



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2022 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

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1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Latin America and the Caribbean
Country (ies):	Bolivia
Project Title:	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agro-biodiversity to Improve Human Nutrition in Five Macro Eco-regions
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/BOL/046/GFF
GEF ID:	4577
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity
Project Executing Partners:	Ministry of Environment and Water (Vice Ministry of Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change and Forest Development); and Ministry of Rural Development and Lands
Project Duration (years):	6 years
Project coordinates:	-Altiplano Macro region [X: 781313, Y: 7957530, Altitude: 4295 masl] -Amazon Macro region [X: 524577, Y: 8780202, Altitude: 244 masl] -Chaco Macro region [X: 399309, Y: 7816694, Altitude: 1254 masl] -Tropical Macro region [X: 461278, Y: 8022121, Altitude: 560 masl] -Valleys Macro region [X: 348110, Y: 7831115, Altitude: 1877 masl] (NB. Worksheet – GEODECODING – updated with all locations)

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	April 16, 2014
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	January 14, 2016
Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	December 31 st , 2020
Revised project implementation end date (if approved) ²	December 31 st , 2022

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	Total FMAN	2,600,000.00 USD
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc³:	Total Co-financing	14,115,021.00 USD
	- EMAGUA & DGBAP	250,000.00 USD
	- MMAyA – BIOCULTURE PROGRAMME	8,528,030.00 USD
	- CHACO REGIONAL AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT	3,517,991.00 USD
	- THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF QUINOA TRADERS AND FARMERS (CONACOPROQ)	440,000.00 USD
	- FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)	1,379,000.00 USD

¹ As per FPMIS

² If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF CU.

³ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2022 (USD)⁴:	2,522,305 USD
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2022⁵	8,966,425 USD

M&E Milestones

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	June 24, 2022
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	June 2020
Actual Mid-term review date (when it is done):	August 2020
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date⁷:	June 2022
Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	Updated BD-GEF Tracking Tool See Annex [BD-Tracking TOOL]

Overall ratings

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

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	Low (L)
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Status

Implementation Status (1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	FINAL PIR
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⁴ For DEX projects, the GEF Coordination Unit will confirm the final amount with the Finance Division in HQ. For OPIM projects, the disbursement amount should be provided by Execution Partners.

⁵ Please refer to the section 12 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

⁶ The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2nd PIR, around half-point between EOD and NTE. The MTR report in English should be submitted to the GEF Secretariat within 4 years of the CEO Endorsement date.

⁷ The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
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2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective)

(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹¹
Administer and use agro-biodiversity sustainably to improve food and nutrition security by ensuring Indigenous and local communities' access to a nutritious and diversified diet through	Outcome 1.1 Increasingly available and easily accessible data on agro-biodiversity, food consumption and local native crop species resilient to climate change	1,000 new documents / data gathered and uploaded to the National Information System of native agro-biodiversity, nutritional value and capacity to adapt to climate change	There are no easily accessible data or systematized centralized information about agro-biodiversity related to food consumption and resistance to climate change	-	1,000 new documents / data gathered and inserts to the National Information System of native agro-biodiversity, nutritional values and adaptability to climate change	1,105 documents gathered and inserted to the National Information System of Agro-biodiversity available on the Plurinational State of Bolivia Ministry of the Environment and Water (MMAyA) servers National Information System of Agro-biodiversity available on the MMAyA servers and the following webpages:	HS

⁸ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic Co-benefits as well.

¹¹ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory (HS)**, **Satisfactory (S)**, **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)**, **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)**, **Unsatisfactory (U)**, and **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)**.

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.							
Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹¹
the in situ conservation and sustainable scaling up of the production of ecotypes of plants/crops selected for their nutrition values and adaptability to local climate variability and scenarios, and links to the market boosted by agro-biodiversity and nutritional labelling	grouped from the macro-regions policy makers, consumers and local communities					Agro-biodiversity – SIRH (siarh.gob.bo) Configuración de Sistema - MMAyA - SIARH and MMAyA - SIARH - Sistema de Información Ambiental and de Recursos Hídricos (FAO Project ID) Pass Projectfao2022)	
	Outcome 2.1 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	Experiences have been identified on in situ conservation of agro-biodiversity species which must be systematized	There are some unrelated agro-biodiversity conservation in situ experiences at the sites selected by the project that have not been systematized	-	In situ conservation of the selected species practiced on 6 000 hectares. 15 000 hectares have been identified to replicate the experience in the Agro-biodiversity Management Plans. The related ministries will be committed to implementing the plans.	Total surface area of 67,093.16 ha is being conserved in situ. 66,337 ha covered in 9 Integrated Management Plans in 31 communities whose agro-biodiversity will be conserved and managed: <u>Castaña (Bertholletia excelsa Bonpl)</u> , <u>majo (Oenocarpus bataua)</u> , <u>Asaí (Euterpe precatoria Mart.)</u> , <u>Guapurú (Myrciaria cauliflora)</u> , <u>Sahuinto (Myrcianthes pungens)</u> , <u>Cupesí (Prosopis alba)</u> , <u>Mistol (Ziziphus mistol)</u> , <u>Chirimoya Crepa (Annona squamosa)</u> , <u>Nogal (Juglans boliviana)</u> <u>Janchicoco (Parajubaea torallyi)</u> ,	HS

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.							
Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹¹
	by the end of the project through its expansion)					<p>Almendra Chiquitana (<i>Dipteryx alata</i>).</p> <p>756.16 ha conserved <i>in situ</i> by planting agro-biodiversity species in 97 communities (255 ha in the 2019 campaign and 501.16 ha in the 2020 campaign)</p> <p>217,876 ha identified for integrated and sustainable management in the National Sustainable Management of Agro-biodiversity Programme in 357 communities in 96 municipalities.</p>	
	Outcome 2.2a Income would be generated for men and women (approximately USD 500/year/family representing an annual increase in income of	The income of farming families (headed by men or by women) has increased as a result of strengthening production and marketing capacities, including agro-biodiversity	The average household income is USD 2,000/year/family	-	The income of 2 300 farming families (men and women) has increased by approximately \$ 216/year/family (representing a 5% increase in annual income) as a result of strengthening production, processing and marketing capacities, including agro-biodiversity and nutritional labelling	<p>\$ 316 /year/family average income for 2,660 families at different stages of the production chain.</p> <p>Disaggregated data:</p> <p>a) 26% are processing families (51% women) have seen their income from commercializing their produce increase by an average of \$ 323/year/family</p> <p>b) 74% are families (44% women) that gather and</p>	S

<i>Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.</i>							
Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating¹¹
	25%) in the participating communities for the production, processing and marketing of agro-biodiversity products with nutritional labelling of crop ecotypes/ selected plants.	and nutritional labelling (assessed by means of ex-ante and ex-post socioeconomic surveys, disaggregated by gender, on farmers' income generation)				harvest agro-biodiversity species have seen an average increase in their income of \$ 309/year/family	
	Outcome 2.2b Areas for agro-biodiversity production and nutritional labelling are standardized (monitored through the application of the GEF BD2	N° of hectares under agro-biodiversity production standards and nutritional labelling (monitored through the application of the GEF BD-2 tracking tool) Partner ministries	There are no areas subject to agro-biodiversity and nutritional labelling production standards	-	At least 1 000 hectares under agro-biodiversity production standards and nutritional labelling (monitored through the application of the GEF BD-2 tracking tool) By means of agreements, partner ministries commit to facilitate extension to 2 500 additional hectares in the proposed National Agro-biodiversity Programme	967.17 ha certified as ecological in 75 communities through 7 Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS) that ensure agro-biodiversity species are ecologically produced, fulfilling all requirements as set by the GEF's BD-2 tool to track agro-biodiversity species In addition, as a result of this process, but indirectly, 939.62 ha of family farming	HS

<i>Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.</i>							
Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹¹
	monitoring tool) Partner ministries committed to facilitate the extension of the areas at the end of the project	commit to facilitate extension to an additional area of 2 500 hectares in the proposed National Agro-biodiversity Programme.				(but not of species given priority by the project) have been certified 3,688 ha identified for production in the National Sustainable Management of Agro-biodiversity Programme in 357 communities in 96 municipalities	
	Outcome 3.1 Conserving and Sustainable Measures for the agro-biodiversity are incorporated into agriculture, nutrition, health, education and food security policies, programmes and regulatory frameworks	Measures to conserve and sustainably use the agro-biodiversity incorporated into farming, nutrition, health, education and food security policies, programmes and regulatory frameworks. Scores obtained within the frame of policies that	4 points out of 12 (out of 24) over policy frameworks that incorporate the conservation of agro-biodiversity in the GEF tracking tool		The score of the policy frameworks that incorporates the conservation of agro-biodiversity in the GEF monitoring tool increases to 10 (from 12 possible points)	17 public policies passed by the relevant authority - When assessing the COMAN laws, the GEF BD-2 tracking tool scored 4 out of 6 -Biodiversity mentioned in policy -There is specific legislation -Legislation is being implemented -Legislation is monitored	HS

<i>Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.</i>							
Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating¹¹
		incorporate agro-biodiversity and conservation monitored using the GEF BD-2 tracking tool rises to 10 (of a possible 12 points)					
	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 personnel,	30% (50% women) working in the institutions, consumers and farmers, who were targeted by the awareness-raising campaigns and training courses are aware of the nutritional benefits of local agro-biodiversity, as measured by two studies divided by	Little awareness in Bolivia of agro-biodiversity as a resource for food and nutrition security No interest from local institutions or communities in training on the links between agro-biodiversity conservation and food and nutrition security	-	30% of institutional personnel (50% women), consumers and farmers targeted by the awareness-raising campaigns and training courses are aware of the nutritional benefits of the local agro-biodiversity, measured by two surveys of a sample group divided by gender group, showing the level of awareness among the groups targeted by the awareness-raising campaign and those that participated in the training courses in the 9 departments of Bolivia.	According to the 2022 Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) study on agro-biodiversity, 37% of institutional personnel (34% women) and 43% of farmers and consumers surveyed (23% women): a) 100% of the people recognize the term "Agro-biodiversity" (an 8% increase from the 2020 KAP) b) 54% of the people surveyed consider that women's participation is crucial at all stages of the production chain c) 64% considers that family farming (harvesting and gathering) is the main	S

<i>Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.</i>							
Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating¹¹
	consumers, processors and farmers, who are the target groups of awareness campaigns and training courses in the nine departments of Bolivia)	gender in one sample group				source of income, 21% considers that it is an essential food source for the families and 15% reported that it is a secondary work activity	
	Outcome 5.1. Project execution based on results-oriented management and application of project findings and lessons learned in future operations		-	-	Project outcomes achieved and demonstrating sustainability	-External Project evaluations (mid-term and final) done in a satisfactory manner -Semester reports generated by the monitoring system -Information generated by the project uploaded onto the National Information System of Agro-biodiversity	S

Action Plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
None	None	None	None

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as per the Implementation Plan/Annual Workplan)

Outcomes and Outcomes ¹²	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹³ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁴ in delivering Outcomes (% and reasons for variance)
<p>Outcome 1.1</p> <p>Increasingly available and easily accessible data on agro-biodiversity, food consumption and local native crop species resilient to climate change grouped by the macro-regions policy makers, consumers and local communities</p>	1 000 new documents / data gathered and uploaded to the National Information System of native agro-biodiversity, nutritional value and capacity to adapt to climate change	1 000 new documents / data gathered and uploaded to the National Information System of native agro-biodiversity, nutritional value and capacity to adapt to climate change	<p>1 105 documents gathered and uploaded to the National Information System of Agro-biodiversity available on the Plurinational State of Bolivia Ministry of the Environment and Water (MMAyA) servers.</p> <p><u>National Information System of Agro-biodiversity</u> available on the MMAyA servers and the following webpages: Agro-biodiversity – SIRH (siarh.gob.bo) Configuración de Sistema - MMAyA - SIARH and MMAyA - SIARH - Sistema de Información Ambiental and de Recursos Hídricos (FAO Project ID) Pass Projectfao2022)</p>	
<p>Outcome 1.1.1</p> <p>A National Information System of native agro-biodiversity, nutritional value and climate</p>	Information Platform on native agro-biodiversity, nutritional value and climate change adaptability that is easily accessible to policy makers,	National Information System up and running	<p>1 National Information System of Agro-biodiversity (SNIAGBD) available on the MMAyA server and web page Agro-biodiversity – SIRH (siarh.gob.bo)</p>	The target was exceeded by 105 additional documents with info. on agro-biodiversity

¹² Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

¹³ Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Workplan. Please be concise (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.

<p>change adaptability that is easily accessible and available to processors policies, consumers and local communities</p>	<p>consumers and local communities</p> <p>N° of documents/data gathered and systematized on a database in PY4 uploaded to the Information Platform</p> <p>N° of agreements with institutions to share data and info. on resilience to climate change, erosion, genetics, conservation, etc. related to the agro-biodiversity</p> <p>N° of databases on the chemical composition of food and the nutritional value of 50 foods (10 c/MR)</p>	<p>At least 1 000 new documents/data gathered and systematized on a database in PY4 uploaded to the Information Platform</p>	<p>Available to 2 types of users: 1) Free access to the general public, and 2) Technical info for MMAyA management</p> <p><u>1 105 bibliographic and project documents</u> available on the SNIAGBD – MMAyA servers</p> <p><u>9 letters and MoU</u> (CEPAC, MINGA, FAICHI, CICCOC, CICC, GAIOC, UNIBOL, AMDECO and SAN SIMON FACULTAD CIENCIAS AGRARIAS) to generate information</p> <p><u>5 databases on the composition of the food</u> available on the SNIAGBD, that can expanded and proposed by the MMAyA</p>	<p>systematized and uploaded to the SNIAGBD</p>
<p>Outcome 1.1.2 Agro-biodiversity food sources assessed using gender- disaggregated nutrition indicators for biodiversity a. food composition b. consumption</p>	<p>N° of databases on the chemical composition of food and the nutritional value of 50 foods (10 c/MR)</p> <p>Percentage increase in 5 communities (50% women) whose diets have ben diversified to include the agro-biodiversity foods that are part of micronutrient- rich food groups, measured using a validated methodology (nutrition survey coordinated with and/or agreed to with SEDES)</p> <p>N° of composition analyses (physical, chemical and nutritional) of agro-biodiversity</p>	<p>Database on the physical and chemical composition and nutritional value of 50 priority foods (two communities in each macro-region)</p> <p>Ex post report (first quarter of 2022) on the increase in the consumption of agro-biodiversity foods (recording an increase of at least 18% in the consumption of these foods), disaggregated by gender, in the ten communities identified (two communities per</p>	<p><u>5 databases on nutritional value</u> – the chemical composition and nutritional value of agro-biodiversity foods</p> <p><u>15.92% increase in diversified diet (more than 5 food groups of a total of 9)</u> in the study covering <u>10 communities</u> (2 per macro region) involving <u>51% women</u> (2022 ex post report)</p> <p><u>46 lab analyses</u> on the agro-biodiversity species done by the (National Health Laboratories Institute)</p> <p><u>3 base line studies</u> to assess food consumption in the 5 project macro region (2018, 2019 and 2020)</p>	

	N° of base lines with data on nutrition indicators generated by systematizing the nutrition and consumption surveys (nutritional assessment, consumption, consumption of agro-biodiversity foods, and purchase of food, dietary deficiencies)	macro-region, with at least 50% participation of women)		
Outcome 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 their characteristics analysed in relation to nutritional content, resistance to climate change and threats of genetic erosion	N° of ecotypes of local plants/crops important for food and nutrition security selected (with a gender-sensitive participatory approach) in each macro region and their characteristics analysed in relation to nutritional content, resistance to climate change and threats of genetic erosion N° of validated technical data sheets and samples of agro-biodiversity foods analysing the wildlife and crop species N° of reports and notes from validation workshop with attendance lists N° of technical reports that justify the 4 species chosen to be grown and commercialised (2 cultivated and 2 wild) per macro region	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 and genetic threats	52 species given priority using the following parameters: nutritional, adaptability to climate change, genetic erosion, production, ancestral, have <u>validated technical data sheets, justification reports</u> have been disseminated to the municipal and social authorities for them to choose 14 Validation Reports developed with 436 people (34% women) 5 technical reports justifying the prioritization of the agro-biodiversity species (1 for each macro region)	The target was exceeded by an additional 2 prioritized agrobiodiversity species.
Outcome 1.1.4 Database developed on the nutritional content of agro-biodiversity, in accordance	Database developed on the nutritional content of 50 agro-biodiversity species (from the 5 macro-regions) in accordance with international standards	Database on food composition includes 50 new products from the selected agro-biodiversity foods,	1 Database on the nutritional content of the agro-biodiversity species abide by the regional FAO and FAO/INFOOD recommendations	

<p>with international standards and standards (INFOODS - FAO)</p>	<p>and standards (INFOODS - FAO) linked to the MMAyA agro-biodiversity database and the FAO/INFOODS database on the make-up of biodiversity foods accessible to the general public</p> <p>International workshop on: FAO/INFOODS standards, agro-biodiversity nutritional content, nutritional indicators, research methods and monitoring</p>	<p>based on FAO/INFOODS international parameters and standards for the composition of biodiversity foods</p> <p>The agro-biodiversity food composition database is in place, with links to the MMAyA agro-biodiversity resource database and readily available to the public</p>	<p><u>Disaggregated data on the nutritional and physical-chemical content of 36 species</u> included in the nutritional and physical-chemical section of the SNIAGBD System (Outcome 1.1), in line with the <u>FAO/INFOOD and regional FAO recommendations</u>. This information is freely available to the public and the technical personnel from the MMAyA</p> <p><u>1 International FAO/INFOOD workshop</u> on understanding the importance of nutritional content and their use in planning sustainable food programmes (There is also a food consumption manual on agro-biodiversity species and recommendations on their nutritional value abiding by FAO/INFOOD standards)</p>	
<p>Outcome 2.1 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>In situ conservation of 15 selected in 6,000 ha in the five macro-regions</p> <p>15,000 hectares identified to replicate the experience in the Agro-biodiversity Management Plans</p> <p>The partner ministries are committed to implementing the project</p>	<p>In situ conservation of the selected species practiced on 6 000 hectares</p> <p>15 000 hectares have been identified to replicate the experience in the Agro-biodiversity Management Plans</p>	<p><u>67,093.16 ha given over to the in situ conservation and sustainable management of the agro-biodiversity species</u></p> <p>Disaggregated as follows: a) 9 Management Plans (66 233 ha) in 29 communities to conserve and manage the agro-biodiversity of the Brazil Nut, Majo, Asaí, Guapurú, Sahuinto, Cupesí, Mistol, Carob, Walnut and Janchicoco; b) 2 Production Plans (104 ha) in 2 communities to extract Chirimoya Crespa and Chiquitano Almond; c) 756.16 ha of in situ conservation through Agricultural Campaigns (255 ha/2019) and (501.16 ha/2020) in 97 communities</p> <p><u>217,876 ha</u> of in situ conservation identified as a target for implementing the National Sustainable Management of Agro-biodiversity Programme (PNGSA) taken over and being administered by the Plurinational State of Bolivia through the MMAyA</p>	<p>The target was exceeded by an additional 61,093.16 ha of use and stewards the agro-biodiversity resources prioritized a management tool for the in situ conservation and sustainable use of their resources</p> <p>The target was exceeded by an additional 202,876 ha identified for the National Program.</p>
<p>Outcome 2.1.1 Gender-sensitive assessment of local agro-</p>	<p>a) N° of reports systematising the evaluation of traditional knowledge reports on in situ</p>	<p>Comprehensive evaluation of in situ</p>	<p><u>2 assessments</u> of the state of conservation of the species and the value chains with potential for 10 agro-biodiversity species</p>	<p>125 additional ecotypes identified by the collection</p>

<p>biodiversity conservation methodologies and practices and classification of cultivated ecotypes/varieties, wild and native seeds and associated traditional knowledge in five macro-regions.</p>	<p>conservation practices and technologies in the 5 macro-regions</p> <p>b) N° of varieties/ecotypes grown and classified, wild species and native seeds, including methodologies and practices with gender-sensitive data</p> <p>c) National Catalogue of Genetic Agro-biodiversity (in the 5 macro-regions) with the varieties/ecotypes grown and classified, wild species and native seeds, including methodologies and practices and traditional knowledge, with gender-sensitive data that include the communities' information registers, spatial and seasonal availability (maps), local descriptions</p>	<p>conservation practices at the five project sites in the macro-regions</p> <p>100 varieties/ecotypes cultivated, classified, wild and native seeds, including methodologies and practices with gender-sensitive data</p>	<p>1 Book on Native Corn Diversity in Bolivia</p> <p>6 Local Studies on conserving, evaluating and using the agro-biodiversity species</p> <p>14 Systematized documents on the traditional knowledge of the Indigenous and Guaraní peoples of managing and conserving the agro-biodiversity species</p> <p>225 ecotypes identified in the 5 macro-regions that are planted following good farming practices, harvested and/or gathered by families (men and women) to be conserved and used as a key piece of local food security</p> <p>1 National Catalogue “Agro-biodiversity for Food Security Catalogue” (digital) containing 53 species prioritised during the project implementation, as well as in executive summary for decision makers and digital material to be uploaded to social networks</p> <p><u>-Also, 50 descriptors and catalogues for the species prioritised by the project (50% are wild species)</u></p> <p>-The information above is registered in the MMAyA SNIAGBD System (Outcome 1.1)</p>	<p>processes for the community banks that are part of the conservation strategy.</p>
<p>Outcome 2.1.2</p> <p>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)</p>	<p>N° of communities receiving technical assistance (directly and indirectly, through experience sharing) on integrated and sustainable management and practising in situ conservation through the implementation of Integrated Management Plans for the sustainable use of agro-biodiversity (selected wild and cultivated species), taking into account conservation, seed production and reproduction, with at least 60% participation of women</p>	<p>At least 20 communities practise in situ conservation through eight Management Plans and/or Production Plans for the sustainable use of agro-biodiversity (wildlife, crops and wild relatives), with at least 60 percent participation of women, taking into account advice on nutrition and</p>	<p>31 communities manage their agro-biodiversity resources through 11 Integrated Management and Production Plans for their agro-biodiversity species involving 1 961 people (49% women).</p> <p>The following communities have their Integrated Management and Production Plans: a) <u>SINAI</u> (Castaña) with 124 beneficiaries (50% women); b) <u>Santa Crucito</u> (Castaña) with 56 beneficiaries (29% women); c) <u>El Chorro</u> (Castaña) with 72 beneficiaries (33% women); d) <u>Área de Manejo Natural Integral El Palmar</u> (Janchicoco) has a potential beneficiary population of 440 families (1,096 people 50% women); e) <u>Charagua Norte</u> (Guapurú and Sahuinto) with 44 beneficiaries (57% women); f) <u>Ibasiriri</u> (Cupesí and Mistol) with 16 beneficiaries (100% women); g)</p>	<p>11 additional communities involved in the implementation of good practices to manage, gather and store their resources using technical tools (management plans)</p>

		resistance to climate variability	Machareti (Algarrobo and Misto) with 101 beneficiaries (64% women); h) Ingre (Cupesi, Nogal and Mistol) with 113 beneficiaries (42% Women); i) Santa María (Majo and Asai) with 268 beneficiaries (50% women); j) 15 de Agosto (Almendra Chiquitana) with 37 beneficiaries (55% women); k) Lomerio (Chirimoya Crespa) with 14 beneficiaries (71% women)	
<p>Outcome 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-regions under Output 2.1.2) including: multiplication, conservation, improvement and exchange of local seeds; pest and disease control, and strategies to intensify sustainable production</p>	<p>N° of new good documented practices regarding the Management Plans implemented including: multiplication, conservation, improvement and exchange of local seeds; pest and disease control, and strategies to intensify sustainable production</p> <p>Toolbox of good practices to be disseminated</p>	<p>35 new good practices for crop management and using agro-biodiversity species identified, systematized and included in the Information System</p>	<p>80 good practices applied, validated and systematized on seed conservation, species management, the correct use of bio fertilizers, harvesting and gathering, manufacturing, processing and safety, Municipal Administration and HR Training in managing plant materials consolidated for the 5 macro-regions. Likewise, these good practices are registered per macro region in the SNIAGBD System (Outcome 1.1)</p> <p>2 Toolbox of good practices</p> <p>a) <u>1 Agro-biodiversity Toolbox</u> based on the agro-biodiversity primer approved by the government, which details the basic elements of agro-biodiversity conservation and 80 good practices implemented by the project</p> <p>b) <u>1 CT CONAN Toolbox</u> for implementing public policy on healthy nutrition and food in municipalities, shared on the following public link: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/13oLjb-KP2LfQBtxN9n_QbXvLzD-gfow?usp=sharing</p>	<p>45 additional good practices(GP) implemented. In the last period of the project, it has been possible to evaluate and systematize the processes of adoption of GP in the system of production and management of agrobiodiversity.</p>
<p>Outcome 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>N° of possible communities in the municipalities covered by the project identified to boost the integrated sustainable management of agro-biodiversity</p> <p>N° of lessons learnt from component 2 gathered and analysed (agreements with farmers' associations,</p>	<p>125 additional communities in the municipalities covered by the project have agro-biodiversity Management Plans and the partner ministries are committed to ensuring that they are implemented</p>	<p>357 communities identified in 96 municipalities with a potential cover of <u>221,564 ha</u> for the conservation, promotion, management and sustainable use of the agro-biodiversity proposed in the National Sustainable Agro-biodiversity Management Programme (PNGSA). Funding is currently being negotiated with the MMAyA</p> <p>5 documents systematizing the lessons learnt (1 per macro region) in nutrition and food, public policy,</p>	<p>232 additional potential communities identified in PNGSA to implement the actions to conserve and use the agro-biodiversity through the MMAyA</p>

	<p>institutional agreements, draft and validate management plans, strengthen capacities and exchange experiences)</p> <p>Agro-biodiversity programme developed with a strategy that promotes in situ conservation to be funded by MMAyA and MDRyT</p>		<p>management tools, genetic resource conservation and gender</p> <p>1 National Sustainable Agro-biodiversity Management Programme socialized with national authorities and approved by the MMAyA in order to ensure continuity and scale up the project actions</p>	
<p>Outcome 2.1.5 Permanent Monitoring Centre focused on selected species of cultivated and wild varieties, ensuring continuous monitoring of established genetic and climate trends</p>	<p>Agro-biodiversity monitoring system, linked to the information system, focused on cultivated and wild varieties of selected species, ensuring continuous monitoring of established genetic and climate trends</p>	<p>Design and implement an agro-biodiversity monitoring system, with established guidelines</p>	<p>1 Monitoring Module that has 1 Protocol for registering information and guidelines for projects and initiatives on Managing Agro-biodiversity, focussing on: a) Field research on agro-biodiversity species; b) Implementing field actions like in situ or ex situ conservation (community seed banks) and plans (or certification) for producing and gathering agro-biodiversity species and processing and preparing agro-biodiversity products; c) Generating local and/or scientific knowledge to be disseminated on the SNIAGBD system</p> <p>-The aim of this module is to analyse and periodically monitor each proposed PROJECT TARGET AND ACTIONS related to conservation, cover, production, marketing and beneficiary families</p> <p>-1 document proposing tools to monitor the state of agro-biodiversity conservation done</p>	
<p>Outcome 2.2a 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 agro-biodiversity products with</p>	<p>The income of the farming families (headed by men or women) has risen by boosting production and marketing capacities including agro-biodiversity and nutritional labelling</p> <p>(Evaluated through ex ante and ex post socioeconomic surveys and ex ante and ex post surveys divided by</p>	<p>The income of 2 300 farming families (headed by men or women) has risen to approx. USD 216/year/family (a 5% increase of annual income) because of boosted production and marketing capacities</p>	<p>\$ 316/year/family (7.31% rise in incomes) as an average income for 2,660 families at the different stages in the production chain</p> <p>26% of families (51% women) have seen their income increase from commercializing their produce (and labelling it) by an average of \$ 323/year/family (income extra from agriculture)</p> <p>74% families that gather, and harvest agro-biodiversity (management plans for agro-ecological production) species have seen an</p>	<p>The target was exceeded by an additional \$ 100/year/family, this increase in income was estimated if BPM was implemented in the productive activities as it would improve the chances to commercialize the new products</p>

nutritional labelling of crop ecotypes / selected plants	gender on farmers' income generation)	including agro-biodiversity and nutritional labelling	average increase in their income of \$ 309/year/family	
<p>Outcome 2.2b</p> <p>Areas for agro-biodiversity production and nutritional labelling are standardized (monitored through the application of the GEF BD2 monitoring tool)</p> <p>Partner ministries committed to facilitate the extension of the areas at the end of the project</p>	<p>Nº of hectares subject to agro-biodiversity and nutritional labelling production standards (monitored using the GEF's BD-2 tracking tool)</p> <p>The ministries concerned commit to providing an additional 2,500 ha through the National Agro-biodiversity Programme</p>	<p>At least 1 000 hectares with agro-biodiversity production standards and nutrition labels monitored through the application of the GEF BD-2 tracking tool</p> <p>Associated Ministries are committed to facilitate the extension to an additional 2 500 hectares</p>	<p>967.17 ha certified as producing ecological agro-biodiversity products in 75 communities through 7 Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS) fulfilling all monitoring requirements established in the GEF BD-2 tracking tool</p> <p>In addition, 939.62 ha of ecological production for family farming that does not produce species prioritised by the project were certified using the same standards</p> <p>3,688 ha identified for ecological production by the National Sustainable Management of Agro-biodiversity Programme (PNGSA) in 357 communities in 96 municipalities</p>	<p>The PNGSA identifies an additional 1,188 ha possible areas for ecological production (in municipalities and communities) through the MMAyA</p>
<p>Outcome 2.2.1</p> <p>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 agro-biodiversity production practices.</p>	<p>Nº of communities with 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 agro-biodiversity production practices</p> <p>Sustainable agro-biodiversity production systems with agreed to criteria and indicators for each macro region</p>	<p>Farmers from 50 communities (at least 50 per cent of whom are women) adhere to the standards established for agro-biodiversity certification and origin and nutritional labelling and have obtained the label using the PGS and the SENASAG standards for products</p>	<p>75 Communities are certified as ecological involving 524 farming families (36% are female heads of households) through 7 PGS. (Asamblea Pueblo Guaraní, Asociación MINGA, Ayllu Panacachi, IIVIIPO RETA NDIVE, Municipality of Toledo, Asociación San Pedro de Apasta Tarvita and Asociación ACROPALQUI)</p> <p>2 Guidelines written specifically for farming families and associations to do the PGS and SENASAG register</p> <p>10 associations abide by Good Manufacturing Standards when processing their agro-biodiversity products, which have a lab analysis of the processed products approved by the Ministry of MDRyT</p> <p>a) 7 SENASAG health registers to produce, divide, package and store products produced following the Food Safety commercialisation and exportation</p>	<p>The target was exceeded by 25 additional communities that have an ecological certification.</p>

	<p>Guidelines or protocol for nutritional labelling</p> <p>N° of lab reports on nutritional value of certified products.</p>		<p>standards for the following associations: 1) ACPROPALQUI, 2) AATJEP, 3) Commonwealth of Municipalities MINGA, 4) Asociación Ana Lucia, 5) ASICOPTA, 6) ARPFAT and 7) AFIPA</p> <p>b) 3 Sustainable Family Farming Registers for processing artisanal products in: 1) OECOM Ibasiriri, 2) OECOM Amandiya and 3) OECOM REFRUS</p>	
<p>Outcome 2.2.2 Opportunities to market local agro-biodiversity food products analysed and, links to strengthened markets for agro-biodiversity- friendly food products through a "Participatory Marketing Approach" (50% participation of women)</p>	<p>N° of agro-biodiversity food products with added value and nutritional labelling have boosted their market links, measured by an increase in sales benefitting men and women alike</p> <p>Ex-ante and ex post HIS study to monitor the increase in incomes of X families.</p> <p>N° of business and sales plans developed for agro-biodiversity products.</p>	<p>At the end of the project, at least 5 agro-biodiversity food products with added value and nutritional labelling have boosted their market links, measured by an increase in sales benefitting men and women alike</p>	<p>50 Agro-biodiversity food products have standardised processes and are commercialised by the associations</p> <p>a) 11 processed products (with health register and nutritional label) Asaí and Majo, Palqui, Janchicoco, Corn and Amaranto</p> <p>b) 27 processed products (RUNAF register for marketing) based on Carob, Mistol, Walnut, Guapurú, Corn and Cumandas</p> <p>c) 12 processed products (without a registered nutritional label) based on Achacana, Cañahua, Tarwi, Isaño and Chirimoya Crespa.</p> <p>Household Income Study (HIS) 2022 for a sample of families in the 5 macro-regions (41% women) that shows an average \$ 316/year/family</p> <p>In addition, BOB 2,224,938.50 (\$ 319,675) invested in 20 productivity projects to generate added value to their agro-biodiversity species for markets (local and national) that identify the nutritional value</p> <p>6 Business Plans for the following associations: a) AFIPA, b) ARPFAE, c) ASICOPTA, d) ACOS, e) SOMBREFRUT and f) CHOCOLATE San Carlos</p>	<p>With technical assistance 45 additional Agro-biodiversity food products have been standardised and the SENASAG health registers 11, and RUNAF certificates 27 for processed agro-biodiversity items. This has enabled the products to be put forward for public tenders.</p>
<p>Outcome 3.1 Conserving and Sustainable Measures for the agro-biodiversity are incorporated into agriculture, nutrition,</p>	<p>The score of the policy frameworks that incorporates the conservation of agro-biodiversity in the GEF</p>	<p>The score of the policy frameworks that incorporates the conservation of agro-biodiversity in the GEF</p>	<p>17 public policies passed by the relevant authority</p> <p>When assessing the COMAN laws, the GEF BD-2 tracking tool scored 4 out of 6</p>	

<p>health, education and food security policies, programmes and regulatory frameworks</p>	<p>monitoring tool increases to 10 (from 12 possible points)</p>	<p>monitoring tool increases to 10 (from 12 possible points)</p>	<p>-Biodiversity mentioned in policy -There is specific legislation -Legislation is being implemented -Legislation is monitored</p>	
<p>Outcome 3.1.1 Multisectoral national platform established within CONAN to promote and monitor the integration of agro-biodiversity into policies and programmes in the sectors of agriculture, nutrition, education, health and food security</p>	<p>Multisectoral national platform established within CONAN to promote and monitor the integration of agro-biodiversity into policies and programmes in the sectors of agriculture, nutrition, education, health and food security</p>	<p>A multisectoral national platform with an institutional mechanism capable of integrating agro-biodiversity into policies and programmes in the sectors of agriculture, nutrition, education, health and food security up and running .</p>	<p><u>In coordination with the CT-CONAN national platform, 17 Municipal Councils and 3 Departmental Councils have been consolidated</u> to promote food and nutrition security in the municipality. The platform has helped bring together the municipalities, private sector institutions, farmers' associations and civil society to promote and implement sector-specific public policies on production, inclusion and healthy diets in the municipality. a) The COMANs of Riberalta, Monteagudo, Presto, Aiquile, Tito Yupanqui, Carabuco, Challapata, Cobija, Filadelfia, Llalagua, Concepción, El Torno, Porongo, San Antonio, San Carlos, San Ignacio de Velasco and Caraparí b) The CODAN of Chuquisaca, Oruro and Pando</p>	
<p>Outcome 3.1.2 New/adapted policies will be adopted and implemented to support the conservation and sustainable use of agro-biodiversity, considering its importance for nutrition, food security and health.</p>	<p>Nº of new/adapted policies will be adopted to support the conservation and sustainable use of agro-biodiversity, considering its importance for nutrition, food security and health Nº of policies approved by the municipal authorities</p>	<p>3 new/adapted policies incorporate measures to conserve the agro-biodiversity for food and nutrition security</p>	<p><u>17 Policies passed</u> by the relevant authority a) <u>1 Vice-Ministerial Resolution</u> to promote corn as a plant resource b) <u>5 Departmental and Municipal Laws</u> to promote Cupesí, Chiquitano Almond, Palqui and Amazon Fruits as regional heritage and the Agricultural Productive Development Law c) <u>6 Municipal Laws</u> to set up the COMAN (San Ignacio, Cobija, San Antonio, San Carlos, Concepción and El Torno) d) <u>5 Municipal Laws</u> to promote eating local foods (San Ignacio, San Antonio, San Carlos, Filadelfia and Monteagudo)</p>	<p>The target was exceeded by 14 additional new Laws approved, this additional Laws were an effect of the awareness-raising done with all public actors to promote a healthy diets for families by producing and consuming local products.</p>

<p>Outcome 3.1.3 The conservation and sustainable use of agro-biodiversity transversalized in at least 6 programmes and projects implemented by ministries members of the Multisectoral Platform at local and national levels</p>	<p>N° of programmes and projects validated by the ministries and municipalities that incorporate the conservation and sustainable use of agro-biodiversity to improve food and nutritional security</p> <p>N° of lists that identify programmes, projects and actors in the project intervention area</p> <p>N° of conventions and agreements signed with the GADs and GAMs on the conservation, use and exploitation of agro-biodiversity in programmes and projects</p>	<p>At least 3 national programmes and 3 local projects implemented by the ministries of the Multisectoral Platform have incorporated the conservation and sustainable use of agro-biodiversity to improve food and nutritional security</p>	<p>5 National Programmes have rolled out draft laws and public investment projects on managing agro-biodiversity species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) IBNORCA to implement national technical standards for managing forest fruits b) EMPODERAR/IPDSA has 6 proposals to partner up to finance family cocoa production c) ZOFRA Pando (GAD Pando) to set up a mega Açai Freeze-Drying Plant d) FFF/FAO/MDRyT to finance 2 community business projects (ASICOPTA and AAGROPAMA) to exploit forest fruits e) National Coffee and Cocoa Programme to hold training courses for coffee and cocoa farming families on conservation and agroforestry systems <p>5 Local public investment projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Tarwi Revaluation Project implemented by COSUDE/UMSA. b) Pre-Investment Study with the MDPyEP to implement the ECO plant. c) AMANDIYA ECOTIENDA agro-biodiversity project to commercialise processed ecological products d) "Healthy Kiosk" Project to promote healthy fresh snacks in schools e) Investment project to improve the AMANDIYA OECOM infrastructure, implemented by COMPAS/BERNA 	<p>The target was exceeded by 2 additional National Programmes and 2 additional local projects, all of them institutionally strengthened as an incentive of public investment, and encouraging the use and conservation of agro-biodiversity species.</p>
<p>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 personnel,</p>	<p>30% (50% women) working in the institutions, consumers and farmers, who were targeted by the awareness-raising campaigns and training courses are aware of the nutritional benefits of local agro-biodiversity, as measured by two studies divided by gender in one sample group</p>	<p>30% of institutional personnel (50% women), consumers and farmers targeted by the awareness-raising campaigns and training courses are aware of the nutritional benefits of the local agro-biodiversity,</p>	<p>According to the 2022 Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) study on agro-biodiversity, 37% of institutional personnel (34% women) and 43% of farmers and consumers surveyed (23% women):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 100% of the people recognize the term "Agro-biodiversity" (an 8% increase from the 2020 KAP) b) 54% of the people surveyed consider that women's participation is crucial at all stages of the production chain 	

<p>consumers, processors and farmers, who are the target groups of awareness campaigns and training)</p>		<p>measured by two surveys of a sample group divided by gender group, showing the level of awareness among the groups targeted by the awareness-raising campaign and those that participated in the training courses in the 9 departments of Bolivia</p>	<p>c) 64% considers that family farming (harvesting and gathering) is the main source of income, 21% considers that it is an essential food source for the families and 15% reported that it is a secondary work activity</p>	
<p>Outcome 4.1.1 Gender- sensitive promotional material on agro-biodiversity conservation, traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, agro-biodiversity 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 of Bolivia, elaborated and disseminated</p>	<p>N° of promotional publications on agro-biodiversity species/ecotypes</p> <p>N° of marketing packages to disseminate, promote and raise farmers, consumers, processors and policy makers' awareness including gender-sensitive material</p> <p>N° of case studies on the links between agro-biodiversity conservation, varied diets, nutritional benefits and climate change</p>	<p>3 promotional publications on agro-biodiversity species/ecotypes that are nutrient-rich and underused</p> <p>3 publications that promote nutrient-rich agro-biodiversity foods, recipes and processing methods</p> <p>12 marketing packages to disseminate, promote and raise farmers, consumers, processors and policy makers' awareness including gender-sensitive material</p> <p>Case studies on the links between agro-biodiversity conservation, varied</p>	<p><u>4 Publications that raise awareness on agro-biodiversity:</u></p> <p>a) The basic elements of agro-biodiversity conservation approved by the MMAyA</p> <p>b) The Native Corn Diversity in Bolivia book was published with the DGBAP as a technical tool complementing the administrative resolution to protect the genetic diversity of native corn in Bolivia;</p> <p>c) The Training in Agro-biodiversity / EMAGUA primer</p> <p>d) The Agro-biodiversity for Food Security Catalogue; e) Traditional bio indicators and knowledge of the Guaraní people</p> <p><u>3 Publications that promote processing and consuming agro-biodiversity foods:</u></p> <p>a) Corn Recipe book coordinated with the Ministry of Health and Sports</p> <p>b) Toolbox systematizing the good practices in the 5 macro-regions</p> <p>c) Agro-biodiversity at our Table – a practical guide to healthy sustainable eating using agro-biodiversity foods</p> <p>d) Traditional Guaraní Recipes using agro-biodiversity foods.</p>	<p>The target was exceeded by 1 additional publication about conservancy of agrobiodiversity.</p>

		<p>diets, nutritional benefits and climate change</p>	<p>5 Case studies on the links between agro-biodiversity conservation and healthy consumption.</p> <p>Marketing packages:</p> <p>a) <u>7 labels designed</u> for selling products (Community of Churcani, AFIPA, ARPFAT, SOS Mujer, OECOM Amandiya, EFRUSSAL and ASOVITA)</p> <p>b) <u>Design to promote the healthy food competition</u> in Caraparí.</p> <p>c) <u>8 Videos that promote agro-biodiversity species.</u></p> <p>d) <u>1 Video Amandiya</u> “Overcoming indifference will save the world” broadcast nationwide to promote agro-biodiversity conservation in Bolivia.</p> <p>e) <u>4 Rural Outreach technical assistance packages (ATER) (64 radio programmes)</u> on conservation, sustainable management of species, and the importance of women in the Highland, Chaco, Tropical and Valleys macro-regions.</p> <p>f) <u>1 TV spot on Televisión Universitaria Pando</u> to promote healthy consumption.</p>	
<p>Outcome 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>Nº of people reached by the gender- sensitive national information campaigns to promote the value of agro-biodiversity as a food security resource, through official and popular media</p> <p>National media plan (radio and television) to influence public opinion</p> <p>Nº of round tables, forums, media plan with messages targeting authorities</p>	<p>500 000 people (50% women) - opinion leaders, farmers and consumers (urban and rural), government technical personnel, policy makers and other interested parties targeted with information campaigns made up of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 national media plan (radio and television) to influence public opinion - 4 round tables and forums 	<p>2 482 882 people reached as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 1,858,161 – in reports and press releases in the printed media and on television b) 123,278 – digital and social media (Facebook and Twitter) publications c) 501,443 – Technical assistance for rural areas on local radio stations in the macro-regions. <p>1 national media plan (social media, radio and television) to influence public opinion and that of the authorities</p> <p>10 forums and tables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) In 2020: Round of dialogues, round table with COMAN Cobija, round table with SAN) b) In 2021: Virtual forums to promote healthy consumption with SEDES Pando, Tarija and 	<p>The target was exceeded by 1,982,882 sensibilized people.</p> <p>6 additional forums regarding the conservation of the agro-biodiversity.</p> <p>1 additional informative portal managed for the diffusion of agro-biodiversity data.</p> <p>15 additional</p>

	<p>Project information portal dedicated to communication</p> <p>N° of events in local schools</p> <p>N° of local events to share experiences</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 media plan with messages aimed at authorities - 6 public events - 1 project information portal dedicated to communication - 5 events at local schools - 5 local events to share experiences 	<p>Chuquisaca, multi-party meetings (Amazon fruits, ACEA, ALAG)</p> <p>c) In 2022: Training on Plant Resources</p> <p>5 Tasting events for foods processed in schools, to influence the Bolivian government's Complementary School Meals (ACE) project</p> <p>2 information portals on social media (Facebook and Twitter) to disseminate contents</p> <p>20 events to share experiences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 1 on processing and exploiting essential palm oils b) 1 for municipal authorities and technicians and the CT-CONAN lobbying for agro-biodiversity in municipal public policy c) 13 (in 2021) local events on good manufacturing practices for farmers' associations d) 5 (2018-2020) events and meetings (heads of agro-biodiversity, Cocoa, MINGA and Seed Exchanges) 	<p>events interchanges of experiences were held to implement and expand knowledge on the topic of agro-biodiversity conservation among different actors.</p>
<p>Outcome 4.1.3</p> <p>Farmers, processors, local government technical personnel (average 50% women) trained in the conservation, use and nutritional benefits of agro-biodiversity through training events in the nine departments of Bolivia.</p>	<p>% of government personnel trained by the project who put what they have learnt into practice</p> <p>Network of agro-biodiversity facilitators set up</p> <p>N° of relevant local organizations involved with the project participating in/attending the training sessions on agro-biodiversity</p> <p>Percentage of farmers trained by the project who put what they have learnt into practice</p>	<p>At least 30% of 150 local government technical personnel (at least 60 women) trained by the project apply their new skills</p> <p>Network of agro-biodiversity facilitators set up with at least 25 trained operators working at the local level on in situ agro-biodiversity conservation and food and nutrition security</p>	<p>150 government personnel (35 women) from municipalities and public universities have been trained in healthy consumption and agro-biodiversity conservation and promotion legislation. These people see how important this is as it affects family incomes and food security given its nutritional contribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 115 local municipal authorities and technical personnel (26% women) b) 35 university lecturers and researchers (14% women) <p>1 Network of agro-biodiversity facilitators made up of 24 local people (33% women) trained in different conservation topics in Institutes of Technology (ITEC) and custodian of agro-biodiversity</p>	<p>The target was exceeded by 15 additional local organizations involved in the implementation of field activities.</p>

		<p>At least 5 local organizations involved in the project participating in/attending the training sessions on agro-biodiversity</p> <p>At least 25% of the 1 500 farmers (300 in each macro-region of whom 150 are women, processors and parties interested in value chains and users trained by the project apply their new skills</p>	<p><u>16 farmers' associations and local research institutes</u> have helped do the training workshops</p> <p>a) <u>11 Social Organizations</u>: FEDEFAP, Consejo de Capitanías de Chuquisaca, Asamblea Pueblo Guaraní, OMIOCH, MINGA, CICOL and CICC, APROMVG, ACPROPALQUI, ATJEP and ACOS</p> <p>b) <u>5 Continuing Education Institutes</u>: ITEC, ITSM, USFX, UMSA and UATF</p> <p>2,092 Farmers (47% women): Ecological production (25%), farmers' associations (34%) and Integrated Management and/or Production Plans (41%), all apply good practices in the production chain (seed conservation, farming practices, harvesting/gathering and processing). Likewise, certification guarantees their production, gathering and/or processing</p>	
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<p>Outcome 4.1.4. Capacities of key policy makers and national government technical personnel (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 agro-biodiversity for nutrition and health programmes, developed and implemented</p> <p>b) Guidelines on how to improve the use of local agro-biodiversity products in traditional food systems, developed and disseminated.</p>	<p>At least 30% of the national government technical personnel (at least 40% women) trained by the project put what they have learnt into practice</p> <p>At least 10 relevant national public/private institutions local organizations involved with the project participating in/attending the training sessions on agro-biodiversity and nutrition</p> <p>30 dieticians (INLASA, labs and universities) trained and promoting the value of nutritional agro-biodiversity</p>	<p>At least 30% of the 100 national government technical personnel (at least 40% women) trained by the project put what they have learnt into practice</p> <p>At least 10 relevant national public/private institutions local organizations involved with the project participating in/attending the training sessions on agro-biodiversity and nutrition</p> <p>30 dieticians (INLASA, labs and universities) trained and promoting the value of nutritional agro-biodiversity</p>	<p>84 government personnel nationwide (59% women) have new skills for incorporating agro-biodiversity in health, lab. Practices and sector planning</p> <p>27 public and/or private institutions support holding the training workshops.</p> <p>a) 6 National Institutions: MMAyA, CT-CONAN, SENASAG, UC-CNAPE, SEDES (La Paz, Oruro Pando, Chuquisaca) and INLASA</p> <p>b) 17 Autonomous Municipal Governments: Challapata, Toledo, Chayanta, Porvenir, Cobija, Riberalta, Filadelfia, Monteagudo, Macharetí, Concepción, San Antonio de Lomerio, San Ignacio de Velasco, Aiquile, Toro, Tupiza, Presto and Cotagaita.</p> <p>c) 5 NGOs: CIPCA, IPDRS, COSUDE, PROBOSQUE and GIZ</p> <p>31 National Professionals (Dieticians, lab technicians and ministries) have been trained in the international FAO/INFOOD methodology</p>	<p>The target was exceeded by 17 additional public and private institutions, as strategic allies for the sustainability of the actions of the project.</p>
<p>Outcome 5.1. Project execution based on results- oriented management and application of project findings and lessons learned in future operations.</p>	<p>Project outcomes achieved and demonstrating sustainability</p>	<p>Project outcomes achieved and demonstrating sustainability</p>	<p>-External Project evaluations (mid-term and final) done satisfactorily</p> <p>-Semester reports generated by the monitoring system</p> <p>-Information generated by the project uploaded onto the National Information System of Agro-biodiversity</p>	
<p>Outcome 5.1.1. Project monitoring system in operation and providing systematic information on progress towards achieving the results and outcomes</p>	<p>8 semester progress reports</p>	<p>8 semester progress reports</p>	<p>11 semester reports done and socialized with the government partners (MMAyA and MPD)</p> <p>6 PIR reports done and socialized with the government partners (MMAyA and MPD)</p>	<p>The target was exceeded by 3 additional semester report, due to the extension of the project.</p>

<p>Outcome 5.1.2. Mid-term and final evaluation carried out</p>	<p>2 evaluation reports</p>	<p>2 evaluation reports</p>	<p>1 mid-term report with the findings and suggestions for improvements to the project</p> <p>1 preliminary final evaluation report with 26 findings and suggestions</p>	
<p>Outcome 5.1.3. "Best practices" and "lessons learned" from the project, disseminated through the project's Information System and published</p>	<p>Disseminated through the Information System: a) Methodological Report on the methodology used to abide by international FAO/INFOODS standards, collecting and analysing food samples b) Reports on the two agro-biodiversity nutrition indicators for diversifying diets c) Gender-sensitive Methodological Report on the characteristics of native species, practices used for in situ conservation Management Plans and the SIG d) Commercializing and labelling agro-biodiversity e) 35 new good practices widely disseminated (see Outcome 2.1.3).</p>	<p>a) Methodological Report on the methodology used to abide by international FAO/INFOODS standards, collecting and analysing food samples b) Reports on the two agro-biodiversity nutrition indicators for diversifying diets c) Gender-sensitive Methodological Report on the characteristics of native species, practices used for in situ conservation Management Plans and the SIG d) Commercializing and labelling agro-biodiversity e) 35 new good practices widely disseminated (see Outcome 2.1.3).</p>	<p>6 final project reports disseminated through the Information System whose information (database) is also in the National Agro-biodiversity Information System</p> <p>a) <u>FAO/INFOOD Methodological Report</u> in line with the recommendations for FAO/INFOODS international standards b) <u>Nutrition Indicators Report</u> on agro-biodiversity and dietary diversity c) <u>Report on gender-sensitive actions</u> d) <u>Report on commercializing and labelling agro-biodiversity through the associations</u> e) <u>80 good practices</u> separated for the 5 macro-regions available in the SNIAGBD</p>	
<p>NB: The last column describes the goals that has been exceeded at the end of the project.</p>				

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcome of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR.

Summary

-In response to the request from the Ministry of the Environment and Water, and with advice from the project's technical personnel, the design, programming, systematization and installation of the National Agro-biodiversity Information System on the MMAyA servers has been completed, for the purpose of consolidating and grouping information by: a) Classification of qualitative information on agro-biodiversity species (52 agro-biodiversity species); b) Agro-biodiversity management in the areas of Conservation *in situ*, Conservation *ex situ*, Management and Production Plans, Certification of agro-ecological and processed products; c) Consolidation of documentary information in a species repository (1 105 documents collected, including project documents); d) Species certification as an agro-biodiversity plant genetics resource (the MMAyA will issue the certification); e) A GEOVISOR module to display the information on the species and their distribution in the country's territory (safeguarding the producer's personal information); f) Project Monitoring Module to follow up on each agro-biodiversity project's targets and actions; g) A reporting system to produce progress reports on the implementation of agro-biodiversity actions; h) Programming modules to set parameters and permissions for users to access the system.

-Thanks to the commitment of the agro-biodiversity species farming and gathering families (2 660 families, with women accounting for 48 percent of the participants), the design and implementation of Integrated Management Plans and Production Plans has been achieved, from gathering information in the field (georeferencing and species description) to the implementation and validation of the adoption of good practices (through training workshops) for the conservation and sustainable use of 12 species in an area of 66 337 ha, covering 31 communities. The certification of ecological products has also been introduced within the communities, using participatory assessment mechanisms endorsed by UC-CNAPE/MDRyT, for a certified area of 967.17 ha with the agro-biodiversity species promoted. In addition, through the implementation of good practices in positive selection and conservation of seeds, an area of 501.16 ha has been consolidated to add to the previous campaign covering 255 ha.

-Incomes from the gathering, harvesting and processing (with value added) of the agro-biodiversity species promoted by the project have increased to an average of \$ 316/year/family (representing a 7.31 percent increase in the baseline reference incomes), based on a sample of 86 people for a population of 2,660 families.

-The proposed National Agro-biodiversity Programme has been circulated and presented to sectoral and community authorities in the five macro-regions, so that the Ministry of the Environment and Water (MMAyA) and the Ministry of Development Planning (MPD) will be able to obtain financing to implement it, for the purpose of giving continuity to agro-biodiversity management and expanding it to other areas of the country, reaching a conservation and management area of 191 274 ha in 40 municipalities.

-As a result of the technical assistance for food and nutrition security provided to the municipal councils, 17 public policies related to agro-biodiversity have been enacted. The laws enacted comply with the following indications of the GEF BD-2 tracking tool: 1) Biodiversity is mentioned in the policy; 2) It is specific legislation that applies to healthy food, species conservation and the creation of forums for debating public policies; 3) Implementation of the legislation is under way; 4) The legislation is monitored by the authorities themselves.

-The survey of a random sample of 92 people (29 percent women), including public and community authorities and farming families, found that the term “agro-biodiversity” is recognized by all the people surveyed (an increase of 8 percent on the previous KAP survey) and see it as very important in the lives of their families. 64 percent state that family farming (harvesting and gathering) is their main source of income, 21 percent view it as essential to feed their family, and for 15 percent it is a secondary work activity.

-The final evaluation of the project was completed satisfactorily with field visits made to the five macro-regions. A report has been presented, with 26 findings and suggestions for the project which are positive in terms of its relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability.

-The information compiled by the project has been consolidated and made available on the MMAyA servers through the National Agro-biodiversity Information System.

CHALLENGES

1. Dissemination of the National Agro-biodiversity Information System by the national authorities and expanding the information on species and their management.
2. Consolidation of financing for the national authorities to implement the National Agro-biodiversity Programme.

Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	FY2022 Development Objective rating¹⁵	FY2022 Implementation Progress rating¹⁶	Comments/reasons¹⁷ justifying the ratings for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	S	S	<i>Once the field activities were resumed following the COVID-19 health emergency, taking into account the biosecurity measures introduced by the agency, the targets were achieved as envisaged in the plan and the exit strategy proposed for the end of the implementation period, in keeping with the proposed adjustment of the Logical Framework. The project managed to meet the needs of the local communities in the five macro-regions, with regards to the sustainable use of natural resources by means of good practices, income generation, healthy food, and the participatory development of public policy proposals to promote the sustainable management of agro-biodiversity. Bearing in mind the implementation challenges that the project has faced, we believe that the strategies adopted led to a satisfactory conclusion, leaving sustainable processes with local actors and the significant involvement of national authorities.</i>
Budget Holder	S	S	<i>The project has encouraged the development of adaptive project implementation, which has enabled agro-biodiversity to be placed on the country's agenda as a development strategy in the communities, not only promoting economic development but also strengthening sustainable and resilient agrifood systems in the project's five macro-regions.</i>

¹⁵ **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.

For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁶ **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁷ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

			<i>The project has left the Bolivian State with tools to manage agro-biodiversity information, and the Programme that has been designed, which will be part of the Plurinational State's Economic Development Plan for the next five years.</i>
GEF Operational Focal Point¹⁸			<i>Comments and ratings from OFP were not received within the set deadline for PIR final submission</i>
Lead Technical Officer¹⁹	S	S	<i>The project had to overcome various challenges of an institutional nature (change in authorities) and in relation to health (COVID-19), despite which it has achieved – and sometimes exceeded – its targets. Institutionalization and ownership of the different public policy tools developed by the project (programmes, management plans, information systems), and the allocation of a budget by the authorities to implement them and give them continuity, is now the main challenge to be addressed and should be a priority in the project's exit strategy.</i>
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	S	S	<i>The proposed targets have been achieved, far exceeding the objectives. It is a project that has worked very well on the visibility and systematization of information related to agro-biodiversity through the National Agro-biodiversity Information System at MMAyA servers. Through field work, it has been possible to promote healthy consumption and generate economic income in vulnerable populations.</i>

¹⁸ In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

¹⁹ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

Please describe the progress made complying with the approved ESM plan. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Add new ESS risks if any risks have emerged during this FY.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				
ESS 7: Decent Work				
ESS 8: Gender Equality				
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				

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

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²⁰ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
L	As stated in the ProDoc and the report presented, the environmental and social risk is low. (L) The classification is still considered to be LOW because the good practices and management tools that have been shared mean that gathering, harvesting, and processing are done in a sustainable way, with standardized processes and self-assessment techniques to maintain production standards.

Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.

N/A

²⁰ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation (including COVID-19 related risks). The last column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in the project, as relevant.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	Climate change may threaten nutrition-rich local crops due to the failure to adapt to changing environmental conditions, including increased stress resulting from drought, floods, pests and diseases.	L	Y	A) The first participatory selection of species during the project preparation phase was based on agro-environmental criteria, including their tolerance of biotic and abiotic factors.	A1) The management plans have incorporated good practices in resource management, zoning of resource use areas, and calculating sustainable harvesting. Harvesting is based on an agreement within the management plan to go into the forest and gather forest fruits without damaging the species or the environment. A2) For the certification of ecological products (PGS), an “Ecological Production Improvement Plan” has been implemented for each system, taking into account five areas of application: Processing, Environmental, Socio-cultural, Policy and Economic. Without this manual, certification by government agencies (UC-CNAPE / MDRyT) would not validate the agro-ecological product label.	The project has managed to develop and implement management tools for the production and conservation of agro-biodiversity species, taking into account the needs of farming families in the communities.
				B) The climate data provided by the National Hydrology and	B1) The climate information proposed in the “Species distribution potential” assessment has	The project has managed to

²¹ Risk ratings means a rating of accesses the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
				<p>Meteorology Service (SENHAMI) during project implementation will be combined with the data on crop requirements at the different stages of the cultivation cycle, in order to verify which species are best able to adapt to the impacts of climate change and climate variability.</p>	<p>been produced, taking into account the scenarios of higher temperatures and rainfall by 2050. The results of the modelling are part of the SNIAGBD system.</p>	<p>consolidate climate information in the production databases maintained in the five macro-regions, and it has been included in the SNIAGBD system so that it can be freely accessed by the public.</p>
				<p>C. Molecular studies conducted by the Research Centre to assess tolerance and resistance to the main pests and diseases.</p>	<p>C1) A study of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) was carried out for the purpose of analysing the conservation status of native varieties of maize in the genetic diversification centres and identifying the presence of contamination of the genetic material of native species. The research was carried out in coordination with the Ministry of the Environment and Water (MMAyA), in accordance with the ministry's duty to safeguard and protect the native plant genetic heritage of the Bolivian State.</p> <p>C2) The conservation status study that was carried out found that: a) Three of the wild species prioritized are threatened; b) Five are classified as low risk; c) The IUCN criteria for the analysis of cultivated native species were adapted, finding that at least one is threatened and two are low risk; d) All of these species currently have management plans, production</p>	<p>In a participatory process with the beneficiary families, at least ten agro-biodiversity species were identified as a priority for studies and assessments of the sustainable use of species that are native to the area and essential to the food sovereignty of farmers. These studies were transferred by SNIAGBD to the ministry and can be freely accessed.</p>

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
					plans and/or improved in situ conservation strategies. C3) Value chain assessments were conducted for ten agro-biodiversity species considered emerging, identifying their sustainable use potential and the obstacles and challenges involved.	
				D. Other tools considered during the PPG phase will be validated by means of a participatory community process. The most significant are the Mobile Weather Stations, which will be situated in selected locations that relevant in terms of climate change, in order to monitor humidity, rainfall level, soil characteristics, etc.	D1) A weather station has been installed by the “Tarwi Revaluation” project implemented by the UMSA university and SDC, for the purpose of monitoring the temperature (sounding the alarm when temperatures fall) and the quantity of water available during the rainy season in the Highland region.	The weather stations implemented by the project and the Universidad Mayor de San Andres (UMSA) are designed to provide early warning of weather events that may affect the areas where Tarwi is grown.
2	Limited participation by the Ministry of Agriculture, including INIAF (seed bank) means that opportunities to create synergies between the two projects are lost. Lack of coordination	M	Y	A. The essential importance of collaboration between the relevant technical agencies will be strongly emphasized in planning meetings and by FAO Bolivia.	A1) 366 community seed custodians in four macro-regions (Highland, Chaco, Tropics and Valleys) have strengthened their ability to conserve plant genetic resources and are able to redistribute them in their communities. A2) Ten community gene banks and seven tree nurseries of wild species have been consolidated for the conservation and reproduction of agro-biodiversity species. They have been provided with manuals on the use, distribution and proper control of genetic material.	The risk will be mitigated through local knowledge and new good conservation practices with the aim of setting up community conservation banks and training custodians for the safeguarding and propagation of

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
	between in situ and ex situ conservation.					genetic material in the macro-regions.
3	It is difficult for agro-biodiversity products to gain a foothold in the market and compete with other food products, resulting in little increase in farmers' incomes.	M	Y	A. Market studies to guide product selection and an information and awareness-raising campaign on agro-biodiversity products, based on the "Participatory Marketing Approach".	A1) Six business plans have been completed and circulated to consolidate production and marketing by six associations of açai palm, maize and cocoa processors.	The associations have been able to market their products thanks to active participation by their members, offering their products in local markets and promoting the nutritional benefits of agro-biodiversity species.
4	Lack of political will to effectively integrate conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for human nutrition into the country's current regulatory frameworks.	H	Y	A. Ongoing coordination between the different national and subnational authorities to enact these regulations and constant inter-sectoral work accompanied by training and awareness-raising for decision-makers.	A1) By the end of the project, 17 laws have been enacted for setting up Municipal Food and Nutrition Councils, the conservation and sustainable use of agro-biodiversity species, and promoting healthy food in the municipalities covered by the project. A2) Institutional and community agreements have been reached to continue with the field work and training workshops, thus achieving the project's established goals.	The subnational elections led to changes in local authorities and technical personnel. Nevertheless, the project has managed to provide technical assistance to the municipal governments so that they can promote healthy food by enacting local legislation to take forward specific actions in their own

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
						territories and allocate public funds.
5	Project technical personnel may not be able to gain the trust and commitment of the communities involved, resulting in poor uptake of the information and training provided by the project.	L	Y	A. The project works with local organizations that understand the socioeconomic and cultural features of the local communities in each macro-region, encouraging participation by women and organizations representing Indigenous communities and civil society.	A1) In coordination with the Guaraní People, resources have been produced to raise awareness of the essential role played by Indigenous peoples and women in agro-biodiversity conservation and eating habits, aimed particularly at children. Community and Indigenous peoples' organizations have participated in the training workshops for the implementation of ecological production systems, Integrated Management Plans and the production, processing and marketing of agro-biodiversity species. Their opinions were taken into account at all times and their ancestral and cultural knowledge was drawn on to implement good practices and apply these new practices to agro-biodiversity conservation, production and consumption, respecting their beliefs, traditions and customs.	The project has managed to establish working relationships with farmers' associations, community organizations, farming families and local partner institutions to implement good practices for the conservation and use of agro-biodiversity species.
	Changes in top-level personnel in the partner institution coordinating the project, the Ministry of Environment and Water, could delay the implementation of the activities,	S	Y	The project is linked to a national plan that coordinates different agro-biodiversity programmes and there is strong participation by the departmental governments in the five macro-regions and the local communities involved. These factors, which are outside the ministry, can ensure that despite any changes of personnel that take place in the ministry, the	Under the new implementation strategy proposed in the action plan following the mid-term review, the technical teams working in the field have been consolidated and strengthened, thus facilitating the achievement of the project's goals.	The change in the implementing agency from EMAGUA to FAO made it easier to carry out the work in the field, consolidating better outcomes by the end of the project.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
	confuse other project partners, and give rise to changes in the established natural resource management method.			project's plans can be followed. In addition, FAO Bolivia will be involved in selecting top-level project personnel.		
6	Agro-ecological planting, management and production plans for the 2021-2022 campaign are changed due to the health situation in the country.	M	N	Coordinate authorizations for field visits and meetings with strategic civil society stakeholders, in keeping with the procedure established in each agency, following the criterion of prioritizing actions to achieve the project's goals.	The planning meetings, training, gathering of information in the field and implementation of good practices all took place to achieve the goals set for the project, adopting all the necessary biosecurity measures.	The intervention strategies were modified to provide training in different ways, using online media and the radio, and prioritize the work in the field, ensuring the safety of partners, farmers and members of the project team.
7	It is difficult to collect phenological development data and productive data on yields related to the 2021 and 2022 campaign in	M	N	Coordinate, share and collect information from the field and work to draw up and implement agro-ecological management and production plans. Coordinate with local authorities to gather the necessary production information by filling in forms in the field.	Farmers' leaders and young people have been trained to gather data in the field and collect the information required to produce plans and documents related to agro-biodiversity.	The COVID-19 health emergency caused a considerable delay in the planned training and data reporting activities. Despite this, measures were

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
	areas where the project's work was interrupted due to the health emergency.					taken to adapt to the situation and this enabled the project's proposed goals to be achieved.

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

FY2021 rating	FY2022 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
M	M	<p>It should be mentioned that there was a high level of willingness and commitment on the part of the local strategic stakeholders (farmers' associations, technical personnel in municipal governments and the Ministry) to improve coordination and implement the planned activities to achieve the project's proposed goals, including by providing counterpart resources to promote the important role of agro-biodiversity managers.</p> <p>The project constantly adjusted its strategies to continue carrying out the activities in the field and achieve the outcomes as efficiently as possible in the current global context, preventing COVID-19 infections by adopting the biosecurity measures and protocols established by the organization.</p>

7. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR)

If the project had an MTR or a supervision mission, please report on how the recommendations were implemented during this fiscal year as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
<p>Recommendation 1: The Project requires a redefinition of indicators and territorial targeting within each macro-region. It is therefore advisable to carry out a realistic analysis of the possibility of achieving the pending outputs and targets for all the outcomes. Once this exercise has been carried out, an adjustment and extension proposal should be prepared that is logistically and temporally feasible, considering the availability of human and financial resources and the technical feasibility of reaching the new commitments with quality, effectiveness and efficiency.</p>	<p>The logical framework was adjusted to reduce the targets in keeping with the current project context. The adjustments were approved by the GEF focal point in the first semester of 2021. After this, the strategy for each macro-region was adjusted in keeping with each region's particular situation in order to achieve the targets. Monitoring of the field activities directly linked to the achievement of the new project targets was consolidated, taking into account that the project would continue until June 2022.</p> <p>Monthly programme monitoring and evaluation mechanisms were developed in a participatory way with all the members of the project team.</p>
<p>Recommendation 2: To facilitate the collection and consolidation of information related to progress indicators and beneficiary groups, the systematization of lessons learned and improving knowledge management and accountability, it would be advisable to strengthen the project's monitoring system.</p>	<p>Based on the monitoring system implemented by the project during the reporting period, the information gathered, and its quantification is consolidated regularly (monthly), in keeping with the proposed targets.</p> <p>The monitoring system is also the starting point for the National Agro-biodiversity Information System that was designed together with the project team.</p>
<p>Recommendation 3: To consolidate outcomes, multiply the possibilities of achieving impact and increase the project's visibility, it would be advisable to speed up the implementation of the national information system. This process should be accompanied by the development of capacities in the public institutions for their autonomous management once the project ends.</p>	<p>In accordance with Outcome 1.1 and Output 1.1.1, the National Agro-biodiversity Information System has been set up on the MMAyA servers, in order to consolidate the information on agro-biodiversity. The information generated by the project (good practices, conservation studies, agro-biodiversity management and databases) has also been uploaded to the system.</p>

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
<p>Recommendation 4: To take forward quality assurance of the project's processes and outcomes, it would be advisable to speed up the implementation of the suggestions made by the team of nutrition specialists from the FAO Regional Office, especially those related to the accreditation of standards for food analysis.</p>	<p>The recommendations made by the international expert from FAO Rome regarding the standards defined by FAO/INFOODS for the samples taken and recommendations for new data collection for future laboratory analysis of agro-biodiversity species have been circulated.</p>
<p>Recommendation 5: Given the characteristics of the beneficiary groups and the gaps between men and women regarding food security, malnutrition and income, as well as the fact that a significant number of outputs consider it, it is highly recommended to design and implement a strategy on how to approach the gender dimension.</p>	<p>The gender and age-groups plan was designed and circulated in coordination with the FAO gender focal points and the technical team in the five macro-regions. Actions were promoted and implemented in a participatory way with the project's strategic stakeholders (municipalities and farmers' associations) to achieve the project's targets. There is also evidence of an increase of up to 48 percent in women's participation.</p>
<p>Recommendation 6: Considering the good preliminary results and the willingness shown by some departments and municipalities, it would be advisable to intensify the work and linkages in these spaces and, in this way, promote institutional anchoring of the project at the local level.</p>	<p>All the lessons learned and information generated by the project were transferred to the MMAyA through the Agro-biodiversity Information System.</p> <p>Through the technical focal point (MMAyA), agro-biodiversity was included in the new Economic Development Plan (PDES) as one of the key pillars for the conservation of native genetic resources and food security. Likewise, agro-biodiversity is a key component of the country's proposed Sustainable Agrifood Systems initiative.</p> <p>Finally, national authorities see it as important to implement the National Agro-biodiversity Programme, with the aim of continuing and expanding the actions carried out by the project to promote agro-biodiversity.</p>
<p>Recommendation 7: Along with promoting the consumption of agro-biodiversity products by the general public and beneficiary communities, it would be advisable to seek marketing agreements with state-owned agencies to secure minimum purchase quantities and, therefore, production volumes.</p>	<p>Thanks to the technical assistance provided to farmers' associations on the processing and marketing of agro-biodiversity products, the following outcomes were jointly achieved: a) Business plans and production plans; b) Food safety registration and nutritional labelling for their products; c) Setting up of nine associations of gatherers and processors adding value for these products to be marketed.</p>
<p>Recommendation 8: Farmers' associations and individual farmers have developed their own capacities for the production process.</p>	<p>The associations of farmers and gatherers are seen as sustainable because they have obtained certification for their products, are equipped with management tools, and have strengthened their capacities to implement good practices in</p>

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
To improve their autonomy, it is recommended that a training cycle be taken forward to strengthen managerial and administrative skills for better management of their ventures.	agro-ecological production and processing, with management and production plans. With regards to the implementation of municipal laws and regulations, it falls to the municipal government authorities to open up spaces to discuss the implementation of public policies that benefit the municipality.
Recommendation 9: To expand the possibilities of success with the previous recommendations, it is necessary to put in place the corresponding logistical and financial arrangements to increase the work of specialists in the different macro-regions.	The new technical implementation strategy enabled technical assistance for business ventures to be scaled up. Despite the limitations and restrictions, this led to food safety registration being obtained for products and innovative proposals on healthy consumption based on agro-biodiversity species.

Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe	<p>An exit strategy was developed, with a focus on transferring technical tools and information to key stakeholders so that they can strengthen resource management. The strategy envisaged organizing events to present project outcomes, and training and experience-sharing events to transfer tools to 118 members of farmers' associations and municipal government technical personnel (40 women).</p> <p>As part of the exit strategy, the final documents have been transferred to the Bolivian state (MMAyA) to strengthen the National Sustainable Management of Agro-biodiversity Programme. The government is currently engaged in negotiations to consolidate funding to implement this programme.</p> <p>In addition, the information produced and gathered by the project is stored in the National Information System which was transferred to the General Directorate of Biodiversity and Protected Areas, so that it can manage the domain and provide the general public with free access to the information.</p>
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8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Programme Cycle Policy Guidelines²². Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories. And, provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework	<p>Outcome 2.2a Target The income of 2 300 farming families (men and women) <u>has increased by approximately USD 216/year/family</u> (representing a five percent increase in annual income) as a result of strengthening production, processing and marketing capacities, including agro-biodiversity and nutritional labelling. Indicator The income of farming families (headed by men or by women) has increased as a result of strengthening production and marketing capacities, including agro-biodiversity and nutritional labelling. (Assessed by means of ex-ante and ex-post socioeconomic surveys, disaggregated by gender, on farmers' income generation)</p> <p>Outcome 2.2b Target At least 1,000 hectares under agro-biodiversity production standards and nutritional labelling (monitored through the application of the GEF BD-2 tracking tool). By means of agreements, partner ministries commit to facilitate extension to 2 500 additional hectares in the proposed National Agro-biodiversity Programme. Indicator N° of hectares under agro-biodiversity production standards and nutritional labelling (monitored through the application of the GEF BD-2 tracking tool). Partner ministries commit to facilitate extension to an additional area of 2,500 hectares in the proposed National Agro-biodiversity Programme.</p>	March 2021	GEF Project Development Consultant

²² Source: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-programme-cycle-policy-2020-update>

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
	<p>Output 1.1.2 Target Database on the physical and chemical composition and nutritional value of 50 priority foods (two communities in each macro-region). Ex post report (first quarter of 2022) on the increase in the consumption of agro-biodiversity foods (recording an increase of at least 18 percent in the consumption of these foods), disaggregated by gender, in the ten communities identified (two communities per macro-region, with at least 50 percent participation of women).</p> <p>Output 1.1.4 Target Database on food composition includes 50 new products from the selected agro-biodiversity foods, based on FAO/INFOODS international parameters and standards for the composition of biodiversity foods. The agro-biodiversity food composition database is in place, with links to the MMAyA agro-biodiversity resource database and readily available to the public.</p> <p>Output 2.1.2 Target At least 20 communities practise in situ conservation through eight Management Plans and/or Production Plans for the sustainable use of agro-biodiversity (wildlife, crops and wild relatives), with at least 60 percent participation of women, taking into account advice on nutrition and resistance to climate variability. Indicator Nº of communities receiving technical assistance (directly and indirectly, through experience sharing) on integrated and sustainable management and practising in situ conservation through the implementation of Integrated Management Plans for the sustainable use of agro-biodiversity (selected wild and cultivated species), taking into account conservation, seed production and reproduction, with at least 60 percent participation of women.</p> <p>Output 2.1.5 Target Design and implement an agro-biodiversity monitoring system, with established guidelines. Indicator Agro-biodiversity monitoring system, linked to the information system,</p>		

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
	focused on cultivated and wild varieties of selected species, ensuring continuous monitoring of established genetic and climate trends.		
Components and cost	N/A	-	-
Institutional and implementation arrangements	N/A	-	-
Financial management	N/A	-	-
Implementation schedule	By end of project in June 2022	October 2020	GEF Project Development Consultant
Executing Entity	N/A	-	-
Executing Entity Category	N/A	-	-
Minor project objective change	N/A	-	-
Safeguards	N/A	-	-
Risk analysis	N/A	-	-
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	N/A	-	-
Co-financing	N/A	-	-
Location of project activity	N/A	-	-
Other	N/A	-	-

9. Stakeholders' Engagement

Please report on progress and results and challenges on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan) included at CEO Endorsement/Approval during this reporting period.

Stakeholder name	Role in project execution	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
Government Institutions			
General Directorate of Biodiversity and Protected Areas	Technical focal point for the project	A participatory monitoring system has been implemented, including joint field evaluations. -The National Agro-biodiversity Information System has been set up on MMAyA servers	The main challenge was to establish a mechanism for joint monitoring in the field with the technical focal point, enabling them to be directly involved in the project's progress. This was satisfactorily achieved.
Ministry of the Environment and Water (MMAyA) – Bioculture Project	Beneficiary	The Bioculture Project was implemented from 2015 to 2019.	The Bioculture Project concluded its implementation phase in 2019, at the time when our project's work in the field was on the increase. However, there was no inter-relationship between the two because of the other project's close-out period.
Non-Government organizations (NGOs)			
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Implementer	The organization has provided technical assistance in all project implementation processes, as well as providing support to the national focal point.	The main challenge was to time the administrative procedures for procurement to coincide with the production cycles in the field, in order to implement good practices.
Private sector entities			
Others[1]			

[1] They can include, among others, community-based organizations (CBOs), Indigenous Peoples organizations, women's groups, private sector companies, farmers, universities, research institutions, and all major groups as identified, for example, in Agenda 21 of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and many times again since then.

Autonomous Regional Government of the Chaco (Machareti Captaincy, Zona Ingre Captaincy, Zona Machareti Captaincy and GAIOC Charagua Iyambae)	Beneficiary	Management processes for Community Economic Organizations (OECOM), Integrated Management Plans, agro-ecological production plans and strategies for in situ seed conservation were all strengthened.	
National Productivity and Competitiveness Committee for the Quinoa Production Chain (CONACOPROQ)	Beneficiary	The CONACOPROQ Committee was involved during the project design stage. However, there was a delay of two years before the project started to be implemented, and the inter-institutional relationship and common interests disappeared.	The support agreement with the partner is not available.
<i>New stakeholders identified/engaged</i>			

10. Gender Mainstreaming

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

Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	YES	The gender assessment was carried out during project implementation, resulting in five gender and age-groups plans which were applied in each macro-region, with targets and actions prioritized in keeping with the particular situation in each macro-region.
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	YES	Training events were organized so that working with agro-biodiversity species could be used as an opportunity to diversify incomes and empower women with regard to the important social, cultural and economic contribution they make to their community. The extent of women's participation in species conservation and management increased from 43 percent (RMT) to 49.16 percent.
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):		
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	YES	A contribution was made in the following outputs: a) Output 2.1.2 (...At least 20 communities practise in situ conservation through eight Management Plans and/or Production Plans for the sustainable use of agro-biodiversity (wildlife, crops and wild relatives), with at least 60 percent participation of women ...) Women's participation in project activities increased by 5.86 percent, from 43.3 percent (2020) to 49.16 percent (2022). b) Output 2.2.1 (...Farmers in 50 communities (with at least 50 percent participation of women) follow established standards for agro-biodiversity certification...) The project achieved the participation of 36% of women heads of household, who obtained ecological certification in communities where land ownership is in the name of male heads of household.

		c) Output 2.2.2 (...Opportunities to market agrobiodiversity food products ... by means of a participatory marketing approach with 50 percent participation of women) The project managed to consolidate 9 women-only associations, in a total of 28 processors' associations with a 52 percent participation of women on average.
b) improving women's participation and decision making	YES	The strategies established in the gender plans managed to increase women's participation in the project's activities, especially those related to creating opportunities to diversify incomes. However, it is important to point out that the unpaid work women have to do in the home makes it difficult for them to participate more or more regularly. This is a barrier that remains to be overcome in the country. The most recent studies of species conservation status and value chains found an increase in women's participation, which reached 43.3 percent, compared to women's participation in the workshops held at the start of the project to prioritize species, which was 34 percent (an increase of 9.3 percent in participation).
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	YES	There are 28 associations of farmers and processors, eight of which are new and run by women. In addition, 52 percent participation of women in the processing and marketing chain has been found in the associations.
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	YES	The information described in the indicators reflects the number of people supported and shows what percentage were women.
Personnel with gender expertise	YES	There has been constant support from the FAOBO gender focal point, who was consulted about gender and age-group issues and with whom communication spaces were created (radio spots) to raise awareness about the essential role played by women, especially Indigenous women, in agrobiodiversity conservation.
Any other good practices on gender	YES	An animated video was produced in coordination with the Guaraní People. Its purpose is to show the important role played by Indigenous women in the conservation of natural resources, agrobiodiversity, and healthy and sustainable food systems. The main character in the video is a Guaraní girl and it is accompanied by a small educational booklet to encourage discussion of the issues.

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval during this reporting period.

<p>Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.</p>	<p>The project has a knowledge management strategy comprising two channels. The first is the direct sharing of information with stakeholders about all the processes carried out, both in conservation, policy and other areas related to agro-biodiversity, ensuring constant feedback on progress and outcomes. The second is linked to the media, using social media and especially the radio (a strategy adopted since the start of COVID-19). This has enabled the knowledge, progress and outcomes achieved by the project to be constantly communicated, in keeping with the context in each macro-region.</p> <p>Information (on good practices, lessons learned, audiovisuals and radio content) was transferred through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Radio Broadcasting of 64 programmes in four macro-regions (Highland, Chaco, Tropics and Valleys) on local radio stations, with the programmes discussing the issues of: seed conservation as a plant genetic resource; application of good farming practices; species processing and marketing; healthy food and eating; environmental management and use of wild species; the important role played by women in safeguarding the environment, agro-biodiversity and food; b) Experience sharing between institutions and associations (20 workshops were held during project implementation). It was found that these are a good discussion forum for sharing culture and information and to learn new procedures and put them in practice in the field. The last workshop held was the “Exchange of experiences on the use of palm species”, which brought together representatives from three macro-regions and personnel from national institutions to discuss extracting oil from palm species (Açaí, Majo, Janchicoco, Copaibo, Cusi and Motacú) that are unique to each region. c) Training events for capacity-building, which likewise brought together people from different macro-regions and institutions so that they could gain new skills, using resources produced by the project, with the aim of adding value to their day-to-day activities in conservation, production, processing and marketing. An example was the Training Event on Native Plant Genetic Resources, the purpose of which was to obtain and update knowledge on conservation techniques used in a seed bank (Fundación Simon Patiño - FUSIP), with the participation of agro-biodiversity custodians.
<p>Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of</p>	<p>The communication strategy focuses on promoting, disseminating and raising awareness of the benefits of the integrated and sustainable management of agro-biodiversity to improve family</p>

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<p>the communications successes and challenges this year.</p>	<p>nutrition in the five macro-regions, by publicizing the economic, social, environmental and nutritional benefits of the process. It also focuses on communication activities to support the capacity-building work with the organizations of agro-ecological farmers and gatherers of cultivated and wild native species in the five macro-regions. Another objective is to develop multimedia communication resources to raise the awareness of farmers and consumers about the benefits of the production and consumption of agro-biodiversity products.</p> <p>The activities under this communication strategy have reached 11,871 people (from a total of 25,325 people on Facebook), with 4,235 posts (from a total of 75,235 on Twitter), and approximately 423,094 people reached with the radio broadcasts (from a total of 501,443 during the final year of project implementation).</p>
<p>Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.</p>	<p>Title: “Native agro-biodiversity in food systems managed by Indigenous women: the experience of the Tentamí community of the Guaraní Nation in Chuquisaca, Bolivia”.</p> <p>This is an article that acknowledges agro-biodiversity as one of the most relevant biocultural expressions and the role played by women in its reproduction and care. It describes how Indigenous women manage native agro-biodiversity at the different stages of the food system. It focuses on the processes established by the women’s group in the community of Tentamí, part of the Guaraní Nation in Chuquisaca, Bolivia.</p> <p>Available at: http://cadernos.aba-agroecologia.org.br/cadernos/article/view/6902/5006</p>
<p>Please provide links to related website, social media account</p>	<p>Information can be found on the following social media platforms and website:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. https://twitter.com/Agrobiodiversi2 There are 8 600 tweets in <u>46 posts</u> in this reporting period (338 posts in total) 2. https://www.facebook.com/Agro-biodiversityBol There are <u>30 posts</u> in this reporting period (70 posts in total) 3. https://siarh.gob.bo/dgbap/biodiversity/biodiversity-agro-biodiversity/ Information on the project can be found here on the ministry’s website.
<p>Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.</p>	<p>Information can be found on the following social media platforms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. https://twitter.com/Agrobiodiversi2 There are 8 600 tweets in <u>46 posts</u> in this reporting period (338 posts in total) 2. https://www.facebook.com/Agro-biodiversityBol There are <u>30 posts</u> in this reporting period (70 posts in total)
<p>Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point’s Name and contact details</p>	<p>The knowledge management focal point is: Name: Raúl Pérez Email: raul.perezalbrecht@fao.org</p>

12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.

If applicable, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the Indigenous communities.

Do Indigenous peoples and or local communities have an active participation in the project activities? If yes, briefly describe how.

Indigenous peoples were the main participants in project activities due to the leading role they play in agro-biodiversity management and plant improvement. The project worked by consulting the communities in keeping with their traditions and customs, based on the principles of free and informed consultation and consent. Consultation usually takes place at two moments: at the start, to begin gathering information in the field, and later when the work has finished, by sharing project outcomes. This is done with Quechua and Aymara communities in the Highland and Valleys regions, in the Chaco region with the Guaraní People, in the Tropics with the Chiquitano People, and in the Amazon region with the Esse Eja, Baure, Cavineño, Pacahuara and Tacana peoples (departments of Pando and Beni). The mechanism for including Indigenous peoples was established by means of a preliminary exploration of areas that could be identified as a priority for working on the conservation of cultivated and wild species, taking into account factors such as: species native to Bolivia, specific abundance, and traditional use by Indigenous peoples. This was done with the support of government agencies and non-governmental organizations.

Through free, prior and informed consultation with the Guaraní People, various processes to document local knowledge were achieved:

- a) "Ancestral knowledge on bio indicators and technologies related to agro-biodiversity in Guaraní community life", with the support of the APIWATERIKI TÛPA Indigenous University of Bolivia, to document and publicize ancestral knowledge. This work was done with seven communities of the Guaraní Nation and documented 30 bio indicators which are part of community life. This reinforces and confirms the existence of indigenous science, as this is knowledge that has been built over time to provide practical responses to productive, social, and cultural needs, and animates the productive and festive cycle of community life.
- b) Animated video "Amandiya – A journey to restore the diversity of life", which tells the story of the journey taken by Amandiya, an adolescent girl of Guaraní origin who lives in the city. She finds a letter from her grandmother and seeds of native species, which she plants to restore life and fill the landscape with colour from agro-biodiversity species, until finally she returns to her land and thus recovers her Guaraní identity.
- c) The Guaraní captaincies of the Chaco Macro-region and its Ingre, Macharetí, Yareta and Ibaziriri regions have improved their management capacities to conserve and protect their natural resources by implementing Integrated Management Plans for harvesting the fruits of the Chaco forest, with the active participation of community members (274 beneficiaries, 55 percent women) and the project's technical team, covering an area of 4,237 ha of forest spanning 20 communities and making use of the wild species of Sahuinto, Guapurú, Cupesí, Mistol and Nogal .
- d) Setting up of "Community Economic Organizations (OECOM)" called AMANDIYA, IBASIRIRI and REFRUS, whose members are entrepreneurs from the communities (women and men) who gather forest fruits (Walnut, Mistol, Cumandas, Carob and Guapurú) and process them. In 2021, they earned \$ 5,320 from marketing their processed products.

Technical assistance was provided and administrative processes strengthened to obtain ecological certification based on Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS). This is important for the communities (75 communities engaged in family farming and gathering) in the different macro-regions, because it involved setting up community organizational structures with the skills to conduct the certification and self-assessment process, providing them with better possibilities to market differentiated products due to their quality.

In the Tropics Macro-region, three Indigenous community associations were strengthened: the “Lomerío Indigenous Communities Association”, with technical assistance and training activities for the conservation, production and processing of custard apple; the “Concepción Indigenous Communities Association”, which is working on the conservation and production of the Chiquitano almond; and the “San Ignacio de Velasco Indigenous Communities Association”, with technical assistance for the conservation and production of the Chiquitano almond.

In the Valleys Macro-region, the project worked with the AMNI El Palmar protected area, carrying out activities for the conservation and use of forest fruits, mainly Janchicoco, the fruit of a palm which is highly nutritious when processed. In this area, the communities are part of the Quechua rural-Indigenous people and identify as members of the Yampara Nation. The technical assistance provided by the project sought to strengthen capacities for agro-biodiversity conservation and Janchicoco processing and focused on the El Presto Janchicoco Processors Association (ATJEP).

13. 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 2022	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 Directorate of Biodiversity and Protected Areas – EMAGUA	Subsidy, Soft loan, Hard money loan, Collateral, Cash contribution, Other.	USD 250 000	USD 302 697	USD 302 697	USD -52 697
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	Ministry of the Environment and Water (MMAyA)	Bioculture Project – in-kind contribution	USD 8 528 030	USD 787 572	USD 787 572	USD +7 740 458
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	AUTONOMOUS REGIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE CHACO	In-kind contribution	USD 3 517 991	USD 2 759 300	USD 2 759 300	USD +758 691
FAO	MULTILATERAL AGENCY	In-kind contribution	USD 1 379 000	USD 3 780 989	USD 3 780 989	USD -2 401 989

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.

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CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS	National Productivity and Competitiveness Committee for the Quinoa Production Chain (CONACOPROQ)	In-kind contribution	USD 440 000	USD 0	USD 0	USD +440 000
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	CT- CONAN / Health (in-kind contribution)			USD 22 699	USD 22 699	USD -22 699
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	INIAF / UC-CENAPE / IBMETRO / AMNI EL PALMAR / MDRyT-IPDSA (in-kind contribution)			USD 278 494	USD 278 494	USD -278 494
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Subnational Governments – Macro-regions (in-kind contribution)			USD 457 738	USD 457 738	USD -457 738
PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES AND HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTES	Universities / Academia (in-kind contribution)			339,318 USD	339,318 USD	USD -339 318
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	NGOs / FOUNDATIONS (cash)			102,451 USD	102,451 USD	USD -102 451
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS	Farmers' associations / Civil society (in-kind and cash contribution)			135,167 USD	135,167 USD	USD -135 167
TOTAL			USD 14 115 021	USD 8 966 425	USD 8 966 425	USD 5 148 596

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

a) National Productivity and Competitiveness Committee for the Quinoa Production Chain (CONACOPROQ): no activities were carried out with this partner because it works on quinoa, which was not one of the species identified by the project. Quinoa was being under-used, and therefore priority was given to cañahua.

b) The Bioculture Project (MMAyA) was a project implemented by Swiss Cooperation and the MMAyA ministry (second phase). It ran from 2015 to 2019, which is why the planned activities could not be continued.

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development Objectives Rating. A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.

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. A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project’s components and activities is in compliance with the project’s approved implementation plan.

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.

Risk rating. It should assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:

High Risk (H)	There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Substantial Risk (S)	There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
Moderate Risk (M)	There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk.
Low Risk (L)	There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks.