



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)¹

PROJECT TYPE: FULL-SIZED PROJECT

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: MULTI-TRUST FUND

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title: Conservation and sustainable use of agro-biodiversity to improve human nutrition in five macro eco-regions			
Country(ies):	Bolivia	GEF Project ID:²	4577
GEF Agency(ies):	FAO	GEF Agency Project ID:	613864
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment and Water (Viceministry of Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Forest Development); and Ministry of Rural Development and Land	Submission Date:	September 13, 2011
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (months):	36
Name of parent program (if applicable): ➤ For SFM <input type="checkbox"/>		Agency Fee:	260,000

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK³:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-Financing ^a
BD-2	2.1 Increased sustainable managed landscapes and seascapes that integrate biodiversity conservation	2 National and Subnational land-use plans (number) that incorporate biodiversity and ecosystem services valuation 3. certified production landscapes and seascapes (hectars)	GEFTF	1,885,000	4,205,000
BD-2	Measures to conserve and sustainable use biodiversity incorporated in policy and regulatory frameworks	1. Policies and regulatory frameworks (numbers) for production sectors	GEFTF	585,000	1,445,000
Subtotal				2,470,000	5,650,000
Project Management Cost ⁴				130,000	400,000
Total Project Cost				2,600,000	6,050,000

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: Conservation in situ and sustainable use of agro-biodiversity through: valuation of nutritional values and climate variability resilience of selected crop/plant ecotypes; agro-biodiversity-friendly and nutrition labelling and promotion of products; and mainstreaming the conservation of agro-biodiversity into national policies and programmes on health, nutrition, food security and sovereignty.						
Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-Financing
					(\$) ^a	(\$) ^b
1. Augmenting information on the nutritional value of plant crop	TA	1.1 Systematic information on food sources from agro-biodiversity and the	1.1.1 Food resources from agro-biodiversity assessed through the use of nutrition indicators on Food Composition and Food Consumption and links to	GEFTF	350,000	1,210,000

¹ It is very important to consult the PIF preparation guidelines when completing this template.

² Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

³ Refer to the reference attached on the Focal Area Results Framework when filling up the table in item A.

⁴ GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project.

ecotypes to the national information system on agro-biodiversity and crop wild relatives.		nutritional and health value of plant/crop ecotypes available for policymakers, consumers and local communities (for each macro eco-region 3-5 plant/crop ecotypes are identified, analysed and incorporated into the database)	health. 1.1.2 3-5 Local plant/crop ecotypes important for food and nutrition security selected in each macro eco-regions and their characteristics analyzed in relation to: a) resistance to climatic variability; b) nutritional content; c) genetic erosion trends and threats; and d) eco-regions where it is possible to extent their cultivation (identified supported by GIS) 1.1.3 Database on the nutritional content of agricultural biodiversity, in line with international norms and standards (INFOODS-FAO) developed.			
2. Agrobiodiversity in situ conservation supported by linking products from selected ecotypes to markets	TA	2.1.in-situ conservation of selected local ecotypes important for nutrition and food security is practised in 50% of land (x hectares) of the communities participating in the project in 5 macro eco-regions 2.2a Income generated (x USD/year) in participating communities from production, processing and marketing of agro-biodiversity-friendly and nutrition labelled products from selected crop/plant ecotypes 2.2b xx hectares under agro-biodiversity-friendly and nutrition labelled production standards monitored applying the GEF BD-2 tracking tool	2.1.1 Best practices for cultivation and management of selected crop/plant ecotypes identified and documented through community implementation involving local and indigenous knowledge and practices in 5 macro eco-regions including: local seed multiplication, conservation, improvement and exchange; pest and disease control; and strategies for sustainable production intensification. 2.1.2 10-20 communities practising in situ conservation through local land use plans incorporating the nutritional and climate variability resilience valuation of agro-biodiversity and the development and implementation of action plans for in situ conservation on farm of selected crop/plant ecotypes and their wild relatives. 2.2.1 Market opportunities for food products from local agro-biodiversity analysed through "Participatory Market Approach" and agro-biodiversity-friendly and nutrition labels developed for selected crop ecotypes based on IBNORCA product standards. 2.2.2 Market links for agro-biodiversity-friendly food products strengthened.	GEFTF	1,410,000	2,850,000
3. Mainstreaming of agro-biodiversity conservation important for nutrition and food security in in policy and regulatory frameworks	TA	3.1 Measures to conserve and sustainable use agro-biodiversity incorporated in agriculture, nutrition, health and food security policies, programmes, and regulatory frameworks (as recorded by the GEF tracking tool as a score)	3.1.1 Multi-sectoral Coordination Platform at national level to promote and monitor the integration of biodiversity in agriculture, nutrition, health and food security sector policies and programmes 3.1.2 2-3 new policies supporting conservation and sustainable use of agro-biodiversity, considering its importance for nutrition, food security and health adopted and implemented. 3.1.3 Agro-biodiversity conservation and sustainable use mainstreamed into at least 4 programmes and projects implemented by related Ministries.	GEFTF	350,000	850,000
4. Awareness raising and capacity building	TA	4.1 Increased awareness of conservation and sustainable use and the nutritional benefits of agro-biodiversity (measured through questionnaire survey documenting level of	4.1.1 Promotional material on agro-biodiversity conservation, traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, product standards and agro-biodiversity and nutrition labels, incentives for production and consumption benefits, elaborated and disseminated 4.1.2 National information campaigns for promoting the value of agro-biodiversity	GEFTF	230,000	620,000

		awareness among institutional staff, consumers, processors and producers being the target group of awareness campaigns and training causes in the 9 departments of Bolivia)	as a resource for food security, through official and popular media, implemented 4.1.3 Producers, processors, and researchers trained in conservation, use and nutritional benefits of local agro-biodiversity through 9-15 training events in the 9 departments of Bolivia 4.1.4 Capacities of key policy makers, and local and national technical government staff on the use of agro-biodiversity in nutrition and food security, strengthened through: a) modules of training on the use of agro-biodiversity in nutrition and health programmes, elaborated and carried out; and b) Guidelines to improve the use of products from local agro-biodiversity in traditional food systems, elaborated and promoted.			
5. Monitoring and evaluation and information dissemination	TA	5.1 Project implementation based on results based management and application of project findings and lessons learned in future operations facilitated	5.1.1 Project monitoring system operating providing systematic information on progress in meeting project outcome and output targets 5.1.2 Midterm and final evaluation conducted 5.1.3 project-related "best-practices" and "lessons-learned" published 5.1.4 website to share the experience and information dissemination.	GEFTF	130,000	120,000
Sub-total					2,470,000	5,650,000
Project Management Cost					130,000	400,000
Total Project Costs*					2,600,000	6,050,000

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	FAO project: "Communication for Sustainable Development" funded by Italian Ministry of Environment	Grant	300,000
GEF Agency	FAO programme: " Programme to build the local response capacities for the implementation of the intersectoral initiatives of the PMD-C " (UNJP/BOL/043/SPA) funded by the MDG Fund	Grant	850,000
GEF Agency	FAO project: " Integration of indigenous Andes and Inter-Andes Valleys producers in new value chains at national and global level" (UNJP/BOL/044/SPA) funded by the MDG Fund	Grant	1,100,000
GEF Agency	FAO programme: "support for the family agriculture in Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador to improve the availability, access and use of quality seeds in the high Andes region " (GCP/RLA/183/SPA) funded by Spanish Cooperation	Grant	1,300,000
GEF Agency	FAO/INIAF programme: "strengthening of the conservation of the genetic heritage ex situ and in situ in the Amazon, Orient and Bolivian Chaco" funded by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Grant	450,000
Bilateral Agency	Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs project "Nutrition, biodiversity conservation and sustainable diets in two Bolivian macro-regions"	Grant	750,000
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	500,000
National Government	Ministry of Environment and Water	In-kind	400,000
National Government	Ministry of Rural Development and Land	In-kind	400,000
Total Co-financing			6,050,000

D. GEF/LCDF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1.1. THE GEF FOCAL AREA STRATEGIES:

The proposed project will support the implementation of the GEF-5 Biodiversity Strategic Objective 2 "Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Production Landscapes/Seascapes and Sectors" by: (i) assessing food resources from agro-biodiversity, erosion threats and products and services characteristics of plant/crop ecotypes (resistance to climatic variability; nutritional content; genetic erosion trends and threats; and eco-regions where it is possible to extent their cultivation) and selection of plant/crop ecotypes important for food and nutrition security in each of Bolivia's macro eco-regions to be supported by in situ conservation and sustainable use measures; (ii) providing systematic information to policymakers, consumers and local communities on food sources from agro-biodiversity through the development of a database on the nutritional and health value of plant/crop ecotypes in line with international norms and standards (INFOODS-FAO); (iii) identifying and documenting best practices for cultivation and management of selected crop/plant ecotypes (local seed multiplication, conservation, improvement and exchange; pest and disease control; and strategies for sustainable production intensification through community implementation) involving local and indigenous knowledge and practices in 5 macro eco-regions; (iv) supporting in situ conservation through community land use plans incorporating the nutritional and climate variability resilience valuation of agro-biodiversity and the development and implementation of action plans for in situ conservation on farm of selected crop/plant ecotypes and their wild relatives; (v) analysing market opportunities for food products from local agro-biodiversity through "Participatory Market Approach"; (vi) developing agro-biodiversity-friendly and nutrition labels for selected crop ecotypes based on IBNORCA product standards, and strengthening market links for agro-biodiversity-friendly food products; (vii) mainstreaming measures to conserve and sustainable use agro-biodiversity into agriculture, nutrition, health and food security policies, programmes, and regulatory frameworks through a Multi-sectoral Coordination and Monitoring Platform at national level supporting the adoption and implementation of new policies and incorporation of agro-biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into programmes and projects implemented by concerned ministries; and (viii) conducting training and campaigns to increased awareness of conservation and sustainable use and the nutritional benefits of agro-biodiversity among institutional staff, consumers, and producers in the nine departments of Bolivia.

The proposed project will also strengthen the significant role that Bolivia is already playing in the CBD and international forums related to hunger, health and nutrition and the implementation of the Global Cross-Cutting Initiative on Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition, as mandated in the CBD COP8 decisions on the agricultural biodiversity work programme.

A.2 NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PLANS OR REPORTS AND ASSESSMENTS UNDER RELEVANT CONVENTIONS, IF APPLICABLE, I.E. NAPAS, NBSAPS, NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS, TNAS, NIPS, PRSPS, NPFE, ETC.:

Bolivia is signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and has elaborated the countries National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) in 2001. The NBSAPs includes the integration of agrobiodiversity in-situ conservation in local strategies to promote and improve food security and in agriculture development. The strategy of NBSAPs aims at strengthening local management in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through the support of local governments, social and economic organizations, indigenous and farming communities, with mechanisms of economic incentives and promoting production chains and market links (production, processing, consumption demand) at different levels (component 1 and 2 of the proposed project). The importance of strengthening traditional knowledge and practices as well as of implementing education and sensitization programmes on sustainable use of agrobiodiversity (component 4 of the proposed project) and of setting up intersectoral policy coordination and implementation regarding biodiversity conservation (component 3 of the proposed project) are also highlighted in the NBASP.

Further, the project is in line with the *New State Constitution* (promulgated on 7 February 2009), including several articles on natural resources use and food security and sovereignty. For example *Article 342*: "it is duty of the State and people conserve, protect and sustainably use natural resources and biodiversity, and maintain the environmental equilibrium"; *Article 354*: "the State shall develop and promote research on the management, conservation and utilization of natural resources and biodiversity"; and *Article 381* and *Article 382*: "it is duty of the State the defence, recovery, protection and repatriation of biological material from natural resources and from ancestral and others knowledge originate in the territory". The constitution also

includes the integrated rural development policy of the State. The most relevant objectives of this policy that the proposed project will be contributing to are: a) to ensure food security and sovereignty, prioritizing production and consumption of agricultural products produced in Bolivia; b) promote the production and marketing of agroecologic products; c) establish sustainable policies and projects, ensuring the conservation and land reclamation; and d) establish seed banks and genetic research centres.

The proposed project is also in line with the food security policies included in the national development plan "Plan Nacional de Desarrollo: Bolivia Digna, Soberana, Productiva y Democrática para vivir bien" and in the sector development plan for agriculture and forestry "Plan Sectorial Revolucionario Rural, Agrario y Forestal". The main programmes in the Plan that the proposed project will contribute to are: the Multi-sectoral Programme for Cero Malnutrition, SUSTENTAR and ADEMAF. The first one prioritizes the recovery of local products with high nutritional value that have been displaced by foreign food. The strategy includes lines of action to move towards zero malnutrition by emphasizing the importance of a nutritious and varied diet and encouraging the promotion of major products identified in each macro eco-region. The SUSTENTAR Programme aims at promoting production and marketing of goods and services from biodiversity, generating fair and equal benefits for local communities respecting criteria of ecological sustainability. Organic sustainable trade based on strategic products resulting from biodiversity, is included as part of the food security strategy.

B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

B.1. DESCRIBE THE BASELINE PROJECT AND THE PROBLEM THAT IT SEEKS TO ADDRESS:

Bolivia includes different ecological zones from 6,000 metres above sea level in the Andes and lowland plains of the Amazon and Chaco - with less than 200 metres above sea level. It is considered one of the 10 countries with the largest species and ecosystem diversity in the world. Biological inventories indicate that this country has more than 20,000 species of plants and high levels of endemism in some taxa.

High diversity of climatic conditions, soils and habitats (5 macro eco-regions have been recognized in Bolivia) is combined with a high cultural diversity of indigenous people who are devoted in different ways to the agricultural domestication process. Because of this combination of botanical, cultural and geographical diversity the country was considered by Vavilov as one of the seven major centres of origin of domesticated plants in the world.

The unique crop biodiversity in the country is well known in the Andean region. Quinoa (*Chenopodium quinoa* Willd.) cañahua (*C. pallidicaule* Aellen), amaranth (*Amaranthus caudatus* L.), potato (*Solanum tuberosum*), oca (*Oxalis tuberosum*), among others, are staple crops for millions of people in the Andes. Their nutritional content (high quality protein and good micronutrient profile), hardiness, good adaptability to environmental stresses, versatility in use, and rich associated food culture and traditions, are among the reasons for their widespread use by the native civilizations of the Andes over millennia.

The role of these species as a staple food has however dramatically changed in the last fifteen years due to their poor economic competitiveness with commodity cereal crops. Less nutritious, but more practical and trendier products made from wheat, maize and rice have been replacing Andean grains in the diets of millions of people across Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador. The reduced use of Andean grains has been accompanied by the loss of their genetic diversity with important repercussions for the livelihoods of the Andean communities.

The importance of the Bolivian agrobiodiversity goes beyond the Andes. There are several examples of crops originate in the wet and dry lowlands in eastern Bolivia such as the peanut (*Arachis hypogaea*), pineapple (*Ananas spp.*), cocoa (*Theobroma cacao*), cherimoya (*Annona cherimola*), the cashew (*Anacardium occidentale*), cassava (*Manihot esculenta*), brazil nut (*Bertholletia excelsa*) all crops developed by the indigenous communities of the lowlands. The range of resources in the woodlands and savannas of the tropics means that even today wild plants and animals are part of local livelihood.

Bolivian agrobiodiversity is undervalued, especially in terms of its contribution to food security, nutrition, and for the reduction of malnutrition in vulnerable groups. There are very few examples of available information on the nutrition content. This undervaluation of agrobiodiversity contributes to two major problems: a) a missed opportunity to use agrobiodiversity in a sustainable way to deal with malnutrition; b) lack of incentives for agrobiodiversity conservation for the future. Agricultural biological diversity among agroecosystems, including crop diversity in species and varieties of abandoned and underutilized crops, is vitally important as a source of micronutrients and dietary diversity that can prevent the excess intakes and imbalances associated with simplified diets. More support for agrobiodiversity conservation and sustainable use can be achieved

using nutrition as powerful driver for valuating and incorporating agrobiodiversity into programmes in agriculture, health and food security. In this prospective **the project aims to address the following problems:**

a) Risk of losing wild relatives, underutilized or abandoned varieties, or plants in which Bolivia is the origin of domesticated crops in the world, essential for food and nutrition security in Bolivia and elsewhere; b) Lack of information on nutritional value of products from local agrobiodiversity by the institutions, producers and consumers. Acquiring this knowledge has a great potential to encourage institutions and farmers to conserve agrobiodiversity; c) Little attention on traditional knowledge and local practices of sustainable use of biodiversity in relation to local varieties important for diets; d) Weakness of policies and programmes highlighting the importance of agrobiodiversity in key areas such as health, agriculture and food security; e) Lack of measures to tackle the impact of climate change on crop species significant for food security; f) Lack of incentives to promote production and marketing of products from local agrobiodiversity; and g) Need to strengthen institutional capacity and disseminate information on the potential benefits of agrobiodiversity for nutrition and health and the consequent importance of agrobiodiversity conservation to avoid losing these benefits.

Baseline for the proposed project

As mentioned under section A.2 above the Bolivian government has the last decades supported programmes (Programa Multisectorial Desnutrición Cero, SUSTENTAR and ADEMAF) recovering and conserving ecotypes and promoting markets for related products with high nutrition values from agro-biodiversity sources. The Ministry of Rural Development and Land (MDRyT - Spanish abbreviation) is member of the National Council for Food and Nutrition (CONAN) which aims at implementing joint policies contributing to food and nutrition security, and food sovereignty. As an outcome of the first National Meeting on Food Sovereignty (June 17, 2010), the National Committee for Food Sovereignty (CONSA) was set up. In this context the MDRyT leads several projects and programmes related to food security and sovereignty, following the National Development Plan approach. These projects prioritize the recovery and use of local products with high nutritional value. For example, the project "Strengthen local response capacity for intersectoral execution of the multisectoral programme Zero Malnutrition", includes a productive component which is focused on the "Access and availability of food with high nutritional value." The commitment of the Government to strengthen crop production in line with an ecosystem approach led to the creation of the National Council for Ecological Production (CNAPE) as the highest authority in this matter. The CNAPE is composed by representatives of four ministries, a representative of the Bolivian University and five representatives of private institutions and social organizations.

Important innovative approaches supporting local communities in in-situ conservation of agro-biodiversity through community action plans have been developed by local institutions, which the proposed project will be applying to all macro eco-regions with focus on plant/crop ecotypes with high nutritional value and resilience to climate change. The NGO PROINPA Foundation has developed an in-situ conservation strategy focused on genetic diversity microcenters in the Andes covering the entire food chain from agricultural production, product processing to commercialization. The strategy is based on the social, economic, and ecological valuation of food biodiversity products, through a participatory approach for conservation involving communities and municipalities. Another interesting approach has been developed by the Phyto-ecogenetics Research Centre of Pairumani, which prioritizes the need to increase the incomes of farmers who conserve germplasm. The Research Centre has focused its strategy on improving the performance of the crops through participatory pre-breeding or through the incorporation of useful genes to native varieties by molecular assessments within species, for evaluating tolerance or resistance to major diseases and pests in a specific area. Based on experiences from previous and on-going initiatives on in-situ conservation the Government has defined the following areas of action for in-situ conservation, that the proposed project will support: 1) Conservation of plant genetic resources and wild relatives of crops incorporated into the National System of Protected Areas and in-situ centers of genetic diversity; 2) Develop criteria and processes for creating new microcenters for the conservation of genetic biodiversity of plant genetic resources and wild relatives of crops; and 3) Conservation of plant genetic resources and wild relatives of crops considered in the management tools of land owned by indigenous people (integral land management plans) and forest concessions (forest management plans).

FAO is supporting various initiatives to support the government in its effort to improve food security based on local products and agro-biodiversity. In 2006, FAO launched the project "Strengthening indigenous organizations and supporting the recovery of traditional products in the High -Andean, of Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru" which provides an important baseline for the development of market links for agrobiodiversity-friendly food products supported by component 2 of the proposed project. The project aimed at improving the viability and sustainability of local economic activities and promoting food and nutrition security through training

sessions on production and processing of products from local crops and linking small producers to local markets.

The FAO MDG-F (Millennium Development Goals Facility) "Programme to build the local response capacities for the implementation of the intersectoral initiatives of the PMD-C", and the FAO MDG-F project "Integration of indigenous Andes and Inter-Andes Valleys producers in new value chains at national and global level", are ongoing projects that until now have developed strong social vocation and close collaboration with farmers and indigenous peoples communities. They have supported the development of capacities in organic production and the valuation and promotion of these products. They are supporting organic production of six key products - quinoa, amaranth, tarwi, maca, sweet onions, and beans - in poor areas with high potential for the cultivation of these crops and promotion of these products in markets through partnership mechanisms, rules, policies and financial and non financial services (see also section B.6).

In 2009, the FAO and the Italian Ministry of Environment and Territory launched a joint project called "Communication for Sustainable Development Initiative (CSDI)" aimed at promoting communication strategies and approaches to climate change and food security. The outcome of this project is an important part of the baseline of the proposed project component 4 on awareness raising and capacity building because of the strengthened capacities facilitating dialogue between institutions and small farmers.

Other projects forming the baseline for the proposed project include the UNEP/GEF project "In Situ Conservation of Crop Wild Relatives through Enhanced Information Management and Field Application", which has recently been finalized. The information generated supported by this project on Crop Wild Relatives provides important data on the characteristics and diagnosis of crop species and their wild relatives important for Bolivia's contribution to the conservation of the global agro-biodiversity. However, this data does not include the resilience to climate change and nutrition value of the different species which is the main focus of the proposed project to strengthen the valuation of services provided by agro-biodiversity. This nutrition and climate change resilience valuation of agro-biodiversity is an important driver for conservation not captured by the UNEP/GEF project.

The UNEP/GEF project collected fundamental information on around 200 species belonging to 16 priority Genders and their geographical distribution. It also provided relevant information on the taxonomic classification, the Centres of Diversity, the identification of endangered species, and the identification of the strategies for conservation of genetic resources. The Viceministry of Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change and Forest Development is using this information organized in an information system on crop wild relatives to prepare and disseminate publications primarily to raise awareness of civil society on the importance of the conservation of crop wild relative conservation. This information will be complemented by the proposed project with the inclusion of information on the resilience to climate change and nutritional value of cultivated species and the identification of ecotypes resilient to climate change and with particularly high nutritious value (component 1). The in-situ conservation strategy of these selected crop/plant ecotypes important for global agro-biodiversity supporting food security (to be implemented in component 2 of the proposed project) will build on previous demonstrated practices and recommendations from the UNEP/GEF crop wild relatives project. While the UNEP/GEF project focused at the conservation of the wild relatives, the proposed project will more focus on the cultivated ecotypes sustaining their conservation by strengthening market links for agro-biodiversity friendly labeled food products. The proposed project will also benefit from the capacities developed both with the herbarium for the identification of new species as well as through the elaboration of databases on the ecosystems where the wild species were/are located. These capacities acquired will be extremely useful for the identification of wild relatives of the selected crop/plant ecotypes to be conserved in each macro eco-region by the proposed project.

Finally, the baseline also includes results obtained and capacities built by a very interesting completed project on underutilized Andean grains, implemented with IFAD funds. This project has provided significant inputs for the identification and formulation of this proposal and will further strengthen the development of the FSP. During the project implementation it became clear that greater investment in research was necessary to strengthen the promotion of local varieties. This project followed three main lines of action: a) assess the nutritional content of the native varieties of selected crops (raw and processed material); b) develop more attractive products, especially for young; c) carry out information campaigns to promote the selected crops and their nutritional proprieties. Through the coordinated work with the Bolivian Institute of Standardization and Quality - IBNORCA, for the first time in Bolivia and Andean region technical standards for the promotion of cañahua and quinoa were developed. It allowed their inclusion in export market. Through media such as radio, television and newspapers, the nutritional value of cañahua, quinoa and amaranth was promoted throughout Bolivia.

In summary, previous experiences and planned and on-going initiatives in Bolivia form a process of continuously building capacities, improving the enabling environment, and strengthening the marketing of agro-biodiversity-friendly products in Bolivia. The Participatory Market Chain Approach has been particularly developed in Andean zone by the CIP (Centro Internacional de la Papa – International Centre of Potatoes) and is an approach where all actors in the product clusters are involved in identifying and implementing actions improving the market access. The NGO PROINPA Foundation has applied this approach for agro-biodiversity-friendly products in some projects implemented in Bolivia with positive results. The IFAD supported project mentioned above produced courses and manuals covering conservation and cultivation to nutrition and marketing and developed access to export market supported by IBNORCA. FAO supported projects, including those mentioned above, still have not developed specific labelling, although a goal of these projects is to facilitate producers access to national and international certification. Some food products are being marketed as organic but currently without specific labelling. Nonetheless, central government authorities, public-private sectors, local leaders, municipalities, and producers are working together within the FAO projects for developing a green certification system for the domestic market. The proposed project will benefit from this system and will contribute with the further development of a specific label for agro-biodiversity friendly products with high nutrition value in collaboration with Private initiatives already existing in processing of foods with high nutritional content that are marketed as agro-biodiversity products.

B. 2. INCREMENTAL REASONING: DESCRIBE THE INCREMENTAL ACTIVITIES REQUESTED FOR GEF FINANCING AND THE ASSOCIATED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED BY THE PROJECT:

Linking agrobiodiversity to improved nutrition can be a powerful driver to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of unique and globally important biodiversity.

Thanks to various experiences implemented in the last few years, today Bolivia recognise the importance of conserving and promoting local food products of agrobiodiversity with high nutritional content aimed at improving food security. Nonetheless, interesting experiences with promoting underutilized Andean grains, such as those financed by IFAD (see section B6) and the co-financing project mentioned in section B6, are limited in time and confined to a small number of crop products. The incremental value of the proposed project will be to reinforce this approach, including a larger number of local ecotypes and products related to different macro eco-regions and to raise the approach at national scale in order to fit it into the policies and programmes of health, nutrition and the development of the agriculture sectors.

The first component of the project will update, collect, organize, and improve the accessibility to information on Bolivian agrobiodiversity related to nutrition and macro eco-regions. A first screening of the already inventoried crop varieties and wild relatives will be assessed and analysis of nutritional content of selected groups and their resilience to climate change will be carried out for each macro eco-region in order to select ecotypes for conservation in situ. In order to identify conservation priorities and actions the genetic erosion trends and threats will be analyzed in relation to each selected local plant/crop ecotypes and the geographical potentials for expanding their cultivation will be identified supported by GIS. Based on previous experience with agrobiodiversity in Bolivia below are listed 3-5 possible plant/crop ecotypes to be targeted in each macro eco-region:

Macro eco-region	Possible plant/crop ecotype to be analysed
Altiplano	quinoa (<i>Chenopodium quinoa Willd.</i>), cañahua (<i>C.pallidicaule Aellen</i>), amaranth (<i>Amaranthus caudatus L.</i>), potato (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>), oca (<i>Oxalis tuberosum</i>)
Valles	papalisa (<i>Ullucus tuberosus</i>), frijol (<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>), tomate de arbol (<i>Cyphomandra betacea</i>)
Trópico	walusa (<i>Xanthosoma sagittifolium</i>), asai (<i>Euterpe precatória Mart</i>), majo (<i>Oenocarpus bataua</i>), camote (<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>)
Amazonia	copoazu (<i>Theobroma grandiflorum</i>), cayù de monte (<i>Anacardium giganteum</i>), tomate papaya (<i>Cyphomandra pendula</i>), tomatillo (<i>Cyphomandra benensis</i>)
Chaco	mani (<i>Arachis hipogaea</i>), maíz (<i>Zea maíz</i>)

Through component 2 in the five macro-regions, community-based Action Plans for in-situ conservation will be developed, as well as label schemes and market links for agrobiodiversity-friendly and nutrition rich products, taking into consideration and following methodologies and practices developed by previous

experiences. Building on the already developed approaches for community actions plan for in-situ conservation by PROINPA Foundation and the Phyto-ecogenetics Research Centre of Pairumani the incremental value of the proposed project will be to support the expanding of the area of development and application of these action plans to all macro eco-regions with particular focus on plant/crop ecotypes with high nutritional value and resilience to climate change. Apart from few initiatives of private companies the nutrition labelling has not been developed in Bolivia and the incremental aim of the proposed project is to develop and implement a labelling scheme for the selected agrobiodiversity food products with high nutritional value through programs and plans of actions, considering the regulatory framework that three Bolivian Institutions (SENESAG, INIAF and Comité de Bioseguridad) are developing.

Component 3 will improve NBSAPs, National Development Plans and other relevant National Strategies and will develop sectoral policies and regulatory frameworks, adopting the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity for food security, nutritional and health benefits. Through component 4, all beneficiaries (policy makers, government technical staff, social organizations, local and indigenous communities, producers, processors and consumers) will be informed, trained and sensitized jointly with "Communication for Sustainable Development Initiative - CSDI" (see sections B1 and B6) and following methodologies developed in the above mentioned IFAD project.

The incremental cost financed by the GEF funds will allow for Bolivia to continue facing the threat of genetic erosion and the loss of valuable species. These valuable resources should be conserved and integrated into addressing Millennium Development Goals to reduce hunger, poverty, and malnutrition. The incremental resources from GEF will also allow the country to pursue the opportunity of making a qualitative leap, to significantly expand the conservation and use of local agrobiodiversity plant/crop ecotypes with high nutritional value and raise the approach to the national level by including it in sectoral policies and regulatory framework strategies and giving local economic incentives by strengthening the linkages to markets for agrobiodiversity products.

The global environmental benefits of the project will be: (i) in situ conservation of selected crop/plant ecotypes important for nutrition and food security is practised in 50% of land (x hectares) of the communities participating in the project in 5 macro eco-regions; (ii) xx hectares under agro-biodiversity-friendly and nutrition labelled production standards monitored applying the GEF BD-2 tracking tool; and (iii) measures to conserve and sustainably use agrobiodiversity incorporated in agriculture, nutrition, health and food security policies, programmes, and regulatory frameworks (as recorded by the GEF tracking tool as a score);

An additional global environmental benefit of the project will be that it will strengthen Bolivia's capacities to directly assist the implementation of the program of work adopted at CBD COP8 "Cross-cutting initiative on biodiversity for food and nutrition" and other international initiatives (see section B.6). The proposed project, through its assessment of nutritional and livelihood benefits from local food products derived from the rich agrobiodiversity in Bolivia, will contribute to international efforts to address global food concerns such as the effect of globalization of diets on health and the increasing awareness of the need to adopt approaches based on sustainable use of local agrobiodiversity. The international efforts of the government of Bolivia in supporting the implementation of these initiatives under the CBD will be facilitated by two project outcomes: (i) systematic information on food sources from agrobiodiversity and the nutritional and health value of plant/crop ecotypes available for policymakers, consumers and local communities (for each macro eco-region 3-5 plant/crop ecotypes are identified, analysed and incorporated into the database); and (ii) increased awareness of conservation and sustainable use and the nutritional benefits of agro-biodiversity (measured through questionnaire survey documenting level of awareness among institutional staff, consumers, processors and producers being the target group of awareness campaigns and training causes in the nine departments of Bolivia). Materials and methodologies used in awareness raising campaigns and capacity building are easily reproducible in similar context in other countries in the region. The transfer of information and data regarding Bolivia's agrobiodiversity towards other countries, mainly in Latin America, with similar macro eco-regions (particularly regarding the analysis of resistance to climatic variability, nutritional content, and genetic erosion and trends of plant/crop ecotypes) will be an important aspect of the global benefits.

B.3. DESCRIBE THE SOCIOECONOMIC BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED BY THE PROJECT AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS, INCLUDING CONSIDERATION OF GENDER DIMENSIONS, AND HOW THESE WILL SUPPORT THE ACHIEVEMENT OF GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT BENEFITS(GEF TRUST FUND) OR ADAPTATION BENEFITS (LDCF/SCCF). AS A BACKGROUND INFORMATION, READ MAINSTREAMING GENDER AT THE GEF.

The project approach is based on a high consideration of local communities, their social organizations, knowledge and practices regarding environmental and biodiversity use, as well as their division of roles and gender difference.

Socio-economic benefits are achieved through the identification, increased production and marketing of products from agrobiodiversity particularly suitable to climate change resilience and food security. Institutional support, public awareness campaigns, label incentives and the adoption of policies and programmes that promote these products will support the achievement of these benefits. The direct benefit of local communities will be the increased family income through the production, promotion and marketing of products from the selected ecotypes. Local communities will also benefit from improved diet, more diverse and highly-nutritional foods, with positive effects in terms of health and nutritional status. The selection of climatic changes and extreme weather events resilient varieties could enhance local community's resilience to climate changes. The introduction in local and national markets of these products also provides an important benefit at national level, supporting food security policies. The project could impact globally through the introduction of nutritionally-rich food products within the international market and through the new possibility of promoting the cultivation of selected crop/plant ecotypes in similar ecological systems.

Gender relations play a key role in the access to and use of biological resources therefore gender mainstreaming offers important opportunities to enhance the value of this project. Women often have different knowledge and preferences concerning crops as well as covering a fundamental role in seed selection, seed saving, and use of wild plants for food. For the selection of plant/crop ecotypes foreseen by the project, women will play a main role. As the project concerns the family's basic needs, such as better health and nutrition and food security, women will be more stimulated to participate in the project's activities

B.4 INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVES FROM BEING ACHIEVED, AND IF POSSIBLE, PROPOSE MITIGATION MEASURES THAT WILL BE FURTHER DEVELOPED DURING THE PROJECT DESIGN:

Risk	Level	Mitigation strategy
Market shows resistance to accepting selected agrobiodiversity crops and farmers encounter difficulties to increase income.	L	Through "Participatory Market Approach", aimed at promoting agrobiodiversity-friendly goods, the inclusion of the selected agrobiodiversity varieties into sectoral policies, as well as the promotion of incentives and the increased awareness on the benefits resulting from these nutritious local agrobiodiversity crops, the market acceptance risks should be minimized.
Resurgence of political and social conflicts could jeopardize the work in some macro-regions.	M	Adequate coverage in different locations of each macro eco-region and following an approach strictly based on local community participation reduce risks to not include some macro eco-regions even in conflict situations.
Climate change may threaten local nutritionally-rich crops, due to lack of adaptation to new environmental conditions.	L	The project, besides taking into account species with high nutritional value and dietary significance, will prioritize the selection of species able to face possible future climate change in the different macro eco-regions.
Project technicians may be unable to obtain the trust of the communities involved, resulting in a poor understanding of how local biodiversity fits into dietary patterns.	L	The project will take into account the worldview and the socioeconomic and cultural aspects of local communities in each macro eco-region, encouraging the participation of women, organizations representing indigenous communities and civil society.

B.5. IDENTIFY KEY STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT INCLUDING THE PRIVATE SECTOR, NGOS, CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS, AND THEIR RESPECTIVE ROLES, AS APPLICABLE:

The main execution partners of the project will be Ministry of Environment and Water (Viceministry of Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Forest Development); and Ministry of Rural Development and Land (MDRyT).

During the first phase of the project (component 1) the Vice-Ministry of Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change and Forest Development and Management will involve the following institutions/organizations which will play an important role in providing basic information on the identification of underutilized and threatened local crop/plant ecotypes and wild relatives:

- Herbario Nacional de Bolivia – LPB (National Herbarium of Bolivia); Herbario “Martín Cárdenas” – UMSS (Herbarium “Martín Cárdenas”); Centro de Biodiversidad y Genética – UMSS (Center for Biodiversity and Genetic); Museo de Historia Natural – NKM (Natural History Museum); Centro de Investigaciones de la Universidad Amazónica de Pando (Research Center of Bolivian Amazon University of Pando); facultades de agronomía de las universidades públicas (agronomy faculties of public universities); Centro de Investigación Agrícola Tropical – CIAT (International Center for Tropical Agriculture Research); Instituto de Investigación Agrícola “El Vallecito” (Agricultural Research Institute “El Vallecito”).

In relation to the analysis of nutritional content this analysis could be carried out by Instituto de Laboratorios en Salud – INLASA (Bolivian National Institute of Health Laboratories – a public entity that works on nutritional analysis), Bolivian Institute of Standardization and Quality – IBNORCA (a private organization working on food quality certification), and / or Analysis y Servicio de Asesoramiento en Alimentos - LA&SAA (Laboratory of Analysis and Advisory Services in Foods). LA&SAA carried out nutritional analysis as part of the IFAD financed project on underutilized Andean grains mentioned in section B.1. These institutions all have laboratory facilities to do nutrition analysis backstopped by FAO experts.

In relation to the analysis of genetic erosion trends there are several institutions in Bolivia conducting research on genetic erosion, mainly related to the introduction of new commercial varieties and the genetic ‘pollution’ from introduction of exotic species and genetically modified organisms. Most of them have the capacity to apply molecular biology techniques. They are conducting studies on genetic diversity and taxonomic identification of species. The most important of these Bolivian institutions which could do the genetic erosion trend analysis in the proposed project are: National Herbarium of Bolivia; Museum of Natural History Noel Kempff Mercado; Institute of Molecular Biology (UMSA); Research Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT); Pairumani Fitoecogenéticas Research Center (PIFC).

During the second phase of the project (component 2, 3 and 4) the Vice-Ministry of Rural and Land Development (MDRyT), will involve the following institutions/organizations:

- Instituto Nacional de Innovación Agrícola y Forestal – INIAF (National Institute for Agricultural and Forestry Research Innovation); Programa de Apoyo a la Seguridad Alimentaria – PASA (Food Security Support Programme), under the MDRyT; Instituto de Laboratorios en Salud – INLASA (Bolivian National Institute of Health Laboratories): public body that works on nutritional analysis; Bolivian Institute of Standardization and Quality (IBNORCA); private organization working on food quality certification; Ministry of Health and Sports; and the Ministry of Education.

During both phases (all components) the following Social Organizations will play a crucial role on indigenous/local communities participation:

- Confederación de Pueblos Indígenas de Bolivia – CIDOB (Confederation of Indigenous Communities of Bolivia); Confederación Nacional de Mujeres Campesinas, Indígenas Originarias de Bolivia “Bartolina Sisa” (National Confederation of Native Indigenous Peasant Women “Bartolina Sisa”); Consejo Nacional Marcas y Ayllus Qullasuyo – CONAMAQ (National Council of Ayllus and Markas of Qullasuyu); Confederación Sindical de Comunidades interculturales de Bolivia – CSCIB (Confederation of Intercultural Communities of Bolivia).

Official and popular Media (radio and newspaper) will facilitate the awareness raising and dissemination of project results.

B.6. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:

International level.

Beyond the CBD Cross-cutting Initiative on Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition (mentioned in section B.2), global initiatives with which the proposed project will create synergies include the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture; the implementation of the “International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture”; Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7; the WHO/FAO strategy on Fruits and vegetables and Diet related

Chronic Diseases; and the UN Standing Committee on Nutrition's Call to Combat the Double Burden of Malnutrition.

Synergies will also be developed with FAO's programme of work in nutrition enhancement based on biodiversity. Recent intensive efforts have focused on improving the evidence base on the composition and consumption of foods and mainstreaming the evidence for improving food and nutritional security. FAO has developed and is monitoring nutrition indicators for biodiversity. FAO is also publishing scientific research on the nutrient content of traditional food sources and from local agrobiodiversity and assisting countries in preparing food composition databases. These data are then used in FAO projects building biodiversity into food consumption analyses and development of dietary guidelines and policy instruments. Through FAO the proposed project will benefit from and be coordinated with this work especially in relation to the crop/plant ecotype and nutrition database to be developed under component 1.

A very close intervention to this proposal is the UNEP-FAO/GEF Global Project still under preparation "Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use for Improved Human Nutrition and Well-being", with which synergies will be established particularly with the activities in Brazil. During preparation of the FSP eventual lessons learned and experiences from this project will be taken into account.

National level.

At national level the proposed project will build on and create synergies with several programmes and projects. MDRyT activities as a member of CONAN, CONSA and CNAPE (see section B.1 baseline project) will be important for the coordination with and involvement of other sector ministries and partners in particular for component 3 but also for the other components. These committees could be the platform for coordination and monitoring of the integration of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in agriculture, nutrition, health and food security sector policies and programmes. Likewise, through MDRyT the project will be coordinated with and seek synergies with the various other programmes and project mentioned in section B.1 executed by MDRyT and relevant for the proposed project.

Close collaboration will be established with the IADB/GEF project "Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and land in the Vertical Andean Ecosystems" through the Ministry of Environment and Water and MDRyT which are also the main executing partner of this project. The ongoing IADB/GEF project will provide information about the state of ecosystems and threats to agro-biodiversity in the Andean macro eco-region important for the proposed project. However, this project in its in-situ component (component 3) is only focused at land degradation, biodiversity loss and recovery of traditional knowledge aimed at improving the sustainable use of ecosystems, in a specific area of the Andean macro eco-region -North Potosi and Oruro. The two projects will be complementary in agro-biodiversity conservation in-situ in this macro eco-region. The proposed project will complement the IADB/GEF project with information on climate change resilience and nutritional value of local plant/crop ecotypes and provide an agro-biodiversity labeling scheme that can strengthen the market link for agro-biodiversity products from the IADB/GEF project intervention area. The IADB/GEF project will provide the demonstration experiences for best in-situ conservation practices in this macro eco-region to be used in the conservation strategy of the selected ecotypes with climate change resilience and high nutrition value. The IADB/GEF project also has a policy strengthening component (2) and a information system strengthening component (1) which again are focused at the Andean macro eco-region while the proposed project will include policies and information for all Bolivia's macro eco-regions. Another major complementary output from the proposed project will be the nutritional and food security valuation of ecotypes while the IAD/GEF project concentrates more on ecosystem aspects of the conservation in the Andean vertical eco-systems linked to reversing land degradation processes.

The Ministry of Rural Development and land is the executing partner of both the IADB/GEF project and the proposed project and is planning with the Viceministry of Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Forest Development to set up a coordination committee sharing project work plans thereby avoiding any duplication and assuring that capacities in managing and using agro-biodiversity information systems and policy and regulatory strengthening are continued to be built in a strategic and coordinated manner drawing on in-situ and ex-situ conservation experiences in the various projects in the country.

The Viceministry of Environment has the role of collecting and managing data on past and on-going agrobiodiversity initiatives. The Viceministry is in a process of identifying, organizing and reporting on the value added, the lessons learned and the potential contribution to other initiatives that each on-going and concluded agro-biodiversity project can offer. Currently, the General Direction of Biodiversity and Protected Areas of the Viceministry is working on unifying the information and databases developed through GEF co-funded and other projects and a system that will ensure coordination through a shared and centralized

management. This will also include harmonizing the different databases, without losing the specific characteristics of each one, and linkages to relevant regional databases.

During the PPG phase of the proposed project these planning, coordination and harmonizing mechanisms will be further developed in close consultation with all partners including IADB, Bioversity International, PROINPA and other donors.

Coordination with co-financing initiatives.

The initiatives providing co-financing to the proposed project and with which strict coordination will be established include:

a) The FAO MDG-F "Programme to build the local response capacities for the implementation of the intersectoral initiatives of the PMD-C" which provides co-financing for the proposed project component 2 and 4 mainly in nutrition education and capacity building activities for in situ conservation as part of agricultural production activities. Total approved amount for this project is USD 2 795 544 of which USD 850 000 are foreseen to be implemented as co-financing to the GEF grant;

b) The FAO MDG-F project "Integration of indigenous Andes and Inter-Andes Valleys producers in new value chains at national and global level", which provides co-financing for the component 1 of the proposed project regarding the assessment of nutrition content and other service characteristics of crop ecotypes and agrobiodiversity and component 2 in relation to market link aspects in the Andean regions. Total approved amount for this project is USD 3 254 809 of which USD 1 100 000 are foreseen to be implemented as co-financing to the GEF grant;

c) The FAO and the Italian Ministry of Environment and Territory joint project "Communication for Sustainable Development Initiative", which provides co-financing to the proposed project in particular for component 4. A first phase of this project with an approved amount of USD 2 211 490 has been implemented. An Extension for an amount of USD 300 000 is foreseen for the co-financing of the GEF grant;

d) The FAO programme funded by the Spanish Corporation "Support for the family agriculture in Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador to improve the availability, access and use of quality seeds in the high Andes region", which will provide USD 1 300 000 in co-finance for component 2 of the proposed project. This programme has recently been approved with project operation start in Bolivia expected in 2012;

e) The FAO Programme funded by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs "strengthening of the conservation of the genetic heritage ex situ and in situ in the Amazon", which will provide USD 450 000 in co-financing to the component 2. This programme is expected to be approved in 2012;

f) Finally, the project "Nutrition, biodiversity conservation and sustainable diets in two Bolivian macro-regions" expected to be approved in 2012 will provide USD 750 000 in co-financing for all components from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The FAO Representation in Bolivia implementing these co-financing initiatives will with national execution ensure the coordination of annual work planning and budgeting and implementation of activities

C. DESCRIBE YOUR AGENCY'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROJECT:

FAO has extensive expertise and experience in sustainable agriculture and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity through the work of the Plant Production and Protection Division associated with cross-cutting activities on nutrition. In relation to the proposed project, this will allow FAO to contribute with technical support on in-situ conservation of agrobiodiversity and to support label and standards development and capacity building (component 2). FAO's mandate on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) include the promotion of diversity of seeds and planting material of traditional and modern cultivars, crop wild relatives and other wild plant species, which are the biological basis of food security. Its aim is to integrate the concepts of conservation and sustainable use into national policies and strategies that ensure a comprehensive response to the needs of farmers to underpin sustainable intensification of crop production. FAO also have important experience and expertise relevant for this proposal gathered in the Nutrition and Consumer Protection Division with five units undertaking normative and technical assistance projects in dietary consumption, food composition, nutrient requirements, community nutrition, nutrition education, household food security, food quality and safety and food standardization, which will be important in particular in relation to component 1 but also other components. Compliance with food-chain quality, safety and regulatory issues will be facilitated through the FAO-based secretariat for the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission.

Dietary guidelines and national programmes on household food security will be used in the implementation of food policies. In the area of policy and communication (project components 3 and 4), FAO has a central role in

supporting the integration of nutrition and biodiversity into household food security and agricultural development practices. Ongoing FAO supported programmes on food security and sustainable agriculture, fisheries, and forests, home gardening will provide cases for the integration of biodiversity into

C.1 INDICATE THE CO-FINANCING AMOUNT YOUR AGENCY IS BRINGING TO THE PROJECT:

FAO will contribute to the project through a global amount of USD 4,500,000 including USD 500,000 in-kind and USD 4,000,000 in cash. Synergies with other projects on food security that FAO is implementing in Bolivia will provide supplementing contribution to this project.

C.2 HOW DOES THE PROJECT FIT INTO YOUR OWN AGENCY'S PROGRAM (REFLECTED IN DOCUMENTS SUCH AS UNDAF, CAS, ETC.) AND YOUR STAFF CAPACITY IN THE COUNTRY TO FOLLOW UP PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION:

The UNDAF document in Bolivia "Marco de Asistencia para el Desarrollo - 2008-2012" identified five outcomes for the joint programming of the UN System in Bolivia. Among them two are aligned with this proposed project: a) malnutrition decreased, mainly in children under five years - prioritizing children below two years - pregnant and lactating women, through supplementary feeding, focusing on prevalent diseases, awareness raising and nutrition education activities and promotion of food security. Special attention is given to increase local production of traditional foods and their inclusion in food and nutrition programmes; b) institutional capacities strengthened on production management and employment generation through sustainable management of natural resources and environment. FAO's participation focuses mainly on third UNDAF outcome, devoted at the "Implementation of strategies for the management and sustainable use of natural and environmental resources, addressed to food security".

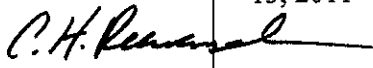
FAO is physical present in Bolivia through the FAO representative and country office, and its close links with Government offices, particularly those dealing with agriculture, forestry, rural development and environment. This will facilitate coordination at the country level and support the project implementation. The FAO Representation in Bolivia has an average annual delivery of USD 3.7 million (2000 to present). The projects and activities supported cover all FAO core areas of work. The experience of the FAO Representation in Bolivia in project execution in the area of food security and in-situ conservation of agrobiodiversity and its solid presence on the ground will be fundamental for the full development and implementation of the proposed project. The Representation will play a role of liaison and coordination between all the actors involved in the project and provide administrative support and technical backstopping during the project preparation and implementation. The Representation in Bolivia has 3 agronomists and 2 experts in plant genetic resources. One agronomist will be responsible for the day-to-day supervision and technical backstopping of this project dedicating around 30-40% of his time backed up by the other country office experts and the lead technical officer for this project in the Plant Production and Protection Division in FAO HQ in Rome. The FAO-GEF Coordination Unit in FAO Headquarters will also support in overall supervision and any actions to mitigate risks and ensure timely achievement of project outputs and outcomes.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the country endorsement letter(s) or regional endorsement letter(s) with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Cynthia Viviana Silva Maturana	GEF Operational Focal Point	VICEMINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, BIODIVERSITY, CLIMATE CHANGE AND FORESTRY MANAGEMENT	03/29/2011

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
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