



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Review

2019 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019



1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Latin – American
Country (ies):	Bolivia
Project Title:	“Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agrobiodiversity to Improve Human Nutrition in Five Macroregions”
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/BOL/046/GFF
GEF ID:	4577
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity
Project Executing Partners:	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Project Duration:	4 years

Milestone Dates:

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	16/04/2014
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	14/01/2016
Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	13/01/2020
Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) ²	N/A
Actual Implementation End Date³:	N/A

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	USD 2.600.000
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc⁴:	USD 13.865.021
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2019 (USD m):	USD 772,997
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2019⁵	USD 4,687,200

¹ as per FPMIS

² In case of a project extension.

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

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

Review and Evaluation

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee:	Meeting of the Technical Committee of the Project on June 25 th , 2019.
Mid-term Review or Evaluation Date planned (if applicable):	The mid-term evaluation is set for the last quarter of 2019.
Mid-term review/evaluation actual:	Na
Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2019 – June 2020).	<u>Yes</u>
Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2019 – June 2020).	<u>No</u>
Terminal Evaluation Date Actual:	NA
Tracking tools/ Core indicators required⁶	<u>No</u>

Ratings

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

Status

Implementation Status <i>(1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):</i>	3rd PIR
--	---------

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

⁶ Please note that the Tracking Tools are required at mid-term and closure for all GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects. Tracking tools are not mandatory for Medium Sized projects = < 2M USD at mid-term, but only at project completion. The new GEF-7 results indicators (core and sub-indicators) will be applied to all projects and programs approved on or after July 1, 2018. Also projects and programs approved from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018 (GEF-6) must apply core indicators and sub-indicators at mid-term and/or completion

Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Affiliation	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Mr. Ricardo Rojas, National Project coordinator	ricardo.rojas@fao.org
Lead Technical Officer	Hivy Ortiz, Forestry Officer	hivy.ortizchour@fao.org
Budget Holder	Theodor Friedrich, FAO Bolivia Representative	Theodor.friedrich@fao.org
GEF Funding Liaison Officer, Investment Centre Division	Hernán Gonzales, Programme Officer María Mercedes Proaño, RLC GEF Task Manager	hernan.gonzales@fao.org mariamercedes.proano@fao.org

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
Objective(s):						
Outcome 1.1: Increased available and easily accessible data grouped per macroregion for policy makers, consumers and local communities on Agrobiodiversity, food consumption and local native crop species resilient to climate change	Data grouped by macroregions increasingly available and easily accessible by policy makers, consumers and local communities, on agrobiodiversity, food consumption and local native crop species resilient to climate change.	New criteria were established for the collection of documents for the information system. Similarly, agreements are being made with state universities to incorporate research related to agrobiodiversity into a platform at the national level.		1 000 new documents/data collected and entered into the National Information System (SNI) on native agrobiodiversity, nutritional value and adaptability to climate change.	808 documents compiled (396 new documents) and in the process of validation according to the criteria established to be inserted into an agrobiodiversity information platform, it is proposed that this be part of the National information system of the MMAyA. Identification and validation of 51 underutilized and wild cultivated species in the five	S

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

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

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

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
					macro-regions, for their conservation and incorporation in local nutrition.	
Outcome 2.1 In-situ conservation of selected local ecotypes important for nutrition and food security is practiced in 50 communities/6,000 ha in 5 macro eco-regions (indirectly 125 communities/15,000 ha will be impacted after the end of the project through scaling up)	In situ conservation of selected local ecotypes important for nutrition and food security is practiced in 50 communities covering 6 000 ha in 5 macroregions (indirectly 125 communities covering 15 000 ha will be impacted after the end of the project through scaling up).	There are identified experiences on in situ conservation of agrobiodiversity species, which must be systematized.		In situ conservation of the selected species practiced in 6 000 hectares (15 000 hectares identified to replicate the implementation of the Agrobiodiversity Management Plans and the associated Ministries are committed to their implementation).	There are technical tools for the collection of traditional knowledge about conservation and local techniques that need to be validated. We already have information generated and systematized from three macro-regions in the process of revision (Altiplano, Chaco and Tropico).	MS
Outcome 2.2.a: Income generated for men and women (approximately US\$ 500/year/family representing a 25% increase in annual income) in participating communities from production, processing and marketing of agrobiodiversity-friendly and nutrition labeled products from selected crop/plant ecotypes	Income generated for women and men (approximately US\$ 500/year/family representing a 25% increase in annual income) in participating communities from production, processing and marketing of	The average income of the farming family is US\$ 2000/year/family.		The income of 3 000 farmer families (headed by men or by women) has increased by 25% to US\$ 500/year/family through the strengthening of productive and marketing capacities including through agrobiodiversity and nutrition labels.	The Participatory Guarantee System (SPG) certification has been proposed as a means to improve income since it facilitates and allows producers access to the local and national markets by improving family incomes.	MS

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
	agrobiodiversity and nutrition-labelled products from selected crop/plant ecotypes. Measured through gender disaggregated surveys among participating families.				<p>In this sense, there are 2 SPG certifications in the macroregion Amazonia that involves 8 communities in the municipalities of Riberalta and Cobija.</p> <p>There are 6 SPG certifications in process of being approved in the Chaco, Altiplano, Valles and Tropico Macroregions.</p>	
Outcome 2.2.b Areas under agrobiodiversity production standards and nutrition labels (monitored through the application of the GEF BD-2 tracking tool). Partner Ministries committed to facilitate the extension of areas at the end of the project	Areas under agrobiodiversity production standards and nutrition labels (monitored through the application of the GEF BD-2 tracking tool). Partner Ministries committed to facilitate the extension of areas at the end of the project.	There are no land surfaces related to production standards with agrobiodiversity and nutrition labels.		At least 1 000 hectares with agrobiodiversity production standards and nutrition labels (monitored through the application of the GEF BD-2 tracking tool). Partner Ministries committed to facilitate the extension to an additional 2 500 hectares.	The work is based on the certification of Participatory Guarantee Systems (SPG) since these principles include management criteria and management of agrobiodiversity in which there is an area of 1500.36 hectares georeferenced.	S

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
<p>Outcome 3.1: Measures to conserve and sustainable use agrobiodiversity incorporated in agriculture, nutrition, health, education and food security policies, programmes, and regulatory frameworks</p>	Measures to conserve and sustainably use agrobiodiversity incorporated in agriculture, nutrition, health, education and food security policies, programmes, and regulatory frameworks.	4 points out of 12 (of a total of 24) on policy frameworks that incorporate agrobiodiversity conservation into the GEF tracking tool.		The score of the policy frameworks that incorporate the conservation of agrobiodiversity in the GEF monitoring tool is increased to 10 (out of 12 possible points).	7 Municipal Food and Nutrition Councils (COMAN) have been organized in four macrocoregions: Altiplano, Amazonia, Tropic and Chaco; where the organization is being strengthened in order to influence policies that incorporate the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity.	HS
<p>Outcome 4.1. Increased awareness of conservation and sustainable use and the nutritional benefits of agrobiodiversity (measured through gender disaggregated survey)</p>	Increased awareness of conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity and its nutritional benefits (measured through a survey documenting the level of awareness among institutional staff, consumers, processors and producers who are the target groups of awareness campaigns and	<p>The lack of awareness of the importance of agrobiodiversity in Bolivia is still a challenge for it to be taken into account as a resource that promotes the country's development.</p> <p>Local organizations and institutions are identified in the Macroregions that</p>		30% of institutional staff (of which 50% are women), consumers and producers who were the target groups of awareness campaigns and training courses are aware of the nutritional benefits of local agrobiodiversity, measured through two gender disaggregated surveys on a sample group, documenting the level of awareness among the target	<p>There is a communication strategy to promote the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity.</p> <p>20 local leaders and local actors were identified in the five macro-regions as disseminators and/or replicators of the principles of agrobiodiversity and the importance of</p>	HS

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
	training courses in the 9 departments in Bolivia).	strengthen the diffusion of the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity in the nutritional food security.		groups of the awareness campaigns and training courses in the 9 departments of Bolivia.	conservation of native cultivated and wild species.	
Outcome 5.1. Project implementation based on results based management and application of project findings and lessons learned in future operations facilitated	Project implementation based on results-based management and application of project findings and lessons learned in future operations.			Project outcomes achieved and demonstrate sustainability.	There is a Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan with an integral System approach that includes planning, monitoring and evaluation. The M&E System allows the compilation and systematization of generated information whose findings are used in future operations.	S

Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU rating ¹⁰

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

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<p>2.1. In situ conservation of selected local ecotypes important for food and nutritional security is practiced in 50 communities covering 6,000 ha in five macroecoregions (indirectly 125 communities covering 15,000 ha will have been impacted at the end of the project by expanding.</p>	<p>The tools for the evaluation of conservation practices for the macro-regions of Valleys, Tropics and Amazonia will be readapted and contextualized.</p>	<p>By the technical team of each macro-region and specialist in agro-biodiversity.</p>	<p>During the second semester of 2019.</p>
	<p>The systematization of the information generated regarding the conservation practices for the Altiplano and Chaco macro-regions will be carried out.</p>		
	<p>Training in conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity to organizations, associations, community leaders and municipalities in the area of intervention.</p>	<p>In charge of the technical team of the Project of the macro-regions and the specialists.</p>	<p>During 2019 and 2020.</p>
	<p>Conclusion of the georeferencing of in situ conservation areas.</p>	<p>In charge of the technical team of the Project specialized in territorial management.</p>	<p>From 2017 to 2019 - 2020.</p>
	<p>Preparation of maps of spatial and temporal distribution of agrobiodiversity species in the areas of action.</p>		
	<p>Proposal of management plans for agrobiodiversity species, both native cultivated and wild, suitable for the conditions and particularities of each macro-region.</p>	<p>Specialist in Territorial Management and team of each macro-region.</p>	<p>During 2019 and 2020.</p>
	<p>Implementation of models of management plans that contemplate a sustainable management of agrobiodiversity resources.</p>	<p>Specialist in Territorial Management and team of each macro-region.</p>	<p>It starts in the second half of 2019 and ends in 2020.</p>
<p>The SPG certification will be used to promote nutritional labelling that also reflects the origin of the product of the potential enterprises identified.</p>	<p>Specialist in Communication, Nutrition, marketing and equipment for each macro-region.</p>	<p>During 2019 and 2020.</p>	

	The productive enterprises identified in the five macro-regions will be strengthened in the transformation and commercialization of agrobiodiversity products to generate consumption either locally or nationally according to the identification of markets.	Two specialists will be hired, both in marketing and in transformation.	During 2019 and 2020.
2.2. a Income generated for women and men (approximately US\$ 500/year/family representing a 25% increase in annual income) in participating communities from production, processing and marketing of agrobiodiversity and nutrition-labelled products from selected crop/plant ecotypes. Measured through gender disaggregated surveys among participating families.	<p>Families that work with local entrepreneurship will be identified in order to promote agrobiodiversity product transformation and commercialization to increase the families's income.</p> <p>It Will be designed a production volumen registry for each entrepreneurship according to the species's characteristics implemented. Practic tools will be generated to register the entrepreneurship sales in order to make visible the income increase.</p> <p>The producers will be trained in these registry tools.</p>	<p>Every macro region team. Economic Development specialist</p> <p>Economic Development specialist</p> <p>Economic Development specialist</p> <p>Equipo de cada Macroregión y Economic Development specialist Every macro region team.</p>	<p>It starts in the second half of 2019 and ends in 2020.</p> <p>It starts in the second half of 2019 and ends in 2020.</p> <p>It starts in the second half of 2019 and ends in 2020.</p> <p>It starts in the second half of 2019 and ends in 2020.</p>

2. Progress in Generating Project Outputs

Outputs ¹¹	Expected completion date ¹²	Achievements at each PIR ¹³					Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance ¹⁴ or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 st PIR	2 nd PIR	3 rd PIR	4 th PIR	5 th PIR		
Output 1.1.1 A National Information System on native agrobiodiversity, nutritional values and adaptability to climate change, that is easily accessible and available to policy makers, producers, researchers and local communities.	Q2 Y3 a) At least 1 000 new documents/data entered into the system b) Information System established and operational	a) Consistent, standardized existing data (database) to be entered into the National Information System. b) 80 documents compiled for the Information System. 8%	332 new documents compiled. 24%	The compilation of 396 new documents was carried out, with a total of 808 documents corresponding to research on 51 agrobiodiversity species from the five macro-regions.			81%	The possibility of creating a platform involving public universities, organizations and institutions that generate research related to agrobiodiversity is considered. It is intended that the platform could be part of the information system of the Ministry of Environment and Water (MMAyA) to achieve greater reach and articulation between the actors that generate research and information at the national level.

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

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

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

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

<p>Output 1.1.2 Agrobiodiversity food sources evaluated through the use of gender disaggregated nutrition indicators for biodiversity (a. Food Composition, b. Food Consumption).</p>	<p>Q3 Y3</p> <p>a) Annual report for 5 macroregions and an increase of 30% in available data disaggregated by gender in Project year 4 (compared to availability in the baseline in Project year 2) on consumption and composition analysis of nutritionally rich agrobiodiversity foods.</p> <p>b) In five communities the impact (ex post) of the diversification of diets based on agrobiodiversity has been evaluated disaggregated by gender and demonstrates an increase of at least 20% in the proportion of households or individuals (50% women) that consume agrobiodiversity foods that are part of micronutrient-rich food groups.</p>	<p>a) A baseline report has been prepared in 3 macroecoregions (Chaco, Altiplano, Amazonia) with nutrition indicators for agrobiodiversity.</p> <p>b) Ex-ante research study in 3 macroecoregions (Chaco, Altiplano, Amazonia) to evaluate the diversification of diets based on the consumption of agrobiodiversity foods that are rich in micronutrients.</p> <p>30%</p>	<p>Surveys and methodology defined for monitoring the local diet, in three macroecoregions.</p> <p>6%</p>	<p>294 nutritional surveys have been implemented in 89 communities in the five macro-regions, which correspond to 51% progress in the sample for baseline determination.</p>		<p>45 %</p>	<p>There is a baseline document of 3 macro-regions (Chaco, Altiplano and Amazonia) which does not involve all the communities with which we are working. Therefore, the document was considered as the basis for the establishment of the baseline measurement methodology.</p>
<p>Output 1.1.3 10 local plant/crop ecotypes important for food security and</p>	<p>Q2 Y3</p> <p>At least 10 plant/crop ecotypes identified in</p>	<p>3 workshops were organized to identify and</p>	<p>26 cultivated and wild species identified and validated in 3</p>	<p>Through participatory workshops in the five macroregions six eco types (cultivated and wilds)</p>		<p>84 %</p>	<p>Of the total of the species not yet analyzed, 6 will be taken in samples for analysis the following year due to the times</p>

<p>nutrition are selected (through a gender-sensitive participatory approach) in each macroecoregion and their characteristics are analyzed in relation to nutritional content, resilience to climate change and genetic erosion threats.</p>	<p>each macroregion for in situ cultivation and conservation, based on nutrition criteria, resistance to climate change, erosion tendency and genetic threats.</p>	<p>validate plants (cultivated and wild) in 3 macroecoregions (Chaco, Altiplano, Amazonia) with iteration and institutional and producer participation.</p> <p>15 cultivated and wild species identified and validated in 3 macroecoregions: Amazonia, Altiplano and Chaco.</p> <p>40%</p>	<p>macroecoregions.</p> <p>21 foods shown and analyzed in their chemical properties.</p> <p>20%</p>	<p>were identified</p> <p>The identification criteria laid on their importance and the community feeding traditions considering their high nutritional value and also their adaptability to climatic variations. Identification of 51 agrobiodiversity species corresponding to the five macro-regions.</p> <p>Sampling and physical-chemical analysis of 39 cultivated and wild species was carried out.</p>				<p>of their productive cycle.</p>
<p>Output 1.1.4 Database on the nutritional content of agrobiodiversity, in accordance with international norms and standards (FAO/INFOODS) will be developed.</p>	<p>Q4 Y4</p> <p>Database on the nutritional content of agrobiodiversity includes data from 50 selected agrobiodiversity foods.</p> <p>The database of the composition of agrobiodiversity foods is</p>	<p>Identification of standard parameters to create a database of food chemical composition.</p> <p>2%</p>	<p>3 Database of chemical composition structured in 3 macroecoregions.</p> <p>1 International workshop on biodiversity</p> <p>20%</p>	<p>Contacts were established with specialists for the international INFOOD standards workshop.</p> <p>There are 39 physico-chemical analyses of the prioritized species, which will be the main part of the international INFOOD workshop to incorporate them into the food</p>			<p>30%</p>	

	underway, linked to the agrobiodiversity resource database of the MMAyA and the FAO/INFOODS database of food composition for biodiversity, and is easily available to the public.			composition tables. The database on the chemical composition of foods is not yet available.			
Output 2.1.1 Gender-sensitive assessment of local methodologies and practices of agrobiodiversity conservation and classification of cultivated ecotypes/varieties, wild species, native seeds and associated traditional knowledge in five macroecoregions.	Q2 Y3 Complete evaluation of in situ conservation practices in the five project sites in the macroecoregions. 100 cultivated and classified varieties/ecotypes of wild species and native seeds, including methodologies and practices with gender-sensitive data.	1 site has been identified in each macroecoregion (Chaco, Amazonia, Altiplano), where the evaluation of in situ conservation practices will be carried out. 2%	3 contextualized surveys for 3 macroecoregions. Two evaluation reports on in situ conservation practices. Start of registration of seeds or plant material in macro tropical ecoregion for Achachairu. Start of identification of descriptors in Valle eco ecoregion. 9%	Seventeen surveys were conducted in the five macro-regions on traditional knowledge. Complete information from two macro-regions (Altiplano and Chaco) on the conservation status of agrobiodiversity is available for interpretation and analysis. 3 macro-regions (Altiplano, Chaco and Valles) have community registers of seeds and inventories of ecotypes. Descriptors were identified for 8 agrobiodiversity ecotypes in the macroregions of Altiplano, Tropico and Chaco.		25 %	By its nature, the systematization of traditional knowledge must be part of a constructive and participatory process in order to rescue the essence and ethnobotanical relationship of the management of this knowledge. The identification of the descriptors of the ecotypes will be carried out under an agreement with the National Herbarium.

<p>Output 2.1.2 Communities practice development an implementation of Management Plans and participatory monitoring systems for in situ conservation and sustainable use of selected underutilized crop/plant ecotypes and their wild relatives (with at least 60% participation of women).</p>	<p>Q4 Y4 At least 50 communities practice in situ conservation through 15 Management Plans for the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity (fauna, crops and wild relatives) (with at least 60% participation of women) taking into account nutritional advice and resistance to climate variability.</p>	<p>5 communities have been identified in each macro-ecoregion, with which a PDM will be planned (management plan). 1%</p>	<p>40 communities have been identified to plan management. Planning has begun to apply in situ conservation in the Tropic with communities: Sombrerito, Portuguez, Surutu, Nuevo Mundo. 8%</p>	<p>Five sectors were identified where agrobiodiversity resource management plans could be developed in the five macro-regions, with a total of 28 communities affected.</p>		<p>30%</p>	
<p>Output 2.1.3. Best practices for the cultivation and management of selected crop/plant ecotypes documented (based on community implementation in the 5 macro-ecoregions under output 2.1.2) including: local seed multiplication, conservation, improvement and exchange; pest and disease control; and strategies for sustainable production intensification.</p>	<p>Q3 Y3 35 new best practices that are applied in the management of crops and the use of the identified agrobiodiversity species, systematized and included in the Information System.</p>	<p>Development of data collection instruments to identify best practices 2%</p>	<p>Best practices for the cultivation and management of selected crop/plant ecotypes documented (based on community implementation in the 5 macro-ecoregions under output 2.1.2) including: local seed multiplication, conservation, improvement and exchange; pest and</p>	<p>13 best practices identified in four macro-regions (Altiplano, tropic, Chaco and Amazonia). Of which 8 are systematized and in the process of revision. There is concluded research on the traditional knowledge of agrobiodiversity in the Altiplano macro-region, which is in the process of revision.</p>		<p>31%</p>	<p>. There are eight systematized documents. Use of ash in Corn Storage: Practice carried out to guarantee the health of corn stored in pieces, using vegetable ash as a repellent for insects that cause damage to the corn grain; Collection and consumption of carob fruit: The collected pods go to a process of cleaning and then in the mortar it is ground to obtain carob flour, previous sieving or sifting work by which all the coarse is extracted and discarded or used</p>

		<p>disease control; and strategies for sustainable production intensification. 35 new best practices that are applied in the management of crops and the use of the identified agrobiodiversity species, systematized and included in the Information System.</p> <p>Q3 Y3 Development of data collection instruments to identify best practices</p> <p>2%</p> <p>5 best practices identified to apply in crop management.</p> <p>There is a research instrument of traditional knowledge and</p>			<p>for the cattle these rest of the pods.</p> <p>Collection and use of walnut coconut: Take advantage of the nutritional benefits of the walnut fruit (<i>Juglans nigra</i>), abundant wild species in the communities of the Chaco Macroregion, to raise awareness and generate consumption habits of wild walnut in its different presentations as food.</p> <p>Collection and Use of Guayabilla: Take advantage of the nutritional benefits of the fruit of Guayabilla (<i>Psidium guineense</i>), an abundant wild species in the communities of the Chaco Macroregion, to raise awareness and generate consumption habits of guayabilla in its different presentations as food.</p> <p>Process of elaboration of Creole Cocoa Paste: Know the process of artisanal elaboration of the sour paste of Creole cocoa San Carleña, within the framework of the project Conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity to improve human nutrition in five macro-regions ”.</p> <p>Preparation of bio-consumption mineral broths sulfocalcic broth and bordalez broth: Incorporating new</p>
--	--	---	--	--	--

			<p>new and existing best practices for three macroecoregions: Altiplano, Amazonía, Chaco.</p> <p>The research and elaboration of a report on traditional knowledge in the Altiplano macroecoregion has been completed in the first phase</p> <p>11%</p>					<p>practices to producers of cassava, sweet potato and beans changes in organic production and prevention of pests and diseases.</p> <p>Selection of certified native potato seed: Show good practices for the production and selection of certified seeds of native potatoes in the communities of Challapata</p>
<p>Output 2.1.4 Strategy and financed action plan for MMyA and MDRyT to scale up the in situ conservation and sustainable use model developed by the project (in at least 125 additional communities).</p>	<p>Q4 Y4</p> <p>125 additional communities in the municipalities of the Project have been identified to implement Management Plans for agrobiodiversity and the associated Ministries are committed to take charge of their implementation.</p>	<i>n/a (or done)</i>	<i>n/a (or done)</i>	N/A				<p>Implementation is expected to start in the second half of 2019.</p>
<p>Output 2.1.5 Permanent Monitoring Centre focused on the selected species of</p>	<p>Q4 Y4</p> <p>A Permanent Monitoring Centre established.</p>	<i>n/a (or done)</i>	<i>n/a (or done)</i>	N/A				<p>A monitoring system will be initiated as a complementary module to the system already implemented for the MMyA</p>

cultivated and wild varieties, ensuring continuous monitoring of genetic and climate trends established							
Output 2.2.1 Agrobiodiversity product certification and origin and nutrition label mechanism developed and used by farmers (of which at least 50% are women) for selected crop ecotypes based on SENASAG product standards and agreed criteria for agrobiodiversity production practices.	Q4 Y4 Farmers from 50 communities (at least 50% of which are women) follow the established standards for agrobiodiversity certification and standards of origin and nutrition labeling and have obtained the label based on the SPG method and the SENASAG standards for the products.	<i>n/a (or done)</i>	200 families from 40 communities identified to initiate certification process of origin and labeling. 7%	Currently 2 SPG certifications were achieved in the Amazon micro-region with the participation of 15 leaders from the 8 communities and 160 families. There are 6 SPG certifications in process in the Altiplano, Valles, Tropico and Chaco macro-regions.		48%	It is proposed to work from the certification of the Participatory Guarantee System (SPG) since the principles of internal control include the sustainable use of resources and care of the environment to avoid contamination of production. It is proposed that nutrition labelling of origin contain relevant information on nutritional properties, but also where the product comes from and what characteristics the place of origin has (if it comes from a community where sustainable use is promoted, if they are indigenous communities or women's enterprises, etc.) that allows the social visibility of the importance of agrobiodiversity as a resource that is used responsibly.
Output 2.2.2 Market opportunities for food products from local agrobiodiversity analyzed and market links for	Q3 Y4 At the end of the project, at least 5 agrobiodiversity food products with added value and	Start of recruitment of personnel to carry out ex ante socioeconomic study.	It has concluded 3 socioeconomic ex ante studies and preliminary market opportunities in	There is an ex ante socioeconomic study in the Altiplano, Chaco and Amazonia macro-regions, which analyses the family incomes of the producers.		68%	While the study establishes the current income situation of communities in three macro-regions, it does not clearly identify market opportunities or potential ventures.

agrobiodiversity food products strengthened through a “Participatory Market Approach” (50% participation of women).	agrobiodiversity and nutrition labels have strengthened their links with the market, measured by the increase in sales benefiting men and women equally.	4%	3 macroecoregion . 1st national fair of agrobiodiversity , seeds and gastronomy of corn and other native crops. 12%	Until June 2019, we participated in 10 local and departmental fairs that allowed the dissemination of the Project to organizations and the population.				It is proposed to hire in the team two specialists, one in transformation to strengthen current projects and a marketing specialist who performs in a participatory manner the identification of market opportunities appropriate to the capabilities of the projects.
Output 3.1.1 A multi-sectoral platform will be established at the national level within CONAN to promote and monitor the integration of agrobiodiversity into policies and programmes in the agriculture, education, nutrition, health and food security sectors.	Q2 Y4 A multi-sectoral platform with an institutional mechanism capable of incorporating agrobiodiversity into agriculture, nutrition, health, education and food security policies, established and in operation.	1 COMAN (National Council for Food and Nutrition) strengthened and with an impact on its work plan to define food and nutrition policies that incorporate agrobiodiversity. 2%	Working tables within the COMAN in operation. 3 COMAN organized with the project, whose work plan is in the design process. 6%	The conformation and work of 7 COMAN in the five macro-regions is strengthened. 2 COMAN already have a work plan and a municipal resolution that promotes its functioning, as well as the establishment of technical tables that address the issue of sustainable use of agrobiodiversity and its importance in the local diet.			30%	The project proposes the conformation of a multisectorial platform, however it suggests the intervention from the COMAN through its strengthening incorporating in the discussion of the technical tables the theme of agrobiodiversity that conclude in the generation of local policy proposals that promote the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity for food.
Output 3.1.2 New/adapted policies (Biodiversity Law, Law of the Rights of Mother Earth, Law 144/Agricultural Community	Q2 Y4 3 new/adapted policies that incorporate measures to conserve agrobiodiversity for food security and nutrition.	<i>n/a (or done)</i> 0%	1 Consolidated Multisectoral Plan as a national policy that incorporates agrobiodiversity .	There is a municipal law for the sustainable use of Amazonian fruits (asai, copuazu and others). It contemplates that the Municipality of Riberlta through its COMAN promotes the			30%	

<p>Productive Revolution Law) will be adopted and implemented to support conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, considering its importance for nutrition, food security and health.</p>			<p>15%</p>	<p>consumption of Amazonian fruits in school breakfasts to improve the nutrition of their children.</p>				
<p>Output 3.1.3 Agrobiodiversity conservation and sustainable use will be mainstreamed into at least 6 programmes and projects implemented by Ministries that are members of the Multisectoral Platform at the local and national level.</p>	<p>Q2 Y4</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 agrobiodiversity to improve food security and nutrition.</p>	<p>n/a (or done) 0%</p>	<p>Start of identification of the list of projects and programs in Altiplano, Amazonia and Tropico.</p> <p>Technical consideration: - A list of programs and projects in execution will be diagnosed and identified. E.g. MDRyT, national potato program; Amazonian fruits. Where it will be planned to influence its implementation .</p>	<p>The Project provided information to strengthen the Biodiversity National Strategy. This strategy Will allow the country to implement national programmes. During this period there was a coordination with the Ministry of Health in order to proceed with actualization of the Food calories table including the biodiversity products.</p>				<p>During the second period of 2019 it will be held an international workshop to provide national and local authorities nutritional measure methodologies that could be nationally implemented in the future</p>

			15%				
Output 4.1.1 Gender-sensitive promotional material on agrobiodiversity conservation, traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, product standards and agrobiodiversity and nutrition labels, incentives for production, dietary diversity and consumption benefits, including case studies and comparative analysis in five macroregions of Bolivia, elaborated and disseminated.	<p>Q2 Y4</p> <p>3 publications that promote species/ecotypes of agrobiodiversity, that are nutritionally rich and underutilized; 3 publications that promote nutritionally rich agrobiodiversity foods, recipes and processing methods.</p> <p>12 packages of materials for dissemination, promotion and awareness for producers, consumers, processors and policy makers including gendersensitive material.</p> <p>Case studies on the links between the conservation of agrobiodiversity, diversified diets, nutritional benefits and climate change.</p>	<p>Preparation and dissemination of technical files of 15 cultivated and wild species for the first publication on agrobiodiversity..</p> <p>15%</p>	<p>3 poster publications and primers on agrobiodiversity and nutrition: Altiplano, Amazonía and Chaco.</p> <p>3 packages of materials for dissemination in three macrocreations, consisting of: spot for radio, banners, parades, triptychs and primers.</p> <p>16%</p>	<p>Thirteen datasheets of different agrobiodiversity products have been prepared and are in the process of being edited to include the nutritional components of laboratory analyses. The technical sheets of the products selected by each macro-region are being elaborated.</p> <p>5 posters with information on Agrobiodiversity species</p> <p>1 Informative leaflet of the agrobiodiversity management actions carried out by the project.</p> <p>17 banners to promote agrobiodiversity species.</p> <p>3 electronic bulletins with information on actions for the sustainable management of agrobiodiversity.</p> <p>Support for the elaboration of a Guide to Good Conservation</p>			23%

				<p>Practices for Palqui</p> <p>Mini Guide to Good Manufacturing Practices for the transformation of agrobiodiversity products Mini Guide to Nutrition and the ABCs of Foods</p> <p>24 models of labels for the marketing of agrobiodiversity products.</p> <p>No case studies have been published as a food consumption methodology is in process.</p>			
<p>Output 4.1.2 Gender-sensitive national information campaigns to promote the value of agrobiodiversity as a resource for food security, through official and popular media, implemented.</p>	<p>Q2 Y3</p> <p>500 000 people (50% women) including public opinion, producers and consumers (urban and rural), government technical staff, policymakers and other interested parties, will be the intended audience for information campaigns composed of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -1 National media plan (radio and television) aimed at public opinion - 4 round tables, forums -1 media plan with 	0%	<p>A coverage of 10,000 producers was achieved and I publish in general with an information campaign about agrobiodiversity through radio stations and an exchange of experiences on agrobiodiversity .</p> <p>8%</p>	<p>A coverage of 5000 people has been achieved, (40% women and 60% men aprox.) reached in places permitting exchanges in local media, 2000 people through press releases and news on websites, 10000 people for outreach and interactions on social networks 10000 people for participation in public activities such as fairs and trainings</p> <p>20000 people reached through the dissemination by the program Miradas of PAT channel report made showing the importance of</p>		9%	

	<p>messages addressed to the authorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6 public events 1 Project information portal dedicated to communication -5 events at local schools - 5 local events to exchange experiences 			<p>in situ conservation of agrobiodiversity species in the macroregions Altiplano and Chaco.</p> <p>In total, 47,000 people (21,000 women and 26,000 men aprox.) were covered among producers, both rural and urban general public.</p>			
<p>Output 4.1.3 Producers, processors, local government technical staff (an average of 50% are women) trained in conservation, use and nutritional benefits of local agrobiodiversity through training events in the 9 departments of Bolivia.</p>	<p>Q2Y4</p> <p>At least 30% of 150 technical staff of local governments (at least 60 women) trained by the project and are able to apply the new capabilities; Network of agrobiodiversity facilitators established with at least 25 operators trained and participating at the local level on issues of in situ conservation of agrobiodiversity and food and nutrition security; At least 5 relevant local organizations involved in the project to participate/assist in the training process on agrobiodiversity; At least 25% of the 1 500</p>	0%	<p>320 producers and processors that include technicians and promoters, trained in agrobiodiversity and nutrition. * 50 public or technical officials: 10 in Altiplano (29% women and 71% men), 10 Amazonia, 10 Chaco. * 1 networks of facilitators (promoters) formed. * 1 local organization in Altiplano. * 260 trained producers (Altiplano, and</p>	<p>80 (20 from Altiplano, 25 in Chaco, 12 in Valles, 9 in Tropico and 14 in Amazonia) new producers and processors trained in agrobiodiversity and nutrition. The 39% are women.</p> <p>Due to the changes in authorities, training for public officials is maintained at 50 officials 10 per macro-region with which permanent training is carried out, which will be reinforced based on the communication strategy. With the identification of replicators or facilitators in each macro region, 1 previously formed network of facilitators is strengthened.</p>		50%	

	producers (300 per macroecoregion of which 150 are women) processors and other stakeholders in the value chain and users trained by the project and able to apply new capabilities.		Chaco). 20%				
Output 4.1.4 Capacities of key policy makers, and national government technical staff (of which at least 40% are women) on the use of agrobiodiversity in nutrition and food security, will be strengthened through: a) modules of training on the use of agrobiodiversity in nutrition and health programmes, elaborated and carried out.	Q2Y4 At least 30% of the 100 technical staff members of the national government (at least 40 of which are women) trained by the project apply new skills; At least 10 relevant public/private institutions in the country are involved in the project to participate/assist in the process of training in agrobiodiversity and human nutrition; 30 nutritionists (INLASA, laboratories and universities) trained and promoting the values of agrobiodiversity rich in nutrition.	0%	14 officials from national government entities, trained in agrobiodiversity and nutrition. 15%.	The communication strategy strengthens the training of 14 officials of identified government entities.		20%	
Output 5.1.1 Project monitoring system operational and providing systematic	Q4 Y4 8 semi-annual progress reports;	First progress report corresponding to the 2016 POA.	Second and third progress report corresponding to the 2017	Second report for the second half of 2018.		55%	

information on progress in meeting project outcome and output targets.		12.5%	POA. Fourth progress report corresponding to the first semester 2018. 25%					
Output 5.1.2 Midterm and final evaluation conducted.	Q4 Y4 2 evaluation reports	<i>n/a (or done)</i>	<i>n/a (or done)</i>	N/A			0%	
Output 5.1.3 Project-related “best-practices” and “lessons-learned” disseminated through the project Information System and published.	Q4 Y4 Disseminated through the Information System: a) Methodological Report on the methodology related to international FAO/INFOODS standards, collection of food samples and their analysis; b) Reports on the two Nutrition Indicators for agrobiodiversity and dietary diversification; c) Gendersensitive methodological report on the characterization of native species, practices used in Management Plans for in situ conservation and the GIS; d) Marketing of agrobiodiversity and labelling.	<i>n/a (or done)</i>	<i>n/a (or done)</i>	N/A			0%	

Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on project implementation.

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

Max 200 words:

- 396 new documents containing research information on the conservation and use of prioritized agrobiodiversity species, adaptability to climate change, genetic erosion and nutritional importance have been compiled and under revision. Participatory identification and prioritization with communities of 51 underutilized and wild native species.
- Sampling and physical-chemical analysis of 39 species showing their nutritional properties.
- Community germplasm banks implemented by Altiplano and Chaco communities for species conservation coming from agrobiodiversity.
- Agreement between the Guarani nation and the Agricultural Research Institute of the Chuquisaca government for the conservation of germplasm for the preservation of their genetic material.
- Identified 13 existing best practices in the use of native and wild species, of which eight are systematized and under review for publication.
- Seven Municipal Food and Nutrition Committees (COMAN) strengthened in their formation and organization in the Altiplano, Tropico, Chaco and Amazonia Macroregions, Designed and printed dissemination materials
- Elaborated and broadcasted radio spots for the massive diffusion in local media about biodiversity in Aymara language and Spanish for the macroregion of Altiplano.
- Trained communities and organizations in the transformation of underutilized and wild species to give added value and incorporate them into the market in the Altiplano, Tropico and Chaco.

What are the major challenges the project has experienced during this reporting period?

Max 200 words:

- Establishment of agreements with municipal governments, universities and public and private institutions, that work on issues related to the production, conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity that will allow for greater reach of the results with actors from each region.
- Families and organizations are motivated by the revaluation of their traditional knowledge on the management, conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity resources and consider it important to introduce them into local but also national food.
- The progress in the activities of each macro-region was conditioned by the hiring of technical personnel, who had many administrative delays as well as the facilitation of logistics in the regions.
- The change of technical executor from EMAGUA to FAO required a technical-operational restructuring and a diagnosis of technical progress for the definition of a strategy for the recovery of time delay.
- To have the complete technical team in the macro-regions and to have an understanding of the scope of the project required a permanent accompaniment for the achievement of results.
- The appropriation of municipal governments and communal and/or indigenous authorities on the conservation of their genetic variety incorporated as proposals in municipal policies.

Development Objective Ratings, Implementation Progress Ratings and Overall Assessment

FY2019 Development Objective rating ¹⁵	FY2019 Implementation Progress rating ¹⁶	Comments/reasons justifying the ratings for FY2019 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
---	--	---

¹⁵ **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. Ratings can be Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U) or Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

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

<p>Project Manager / Coordinator</p>	<p>MS</p>	<p>S</p>	<p><i>Mandatory Ratings/Comments</i></p> <p><i>The Project since its inception had delays in time due to the fact that the beginning of the technical execution had to wait for the establishment and signing of agreements. This time undoubtedly delayed the execution and affected the scope of results.</i></p> <p><i>The change in the execution modality made it possible to streamline the operational processes that are clearly reflected in the technical execution that shows some significant progress.</i></p> <p><i>In the first half of 2019, 60% of the technical equipment was restructured, as was the hiring of all personnel in the macro-regions.</i></p> <p><i>The process of hiring specialized technical personnel (communication, nutritionist, agrobiodiversity specialist) to strengthen national execution was also initiated.</i></p> <p><i>Both the analysis of the Logical Framework and PRODOC and the diagnosis made it possible to determine the degree of technical progress of each macro-region and to propose an action plan to improve the strategies in the execution of each macro-region.</i></p> <p><i>The diagnosis showed that there is a different degree of technical progress, so it is necessary to have more time to reach the overall results of the project.</i></p>
<p>Budget Holder</p>	<p>MS</p>	<p>S</p>	<p><i>After the change in the management of the project, it has been possible to recover a good part of the delay and the project has already reached visible impacts in the different zones of implementation.</i></p>

<p>Lead Technical Officer¹⁷</p>	<p>MS</p>	<p>S</p>	<p><i>Mandatory Ratings/comments</i></p> <p><i>The Project had a two-year implementation delay due to operational issues with EMAGUA and with the General Directorate of Biodiversity and Protected Areas (Dirección General de Biodiversidad y Areas Protegidas). Legal and administrative difficulties did not allow to sign the agreement between these two entities. Finally, the direct implementation of the project through FAO was approved and significant progress has been achieved.</i></p> <p><i>However, the overall execution rate of the project does not reach 53% of implementation, so an extension of 18 months will be requested in the mid-term evaluation in order to achieve the expected results and institutionalize the process of valuing agrobiodiversity for society. The change in the implementation model of the project in coordination with the national authorities was positive and allowed significant progress, now with a complete team responsible for each component and ease of coordination between them. There has been a fluid nexus of technical assistance between the nutrition technical team from RLC and SLM generating synergy and joint learning.</i></p> <p><i>The information that is being generated with the project allows an important visibility of biodiversity to the Bolivian food system. The project should strengthen the communication component to the public/society to recognize the importance of agrobiodiversity in healthy diets. The valorization of traditional knowledge that has been generated through local/regional/national fairs makes these contributions visible. This second phase of the project will make it possible to incorporate the nutritional criteria of agrobiodiversity into local and municipal public policies.</i></p>
<p>GEF Funding Liaison Officer</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>S</p>	<p><i>In spite of delays caused by the implementation modality selected, the project has had important progress this year, which are having repercussions in the national policy, such as the National Biodiversity Strategy. The project extension is needed to be able to reach the global environmental benefits.</i></p>

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

3. Risks

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

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ¹⁸ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low Risk	<p>The impact that the project generates at environmental level and social context is low because the objectives of the project are directed to the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity species which are in their natural habitat, taking into account the local knowledge of communities on the uses of species in their culture and food recovering this knowledge in exchanges of experiences that strengthen their conservation of local knowledge.</p> <p>The Project promotes in situ conservation and sustained use of species threatened by genetic erosion in addition to supporting the rational use of wild species in function of the strategies that will be proposed according to a Management Plan appropriate to the agroecological and social conditions of each macro-region.</p>

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

Risk ratings

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

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

	Risk	Risk rating ¹⁹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁰	Notes from the Project Task Force
--	------	---------------------------	-------------------	--	-----------------------------------

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

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

	Risk	Risk rating ¹⁹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁰	Notes from the Project Task Force
1	Climate change can threaten nutritionally rich local crops due to a lack of adaptation to changing environmental conditions, including soil stress, resulting from droughts, floods, diseases and pests.	L	Resilience to climate change has been considered through the inclusion of the following activities and products: A. A first participatory selection of species during project preparation was based on agro-environmental criteria, including their tolerance to biotic and abiotic factors B. Climate data provided by the National Service of Hydrology and Meteorology (SENHAMI) during the execution of the project, will be superimposed with those of the crop requirement at the different stages of its crop cycle, to verify which species are better adapted to the impacts of the Climate change and variability. C. If more reliable data and scientific evidence are required, molecular assessments will be carried out to assess tolerance and resistance to major pests and diseases, through the research center 87 Pairumani phytoecogenetic. D. Other tools, which have been considered during the PPG phase, will be validated through a participatory community process. The most significant are the Mobile Meteorological Stations, which will be located in selected places, relevant to climate change, to monitor humidity, precipitation level, soil characteristics, etc. The Valleys macro-region (where a community owns land that covers ecological niches at various altitudes), could be considered the main pilot site for climate change monitoring.	One of the criteria considered in the selection of species was the adaptability of these species to climatic changes, this information was provided by the communities that participated in the identification process	

	Risk	Risk rating ¹⁹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁰	Notes from the Project Task Force
2	Project technicians may be unable to gain the trust and commitment of the communities involved, resulting in poor absorption of information and training provided by the project	L	The project will work with local organizations that understand the socio-economic and cultural aspects of the local communities in each macro-region, encouraging the participation of women, organizations representing indigenous communities and civil society.	Indigenous and rural communities were prioritized, which have a high ethnobotanical relationship and an awareness of the use and conservation of their agrobiodiversity. Equitable participation of men and women is promoted in training	
3	Agrobiodiversity products have difficulty entering the market and competition with other food products, resulting in little increase in income for farmers	M	Market studies will be completed to guide product selection and information and awareness campaign. Through the "Participatory Marketing Approach," agrobiodiversity products will be sold to school feeding programs, providing a safer source of income for farmers	An economic development specialist was hired to train entrepreneurs who generate opportunities for the commercialization of agrobiodiversity products	

	Risk	Risk rating ¹⁹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁰	Notes from the Project Task Force
4	Lack of political will for the effective integration of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for human food in the current regulatory frameworks in the country	H	There will be permanent coordination between the Executive and Legislative branches to promulgate these regulations and constant intersectoral work through the multi-sector platform, accompanied by the training and awareness of decision makers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	. Municipal governments and producer organizations were involved in platforms that promote the construction of policies in favor of sustainable agrobiodiversity management	
5	Change of senior staff in the associated entity for the coordination of the project, the Ministry of Environment and Water, could delay the execution of activities, disorient the other project partners and lead to a modification of the method established for the management of natural resources.	S	The project is linked to a national plan that coordinates different agrobiodiversity programs and there is a strong participation of the departmental governments of the five macro-regions and the local communities involved. These factors, which are outside the ministry, can ensure that whatever personnel changes occur in the ministry, project plans must be followed. In addition, FAO Bolivia will participate in the selection of senior project staff	Coordination channels were provided with the Ministry of Environment and Water	
6	The limited participation of the Ministry of Agriculture, including INIAF (seed bank) would result in the loss of opportunities for synergies between the two projects. Lack of coordination between in situ and ex situ conservation	M	The fundamental importance of collaboration between the relevant technical agencies will be strongly emphasized in the planning meetings and by FAO Bolivia and LTU	Coordinated work was promoted with MDRyT-dependent institutions such as the INIAF regional Oruro and Potosi and SENASAG	

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

FY2018 rating	FY2019 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2019 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
M	M	<p>We have taken all the mitigation measures to assure that our products can be enter to the markets and to mitigate climate change effects on our crops by selecting the best species to adapt to climate change.</p> <p>The risks related to government coordination and authorities appropriation of the project are under control so far however, there might be changes that could affect the project activities in the future. We are aware of this possibility and we will be able to have mitigation measures when needed.</p>

4. Adjustments to Project Strategy

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

Porfavor indicar cualquier ajuste hecho en la estrategia del proyecto, que ha sido expresado en la matriz de resultados en los últimos 12 meses

Adjustments to Project Time Frame

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

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
We will request a Project extension	<p style="text-align: center;">Original NTE: Enero 2020 Revised NTE: Julio 2021</p> <p>Justification:</p> <p>Considering that the implementation of the project in technical terms began in 2017, but due to terms of scope of results of the previous executors (EMAGUA) was increasing even more the delay in terms of technical execution. It is important to bear in mind that the project has already started with a lack of face and understanding of the desired scopes.</p> <p>In the second semester of 2018, the project moves to supervision and assistance for FAO's technical execution, in which the technical team begins to reorganize; however, during this period, there were still not all the personnel required for the field work.</p> <p>In the first semester of 2019, a technical-operational execution of the project is reconsidered, where the national coordinator and personnel of some macro-regions are changed. The project is first faced hiring the programmed personnel of</p>

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

which 60% is new and a technical analysis of the scopes is carried out for the conclusion of the project.

With all these antecedents it is evident that there is a time gap for the fulfillment of the results, which due to the dimensions of the project cannot be reached in the remaining 6 months of execution.

Taking into account all the precedents, the proposal of a period of extension of the project is directed not only to the fulfillment of the results as a project, but also to their being sustained in time through the involvement and articulation of local actors (producers, communal, municipal and national authorities) who become the real executors and legislators of their resources for the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity.

The identified projects are currently directed taking into account not only the socioeconomic context but also the competitive opportunities they have in the market. Without a doubt, the time to generate changes is insufficient since it is predetermined by the production times of the prioritized species.

Finally, it is important to consider that the goals proposed by the project were very large, taking into account that for work with underutilized and wild species, it is very important to carry out technical work that begins with the revaluation of local knowledge about their food and their ethnobotanical relationship both of indigenous peoples and peasants, but also the opportunities generated from a sustainable use of their resources.

5. Gender Mainstreaming

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

The project has a gender equity and equality perspective. In order to identify differentiated needs, the socioeconomic gender analysis methodology - SEAGA - is applied. In the process of identification and validation of agrobiodiversity species to be promoted, the participation of women and men in decision making is fundamental. Although in many rural communities, due to temporary and definitive migrations, it is the women who assume the productive and communal management roles in addition to fulfilling the domestic roles. This is an opportunity to incorporate the differentiated and effective participation of women within the framework of good gender practices. In the management and conservation of biodiversity resources, women have more experience than men; they manage and practice the harvesting, selection and storage of seeds, they are concerned about improving their orchards since they are the direct ones in charge of giving food sustenance to the family. In many rural communities, whether Andean, Chaco or Amazonian, women are the best guardians of agrobiodiversity, without diminishing the role of men in these activities.

In the directives of the Project in communities, the equal participation of women and men in the exercise of decision-making positions is promoted; in the educational events, the participation of women is privileged because they are the living carriers and guardians of the existing biocultural patrimony. Women are often responsible for seed selection and storage, the use of wild plants for food, and the conservation and sustainable use of plant diversity.

The collection of nutritional and socio-economic baseline information, promotion of communications materials promotes and will promote the gender equity strategy.

Likewise, in the communities of Andean origin, the experiential and reciprocal practice of men and women or "Chacha warmi" is collected, which implies that women and men have a participation in decision making, both in the family, the community and the municipality.

In the first semester of 2019, emphasis was placed on training in nutrition and the transformation of the enterprises with which we work in the macro-regions, which are led by women from the communities who are looking for creative alternatives to generate family income from their knowledge of native species, whether cultivated or wild in food.

6. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

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

Indigenous peoples were included in the project, because they are the managers and breeders of agrobiodiversity. We worked with Quechua and Aymara communities in the Andean zone and mesothermic valleys, in the Chaco with the Guaraní people, in the tropics with the Chiquitano people and in the Amazon with Esse Ejjas, Baures, Cavineños, Pacahuaras and Tacanas people (department of Pando and Beni).

The inclusion mechanism of indigenous peoples was established through the preliminary exploration of areas to be prioritized to intervene in the conservation of cultivated and wild species, taking factors such as: native species of Bolivia, specific abundance, traditional use by indigenous populations, indigenous populations with reduced support from governmental and non-governmental entities. In order to define the communities and areas of intervention, attendance at meetings, validation workshops and the development of activities for the conservation and sustainable use of prioritized cultivated and wild species have been promoted through coordination with indigenous peoples' organizations such as the Guaraní People's Assembly (APG) in the Chaco, Central Indígena de Pueblos Originarios de la Amazonía de Pando (CIPOAP) and Central de Pueblos Indígenas del Beni (CEPIB), Autoridades Originarias de Ayllus y Markas in the Altiplano macroregion, Organizaciones Indígena de la Chiquitanía (OICH) in the Tropico macroregion, where indigenous promoters and leaders are promoted to plan and execute activities periodically.

7. Stakeholders Engagement

Please report on progress, challenges and outcomes on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan included at CEO Endorsement/Approval (when applicable))

List of stakeholders	Category	Engagement mechanism
Autonomous Departmental Government of Pando	Public entity	Inter-institutional cooperation agreement between MMAyA to catalyze the Project.
Pando Amazon University	Public university	Inter-institutional cooperation agreement between MMAyA to catalyze the Project. It is part of the

		Scientific Technical Committee of the Project.
Research Centre for Amazon Production (CIPA)	Post-graduate research institute	Inter-institutional cooperation agreement, facilitates environments for Project offices and is the focal point macro-region Amazonia.
Regional Autonomous Government of Chaco	Public entity	Inter-institutional cooperation agreement. Subscription of the agreement in process. Facilitates environments for the project offices and becomes a focal point of the Chaco Macroregion.
Agronomy Department of the Senior University of San Andrés	Public university	Technical support, is part of the Technical Scientific Committee of the Project.
Technical Committee of the National Food and Nutrition Council (CT – CONAN)	Multisectoral Platform	The MMAyA and the Project are part of the CT CONAN, joint actions are coordinated to improve food and nutrition in the areas of action.
National Institute of Health Laboratories (INLASA)	Research laboratory	Agreement for the analysis of the nutritional composition of agrobiodiversity foods. Providing information from the food composition table.
National Food and Nutrition Directorate of the Ministry of Health	Public entity	Advice on research methodologies and nutritional baseline recovery; technical support and training for Project staff on nutrition issues and collection of laboratory samples.
International Potato Center (CIP) Bolivia Office	Research centre	Technical support in the training of technical staff, technical support in the identification of native potato varieties.
Kiphakiphani Center for Research in Quinoa and Andean Crops	Productive organization	Support of technical-scientific information, participates in the Scientific Technical Committee of the Project.
Municipal Governments of intervention areas in the 5 macro-regions	Public entities	They participate with technical support; they facilitate working environments; they participate in the identification and validation of species; as co-organizers of fairs.
INIAF - National Institute of Agricultural and Forestry Innovation	Public Entity	Support in training in database management; technicians participate as facilitators in workshops and fairs in each of the macro-regions. Agreements in Pando.
Ministry of Health, Ministry of Cultures	Public Entity	Co-organizer of the First Fair Workshop on Biocultural Diversity Corn and Living Well.

APMT - Plurinational Authority of Mother Earth	Public Entity	Coordination of activities to co-organize fairs, educational workshops within the framework of conservation of diversity and resilience to climate change.

8. Knowledge Management Activities

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

The Project Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agrobiodiversity to improve Human Nutrition in Five Macroregions of Bolivia since its formulation has contributed to the different public policies of the country, through the goals established in the PDES, the determined national contributions to the plurinational policy of biodiversity to the Objectives of Sustainable Development (ODS). This project implements its activities directly at the local level allowing community and municipal strengthening at different scales, since its inception has not only the support of the General Directorate of agrobiodiversity but with the appropriation of that instance.

In addition, this project will achieve the articulation of different instances such as universities, civil society organizations and other organizations of the system.

Finally, it is important to emphasize that a fundamental axis of the project is the management of knowledge of the peoples about their agrobiodiversity resources through the conservation of their native species by seed banks that allow the management of their germplasm and the revaluation of the same in their food is one of the main actions promoted by the project.

The relationship of the peoples with their genetic material was documented through a report carried out in two macro-regions:

<https://t.co/LGBMo2HI1g>

9. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²²	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2019-	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	Directorate General of Biodiversity and Protected Areas - EMAGUA	Subsidy, Soft loan, Hard loan, Collateral, in cash, Other.	250.000 \$us	73.800 \$us.		
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	Ministry of Environment and Water (MMAyA)	Bioculture Project	8.528.030 \$us	776.400 \$us		
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	AUTONOMOUS REGIONAL GOVERNMENT OF CHACO		3.517.991 \$us	2.750.000 \$us		
FAO	MULTILATERAL AGENCIES		1.379.000 \$us	1.000.000 \$us		
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS	National Committee on Competitiveness and Productivity		440.000 \$us			

²² 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.

	of the Quinoa Production Chain (CONACOPROQ)					
PUBLIC UNIVERSITY	UN. AMAZONICA PANDO			87.000 \$us		
TOTAL			14.115.021	4.687.200		

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

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

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

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