodiversity Management Plans and the Ministries associated with the Project are committed to implementing them;</p>	<p><i>n/a (or done)</i></p>	<p><i>n/a (or done)</i></p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>An analysis document is being prepared in order to provide the basic basis for the preparation of a proposal for the National Programme for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agrobiodiversity, which is currently under analysis and construction.</p>	<p>The proposal and the logical framework of the National Agrobiodiversity Program were presented to the competent authorities, identifying 357 communities in 70 Municipalities for the 9 Departments of Bolivia, by the technical team of the macro-regions.</p>	<p>38%</p>	<p>The challenge is to consolidate and monitor the hiring of a consulting team through a mechanism of letter of agreement (planned in the project's POA and the Ministry of Environment and Water) for the formulation of the National Agrobiodiversity Program. That will give sustainability to the actions of the project once concluded under the tutelage of the</p>

								<p>State, assigning a budget and managing financial resources for its execution.</p> <p>On the other hand, another challenge is the incorporation of agrobiodiversity into the Institutional Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Environment and Water and the commitment of the authorities to consolidate the Program.</p>
Output 2.1.5. Permanent Monitoring Center focused on selected species of cultivated and wild varieties, ensuring continuous monitoring of established genetic and climatic trends	One permanent monitoring centre;	<i>n/a (or done)</i>	<i>n/a (or done)</i>	N/A	N/A	The integration of the agrobiodiversity monitoring system in the National Agrobiodiversity Information System has been identified, through the design of a template within the Information System (project planner) to quantify the proposed goals and make a respective follow-up on the information generated and entered in the Agrobiodiversity Information System.	25%	Presenting the guidelines for the collection of information and its respective monitoring through a project file implemented in the National Information System. Consequently, the challenge of the project is the participatory construction of the design, formulation of guidelines, validation and implementation of the Monitoring System in the Agrobiodiversity Information System,

								planned for the second semester of 2021
Output 2.2.1. Certification of agro-biodiversity-friendly products and origin labelling and nutrition mechanism developed and used by farmers (at least 50 per cent of whom are women) for ecotypes of selected crops based on SENASAG product standards and agreed criteria for agrobiodiversity production practices;	Farmers in 50 communities (at least 50% female participation) follow the standards established for certification of agrobiodiversity and standards of origin and nutrition labelling and have been awarded the label on the basis of the GSP method and the SENASAG standards for products;	<i>n/a (or done)</i>	200 families from 40 communities identified to initiate the process of certification of origin and labelling. 7%	2 SPG certifications Obtained in the Amazonian macroregion with the participation of 15 leaders from the 8 communities and 160 families. In process, there are 6 certifications managed in the macro-regions Altiplano, Valleys, Tropics and Chaco 41%	It was possible to consolidate the processes for obtaining the registration certificate to the National Organic Production Control System SNCPE under Law 3525 that granted the certificate to the Guaraní People's Assembly as the Ecological Certification Body of the System Shareholder of SPG Guarantee (authorized for the wild harvesting, production, processing and marketing stages) valid until 2024, the same one that to date certified 120 families producing native species and wild fruit collectors from 9 communities in three municipalities of the Chaco Macro-region (Municipalities of	SPG Concluded: 4 Participatory Guarantee Systems implemented -7 Communities comprise 73 certified families with a 21% participation of Women (SPG-Panacachi) -16 Communities comprise 120 certified families with a 44% participation of Women (SPG-Guaraní People Assembly) -8 Communities comprise 57 certified families with a participation of 70% Women (SPG-MINGA) and -1 Community comprises 62 certified families with a participation of 21% Women (SPG-El Palmar) Total, from SPG Communities: 32 Beneficiaries: 312 families Participation Women: 39% Certified surface:	75%	Due to the current context of the covid-19 pandemic, the certifications of the GSPs were postponed, the greatest achievements to date were the consolidation of social structures and the training of producers to obtain ecological certification. The challenge for the different technical teams lies in the constant technical assistance to the families of producers and the follow-up of the evaluation and certification before the SENASAG authorities and the Ministry of Rural Development and Lands. UC-CNAPE support is being articulated in the training processes

					<p>Huacareta, Villa Vaca Guzmán and Monteagudo)of which 43.3% are women. In the process, 6 native cultivated species (native corn, cumandas, sweet potato, peanuts, cassava and cucúrbitas) and 7 wild collection species (Algarrobo, arrayán, mistol, guayabilla, nogal, sahuinto and zarzamora) were certified.</p> <p>The SPG Ayllu Panacachi obtained ecological certification, granting the use of a green seal to 73 producers from 6 communities belonging to the Ayllu Panacachi in the Altiplano Macroregion, of which 19.7% are women. In the process was achieved the certification of 6 native cultivated species (native corn, native potatoes,</p>	<p>544.76 Ha</p> <p>SPG in certification process -9 SPG (Jacha Chariri, Toledo, Santiago Pampa, Challapata Belen, United Amazon FEDEFAP, KKA-IYA, IVIIPO, San Pedro and Agropalqui).</p>		
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					<p>tarwi, oca, isaño and papalisa)</p> <p>7 Participatory Guarantee Systems for SPG certification of organic production in conformation and inspection processes in the Macroregion Valles (SPG El Palmar and SPG APASTA), the Chaco Macro Region (SPG Kaa iya - Charagua Iyambae, SPG Aguarague - Yacuiba and SPG Iviipo reta ndive - Machareti, in the Macroregion Tropic SPG MINGA and in the Macroregion Amazonia the SPG of Pando of Amazonian fruit collectors.</p> <p>We have a diagnosis of the transformation processes of enterprises in the 5 Macro regions.</p> <p>Tools, manuals and guides for the transformation processes are available and will be validated and</p>			
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					adjusted in the next period. We have a diagnosis of the marketing component for the enterprises of the 5 Macro regions. 2%			
Product 2.2.2 Opportunities to market local agro-biodiversity food products analyzed and, links to strengthened markets for agro-biodiversity-friendly food products through a "Participatory Marketing Approach" (50% participation of women)	At the end of the project, at least 5 value-added agro-biodiversity food products and agrobiodiversity and nutrition labels have strengthened their links with the market, measured by the increase in sales benefiting both men and women	Start of recruitment of personnel to conduct ex-ante socioeconomic survey. 4%	3 ex-ante and preliminary socioeconomic studies have been completed in 3 macro-coregions 1st. national fair of agrobiodiversity, seeds and gastronomy of corn and other native crops. 12%	An ex-ante socioeconomic study was carried out in the Altiplano, Chaco and Amazonia macro-regions, which analyses the family income of producers. Until June 2019, it participated in 10 local and departmental fairs that allowed the dissemination of the Project to	Held 3 events promoted with the participation of project producing partners to link them to a gourmet kitchen market, establishing market opportunities under short-circuit marketing mechanisms. The BPM Guide, the Process and Procedures Manual and the Letter of Request for the Initiation of Sanitary Registration, flow diagrams, distribution sketch, plant location sketch have been developed in a pre-elimination manner: form 00-1 related to the receipt of documentation for	Amazon macroregion Gestión 2020 six Asai Producers Associations sold their products for a value of 760,000 Bs. -Management as of May / 2021 seven Associations of Asai producers sold their products for a value of 206,540 Bs. Chaco Macroregion -Management 2020 - 2021 OECOM women collectors from Ibasiriri sold Algarrobo products for a value of 6,700 Bs. -Management 2020 - 2021 OECOM Amandiya sold Algarrobo and Walnut products with a value of 85,805 Bs. Valleys Macroregion -Gestión 2021 five Associations of the	70%	For the consolidation of entrepreneurship and business opportunities, it is necessary to complement market studies and business strategies. Gathering of information on family income based on the income received from the commercialization of agrobiodiversity products registered in the associations. Due to the current context of the covid-19 pandemic, the different markets and producer associations had problems in the commercialization of agrobiodiversity products. Consequently, there is

				<p>the organization s and population of the main capital cities.52%</p>	<p>the health registry, for the enterprises of the 5 macro-regions</p> <p>We have developed 3 labels for processed products in 2 enterprises of the altiplano for sales in local market, highlighting the qualities of the species of agrobiodiversity.</p> <p>We have the methodology to carry out the market study in the next period.</p> <p>Training processes have been developed in product formulation and standardization for the transformation of agrobiodiversity species in the five macro-regions with at least 5 projects.</p> <p>Promoted the innovation of transformation processes in coordination with the Technical Institute of Montegudo and the</p>	<p>Valles macro-region commercialized transformed agrobiodiversity products for Bs 30,135.</p> <p>Total commercialized products: 4 (asai, carob, walnut and processed from ABD)</p>	<p>the challenge of promoting consumption and opening new marketing opportunities in response to the current demand for nutritious foods.</p>
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					<p>community enterprise of Capitania Ingre in the development of a product based on dehydrated species of walnut, mistol and carob.</p> <p>Promoted the participation of the five macro-regions in short-circuit commercial spaces at the national level, such as the 1st Festival of Indigenous Languages of the Vice-ministry of Decolonization, the MMAyA National Biodiversity Fair, National Jaguar Conservation Fair. As well as participation in local municipal and departmental fairs (16 fairs) spaces that promote agrobiodiversity species and their nutritional value.</p> <p>Preliminary documents have been prepared corresponding to 6</p>			
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					<p>Business Plans of the 5 Macro Regions, which will be concluded in the following period.</p> <p>Tools have been developed for the socio-economic study, registration and sales evaluation of the projects that will be validated and adjusted for implementation in the next period.</p> <p>2%</p>			
Output 3.1.1 Multi-sectoral national platform established within CONAN to promote and monitor the integration of agro-biodiversity into policies and programs in the sectors of agriculture, nutrition, education,	A multi-sectoral platform with an institutional mechanism capable of incorporating agro-biodiversity into policies for agriculture, nutrition, health, education and the food security	1 CONAN (National Food and Nutrition Council) strengthened and has an impact on its work plan to define food and nutrition policies that incorpor	Working groups within CONAN are in operation. 3 CONAN organized with the project, whose work plan is in the process of being designed. 6%	Strengthening the formation and work of 7 COMANs in the five macro-regions. 2 COMAN already has a work plan and a municipal resolution that promotes its	<p>It has strengthened and accompanied socialization processes on the importance of agro-biodiversity foods by participating in thematic round tables and promoting CONAN with a municipal resolution.</p> <p>It has been formed, reactivated and promoted to date, in the different macro-regions 21 COMANES such as: Altiplano -</p>	Invitation to participate in the National Food and Nutrition Thematic Tables addressed to FAO by the Technical Committee of the National Food and Nutrition Council. Nutrition (CT-CONAN) issued on August 25, 2020 17 municipal COMANs strengthened through technical assistance -Macroregion Altiplano (Llallagua, Tito	40 %	Due to the current context of the Covid-19 pandemic, the actions of the CT-CONAN have been redirected to attend to public health. Therefore, the challenge of the project is to influence at the municipal level through technical assistance in the Integral Nutrition Units (UNI) in these municipalities and in the Municipal Food and Nutrition Councils (COMAN) created to define actions for the

health and food security;	sector, established and in operation.	ate agrobiodiversity. 2%		functioning, as well as the establishment of technical tables that address the issue of the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity and its importance in the local diet. 23 %	Llallagua, Chayanta, Challapata, Tito Yupanqui and Carabuco Main Port; in Valles - Tropics, San Carlos, Porongo, El Torno, San Antonio, Concepción and San Ignacio; in Valleys - Presto, Cotagaita, Aiquile; in the Chaco - Monteagudo, Machareti, Carapari, Yacuiba and in the Riberalta and Cobija Amazonia. Also the incorporation of the agrobiodiversity theme in the Ptdis 5 %	Yupanqui, Puerto Carabuco Chayanta and Challapata) -Tropic Macroregion (San Carlos, Porongo, El Torno, San Antonio Lomerío, Concepción and San Ignacio de Velasco) -Macroregion Valles (Aiquile) -Chaco Macroregion (Carapari) -Macro-region Amazonia (Riberalta, Cobija, Gonzalo Moreno and Porvenir)		consumption of agrobiodiversity in educational units, implementation of healthy kiosks, the promotion of healthy foods and the enactment of laws in favor of the sustainable production of agrobiodiversity in the municipalities. Another challenge observed is maintaining the conformation of the municipal COMANs and technical personnel, this due to the change of authorities due to the elections carried out in this administration. On the other hand, the involvement in technical tables for the incorporation of agrobiodiversity in production and feeding plans in the Comprehensive Territorial Development Plans (PTDI) is planned.
Output 3.1.2.	3 new/adapted	n/a (or done)	1 Multisecto	There is a municipal		13 Approved Policies	50%	Based on the laws promulgated by

<p>New/adapted policies will be adopted and implemented to support the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, considering its importance for nutrition, food security and health;</p>	<p>policies and incorporate measures to conserve agro-biodiversity for food security and nutrition.</p>	<p>0%</p>	<p>ral plan consolidated as a national policy that incorporates agrobiodiversity. 15%</p>	<p>law on the sustainable use of Amazonian fruits (asai, copuazu and others) The municipality of Riberalta through its COMAN promotes the consumption of Amazonian fruits in school breakfasts to support the improved nutrition of its children. 18%</p>	<p>The Municipal Law for the Promotion of the Conservation and Utilization of the Palqui as a Municipal Patrimony in Cotagaita was approved and the Municipal Law for the Promotion of the Chiquitana Almond in the Municipality of San Ignacio was enacted (MR Valles and Tropics respectively). Support is being provided for the drafting of a departmental law to promote the conservation of seeds of native species in the department of Chuquisaca, which has been set up under the leadership of the executive and technical coordinating body for the reticulation of CODAN in the apartment. Law No. 622 on school feeding was</p>	<p>-Municipal Law 456/2020 - GAM San Ignacio de Velasco Conformación COMAN -Municipal Law 412/2019 - GAM San Ignacio de Velasco Declaration of the Chiquitana Almond (Dipteryx alata Vogel) as Municipal Natural Heritage and Strategic Species in the municipality. -Municipal Law 369/2021 - GAM El Torno Conformación COMAN -Departmental Law 146/2017 - GAD Santa Cruz Declaration to the Cordillera province as Departmental Capital of Cupesí or Algarrobo -Departmental Law 452/2021 - GAD Chuquisaca Agricultural Productive Development -Municipal Law 135/2021 - GAM Concepción Conformación COMAN -Municipal Law 082/2020 - GAM San Antonio de Lomerio Conformación COMAN</p>	<p>municipal entities, there is the challenge of continuing to influence these municipalities to operationalize and carry out actions promoting the consumption of agrobiodiversity foods and influence people's nutritional habits.</p>
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					<p>identified within the framework of Food Sovereignty and the Plural Economy with a focus on supplementary feeding as the basis for the implementation of new municipal laws. 5%</p>	<p>-Municipal Law 083/2021 - GAM San Antonio de Lomerio Consumption of healthy foods -Municipal Law 235/2020 - GAM San Carlos COMAN -Municipal Law 236/2020 - GAM San Carlos Consumption of healthy foods -Municipal Law 074/2020 - GAM San Carlos COMAN -Municipal Law 113/2019 - GAM Riberalta Declaration of Amazonian fruits (Asaí, Majo, Copoazú, and Cacao) as Strategic products -Municipal Law 108/2019 - GAM Cotagaita Declaration, as historical, productive, cultural heritage, the Palqui Plant, and the Palqui Uchu as a typical traditional dish of the municipality.</p>		
Outputs 3.1.3. The conservation and sustainable	At least 3 national programs and 3 local projects	n/a (or done) 0%	Start of identification of list of projects and	N/A	Coordinated actions to promote the consumption of agrobiodiversity species through mobile	Support in the development of the Project with the CIPyCA of the Universidad Mayor de	25%	Consolidate alliances between projects and municipalities for the continuity of activities

<p>use of agrobiodiversity transversalized in at least 6 programs and projects implemented by Ministries members of the Multisectoral Platform at local and national levels</p>	<p>implemented by the Ministries of the Multi-sectoral Platform have incorporated the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity to improve food and nutrition security;</p>		<p>programs in Altiplano, Amazonia and Tropics.</p> <p>Technical consideration: - A list of programs and projects under implementation will be diagnosed and identified. E.g. MDEyT, national potato program; Amazonian fruits. Where it will be planned to have an impact on its implementation. 15%</p>		<p>health points of enterprises led by women’s associations in coordination with the Cobija COMAN.</p> <p>Managed and advised three municipal initiatives for the implementation of healthy kiosks in the municipalities of Carapari Monteagudo and Charagua with the aim of using agrobiodiversity species and improving the feeding of their population.</p> <p>Through a coordination work for the promotion of the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity with the local NGO of Tarija JAINA was achieved the management of a replica of the project in the central valleys of Tarija through JAINA with funding from the GIZ project bearing the title</p>	<p>San Andrés and the Altiplano Macroregion for the “Revaluation of the cultivation and use of Tarwi as a resilience strategy to climate change and improvement of access to protein in production systems in 4 Municipalities of the Bolivian Altiplano” approved and in the process of execution.</p> <p>It has contributed to the elaboration of a municipal proposal in coordination with the Cañahua Producers Association and the Autonomous Government of Toledo to promote the production and transformation of Cañahua as a Municipality of origin of this native species, which has the commitment of resources by the Municipal authorities.</p> <p>-Proposal of the logical framework for the formulation of a National Program for agrobiodiversity, 357</p>		<p>related to agrobiodiversity</p>
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				<p>"Valuation of agrobiodiversity to reconstitute healthy food", is in the implementation stage.</p> <p>It is contributing to the preparation of a municipal proposal in coordination with the Association of Cañahua Producers and the Autonomous Government of Toledo to promote the production and transformation of Cañahua as a Municipality of origin of this native species.</p> <p>Coordinated actions to promote the consumption of agrobiodiversity species through mobile health points of enterprises led by women's associations in coordination with the Cobija COMAN. Managed and advised three municipal initiatives for the implementation of</p>	<p>communities have been identified in 70 Municipalities for the 9 Departments of Bolivia for inclusion in the National Program.</p> <p>-In proposal the Asaí storage project through Cobija Free Zone, whose decentralized entity belonging to the Ministry of Rural Development and Lands (MDRyT) for the implementation of a storage plant and freeze-drying plant of Asaí in Cobija.</p> <p>Total local projects in proposal: 1</p> <p>Total national programs in proposal: 1</p> <p>Total local projects underway: 2</p>		
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					<p>healthy kiosks in the municipalities of Carapari Monteagudo and Charagua with the aim of using agrobiodiversity species and improving the feeding of their population. Through a coordination work for the promotion of the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity with the local NGO of Tarija JAINA was achieved the management of a replica of the project in the central valleys of Tarija through JAINA with funding from the GIZ project bearing the title "Valuation of agrobiodiversity to reconstitute healthy food", is in the implementation stage. It is contributing to the preparation of a municipal proposal in coordination with the Association of Cañahua Producers</p>			
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					and the Autonomous Government of Toledo to promote the production and transformation of Cañahua as a Municipality of origin of this native species. 10%			
Output 4.1.1. Gender-sensitive promotional material on agrobiodiversity conservation, traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, agrobiodiversity and nutrition product standards and labels, incentives for production, benefits of dietary diversity and consumption, including case studies and comparative analysis in five macro-regions	3 publications promoting nutritionally rich and underutilized agrobiodiversity species/types; 3 publications promoting nutritionally rich agrobiodiversity foods, recipes and processing methods. 12 outreach, advocacy and awareness-raising packages for producers, consumers, processors and policymakers,	Preparation and dissemination of fact sheets on 15 cultivated and wild species for the first publication on agrobiodiversity. 15%	3 publications of posters and booklets on agrobiodiversity and nutrition: Altiplano, Amazonia and Chaco. 3 packages of materials for dissemination in three macroregions, consisting of: radio spots, banners, parades, leaflets	To date, They have been prepared: 13 technical sheets of different products of agrobiodiversity that are in the process of editing to include the nutritional components of laboratory analysis. Work is continuing on drawing up the missing technical sheets of the products selected for	Dissemination packages have been developed to promote the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity and its consumption, allowing a dissemination reach of 1980 people. (32 press releases in written and television media and gender-sensitive material in cane planting campaigns, launches of healthy mobile spots, international workshop INFOOD, Ñandereco Fair among other spaces of greater relevance). The Ingre Captainty was supported in the participatory construction of the Amandiya brand,	The following materials have been developed: Posters -Posters, rollers and digital banners to promote the actions developed by the project in the 5 macroregions. -Digital posters for the promotion of ATER Support for the preparation of the national book -Construction and elaboration of the book on The Diversity of Native Maize in Bolivia in coordination with the DGBAP as a technical tool that will accompany the administrative resolution for the protection of the genetic diversity of native maize in Bolivia.	56%	For the second semester of the 2021 management, it is planned to consolidate the information to promote nutritionally rich foods, recipes and processing methods of agrobiodiversity and disseminate them.

<p>of Bolivia, elaborated and disseminated;</p>	<p>including gender-sensitive material.</p> <p>Case studies on the links between agrobiodiversity conservation, diversified diets, nutritional benefits and climate change;</p>		<p>and booklets. 16%</p>	<p>each macro-region.</p> <p>5 posters with information about Agrobiodiversity species</p> <p>1 Information leaflet on the actions of agrobiodiversity management carried out by the project.</p> <p>17 AGBD promotional banners</p> <p>3 electronic newsletters with information on actions for the sustainable management of agrobiodiversity. 15%</p>	<p>which reflects the identity of the Guaraní nation. with 3 types of labels for the marketing of the products of the Community enterprise identifying the use in its processed products and the origin.</p> <p>Two documents have been prepared for the promotion of the consumption of agrobiodiversity species. On the other hand, 1 preliminary cookbook from 5 macro-regions to disseminate the use and use of species with high nutritional value and 1 recipe book of species from the Altiplano are in the process of revision.</p> <p>A case study of Palqui under review.10%</p>	<p>Design and commercialization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Design of the Territorial Brand proposal for the commercialization of GAIOC products - Charagua lymbae -Design for the promotion of the healthy food contest in Caraparí. -Preparation of digital material for training in the preparation of healthy cookies from Agrobiodiversity for the Amazonian Women association 		
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<p>Output 4.1.2 Gender-sensitive national information campaigns implemented to promote the value of agro-biodiversity as a resource for food security, through official and popular media</p>	<p>500,000 people (50 per cent women) including public opinion, producers and consumers (urban and rural), technical staff of the Government, policy makers and other stakeholders, targeted by information campaigns composed of: -1 National Media Plan (radio and television) for the public - 4 round tables, forums -1 media plan with messages for the authorities - 6 public events -1 Project information portal dedicated to</p>	<p>0%</p>	<p>Coverage of 10000 producers and the general public was achieved with an information campaign on agrobiodiversity through radio stations and an experience-sharing event on agrobiodiversity. 8%</p>	<p>A total of 47000 persons were covered by producers, both rural and urban, distributed as follows: 5000 people reached in exchange spaces in local media, 2000 people through press releases and news on web pages, 10000 people by reach and interactions on social networks 10000 people for participation in public activities such as fairs and trainings 20000 people</p>	<p>Coverage reached 6,166 people through a communication strategy under the following detail: a) 5,602 people in social media interactions through publications related to the Conservation of Agrobiodiversity and its consumption. (b) 374 producers from the 5 macro-regions participated in promoting the production and transformation of agrobiodiversity species in large-scale fairs. (c) Two training spaces were promoted for the local media on the role of the communicator in disseminating food security policies and communication bases for the Municipal Food and Nutrition Councils (40 people from the media and public</p>	<p>Broadcasting of ATER on radio stations -Radio ACLO, Radio Patujú and 2 radios at the local level in Chiquitanía with a reach of 169,698 people. - From the dissemination of 12 press releases on the importance of agrobiodiversity, healthy and nutritional food and the role of women in agrobiodiversity, the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity and its consumption has been motivated, achieving a scope of 1,858,161 people. Television spaces -There is a space on the University Television of Pando, every Monday where the subject of the fruits of agrobiodiversity, Health and Nutrition is addressed.</p>	<p>79%</p>	<p>The challenge for the second semester is to calculate an approximate value on the number of people disaggregated (in% of women) who receive virtual information, because the reports generated by radio stations and virtual broadcast media only count the number of audience and visitors without breaking it down by gender.</p>
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	<p>communication -5 events in local schools - 5 local events for exchange of experiences</p>			<p>reached through the Miradas de PAT program, a report showing the importance of in situ conservation of agrobiodiversity species in the Altiplano and Chaco macro-regions.9,4%</p>	<p>policy makers in the Cobija Municipal Government). Knowledge management spaces have been promoted in a process of interaction with MIGA so that Chefs in 3 cities of the backbone with the aim of creating a space for dialogue between local knowledge and gastronomy that promotes the rescue of millennial foods. (50 people from Chefs, producers and technicians) 2 Memories of Exchange experiences in the Chaco Macro Region on Native Seeds between communities of the Guaraní Nation and the 1st Meeting of Producers PN ANMI Serranía Iñao and Guaraní Communities of the municipality of Monteagudo</p>			
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					(participation of 100 people) Audio-visual material has been generated on healthy mobile points in a shelter that gathers testimonies of women entrepreneurs. 15%			
Output 4.1.3 Producers, processors, local government technical personnel (average 50% women) trained in the conservation, use and nutritional benefits of agrobiodiversity through training events in the nine departments of Bolivia;	At least 30 per cent of 150 technical local government officials (at least 60 women) trained by the project apply the new skills; Network of agro-biodiversity facilitators established with at least 25 trained operators and participating at the local level in in situ conservation of agro-biodiversity and food and	0%	320 producers and processors, including technicians and promoters, trained in agrobiodiversity and nutrition. * 50 civil servants or technicians : 10 in Altiplano (29% women and 71% men), 10 in Amazonia, 10 in Chaco. 1 networks of	80 new producers and processors trained in agrobiodiversity and nutrition. As a result of changes in the authorities, the training of public officials has been maintained at 50, 10 per macro-region, with which ongoing training is being carried out,	151 new producers/processors have been trained in topics related to the conservation of agrobiodiversity, nutritional values of species and transformation in the Macro Regions Valleys, Altiplano and Tropics, 43 per cent of which are women. About 49 training spaces have been created in the five macro-regions with the participation of 1200 families of producers, processors and local authorities on topics such as conservation techniques,	During 2020, practices on agrobiodiversity reported 39 Producers surveyed (26% Women) have strengthened their knowledge through training (48%), through the media (29%), in educational institutions (7%) and the rest stated not having access to information (16%) Workshops held 2020-2021 Despite the sanitary conditions, training has been carried out for: -7 Training workshops regarding Good practices with a participation of 105	50%	Due to the current context of the covid-19 pandemic, it has been shown that virtual training is deficient. Producer families in rural areas do not have the necessary technology to enter virtual meetings (Smart phones and computers). Likewise, internet coverage and access to internet service is poor or almost non-existent. Consequently, face-to-face training prioritized by the partners was resumed, considering a reduced capacity of the participants and taking pertinent biosafety measures. For the second semester of the 2021

	<p>nutrition security; At least 5 relevant local organizations involved in the project to participate/assist in the agrobiodiversity training process; At least 25% of the 1500 producers (300 per macro eco-region of which 150 are women, processors and other stakeholders in the value chain and users trained by the project apply new skills;</p>		<p>facilitators (promoters) formed. 1 local organization in Altiplano. * 260 trained producers (Altiplano, and Chaco) 20%</p>	<p>which will be strengthened on the basis of the communication strategy. With the identification of replicators or facilitators in each macro region 1 network of facilitators formed previously is strengthened. 15%</p>	<p>management and production processes of agrobiodiversity species and uses in food and transformation with a participation of 45% of women. 10%</p>	<p>producers (45% female participation) -24 Training workshops related to the Conservation of agrobiodiversity with 447 producers participating (49% female participation) -9 Training workshops regarding Transformation and Commercialization of agrobiodiversity with a participation of 157 producers (Participation of 64% women) -3 Training workshops regarding agroecological certification with a participation of 67 producers (Participation of 25% women) -24 Training workshops regarding gender and masculinities with a participation of 78 producers (participation of 58% women)</p>		<p>management, there is the challenge of evaluating the capacities acquired by the families of producers, technicians from public and private entities, public and social authorities</p>
Output 4.1.4 Capacities of key policy makers and	At least 30 per cent of the 100 per cent technical staff	0%	14 national government officials	The communication strategy strengthens	On the basis of the communication strategy, the INFOOD International	Study on Knowledge, Attitudes and Management Practices 2020 on	35%	Due to the current context of the covid-19 pandemic, it has been shown that virtual

<p>national government technical staff (at least 40 per cent women) on the use of agro-biodiversity in nutrition and food security strengthened through: (a) Training modules on the use of agrobiodiversity for nutrition and health programmes, developed and implemented;</p>	<p>of the national Government (at least 40 per cent women) trained by the project apply new skills; At least 10 relevant public/private institutions in the country are involved in the project to participate/take part in the training process in agrobiodiversity and human nutrition; 30 nutritionists (INLASA, laboratories and universities) trained and promoting the values of nutrition-rich agrobiodiversity.</p>		<p>trained in agrobiodiversity and nutrition. 15%.</p>	<p>the training of 14 officials of identified government entities. 10%</p>	<p>Workshop was held, which enabled 63 local government and national government officials at different levels of the State to be trained in nutrition, the objective of the workshop was mainly focused on the importance of food composition but also how it should be used within healthy eating programs. 15 Inlasa nutritionists deepen knowledge about nutritional analysis of food based on INFOODS methodology. 10%</p>	<p>agrobiodiversity reported 39 authorities and technicians surveyed (26% Women) and 7 Social Authorities (25% women) have strengthened their knowledge through training (48%), through the media (29%), in educational institutions (7%) and the the rest stated that they did not have access to information (16%) - Training workshops 2020-2021 -26 technical officials (100% women) from the Integral Nutrition Units of the municipalities and health personnel are trained to promote the consumption of healthy foods based on a diet with foods from agrobiodiversity. -1 workshop regarding the conservation of genetic resources and qualitative detection analysis of GMOs by the Ministry of Environment and</p>	<p>meetings are deficient, because on many occasions it is difficult to coordinate a time and date on the agenda of municipal technicians and local authorities.</p>
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						Water with a participation of 57 people (Participation of 46% women)		
Output 5.1.1. Monitoring system of the Project in operation and providing systematic information on progress towards achieving the results and outputs targets;	8 semi-annual progress reports;	First progress report for the POA 2016. 12.5%	Second and third progress report for the POA 2017. Fourth progress report for the first half of 2018. 25%	Second report for the second semester 2018. 17,5%	Half-yearly report for the period II-2019 submitted . 12.5%	The reports corresponding to the two semesters of the 2020 management have been made. Likewise, the filling in of the matrices of the GEF-TRACKING TOOL corresponding to the project.	67.5 %	For the following semesters, the update of the semi-annual reports, GEF-Tracking tool and PIR corresponding to the project and the needs of the partners and allies is planned.
Output 5.1.2. Mid-term and final evaluation carried out;	2 evaluation reports	<i>n/a (or done)</i>	<i>n/a (or done)</i>	N/A	The Mid-term Review is being developed with the participation of the government focal point for the project and the key actors identified with the International Evaluator. It is important to report that the initial ToR were prepared and submitted for the beginning of the procedures for the Mid-term Review scheduled for November 2019, which was suspended	1 final Mid-term Review report with findings and suggestions for improvements	50%	Based on the Mid-Term Review report, a new strategy was designed and is currently being implemented to achieve the proposed objectives of the project.

					due to the country's social situation. Efforts were resumed from January to date. 10%			
5.1.3 "Best practices" and "lessons learned" from the project, disseminated through the project's Information System and published;	Disseminated through the Information System: (a) Methodological report on the methodology related to the FAO/INFOODS international standards, food sample collections and their analysis; (b) Reports of the two Nutrition Indicators for agrobiodiversity and diversification of diets; (c) Gender-sensitive methodological report on the characterization of native	n/a (or done)	n/a (or done)	N/A	N/A	In identifying the methodology for the preparation of reports about the FAO / INFOOD standards, Nutrition indicators of agrobiodiversity and diversification of diets, Characterization of agrobiodiversity species, Marketing of agrobiodiversity products and Good practices.	25%	For the second semester of this administration, it is planned to consolidate all the information to generate a methodological report regarding the norms and the FAO / INFOODS standards. Likewise, on the nutritional indicators of agrobiodiversity and the diversification of diets in the different regions. Finally, there is the challenge of preparing the report on the on-site and on-site conservation of agrobiodiversity species and their commercialization or transformation. This in order to inform about the lessons learned and best practices that the technical team of the project developed and transmit them to the partners and allies of the project.

	species, practices used for in situ conservation management plans and GIS; (d) Commercializa tion of agro- biodiversity and labelling;							
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4. Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on Project Implementation

Please briefly summarize main progress achieving the outcomes (cumulative) and outputs (during this fiscal year):

Max 200 words:

- A systems specialist has been hired for the design, coding, start-up and training of the National Information System hosted on the platform of the Ministry of the Environment and Water.
- The survey, information processing and presentation of the results of the baseline study of nutrition in the 5 macro-regions was carried out, based on these results, the design of strategies to increase the consumption of agrobiodiversity was carried out.
- With the authorization of field trips, the certification of a Participatory Guarantee System (SPG El Palmar) has been completed and the certification process has been reactivated in 9 SPG.
- The Business Plan for the implementation of a pre-packaged precooked corn processing plant, fortified tojori and lagua de corn was presented to municipal authorities and producer families of the ACOS Association of the municipality of Tupiza.
- The National Agrobiodiversity Program and the logical framework were presented to the MMAyA authorities
- The sampling of zone 1 has been carried out in the company of the MMAyA in the municipalities of Monteagudo and Huacareta, specifying the sampling in 40 native corn plots with their respective analysis with rapid GMO tests for the detection of transgenics in crops.
- In this period, 9 municipal laws have been approved regarding the “Creation of the Municipal Food and Nutrition Council (COMAN)” and the “Promotion of Healthy Food Consumption” in the Municipalities of El Torno, San Ignacio de Velasco, Concepción and San Antonio de Lomerío
- There is an Invitation to participate in the National Food and Nutrition Thematic Tables addressed to FAO by the Technical Committee of the National Food and Nutrition Council (CT-CONANA) issued on August 25, 2020
- There is a study of the knowledge, attitudes and practices of agrobiodiversity in Bolivia, which shows the Results of the diagnosis on knowledge, attitudes and practices related to the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity and its benefits in five macro-regions of Bolivia
- Regarding the Rural Extension Technical Assistance (ATER), the thematic contents for 4 macro-regions (Altiplano, Amazonia, Chaco and Valles) have been finalized, which are intended to be broadcast through radio stations in the following semester. Currently, the content of the Valles macro-region is being broadcast on Radio ACLO Chuquisaca.
- The involvement of the University of Pando has been consolidated through television spaces TVU Pando for the dissemination of the consumption of agrobiodiversity, nutrition and health.
- The book LA DIVERSIDAD DEL MAÍZ NATIVO EN BOLIVIA has been published in partnership with the Ministry of Environment and Water, said book has an administrative resolution VMABCCGDF No 005/2021 dated January 26, 2021, by which accredits as the document as a technical standard and management instrument for the protection and conservation of ecotypes and genetic diversity of corn.
- At the recommendation of the Mid-Term Review, a monitoring system for the project has been consolidated.

Please briefly summarize the main challenges the project project has experienced during this reporting period

- The hiring of the international expert to take samples of the species.
- Validation of project documents, guides and manuals by civil society
- Georeferencing of the ecotypes found
- Approval of forest management plans (El Chorro and Santa María)
- Gathering of information regarding Annual Family Income IFA due to restrictions
- Presentation of the project to new municipal and technical authorities
- Consolidation of information in the monitoring system.
- Virtual technical assistance does not have the same quality as face-to-face technical assistance, to this is added the limitations of access to technological means of communication which is detrimental to the project, reducing the possibilities of technical reach and learning of the producer families and technicians from subnational governments and the availability of time of some partners
- The increase in cases due to COVID -19 prevents normal mobilizations on the ground both due to provisions of local authorities (municipal and social) and by the organization (FAO).
- Generation of information on: Food consumption in families, Traditional knowledge, Technical assistance, Production and Marketing of agrobiodiversity disaggregated by gender in the 5 macro-regions.
- Maintain, consolidate and make visible the participation of women in training workshops and decision-making in actions for the conservation, production and consumption of agrobiodiversity in their homes and in the community.
- Analyze with the food and nutrition specialists of the RLC and FAO Rome the relevance and possibilities of carrying out laboratory analyzes under FAO / INFOODS standards and / or analyzing other strategies at the local level for the execution of the programmed activity and its scopes.

Development Objective Ratings, Implementation Progress Ratings and Overall Assessment

FY2021 Development Objective rating ¹⁵	FY2021 Implementation Progress rating ¹⁶	Comments/reasons justifying the ratings for FY2020 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
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¹⁵ **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁶ **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

Project Manager / Coordinator	MS	MS	<i>The context of public health COVID 19, the restrictions assumed by the United Nations system and the FAO, in safeguarding the human resources that execute the project and the families that work, continue to limit implementation in accordance with the planning established in the action plan proposed by the mid-term review.</i>
Budget Holder	MS	MS	<i>Despite the existing restrictions related to Covid-19, the project has continued to be implemented with the support of strategic partners, generating significant progress towards the achievement of the goals proposed in the mid-term review.</i>
Lead Technical Officer¹⁷	MS	MS	<i>Circumstances external (health and political) and internal to the project (lack of monitoring disaggregated by gender, lack of remote mechanisms that facilitate the monitoring of processes, especially the generation of knowledge and technology transfer, as well as the application of the framework normative that has been generated with the project) have affected and will affect the level of appropriation and scalability of the results, especially in rural communities. In this sense, and once the transfer processes to the communities are reactivated, strategies must be designed to generate and update capacities and knowledge under a more dynamic and collective learning approach, such as “learning by doing” and field schools. Likewise, it is necessary from now on to work on the exit strategy, since this forces us to think about community and strategic alliances that hopefully allow us to gain the time and resources that have been lost due to the COVID 19 pandemic.</i>
GEF Operational Focal Point			

¹⁷ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	MS	MS	The MTR completed in August 2020 concluded that while the project was highly relevant according to national policies, delivery had been below expectations and an action plan was developed to put the project back on track by its new closing date (June 2022). While the project has advanced in the implementation of the action plan, the COVID pandemic has delayed field activities and participatory processes. Additional technical support is being provided by FAO's nutrition team in HQ to ensure application of FAO/INFOOD standards. As we enter the last year of implementation, the project will focus on its exit strategy to ensure sustainability of the results obtained.
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5. Environmental and social safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to be drawn up)

This section of the PIR describes the progress made towards meeting the approved MAA plan, where appropriate. Note that only projects with moderate or high E&S risk, approved as of June 2015, should have submitted an ESM plan / table with the endorsement of the CEO. This does not apply to low risk projects. Add recommendations to improve ESM plan implementation, when needed

Social and environmental risk impacts identified in CEO endorsement	Expected Mitigation Measures	Actions taken during this fiscal year	Remaining actions to take	Responsibility
EAS 1: Natural Resources Management				
Climate change can threaten nutritionally rich local crops due to lack of adaptation to changing environmental conditions, including increased stress, derived from droughts, floods, diseases and pests.	A) A first participatory species selection during project preparation was based on criteria agri-environmental, including its tolerance to biotic and abiotic factors.	The species prioritized by the project and selected in a participatory manner by the communities have as their first selection parameter adaptability and resistance to climate variability.	Selection of seeds (harvest) to maintain the wealth of genetic material.	Project technical staff. Producing families.

		<p>Monitor the seeds and seedlings of the species selected and prioritized by the project that were delivered to producer families for their conservation and production.</p>		
	<p>B) The climatic data provided by the National Service of Hydrology and Meteorology (SENHAMI) during the execution of the project, will be superimposed with those of the requirements of the crops in the different stages of their cultivation cycle, to verify which species are better adapted to the impacts of climate change and variability. C. If more reliable data and scientific evidence is required, molecular evaluations will be carried out to evaluate tolerance and resistance to the main pests and diseases, through the Research Center D. Other tools will be validated, which have been considered during the phase PPG, through a participatory community process. The most significant are the Mobile Meteorological Stations,</p>	<p>Locally, through a strategic alliance and resource management of the Swiss cooperation, a meteorological station was managed in the high plateau macro-region to collect meteorological data related to the production of Tarwi and other local species.</p>	<p>Analysis of the hydrological behavior in the project intervention areas.</p>	<p>Project technical staff</p>

	which will be located in selected places, relevant to climate change, to monitor humidity, precipitation level, soil characteristics, etc. The Valles macro-region (where a community owns lands that cover ecological niches at various altitudes), could be considered the main pilot site for climate change monitoring.			
EAS 2: Biodiversity, ecosystems and natural habitats				
EAS 3: Plant genetic resources for food and agriculture				
The limited participation of the Ministry of Agriculture, including INIAF (seed bank) would result in lost opportunities for synergies between the two projects. Lack of coordination between in situ and ex situ conservation.	The fundamental importance of collaboration between the relevant technical bodies will be strongly emphasized in planning meetings and by FAO Bolivia and LTU.	Technical assistance for the consolidation and implementation of germplasm banks (universities and research centers), communal seed banks and nurseries of wild species for the production and restoration of areas (in situ and ex situ conservation)	Agreements for the continuity of refreshing of genetic material in the communities through local custodians.	Project technical staff. Producers and local authorities for its correct implementation
EAS 4: Animal - livestock and aquatic - genetic resources for food and agriculture				
EAS 5: Pest and pesticide management				
EAS 6: Involuntary resettlement and displacement				
EAS 7: Trabajo decente				

Agrobiodiversity products have difficulty entering the market and competition with other food products, resulting in little increase in income for farmers.	Market research will be completed to guide product selection and information and awareness campaign. Through the "Participatory Marketing Approach", agrobiodiversity products will be sold to school feeding programs, providing a more secure source of income for farmers.	Asistencia técnica continua en los emprendimientos para consolidar los planes de producción y de negocios en los emprendimientos (nuevos y en operación) para la producción comercialización de productos de la agrobiodiversidad.	Culminación de los planes de producción y de negocios para su validación y entrega a autoridades (municipales y sociales) para su implementación.	Especialistas en Transformación y Producción de las macroregiones para la formulación de los planes de producción y comercialización. Productores y autoridades locales para su correcta implementación
Lack of political will for the effective integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for human consumption in the regulatory frameworks in force in the country.	There will be permanent coordination between the different national and sub-national authorities to promulgate these regulations and constant intersectoral work accompanied by training and sensitization of decision makers.	Faced with the elections of new authorities at the national and subnational levels, the project was presented to the different elected authorities to strengthen the relationship between the project and the new authorities to maintain the actions and the commitment to carry them out for the benefit of the population.	Meet the project goals presented to the new authorities	Project technical team. Local authorities
EAS 8: Gender equality				
EAS 9: Indigenous peoples and cultural heritage				
Project technicians may be unable to gain the trust and commitment of the communities involved, resulting in poor absorption of the information and training provided by the project.	The project will work with local organizations that understand the socioeconomic and cultural aspects of the local communities in each macro-region, promoting the participation of women, organizations that represent	Social organizations and indigenous peoples (Chaco and Trópico Macroregion) are part of the actions and take ownership of new practices for the conservation, production and	Maintain active participation of women in training and decision-making processes.	Specialists in Transformation and Production of the macro-regions for the formulation of production and marketing plans.

	indigenous communities and civil society.	consumption of agrobiodiversity, respecting their beliefs, uses and customs.	Producer families and local authorities for its correct implementation
New ESS Risks That Have Emerged During This Fiscal Year			

En caso de que el proyecto no incluyó un Plan de ESM en la etapa de aprobación del CEO, indique si el Riesgo ambiental y social la clasificación sigue siendo válida; si no, ¿cuál es la nueva clasificación y explicar.

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at the CEO approval stage, indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain.

General classification of project risk (in project presentation)	Indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid. If not, what is the new classification and explain.
M	The environmental and social risk according to the PRODOC presented is medium.

Please report if any complaints were received in accordance with FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being addressed or has been addressed.
N/A

6. Risks

Environmental and Social Safeguards (Under the responsibility of the LTO)

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ¹⁸ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Riesgo Bajo	<p>The impact that the project generates at the environmental and social level is low because the project's objectives are aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity species found in their natural habitat, taking into account the local knowledge of the communities about the uses of the species in their culture and food, recovering this knowledge in exchange of experiences that strengthen their conservation of local knowledge.</p> <p>The Project promotes the in situ conservation and sustainable use of species threatened by genetic erosion in addition to supporting the rational use of wild species according to the strategies that will be formulated in accordance with a Management Plan and/or production appropriate to the agro-ecological and social conditions of each macro-region.</p>

Please make sure that the below risk table include also Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans.

Risk ratings

RISK TABLE
<p><i>The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation. The <u>Notes</u> column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, as relevant.</i></p>

¹⁸ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

	Risk	Risk rating ¹⁹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁰	Notes from the Project Task Force
1	Planting plans for the 2021-2022 season are modified by the socio-political and health context of the country.	M	Authorizations for field trips and private meetings are being coordinated, in accordance with the procedure established within each Agency, following prioritization and urgency criteria with strategic partners for the delivery of seed or seedlings and their respective follow-up through technical assistance .	Field trips are made taking all biosecurity measures, in trips it is about monitoring plots to obtain as much information as possible and be part of the management and production plans	Given the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, there are restricted exits, reprogramming the 2021-2020 sowing to the current management with the communities and municipalities where the previous campaign was not carried out.

¹⁹ GEF Risk ratings: Low, Medium, Substantial or High

²⁰ If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation. For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period".

	Risk	Risk rating ¹⁹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁰	Notes from the Project Task Force
2	The collection of phenological development data, productive data on yields related to the 2019, 2020, 2021 campaign have difficulties for some areas where there are restrictions due to the Sanitary Emergency	M	Missions are being coordinated within the Agency to go out into the field, prioritizing activities for data collection. Likewise, it is coordinating with local authorities to collect information on the necessary production in field tickets.	It has coordinated with leading producers and young people to collect data in the field and have the necessary information for the preparation of plans and documents related to agrobiodiversity.	The Health Emergency in the Country due to Covid 19 has considerably delayed the planned activities for both training and data reporting. There are macro-regions that are within the area with the highest incidence of contagion where technical teams have difficulty mobilizing.
3	Changes in the priorities of public institutions and social organizations may affect financial agreements and commitments for the implementation of the project, due to the current COVID 19 context.	M	Remember, strengthen and validate the involvement agreements between the different public and social institutions with the project carried out in previous administrations. From the development of new strategies to achieve the goals proposed by the project in this management.	Contacts are being established with the institutions to analyze the possibilities of continuing the activities.	The reallocation of resources due to the health emergency and the increasing level of incidence of COVID19 is changing the priorities of investment and activities by public institutions and social organizations
4	Changes in technical staff and authorities due to the elections made	M	Presentation to the newly elected and technical authorities of the public sector of the progress and goals of the project to strengthen communication channels between the new authorities and FAO technical teams.	Meetings have been established to present the project to the new authorities and technicians of the municipalities.	

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

FY2019 rating	FY2020 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2020 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
M	M	<p>The levels of coordination with other local public authorities (Ministries and Autonomous Municipal Governments) and authorities of social organizations must be improved and strengthened to give continuity to the programmed actions of the project.</p> <p>The strategic partners and allies are concerned that the trend of those infected by Covid-19 will increase and all the activities programmed in the year will be paralyzed.</p> <p>The project is adjusting strategies that allow the activities to continue to be carried out to achieve results in the most efficient way in the current global context, avoiding COVID 19 infections and with the biosafety measures and protocols established by the organization.</p>

7. Adjustments to Project Strategy

Please report any adjustments made to the project strategy, as reflected in the results matrix, in the past 12 months²¹

Mid Term Revision Recommendations or MTR	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
<p>Recommendation 1: The Project requires a redefinition of indicators and a territorial targeting within each macro-region. For this, it is advisable to carry out a realistic analysis of the possibility of achieving the products and pending goals of all the results. Once the exercise has been carried out, a proposal for adjustment and extension should be prepared that is logistically and temporarily feasible, that considers the availability of human and financial resources and the technical feasibility of reaching the new commitments with quality, effectiveness and efficiency.</p>	Yes	<p>MRT's suggestions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a reflection exercise in a participatory way, including the whole team, the FAO national office, the MMAYa and other interested parties. • Assess the possibility of external facilitation of spaces for reflection. • Include the regional office and FAO headquarters (FLO, LTO, others) as guarantees and technical support for the adjustment and extension proposal. • Consider prospective scenarios, identify risks and implement mitigation measures. <p>The scheduling of planning and evaluation meetings held at the end of the month has the purpose of reflecting on the activities carried out and planned, identifying achievements and difficulties in carrying them out where the entire project team participates openly.</p> <p>In response to the recommendation to propose an adjustment and extension of the project, a reformulation of the logical framework was requested, presenting a proposal of the indicators and goals that the project intends to achieve in the remaining period of project execution (the table of adjustments to the project strategy). Likewise, the completion of the project in June 2022 was considered.</p>
<p>Recommendation 2: In order to facilitate the collection and consolidation of information regarding the progress of indicators and beneficiary groups, systematizing lessons learned and improving management knowledge and accountability, it would be advisable to strengthen the monitoring system of the project.</p>	Yes	<p>MRT's suggestion is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider specialized technical support (internal or external to FAO) <p>Based on a new monitoring system implemented by the project, the indicators are redefined according to the needs of the project and the readjustment of the logical framework. From this, a new formulation of indicators and means of verification is carried out for the analysis and evaluation of information and the progress of the project.</p>

²¹ Minor adjustments to project outputs can be made during project inception. Significant adjustments can be made only after a mid-term review/evaluation or supervision missions. The changes need to be discussed with the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, then approved by the whole Project Task Force and endorsed by the Project Steering Committee.

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<p>Recommendation 3: As a measure to consolidate results, multiply the possibilities of the effects and increase the visibility of the Project, it would be convenient to accelerate the implementation of the national information system. Process that should be accompanied by capacity building in the public institutions for its autonomous management once the Project ends</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Through the hiring of the Systems specialist, the project has designed the National Information System to compile and reflect the achievements and activities carried out regarding the conservation and production of agrobiodiversity.</p> <p>It is currently in the programming phase of the information modules in the language "mysql" so that the platform does not have problems in its operation, this requested by the Ministry of Environment and Water.</p>
<p>Recommendation 4: As a way of advancing in the assurance of the quality of the processes and results of the Project, it would be advisable to accelerate the implementation of the suggestions made by the team of nutrition specialists of the FAO Regional Office. Especially those related to the homologation of standards for food analysis.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The hiring of an international specialist is planned for the validation of: The taking of samples in the field considering the number of samples needed and their transport; The validation of the laboratories in terms of equipment and analytical procedures; And finally, the interpretation of the results of the agrobiodiversity species.</p> <p>This according to the standards defined in FAO / INFOODS</p>
<p>Recommendation 5: Given the characteristics of the beneficiary groups and the gaps between men and women regarding food security, malnutrition and income, in addition to the fact that a significant number of products consider it, it is highly recommended to design and implement a strategy to address the dimension of gender.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The gender and generational plan was designed and disseminated in coordination with the FAO gender focal points and the technical team of the 5 macro-regions. Likewise, the strategies designed by each macro-region are being operationalized.</p>
<p>Recommendation 6: Considering the good preliminary results and the disposition shown by some departments and municipalities, it would be advisable to deepen the work and articulation in these spaces and in this way promote institutional anchoring of the Project at the local level.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The exchange of local experiences and the systematization of lessons learned are planned to consolidate the information generated by the project and be considered as benchmarks.</p>
<p>Recommendation 7: Along with promoting the consumption of products from agrobiodiversity in the general population and beneficiary communities, it would be advisable to seek agreements on</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Based on the consolidation of producer associations for the transformation and commercialization of agrobiodiversity products, there are plans for business and production plans in parallel. Through these plans the possible markets and the strategy are identified</p>

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commercialization with agencies dependent on the State that ensure minimum volumes of purchase and therefore production.		
Recommendation 8: Associations and producers have developed capacities of the production process, to improve their autonomy, it is recommended to promote a training cycle aimed at strengthening managerial and administrative skills for better management of their ventures.	Yes	It is planned to increase technical assistance in producer associations and producer families, such technical assistance will be focused on strengthening capacities for production, marketing, administration and decision-making with a participatory gender approach for proper management. Said assistance will be evaluated internally by the technical team of each macro-region periodically to make the necessary adjustments so that the assistance is continuous.
Recommendation 9: To expand the possibilities of success of the previous recommendations, it is necessary to generate the corresponding logistical and financial arrangements to allow a greater presence of specialists in the different macro-regions.	Yes	It is being considered that the completion of the project is in June 2022, making the corresponding logistical and financial arrangements to allow the continuity and presence of the specialists in the different macro-regions.

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Outcome 2.2.a. Income generated for men and women (approximately USD 500/year/family representing an annual increase in income of 25%) in the participating communities by production, processing and marketing of agrobiodiversity products and with nutrition labelling, ecotypes from selected crops/plants. Measured through gender-disaggregated surveys among participating families.	Yes	Justification: It was considered that the income of the families in 500 US \$ per year is very high (equivalent to 3,480 Bs per year), this considering that the salary increase by the state to the minimum wage (during the execution of the project 2017-2020) was of 60 Bs per month (equivalent to 720 Bs per year). Therefore, the goal was reduced from US \$ 500 to US \$ 216 of annual revenue growth.
Output 1.1.2 (TARGET) Annual report for 5 macro regions and a 30% increase in available data disaggregated by gender in year 4 of the Project (compared to availability in the baseline in year 2 of the project) on the consumption and analysis of nutritionally food composition rich of agrobiodiversity. In five communities the (ex post) impact of the diversification of diets based on agrobiodiversity has been evaluated		The change made to the product goal is as follows: Database on the physical-chemical composition of foods and nutritional value for 50 prioritized foods (2 communities for each macro-region). Ex-post report (first quarter of 2022 management) on the increase in food consumption from agrobiodiversity (registers at least 18% increase in food consumption) disaggregated by gender in 10 identified communities (2 communities per macro-region and with a participation of at least 50% women).

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<p>disaggregated by gender and shows an increase of at least 20% in the proportion of households or individuals (50% women) that consume food of agrobiodiversity that are part of food groups rich in micronutrients.</p>		<p>Justification: The increase in food consumption from agrobiodiversity is reduced from 20% to 18%. In order to measure this value, the information on a new nutrition baseline was collected during the second semester of the 2020 management, and the results on the increase in food consumption will be reflected in an ex post report carried out during the first quarter of the year. management 2022</p>
<p>Output 1.1.4 (TARGET) Databases of food composition include 50 new food products of selected agrobiodiversity; The agrobiodiversity food composition database is underway, linked to the MMAyA agrobiodiversity resource database and the FAO / INFOODS food composition database for biodiversity readily available to the public.</p>		<p>The change made to the product goal is as follows:</p> <p>Food composition databases include 50 new selected agrobiodiversity food products, based on the FAO / INFOODS international parameters and standards for biodiversity food composition. The agrobiodiversity food composition database is up and running, linked to the MMAyA agrobiodiversity resource database, readily available to the public</p> <p>Justification: Initially, the laboratory analysis of 43 species of agrobiodiversity was carried out, said analyzes were observed from the headquarters by the values obtained and the methodology used for their respective analysis. Consequently, it was recommended to carry out the analyzes of the agrobiodiversity species again, considering the professional support of international specialists. On the other hand, it was specified that said analyzes will not be included in the databases of the FAO / INFOOD system, this because the system collects the information in specific periods of time.</p>
<p>Output 2.1.2 (Indicator) No. of communities that practice in situ conservation through the implementation of 15 comprehensive and sustainable management plans for agrobiodiversity (wild species - selected cultivated), with the participation of at least 60% of women. N ° of communities that receive technical assistance in integral and sustainable management of agrobiodiversity, taking into account the conservation, multiplication of seeds and production. Percentage of community participation in exchanges of experiences on agrobiodiversity conservation practices and / or seed multiplication</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The change made to the product indicator is as follows:</p> <p>No. of communities that receive technical assistance (direct and indirect through exchange of experiences) in comprehensive and sustainable management and that practice in situ conservation through the implementation of Comprehensive and Sustainable Management Plans of agrobiodiversity (wild species - cultivated selected) taking into account the conservation, multiplication of seeds and production, with the participation of at least 60% of women.</p> <p>Justification: The number of plans is too high to fulfill in the duration of the project.</p>
<p>Output 2.1.2 (TARGET) At least 50 communities practice in situ conservation through 15 Management Plans for the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity (fauna, crops and wild relatives) (with at least 60% participation of women), taking into</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The change made to the product goal is as follows:</p> <p>At least 20 communities practice in situ conservation through 8 Management Plans and / or Production Plans for the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity (fauna, crops and wild relatives), with at least 60% participation of women, taking into account Counseling on nutrition and resistance to climatic variability counts.</p>

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account nutrition advice and resistance to climatic variability.		Justification: the reduction of the plans from 15 to 8 management and / or production plans depends on the duration of the project. Currently, that amount is under development, so it is more feasible to complete these plans in the remaining execution period.
Output 2.1.5 (Indicator) Permanent Monitoring Center focused on selected species of cultivated and wild varieties, guaranteeing continuous monitoring of established genetic and climatic trends.	Yes	The change made to the product indicator is as follows: Agrobiodiversity monitoring system linked to the information system focused on selected species of cultivated and wild varieties, guaranteeing continuous monitoring of established genetic and climatic trends. Justification: the monitoring system is planned to be directly anchored in the National Information System of agrobiodiversity belonging to the platform of the Ministry of Environment and Water.
Output 2.1.5 (TARGET) A permanent Monitoring Center	Yes	The change made to the product goal is as follows: Preparation of guidelines, design and implementation of an agrobiodiversity monitoring system. Justification: the permanent monitoring center includes its own infrastructure and specific personnel for its development. Currently, the platform of the Ministry of Environment and Water has its own system that may include an agrobiodiversity monitoring system.
Outcome 2.2a (Indicator) The income of 3,000 farming families (headed either by men or by women) has increased by 25% to US \$ 500 / year / family through the strengthening of productive and marketing capacities including the labeling of agrobiodiversity and nutrition . (Evaluated through ex-ante and ex-post socio-economic surveys disaggregated by gender on the income generation of producers)	Yes	The change made to the indicator is as follows: The income of farming families (headed by men or women) has increased, through the strengthening of productive and marketing capacities, including the labeling of agrobiodiversity and nutrition. (Evaluated through ex-ante and ex-post socio-economic surveys disaggregated by gender on the income generation of producers) Justification: the number of families is reduced from 3,000 to 2,300 families because this number of families is the actual number that the project covers. Likewise, it was considered that the income of families in 500 US \$ per year is very high (equivalent to 3,480 Bs per year), this considering that the salary increase by the state to the minimum wage (during the execution of the project 2017-2020) was of 60 Bs per month (equivalent to 720 Bs per year). Therefore, the goal was reduced from US \$ 500 to US \$ 216 of annual revenue growth.
Outcome 2.2a (Target) The income of 3,000 farming families (headed by men or women) has increased by 25% to US \$ 500 / year / family through the strengthening of productive and marketing capacities including the labeling of agrobiodiversity and nutrition		The change made to the goal is as follows: The income of 2,300 farming families (men and women) has increased by approximately US \$ 216 / year / family (representing a 5% increase in annual income), through the strengthening of productive capacities, transformation and marketing, including the labeling of agrobiodiversity and nutrition.

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		<p>Justification: the number of families is reduced from 3,000 to 2,300 families because this number of families is the actual number that the project covers.</p> <p>Likewise, it was considered that the income of families in 500 US \$ per year is very high (equivalent to 3480 Bs per year), this considering that the salary increase by the state to the minimum wage (during the execution of the 2017-2020 project) was of 60 Bs per month (equivalent to 720 Bs per year). Therefore, the goal was reduced from US \$ 500 to US \$ 216 of annual revenue growth</p>
<p>Outcome 2.2b (Indicator) At least 1,000 hectares with agrobiodiversity production standards and nutrition labels (monitored through the application of the GEF BD-2 monitoring tool). The associated Ministries undertake to facilitate the extension to an additional area of 2,500 hectares by the end of the project.</p>	Yes	<p>The change made to the indicator is as follows:</p> <p>No. hectares with agrobiodiversity production standards and nutrition labels (monitored through the application of the GEF BD-2 monitoring tool). The associated Ministries undertake to facilitate the extension to an additional area of 2,500 hectares through the proposal of the National Agrobiodiversity Program.</p> <p>Justification: The indicator was reconditioned based on the 2,500 hectares, focusing it on the National Agrobiodiversity Program that is in the analysis phase by the authorities for its implementation.</p>
<p>Outcome 2.2b (Target) At least 1000 hectares with agrobiodiversity production standards and nutrition labels monitored through the application of the GEF BD-2 tracking tool. Associated ministries are committed to facilitating the extension to 2,500 additional hectares.</p>	Yes	<p>The change made to the product goal is as follows:</p> <p>At least 1000 hectares with agrobiodiversity production standards and nutrition labels monitored through the application of the GEF BD-2 tracking tool. Through agreements, the associated Ministries undertake to facilitate the extension to 2,500 additional hectares in the proposal of the National Agrobiodiversity Program.</p> <p>Justification: The goal was reconditioned based on 2,500 hectares, focusing it on the National Agrobiodiversity Program, which is in the analysis phase by the authorities for its implementation.</p>

Adjustments to Project Time Frame

If the duration of the project, the project work schedule, or the timing of any key events such as project start up, evaluations or closing date, have been adjusted since project approval, please explain the changes and the reasons for these changes. The Budget Holder may decide, in consultation with the PTF, to request the adjustment of the EOD-NTE in FPMIS to the current start of operations providing a sound justification.

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project Extension	<p>Original NTE: January 2020 Revised NTE: June 2022 (subject to proposed date in MRT)</p> <p>Justification:</p> <p>Considering that the implementation of the project in technical terms began in 2017, but due to the terms of the results of the previous executors (EMAGUA) the delay in technical execution increased even more, it is important to note that the project has started with a gap and a lack of understanding of the desired scope. In the second half of 2018, the project was transferred to FAO's supervision and technical assistance for implementation, in which the technical team began to reorganize. However, not all the personnel needed for field work were available during this period.</p> <p>On the other hand, it should be mentioned that the spread of the covid-19 pandemic, field activities were paralyzed, in compliance with the health obligations issued by the central government and the organization of nations units to protect the health of the population and of the personnel in charge of the execution of the project. Taking into account the above, the proposal of an extension period of the project (to June 2022) is aimed not only at the fulfillment of the results as a project, but also that it is sustainable over time through the involvement and articulation of the actors. local (producers and community members) and authorities (National, Subnational and social levels) so that they become the true executors and legislators of the resources for the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity in the different macro-regions.</p> <p>Finally, it is important to consider that the goals proposed by the project are large, considering that the work with cultivated and wild species began with the revaluation of knowledge about their diet and their conservation. This in turn influences the sustainable use of its agrobiodiversity resources for family consumption and also affects marketing, increasing family income.</p>

Adjustments to Project Time Frame

If the duration of the project, the project work schedule, or the timing of any key events such as project start up, evaluations or closing date, have been adjusted since project approval, please explain the changes and the reasons for these changes. The Budget Holder may decide, in consultation with the PTF, to request the adjustment of the EOD-NTE in FPMIS to the actual start of operations providing a sound justification.

8. Stakeholder Engagement

Report on Stakeholder Engagement Progress, Challenges, and Results (as described in Stakeholder Engagement Plan included in CEO Endorsement / Approval (where applicable))		
There is the following table of partners and actors of the project		
Stakeholders List (in Spanish)	Category 1	Participation mechanism
Gobierno Autónomo Departamental de Pando	Public Institution	Inter-institutional cooperation agreement between the MMAyA to catalyze the project
Universidad Amazónica de Pando	Public University	Inter-institutional cooperation agreement between the MMAyA to catalyze the Project. He is part of the Scientific Technical Committee of the Project.
Centro de Investigación para la Producción Amazónica - CIPA	Post graduate center	Inter-institutional cooperation agreement, provides environments for project offices and is the focal point of the Amazon macro-region.
Gobierno Autónomo Regional del Chaco	Public Institution	Interinstitutional cooperation agreement. Signature of the agreement in process. It provides environments for project offices and is constituted as the Chaco Focal Point Macroregion.
Facultad de Agronomía de la Universidad Mayor de San Andrés	Public University	Technical support, part of the Scientific Technical Committee of the Project.
CT - CONAN Comité Técnico Consejo Nacional de Alimentación y Nutrición	Multisectorial Platform	MMAyA and the Project are part of TC CONAN, coordinated joint actions to improve food and nutrition in the areas of action.
INLASA - Instituto Nacional de Laboratorios de Salud	Analysis Laboratory	Agreement for the analysis of the nutritional composition of foods from agrobiodiversity. Provision of information on the food composition table
Dirección Nacional de Alimentación y Nutrición Ministerio de Salud	Public Institution	Consulting on nutritional baseline research and recovery methodologies; technical support and training for the Project staff in the areas of nutrition and collection of laboratory samples
Centro Internacional de la Papa - CIP - Oficina Bolivia	Research Center	Technical support in the training of technical personnel, technical support in the identification of native potato varieties.
Centro de Investigación de la Quinua y Cultivos Andinos Kiphakiphani	Productive Organization	Technical-scientific information support, participation in the Technical Scientific Committee of the Project.
Gobiernos municipales de áreas de intervención en las 5 macroregiones	Public Institution	They participate with technical support; facilitate work environments; participate

		in the identification and validation of species; as co-organizers of fairs.
INIAP - Instituto Nacional de Innovación Agropecuario y Forestal	Public Institution	Support and training in database management; participation of technicians as facilitators in workshops and fairs in each of the macro-regions. Agreements in Pando.
Ministerio de Salud, Ministerio de Culturas	Public Institution	Co-organizer of the First Fair, Workshop on Biocultural Diversity, Corn and Healthy Life.
APMT - Autoridad Plurinacional de la Madre Tierra	Public Institution	Coordination of activities to co-organize fairs, educational workshops within the framework of biodiversity conservation and resilience to climate change
IBMETRO - Instituto Boliviano de Metrología	Public Institution	Coordination of activities related to productive undertakings linked to training and research.
UASFX - Universidad Autónoma San Francisco Xavier	Public University	Coordination in research related to agrobiodiversity species in conservation and / or central sustainable use of Sucre and unit in Monteagudo
Instituto Superior Tecnológico de Monteagudo	Technical Education Center	Coordination in innovation of processed products of agrobiodiversity species in the Chaco
UTO - Universidad Técnica de Oruro	Public University	Coordination of research related to agrobiodiversity species in conservation and / or sustainable use and transformation.
IATF- Universidad Autónoma Tomás Frías	Public University	Coordination of research and transformation processes in Palqui
PRODII - Programa de Desarrollo Integral Interdisciplinario	Local NGO	Coordination in the ecological certification and conformation of the SPG Ayllu Panacachi
25 Asociaciones de productores -6 Asociaciones macroregión Amazonia -5 Asociaciones macroregión Trópico -4 Asociaciones macroregión Altiplano -4 Asociaciones macroregión Chaco -6 Asociaciones macroregión Valles	Social Organizations	Technical support in the training of technical personnel, technical support in the identification of native potato varieties. Technical assistance in the production and commercialization of agrobiodiversity products. Support in business plans and / or readjustment of the association

9. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable)

Was a gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assessment conducted at the formulation or implementation stages? Please briefly indicate gender differences here.?

In the mid-term evaluation of the Agrobiodiversity project, important observations were made, in order to consolidate a coherent strategy of gender intervention in the Agrobiodiversity Project. In this sense, a diagnosis was made in the five macro-regions of intervention of the Project, developed from four main approaches and framed in the gender equality policies of the GEF and the FAO: Free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples; Gender approach considering the opportunities that men and women have; Generational approach recognizing that girls, boys, adolescents and young people have different needs from adults; Finally, the intersectionality approach addressing the ways in which racism, patriarchy, class oppression and other systems of discrimination create inequalities towards women.

Among the results and gaps found there are:

- Most women do not have access to land (Men are the owners in most cases).
- Women are mostly in charge of the sale and marketing of the production. However, men decide on the use of money.
- Women receive little or no technical training unlike men who participate in more training.
- Women do not usually make decisions and young women are not taken into account, unlike men who occupy more hierarchical positions and are decision makers.

Does the M&E system have data disaggregated by gender? How does the project track results and gender impacts?

The Monitoring and Evaluation system has matrices for the compilation of information on the activities carried out based on 2 sets of monitoring.

- The first set of systematized information is the training carried out by the project to the different groups of identified beneficiaries (Producers, Producer Associations, Transformation and Marketing Units, Municipal Technical Units, Technicians and Public Authorities). The information requested from the person trained in this set is broken down by: Gender (Male or Female); Generational group (Young person under 25 or Adult); Characteristics of the trained person (Producer, Technician, Authority or Civil person).
- The second set of information is based on the production of agrobiodiversity in which female heads of household are identified. This information is compared from the information collected in the agro-ecological production systems and in the transformation and commercialization associations, since there is real and quantifiable information on the women who participate and are part of said systems and associations.

Does the project staff have gender expertise?

It has the focal support of Patricia Amatller (Gender Specialist in FAO Bolivia) and the technical support of Augusto Yañez (Specialist in Masculinities in FAO Bolivia) in technical assistance and collaboration for the inclusion of gender issues for the development of actions in each macro-region of the project.

If possible, please indicate in which result area (s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

-To reduce gender gaps in access and control of natural resources, the macro-regions have the initiative that the beneficiaries for the delivery of seeds and seedlings are delivered mostly to women.

-In increasing participation and decision-making by women, the strategy is to include in the different training activities, technical assistance and access to technology for the conservation of biodiversity and livelihoods, productive enterprises and the marketing support.

-It is planned that the producer associations include the participation of women from the collection, transformation, commercialization and decision-making. Promoting gender equality in such activities provides equal opportunities for planning and resource management. Consequently, the access of women and young people to productive assets is guaranteed.

-It has been identified to raise awareness through the ATERs to highlight the role of women in the conservation and use of Agrobiodiversity, where it is mainly women who have continued to transmit their practices, their knowledge about the productive and natural environment of agrobiodiversity, in addition to the management of animals and livestock activities. Consequently, agrobiodiversity is a means to promote family economy, food security and the empowerment of women.

On the other hand, of the 25 projects supported by the project in the 5 macro-regions, at least 3 of them are made up of women entrepreneurs who consider the added value of their products important to improve their income and contributions to the family economy. and they lose from their culture the food they were for generations

10.Indigenous Peoples Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples involved in the project? How? Please briefly explain.

Indigenous peoples were included in the project, because they are the managers and breeders of agrobiodiversity. It works with Quechua and Aymara communities in the Andean area and mesothermal valleys, in the Chaco with the Guaraní people, in the tropics with the Chiquitano people and in the Amazon with the Esse Ejjas, Baures, Cavineños, Pacahuaras and Tacanas peoples (department of Pando and Beni). The mechanism of inclusion of indigenous peoples was established through the preliminary exploration of areas to prioritize to intervene in the conservation of cultivated and wild species, taking factors such as: native species of Bolivia, specific abundance, traditional use by the peoples indigenous peoples, with limited support from governmental and non-governmental entities.

The reactivation of administrative and capacity-building processes to obtain Agroecological Certification from Participatory Guarantee Systems (SPG) is well received by the community members of the different macro-regions, because community organizational structures must be created with capabilities to carry out the certification process. The SPGs in the certification process are described below.

- Altiplano 4 SPG macroregion in the process of reactivation (JACHA CHARIRI, TOLEDO, SANTIAGO PAMPA and CHALLAPATA BELEN).
- Macroregion Amazonia 1 SPG (AMAZONIA UNIDA - FEDEPAD)
- Chaco 2 SPG macroregion (KKA-IYA and IVIIPO RETANDIVE)
- Macroregion Valles 2 SPG (SAN PEDRO, APROPALQUI and EL PALMAR)

-As of the approval of the field trips in, the activities between different captaincies of the Chaco Macroregion have been resumed, which benefits 4 communities Ingre, Capitanía Macharetí, Yareta and Ibaziriri. In these 4

communities, agrobiodiversity conservation zones and the implementation of "Community Economic Organizations (OECOM)" have been identified in the 4 communities described above. At present there are 2 consolidated OECOM organizations AMANDIA (Ingre) and IBAZIRRIRI, of which the same community members are in charge of carrying out the transformation of Nogal and Algarrobo respectively.

In the Tropic macroregion, 3 associations of indigenous communities have been identified: "Central Indigenous Community of Lomerío" where technical assistance, training in conservation, production and transformation of the custard apple are carried out; On the other hand, the "Central Indigenous of Concepción Communities" develop conservation and production activities for the Chiquitana Almond; Finally, the "Association of Indigenous Communities of San Ignacio de Velasco" receives technical assistance, conservation and production of the Chiquitana Almond.

In the Valles macro-region, the protected area AMNI El Palmar has been identified, in which conservation activities are carried out and taking advantage of forest fruits, mainly Janchicoco, a fruit of the palm tree that, when processed, has a very important nutritional value. In this area, the communities are part of the native Quechua peasant population and are considered members of the Yampara Nation. The technical assistance provided by the project resides in strengthening the capacities for the conservation of agrobiodiversity and in the transformation of the Janchicoco focused on the Transformers Association of Janchicoco El Presto (ATJEP) through the implementation of artisan technology for the bleaching and extraction of oil from Janchicoco for consumption and commercialization by the community members and ATJEP.

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval

Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? List the relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project so far.

The compilation, preparation and validation of good practices are developed in the field by technical teams from the macro-regions, which identify and propose good practices for the conservation and use of agrobiodiversity in different communities.

Currently, the identification of new good practices and lessons learned are in the validation phase by the macro-regions due to the suspension of field trips due to the Covid-19 pandemic. To date, there are manuals of good practices developed and implemented, described below:

- Manual of good manufacturing practices for the processing and harvesting of Brazil nuts.
- Preparation and use of SUPERMAGRO Enriched Biofertilizer.
- Collection and consumption of the fruit of Algarrobo, Guayabilla and Nogal
- Use of ash in the storage of Corn.
- Recovery of native potato seeds.
- Application of good practices in production systems in the Valles region.
- Management of wild ecotypes Achachairú, Almendra Chiquitana, Chirimoya Crespa, Frejol, Ocoró, Pachio and Papaya criolla.

The manuals described above recreate the knowledge from ancestral, local, technical and scientific knowledge for the conservation of agrobiodiversity, according to the characteristics and needs of the producers, creating spaces for dialogue and interaction that support the processes of the communication, facilitating the integration of local knowledge with scientific knowledge, the active participation of community leaders and institutional and organizational actors in decision-making, the generation of synergies, public advocacy, social mobilization and learning.

Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief description of this year's communications successes and challenges.

The communication strategy is focused on promoting, disseminating and raising awareness about the benefits of the integral and sustainable management of agrobiodiversity to improve the nutrition of families in the five macro-regions through the dissemination of economic, social, environmental and nutritional benefits. of process. Likewise, it focuses on carrying out communication activities to support the strengthening of capacities of the organizations of agroecological producers and producers and gatherers of native cultivated and wild species of the five macro-regions. Also, the objective is to develop multimedia communication material to sensitize producers, consumers and consumers about the benefits of the production and consumption of agrobiodiversity products.

As a success in the dissemination of agrobiodiversity in the population, there is the consolidation of a television space provided by the University Television of Pando (TVU Pando) in which, through specialists in the transformation of agrobiodiversity and nutrition, they make known different topics related to food and use of the agrobiodiversity of the Amazon macroregion, this content dissemination is being carried out every Monday at 8:10 am from Monday, April 5 of this administration.

On the other hand, there is a Technical Assistance for Rural Extension. In the 5 macro-regions of the project, each one has themes of Agrobiodiversity and its conservation, The role of women in the conservation of agrobiodiversity, Agrobiodiversity to promote the economy, Food and Nutrition Security (SAN), Empowerment of women and women's access to productive assets. In a first phase, there is a material broadcast on the ACLO radio in Chuquisaca region from November 8, 2020 to date.

Share a human interest story of your project, focusing on how the project has helped improve people's livelihoods while helping to achieve the expected global environmental benefits. Include at least one quote and perspective of the recipient, and also include related photos and photo credits.

Based on the activities for the end of the year, the Annual Family Income evaluations have to be carried out in the 5 macro-regions to determine the increase in the income of the families that benefited from the project.

Likewise, the information is collected to determine the increase in the consumption of agrobiodiversity in families that the project carried out activities.

Provide links to publications, brochures, video materials, related websites, newsletters or other communication resources published on the web.

The following information is a consolidation in virtual media of the information disseminated to the population.

ATER Material - Radio ACLO Chuquisaca

- <https://www.facebook.com/radioaclochuquisaca/videos/398451497995694/>
- <https://www.facebook.com/radioaclochuquisaca/videos/459633978342124/>
- <https://www.facebook.com/radioaclochuquisaca/videos/851853552024236/>
- <https://www.facebook.com/radioaclochuquisaca/videos/3744632955575268/>
- <https://www.facebook.com/radioaclochuquisaca/videos/1460750467464799/>
- <https://www.facebook.com/radioaclochuquisaca/videos/461341121560249/>
- <https://www.facebook.com/radioaclochuquisaca/videos/271618381016194>
- <https://www.facebook.com/radioaclochuquisaca/videos/714534405912579>
- <https://www.facebook.com/radioaclochuquisaca/videos/2835450846714516>
- <https://www.facebook.com/radioaclochuquisaca/videos/882199679248818>
- <https://www.facebook.com/radioaclochuquisaca/videos/782916942337278>
- <https://www.facebook.com/radioaclochuquisaca/videos/858908688299158>
- <https://www.facebook.com/radioaclochuquisaca/videos/126738139424501/>
- <https://www.facebook.com/radioaclochuquisaca/videos/495374354960611/>
- <https://www.facebook.com/radioaclochuquisaca/videos/514400406270467/>

Videoclip – Puntos Móviles Saludables ofrecen alimentos nutritivos en Cobija

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BwWUpE1IjZU>

Espacio televisivo – TVU Pando

- <https://www.facebook.com/watch/live/?v=193210639338526> (Hrs. 1:12:30)
- <https://www.facebook.com/TVUCanal21/videos/311040540428029> (Hrs. 1:21:30)
- <https://www.facebook.com/TVUCanal21/videos/306010891113541> (Hrs. 1:22:30)
- <https://www.facebook.com/TVUCanal21/videos/781256186085755> (Hrs. 1:20:30)
- <https://www.facebook.com/watch/live/?v=4104136089646644> (Hrs. 1:06:30)
- <https://www.facebook.com/watch/live/?v=364110958275277> (Hrs. 1:11:30)
- <https://www.facebook.com/watch/live/?v=2892302754421879> (Hrs. 1:21:00)
- <https://www.facebook.com/watch/live/?v=784734952469169> (Hrs. 1:12:24)

Espacios de noticias en plataformas

- <http://www.fao.org/bolivia/noticias/detail-events/es/c/1270649/>
- <http://www.fao.org/bolivia/noticias/detail-events/fr/c/1193521/>
- <http://www.fao.org/bolivia/noticias/detail-events/es/c/1306351/>
- <http://www.fao.org/bolivia/noticias/detail-events/ru/c/1264400/>
- <http://www.fao.org/bolivia/noticias/detail-events/fr/c/1301278/>
- <http://www.fao.org/bolivia/noticias/detail-events/en/c/1262439/>

Redes sociales

- <https://www.facebook.com/AgrobiodiversidadBol/>
- <https://twitter.com/Agrobiodiversi2>

Does the project have a communication and / or knowledge management focal point? If yes, please provide their names and email addresses.

- The focal point of the commissioned project is:
- Name: Sarezka Tapia
- Email: Sarezka.Tapia@fao.org

12. Innovative Approaches

Please provide a brief description of an innovative²² approach in the project / programme, describe the type (e.g. technological, financial, institutional, policy, business model) and explain why it stands out as an innovation.

Within the innovative processes promoted by the project for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agrobiodiversity, the following experiences identified in the 5 macro-regions that involve local actors stand out:

-In the Altiplano macro-region there is the implementation and start-up of a meteorological station to record monthly meteorological information in the community of Cojata Pampa in the municipality of Puerto Carabuco, this in alliance with the Universidad Mayor de San Andrés, project technicians CIPCA and Technicians of the project in the Altiplano Macroregion. The purpose of this activity is to consolidate climatic information (mainly temperature and precipitation) to generate climograms of the study place to apply them as primary information in agricultural production, thus knowing the availability of water in rainfed crops (without irrigation). Currently there are 2 monthly readings from the meteorological station (since March of this administration).

-In the Amazon macroregion it has been identified that the primary transformation of Asai to obtain fresh pulp of the species has the purpose of offering a high quality product to the market, as a result of the effort of personnel trained in industrial and commercial processes promoting sustained growth in sales and influencing the income of the associates. Currently the associations are in the process of certifying the transformed products (Trinchera, ASICOPTA and AFIIIPA).

-On the other hand, there is a television space on the University Television of Pando (TVU-Pando) in which the qualities and benefits of agrobiodiversity are broadcast live, from nutritional advice and methods of preparing agrobiodiversity species for a Complementary feeding by the project specialists, this diffusion has been carried out every Monday at approximately 8:00. The dissemination has been carried out since the month of April of this management, this space is well received by the community who transmit their questions to the specialists.
<https://www.facebook.com/TVUCanal21/videos/781256186085755> (Hrs. 1:21:10 - 1:37:35)

▣ In the Chaco macro-region, they carry out technological innovations for the transformation of the Algarrobo, where 3 teams were implemented for the preparation of the Algarrobo. The first technology is a carob pod washing machine by which the impurities present in the pods are eliminated in batches. On the other hand, a Pod Roaster Oven was implemented to remove impurities from the Carob tree through heat. In addition, a vibrating sieve was introduced for the Carob Flour, thus having selective products with a Fine Carob Flour consistency.

-In the Tropic Macroregion there is technical support at the municipal institutional level for the enactment of municipal laws for the "Creation of the Municipal Food and Nutrition Council" in 5 Municipalities (San Ignacio de Velasco, El Torno, Concepción, San Antonio de Lomerio and San Carlos), the creation of these councils has the purpose of promoting healthy eating habits within the jurisdiction of the municipality, based on the selection, purchase, preparation and consumption of healthy foods, in addition to prohibiting the sale of unhealthy foods in educational establishments.

-In the Valles macro-region, artisanal technology was introduced such as the Janchicoco "Blanqueadora" and "Artisan Oil Extractor". The purpose of the bleach is to clean or polish the shell of the coconut fruit because it has a dark brown membrane, consequently, the bleach polishes the shell and presents the fruit's own white coloration and is ready for packaging and its direct marketing. On the other hand, a piston type equipment was introduced

²² Innovation is defined as *doing something new or different in a specific context that adds value*

for oil extraction, initially the equipment was to split the Janchicoco eliminating the technique of extraction of the fruit with stone causing bruises or complete loss of the fruit, the implementation of a piston to be able to extract the fruit of the coconut was successful, that when performing the exercise with the other coconuts it was seen that increasing the strength of this equipment became a perfect extractor of oil from the fruit.

13. Possible impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the project

Please indicate any involvement of the Covid-19 pandemic in the activities and progress of the project. Highlight the adaptation measures taken to continue with the implementation of the project.

The COVID-2019 crisis in Bolivia began on March 10, 2020, initiating the first measures on March 17, 2020. The project was in the telework mode, so the different scheduled activities were of cabinet through meetings by virtual platforms (Zoom, Teams, WhatsApp and phone calls). The disadvantage of this virtual modality resides in that the producer families do not have the necessary technology and access to the internet (due to the low internet coverage and the cost it represents), so technical assistance in the conservation of agrobiodiversity , transformation of agrobiodiversity into processed products and the collection of field information was intermittent. Likewise, calls via cell phone and telephone, due to the weak signal that the communication has, is not fluid and clear.

Can the results / outputs still be achieved within the project period?

-Before the second wave (January and February 2021), the project has interrupted field trips and focused on the preparation of theoretical documents. However, these documents need to collect information from the field and be validated by the same population so that the information is as accurate as possible.

-On the other hand, as of April, strategic face-to-face meetings were scheduled with partners and beneficiaries, this means making a comprehensive analysis of the context, the territory, the field expertise, the strategies to apply and thus have a work program to meet the objectives set in the project during this management, field trips are governed by criteria of prioritization and urgency, to comply with technical assistance and rescheduling of activities.

Will the MTR or TE project schedule be affected / delayed?

-In view of the third wave in different regions of Bolivia (from April to June) and the growing trend of infections in different regions, there is concern that technical field personnel and producer families will be infected with covid-19. Consequently, they have complications in their health, there is a postponement of activities in risk areas and field technical assistance is completely paralyzed.

Likewise, it should be mentioned that according to the mid-term evaluation, the completion of the project is recommended and the final evaluation is developed in June 2022.

What is the impact of COVID-19 on project beneficiaries, staff, etc.?

-The negative impact of COVID-19 on the beneficiaries resides in the commercialization of agrobiodiversity products (field production and transformed), this because the demand for agrobiodiversity products was reduced with the closure of local markets, this affects family income directly.

-Another negative impact found is the concern and annoyance of the beneficiaries, social authorities and local authorities to paralyze the activities for the benefit of the population and the different municipalities.

Are there good practices and lessons learned to share?

Initially, the context of the meeting and that of the participants must be understood due to the problem of the pandemic because there are restrictions in both directions (restrictions on field trips for officials by the FAO organization and the beneficiaries who live far from the connection points or have symptoms of the disease) The main difficulties for the implementation of virtual meetings reside in the appointment of a day and an effective time, in which the person enters the session. On the other hand, because the beneficiaries do not have enough technology to participate in the meeting and in many regions there is no coverage (or signal) to connect to the meeting.

The solution to this problem was to concentrate the beneficiary population in small groups in points where the technology and coverage exist to be able to participate in the planning and training meetings.

14. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²³	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2021	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	General Direction of Biodiversity and Protected Areas - EMAGUA	Subsidy, Soft loan, Hard loan, Collateral, in cash, Other.	250.000 \$us	237,395 \$us	223,602	
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	Ministry of Environment and Water (MMAyA)	Bioculture Project - In kind	8.528.030 \$us	787.572 \$us	787,572	
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	AUTONOMOUS REGIONAL GOVERNMENT OF CHACO		3.517.991 \$us	2.757,002 \$us	2,753,443	
FAO	MULTILATERAL AGENCIES		1.379.000 \$us	3.533,932 \$us	3,389,820	
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS	National Committee on Competitiveness and Productivity of the		440.000 \$us		0	

²³ Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

	Quinoa Production Chain (CONACOPROQ)					
PUBLIC UNIVERSITY	UN. AMAZONICA PANDO	In kind		89.601 \$us	87,000	
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	CT- CONAN/Health	In kind		10,834 \$us	9,182	
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	INIAF/UC- CENAPE/IBMETRO/AMNI EL PALMAR	In kind		5.725 \$us	5,725	
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Sub-national governments – Macro- regions	In kind		134.969 \$us	103,927	
PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTES	Universities / Academy	In kind		51,977 \$us	39,283	
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	NGOs / FOUNDATIONS	In kind		26,579 \$us	19,826	
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS	Producer Associations / Civil Society	In kind		50,530 \$us	17,599	
	TOTAL		14.115.021 \$us	7.686,116 \$us	7,436,979	

Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. **DO Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS)** - Project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”); **Satisfactory (S)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings); **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits); **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)** - Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives); **Unsatisfactory (U)** - Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits); **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)** - The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

Implementation Progress Rating – Assess the progress of project implementation. **IP Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS):** Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice”. **Satisfactory (S):** Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. **Moderately Satisfactory (MS):** Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU):** Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action. **Unsatisfactory (U):** Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan. **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):** Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.