



# UNEP/FAO/GEF project "Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use for Improved Human Nutrition and Well-being"

# 3<sup>rd</sup> International Steering Committee Meeting

Colombo, Sri Lanka 9-11 December 2014



# Minutes of the Meeting













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## 3<sup>rd</sup>International Steering Committee Meeting 9-11 December 2014, Colombo, Sri Lanka

### Minutes of the Meeting

### **Executive Summary**

The ISC meeting and back-to-back trainings/workshops constituted a very intense period for the project and a large amount of ground was covered. Despite the recent significant changes in country staff personnel and national administrations the project appears to be very much back on track in almost all countries. The ISC meeting focused mainly on fine tuning a number of project documents, namely the project logframe and workplan as well as discussing the planning for the forthcoming mid-term review in 2015. During the meeting opportunities for project were highlighted.

In 2014 countries made considerable headway in the project's Knowledge Base Component particularly with regard to prioritizing targets species for food composition analysis and the availability or consumption of food counting for biodiversity. Most countries undertook gap analyses of food composition data for those species for which nutrient data is missing or incomplete. Collectively, countries will generate nutrition data for 154 species. Kenya and Sri Lanka are behind schedule in delivering on this Component, however, the training workshops carried out by FAO just prior to the ISC meeting should assist with the food composition component. All countries will set up a national nutritional database and document biodiversity indicators for food composition and consumption. Extensive market surveys were carried out in Turkey to determine marketing options for nutritionally-promising species.

All countries have or are establishing cross-sectoral national policy working groups which are revising existing national legislation to identify entry points for the mainstreaming of biodiversity for food and nutrition. Agricultural, nutrition and biodiversity policies are being scrutinised for gaps and opportunities where the BFN initiative can make an impact. Country revisions to the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAPs) are looking particularly promising in Brazil, where notable mentions of BFN have been achieved and money pledged towards its conservation. Brazil has also taken preliminary steps to develop an interactive e-learning course on mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into nutrition practices targeting national stakeholders. Talks are ongoing with São Paulo University, Bioversity and the Earth Institute at Columbia University to expand the course into a mainstreaming tool for practitioners and decision-makers worldwide.

Considerable attention was devoted to raising awareness by all countries. Diversity fairs were organized in all countries in 2014 and local biodiversity and associated traditional knowledge were showcased to the general public. National conferences were organized around this topic and activities of the BFN initiative highlighted on many occasions. The *Traditional Food Festival* and the *First International Symposium on Biodiversity and Nutrition* organised back-to-back with the 3<sup>rd</sup> ISC meeting in Sri Lanka are another successful example of country efforts to raise awareness of BFN.

### Introduction

Within the framework of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) supported project "Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use for Improved Human Nutrition and Well-being" (BFN Project), the Third International Steering Committee (ISC) meeting was organized on 9-11 December 2014 in Colombo, Sri Lanka, to review project progress and revise relevant project management documents to better reflect the feasibility of some project activities.

The three day consultation gathered participants from the four partner countries – Brazil, Kenya, Sri Lanka and Turkey – as well as the co-implementing and executing agencies: the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and Bioversity International.

A full list of participants to the ISC is provided in Annex 1.

The International Steering Committee was preceded by a thick calendar of events: a two day workshop on *Improving external communications* delivered by Bioversity International to the National Project Coordinators (NPCs) and a parallel session aimed at capacity building in *Food Composition* delivered to national nutrition experts by the FAO Lead Technical Officer (LTO), Dr. Ruth Charrondière. Furthermore, prior to the ISC meeting, the first *International Symposium on Biodiversity, Food and Nutrition* was held organized by Wayamba University in collaboration with the Ministry of the Environment and Renewable Energy of Sri Lanka and the Department of Agriculture.

### Day 1

### **Opening statements**

The Global Project Coordinator (GPC), Dr. Danny Hunter, opened the meeting by thanking the Secretary of the Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy, Mr. B.M.U.D. Basnayake, for taking the time to be present at the opening session of the ISC meeting and for the strong political will and enthusiasm expressed by high level participation during the first *International Symposium on Biodiversity, Food and Nutrition* as well as the many opportunities highlighted for the BFN project. Additionally, he welcomed Mrs. R.H.M.P. Abeykoon, Director of Biodiversity at the Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy.

In his opening remarks Dr. Hunter highlighted the importance of mainstreaming biodiversity for food and nutrition (BFN) and illustrated the types of policies that the project can target to raise the importance of BFN. Prominent among these, he mentioned, are the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) which are due for revision in 2015. He also underlined the importance of bringing together all relevant actors and stakeholders, most importantly the environment sector, and the opportunities that the project provides for achieving this effectively. Regarding this last issue, he did comment however on the seeming absence of involvement of the Ministry of the Environment and Renewable Energy in the new *Multi-sectoral Nutrition Action Plan* presented by Dr. Chandradasa of the National Nutrition Secretariat during the International Symposium. He ended his opening speech by thanking the Secretary for the incredible support provided by the Biodiversity Secretariat in organizing the Food Composition training and the Symposium.

In reply, Mr. Basnayake thanked all participants for coming such a long way to attend the meeting. The project, he remarked, provides an excellent opportunity for the Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy and for the Ministry of Agriculture of Sri Lanka (as the focal point of the Convention on Biological Diversity – CBD) to engage in improving national nutrition levels.

On behalf of UNEP, Dr. Marieta Sakalian welcomed everyone to the meeting. She thanked the Sri Lanka government for its continued commitment and support in promoting the role of biodiversity in the country and reiterated the importance of the project and the opportunities it provides to extend this knowledge to other sectors within country as well as for South-South cooperation. She offered UNEP's assistance in achieving this objective and hoped for Sri Lanka's renewed commitment. She ended by wishing everyone a productive meeting.

Ms. Morebotsane, on behalf of FAO, thanked Sri Lanka for hosting the meeting as well as the remaining three countries, Bioversity and UNEP for attending. The BFN Project, she stated, is important to FAO for a number of reasons. Through the project FAO is able to fulfil its own food security mandate; it offers FAO an opportunity to learn concrete lessons on the use of agricultural biodiversity to support food security and nutrition; lastly, it builds knowledge and experience, which can be shared with other countries. Ms. Morebotsane hoped that the meeting would help solve some of the implementation challenges arisen during the year.

Mrs. Abeykoon thanked everyone for coming and for the invitation to attend. Being involved in the UNEP/GEF Crop Wild Relatives project, she was eager to learn more about the BFN project. A break in the proceedings was taken to wish the Minister farewell.

Following a general round of introductions, Dr. Hunter reminded newcomers of the role the ISC meeting and its members play in guiding and resolving the project's operational and technical issues. TORs for the ISC can be found in Appendix 11 of the Project Document.

Following this clarification, Dr. Hunter mentioned that the National Project Coordinators (NPCs) had gathered prior to the 3<sup>rd</sup> ISC meeting to discuss current indicators, project outcomes, outputs and objectives. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> ISC meeting the workplan and logframe were reviewed and revised making it much more manageable and achievable. However, he continued, during the preliminary meeting it was agreed that a few indicators still posed problems and needed revision. He therefore asked the implementing agencies for clarification on the revision process, so that the ISC could go through the trickier indicators to facilitate implementation progress, particularly in light of the forthcoming mid-term review.

Dr. Hunter also announced some management changes for the project in Sri Lanka, chances for cross-country sharing and learning and a growing number of global opportunities for the project. These are summarized in detail later on in the document under the section 'Opportunities for mainstreaming BFN' <a href="https://example.com/here/beta/bt/">here</a>.

Particularly, with regards to the 11<sup>th</sup> International Food Data Conference to be organized in Hyderabad in November 2015, Dr. Hunter explained that one of the Conference's thematic areas is biodiversity for food and nutrition and that the Conference's conveners and scientific committee (Dr. Charrondière and Dr. Longvah) have asked the project to hold a session on the project outcomes in relation to food composition. BFN is also an important issue at FAO. The <u>Draft Guidelines</u> for mainstreaming biodiversity into policies, programmes and national

and regional plans of action on nutrition that will be tabled at the 15th Regular Session of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA) in Jan 2015 is the first document to try and operationalize mainstreaming at the global level. BFN also continues to be a very topical issue within the CBD which has made a major decision on the linkages between biodiversity and health. A lot has been achieved by the project in 2014, but considerable momentum is building up and the project should try to take advantage of every opportunity to promote this topic.

Following this, Dr. Hunter reminded participants of the broad meeting objectives, i.e.:

- 1. Review progress in Project outputs and activities at the national and global level since the last International Steering Committee
- 2. Assess preliminary progress made towards the Project's broader objective and outcomes
- 3. Identify the main problems, challenges and issues currently facing the project and the remedial action necessary to address these and ensure all project outputs are on track
- 4. Review and identify project management issues
- 5. Review and identify project risks and risk management
- 6. Assist countries draft preliminary work plans and budgets for 2015
- 7. Review the current status of biodiversity mainstreaming and opportunities for mainstreaming into national and global nutrition, food and livelihood security strategies and programmes

When the Implementing Agencies (IAs) were asked whether there were any additional items to bring to the attention of the ISC meeting, both UNEP and FAO agreed that changes in the logframe were possible and even advisable if some of the indicators and targets were deemed too unrealistic. However, they iterated that all changes need to be justified. This came as very welcome news for the revision of the trickier indicators. Dr. Hunter then set out to describe the agenda in detail. The remainder of Day 1 (and part of Day 2) of the ISC, would see countries reporting in turn on national progress against project outputs and achievement of targets/indicators as well as on the main constraints, challenges, and issues facing project implementation and the strategies or remedial action put in place to address these.

Day 2 of the ISC would be spent largely on refining the logframe, which underwent a first revision during the  $2^{nd}$  ISC meeting in Rome

Suggestions were received by the NPCs prior to the meeting to devote Day 3 to discuss, share experiences and suggestions and to get NPCs to foster informal networks and problem solving. To this end, countries were encouraged to bring information material to the meeting as well as posters showcasing project outputs to date. There would be space for informal interactions and free flowing discussion. Further items on the agenda included key next steps in 2015, and opportunities for the project as well as the mid-term review and its planning process. Guidance was requested from the IAs regarding planning for the mid-term review, the kind of information that would be requested by the evaluator from countries and decision on the evaluator's itinerary. The role for those international partners identified during the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase was also included as an agenda item.

The Agenda was then adopted by the ISC without further comments.

The remainder of Day 1 was devoted to country presentations on project progress. A selection of slides from each presentation is available in <u>Annexes</u> 1 to 4.

### **Highlights from Kenya**

The BFN project in Kenya has been invited to join the **Nutrition Interagency Coordinating Committee** (NICC) of the Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) Movement. The NICC serves as a multi-stakeholder and multi-agency platform that coordinates nutrition in country. In September 2014 a Scaling Up Nutrition: In Practice brief was released focusing on social mobilization, advocacy and communication for nutrition. Stakeholders from six SUN countries contributed accounts of their experiences in raising awareness and mobilizing public support to scale up nutrition, including Kenya, which plans to develop, disseminate and implement a national nutrition advocacy, communication and social mobilization (ACSM) strategy. It is hoped that the BFN Project in Kenya can influence this process. The next meeting of the NICC will be held in January 2015. Furthermore, it is expected that higher-level coordination structures namely the *National Food Security and Nutrition Steering Committee* (NFSNSC) and the *National Food and Nutrition Security Secretariat* (NFNSS) will be established and housed in the Office of the President or the Ministry of Devolution and Planning.

Challenges in Kenya remain the poor laboratory infrastructure for nutrient composition analysis; high staff turnover and time constraints on staff from participating organizations, as well as the well-known budget limitations.

Opportunities exist to involve other CGIAR Centres, ACIAR and UN agencies, yet the challenge is finding time to contact all these agencies <u>and</u> travel to the pilot site alongside other duties. Dr. Wasike suggested opening up the national steering committee (project implementation committee) to new members from other agencies, such as the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA). Also being considered is the involvement of students to carry out some of the activities. There are 22 universities in Kenya and students can be engaged to help deliver on project objectives.

Dr. Charrondière from FAO thanked Dr. Wasike for the presentation but questioned the choice of prioritized species for food composition analysis, which seemed to be overly ambitious in relation to the available funds and to include common species which do not count towards intra-species biodiversity. It was suggested that published and grey literature on the selected species be identified as soon as possible to find out where data gaps exist. FAO also requested that details of the sampling plan be shared as soon as possible accompanied by a budget allocated to this exercise.

Dr. Wasike offered that the sampling plan had already been discussed in detail and that species prioritization was the result of the baseline survey. Food composition data on the selected species is indeed available but based on a composite of varieties, therefore inadequate for the project purpose. Furthermore, the sampling plan had already been downsized due to budgetary constraints and challenges still remain with regards to the logistics (the site is 500km away from Nairobi) and time linked to getting the fresh samples on a plane to Turkey. Kenya requested advice from FAO on how to proceed and also clarification with regards to the purpose of the data and the ultimate project outputs. Should results be useful for Kenya or be in accordance with BFN priorities?

In answer to the questions raised, Dr. Charrondière replied that the purpose of the exercise is not to provide data for national food composition tables but to investigate biodiversity. She suggested reducing the number of prioritised species even further and to focus on investigating differences at the varietal level for as many species as the limited BFN funds allow. FAO recommended adding species if extra funds are found and to focus on wild or underutilized species, or on cultivar, variety or breed level. However, the initial step would be to carry out a literature review on existing data, something that should have been completed by now as originally assigned to John Mwai who, funded by FAO, participated in 2013 in the International Postgraduate Course on the Production and Use of Food Composition Data in Nutrition at Wagenigen University.

Dr. Wasilwa from the Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO) intervened to explain that it would be difficult to gain support from the Kenya Government if obtaining data on a few species was the sole objective of the project. Unlike Brazil, where considerable support at the political level exists for BFN and project work is being carried out through co-financing as part of initiatives external to the project, supports needs to be built for the project in Kenya.

A compromise would need to be found, stated Dr. Sakalian, as the objective of the project is not food composition analysis *per se* but national food security. She hoped the ISC would be able to advise on this issue.

Dr. Wasike requested a budget increase from FAO to carry out food composition analysis for all the selected species, but this will not be possible. Budget shifts within the FAO allocation are possible, agreed Ms. Morebotsane from FAO, but only following an assessment of how this will impact other activities in the workplan. If a prioritization is not possible, external funds will need to be identified for this exercise.

For the benefit of newcomers to the ISC, Dr. Hunter clarified Kenya's budgetary situation. He mentioned that ways in which Kenya might access external funding had been discussed at earlier meetings as was the possibility the country might access FAO Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) funds. He added that the Australian International Food Security Centre AIFSC/ACIAR had expressed interest in collaborating with BFN to carry out a scoping study in Kenya looking at agriculture and nutrition linkages and focusing on some of the prioritised traditional species. He also suggested that a way of leveraging limited resources and increasing the species variety would be to develop a larger project, perhaps within GEF.

On a different note, concerns were raised by Dr. Gamini Samarasinghe, Senior Scientist of the Plant Genetic Resources Center (PGRC in Sri Lanka) on the use of the data to promote one variety over another, thereby inadvertently overexploiting one species and reducing biodiversity. Dr. Hunter assured him that this issue had been taken into account; information gathered would be used to bring about other project objectives and that all measures would be taken to equally promote all species through the use of extension services. Plant breeding could also be an indirect effect of the project. It was suggested that countries contact their respective national genebanks and use core collections to select nutritionally-rich varieties.

The discussion ended and was followed by Brazil's presentation delivered by Dr. Daniela Moura de O. Beltrame.

### **Highlights from Brazil**

Partnerships with the Federal Universities (linked to Brazil's School Feeding Programme - PNAE) will lead to the nutritional characterization of 70 fruit species of native Brazilian flora and traditional knowledge associated with it. Data collected will be hosted in the new Information System on Brazilian Biodiversity SiIBR.

Significant efforts are being made at the policy level to revise the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). A broad policy consultation was carried out to reach collective agreement on the revision of the NBSAP and definition of the new National Biodiversity Targets for 2011-2020. Parallel initiatives are being carried out to ensure effective biodiversity conservation, one of which is the drafting of a *Governmental Action Plan for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity*, along with the establishment of the Brazilian Panel on Biodiversity (PainelBio) tasked with developing indicators to monitor the implementation of the National Biodiversity Targets. The first step in drafting the *Governmental Action Plan for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity* was to establish the main causes for biodiversity loss. Thirty-two institutions from the federal government took part in the process driven by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Planning. Only for BFN, participants identified 23 priority actions to reverse biodiversity loss and help achieve National Biodiversity Targets. Since then more than USD \$60 million have been pledged to protect BFN. A final version of the Governmental Action Plan is expected to be available in the beginning of 2015.

Multiple awareness raising initiatives on BFN were carried out throughout Brazil in 2014.

Following the presentation, Dr. Sakalian strongly recommended that each country use Brazil's example to streamline BFN into other sectoral strategies. GEF funds are provided to countries to fulfil their obligations to the CBD and NPCs should make every effort to participate in these meetings to ensure that BFN activities contributing to the objectives of the CBD are properly recorded and reported. The recommendation was strongly supported by Dr. Hunter who encouraged countries to make it their priority in 2015 to get the project mentioned in the process to revise their NBSAPs. FAO is now also a champion for target 13 of the twenty new <u>Aichi Global Biodiversity Targets</u> and any mention of BFN in either target 13 and/or 14 would be an added bonus for the project.

Regarding the presentation, Dr. Charrondière had a procedural question regarding the reporting of nutrition indicators for biodiversity to the <u>Biodiversity Indicators Partnership</u> (BIP). It was unclear if this would be carried out on a yearly basis or at the end of the project and if the data would be sent to her for transmission to the International Network of Food Data Systems (INFOODS). Brazil agreed to send the generated data to Ruth on a yearly basis.

Further recommendations from Dr. Sakalian included the full capturing of mentions of the project in other policy mechanisms and reporting this to GEF SEC and CBD to help promote multi-country interventions. Countries agreed this could be achieved. Sri Lanka added that it would also help justify future GEF projects. The BFN Team in Sri Lanka plans to use the Haritha (Green) Lanka Programme – the main mainstreaming policy document - to mainstream environmental concerns into the national development planning process, particularly by emphasizing the importance of wild genetic resources, including for food and

nutrition. For the next NBSAP revision, TORs will be developed for a dedicated group to select Aichi Targets, indicators and resource mobilization.

With regards to changes in national restructuring, Dr. Hunter mentioned that Dr. Deborah M. Bastos stepped down from her position as NPC and was ably replaced by Daniela Moura. Dr. Bastos will however stay involved in the project and keep providing technical support.

Dr. Charrondière asked for clarification on the tree nurseries program initiated by the BFN Team in collaboration with the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA). The FAO officer was concerned that the amount of biological material EMBRAPA could distribute would be limited if the project was to scale up in any way. The NPMU ensured the LTO that they would lobby with EMBRAPA to provide material to as many municipalities as possible in the Brasília area. Priority would however be given to those schools able to maintain the gardens during the summer period. Much would also depend on the commitment of municipalities involved. The Team in Brazil has scheduled meetings with the extension agencies of each state and hopes that by raising awareness of the importance of BFN they could interest other state agencies working in this field. In this regard, Dr. Hunter mentioned that Bioversity had recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding with EMBRAPA and that TCPs could be developed to take this issue into account.

### Highlights from Sri Lanka

A number of presentations followed on the utilization of agrobiodiversity for dietary diversity by rural households in Sri Lanka in the three pilot sites. Scientific names were recorded for all species and the nutritional status of children in all three pilot sites data was reported as consistent with national malnutrition statistics, albeit higher in the Gampola site. One of the main reasons provided for limited dietary diversity recorded in the study areas was time constraints faced by women who often carry out other chores and generally prepare meals only once per day. Dr. Charrondière pointed out the limitations of carrying out this type of study to capture the contribution of biodiversity in diets.

### Day 2

### **Highlights from Turkey**

The first part of Day 2 was taken up by the progress report from Turkey. Results from the extensive agrobiodiversity and market surveys were presented. The gathering, processing and consumption of wild edible plants and mushrooms continue to be important activities in Turkey with the quantity and quality of traditional knowledge associated with their use varying between study sites and across regions. The collection of wild edibles also seems to be a livelihood strategy for rural families although the proportion of income generated from the selling of wild foods is yet to be determined. Turkey continues to produce food composition data and significant efforts have been placed on raising awareness of BFN in the country. Add text on the analysis of food composition, the fairs, the survey on food consumption and use? These were huge parts of their work.

Dr. Hunter suggested the project try and somehow capture the important and culturally-relevant work that all four countries are carrying out with regards to raising awareness - local

food outlets in Sri Lanka, food fairs etc. This could take on the form of a publication on best practices in the area of awareness outreach.

The issue of a no-cost extension (NCE) for the project was also raised by the Turkish NPC during his presentation, but Dr. Sakalian suggested the issue be discussed following the midterm review. A NCE, she explained, is normal practice, but considerations will have to be made about how this affects other countries. As a matter of clarity she reiterated that countries would receive no extra funding from GEF and that co-financing would need to be found to cover project implementation for an additional year. She also added that even though the mid-term review might not recommend it, this could still be possible.

To stress the point further, Ms. Morebotsane added that the mid-term review could indeed recommend a NCE, but that countries should be aware that there would be project management costs associated with this, which would need to be identified from partners. Should a NCE be approved, funds to cover the salaries of the global and national project coordinator offices would need to be deducted from other activities.

Following the presentations, Dr. Charrondière took the floor and congratulated countries on the results achieved in food consumption and food composition. Although the policy and mainstreaming efforts are slightly behind schedule, she urged countries to be proud of results achieved to date. Dr. Hunter echoed her words and commended countries in the sound approach used to review and revise current national policies. He was certain that many resources would soon be available to influence the policy area.

Dr. Ozkan from Turkey replied that sound data was needed prior to being able to make policy recommendations. Once the evidence is gathered, he is confident that it will be an easy task to influence changes at the policy level.

Brazil intervened asking whether Turkey had considered involving the Ministry of Planning and Finance in the multi-stakeholder process, a strategy that has proven very effective in Brazil to gain financial and political support for the project. This was supported by Ms. Morebostane who stated that involvement of these ministries would indeed ease budget allocation for the project. Dr. Ozkan replied that these Ministries were indeed aware of the project and supported it financially, but that limited interest existed for the subject.

To gain further support from relevant ministries, Dr. Hunter suggested that countries make use of the <u>Mainstreaming Guidelines</u> document being developed by FAO for the CGRFA15 meeting in January 2015. The GPC recommends that the guidelines be translated into national languages and circulated among relevant sectors to better leverage policy support for BFN. The text, he added, is short and generic but provides useful guidance on mainstreaming BFN into relevant policies. This suggestion was backed by Dr. Charrondière who suggested that the recent documents stemming from the <u>ICN2</u> meeting - the <u>Rome Declaration on Nutrition</u> and its <u>Framework for Action</u> – although not specifically mentioning BFN, could be used as advocacy tools to hold signatory countries to their pledge of using nutritionally-sensitive agriculture to improve national nutritional security and nutrition quality. Furthermore, the GEF project is mentioned in the <u>Mainstreaming Guidelines</u> document and there will be high expectations for the project to deliver on this output.

Dr. Charrondière was also keen to determine whether any cross-fertilization between projects was taking place in Turkey, for instance the inclusion of nutritionally-relevant species in the botanic gardens being developed in Ankara. Dr. Ozkan assured that this was indeed happening and co-financing has already been identified to host a special section within the gardens on nutritious species.

With regards to finding additional funds for Kenya, Dr. Ozkan mentioned exploring possibilities with the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (<u>TIKA</u>). Dr. Charrondière however cautioned countries in seeking funds for buying expensive lab equipment when capacity to run and maintain the equipment was not in place. Dr. Hunter enquired with Kenya whether opportunities had been explored to carry out the analysis at the <u>Biosciences Eastern and Centra Africa Hub</u> (BecA - ILRI) in Nairobi, but Dr. Wasike replied that there were issues with training and with procurement processes.

Another issue that was raised regarded data reliability derived from literature searches. In case of dubious data, Dr. Charrondière suggested deleting the data or putting it in brackets mentioning its unreliability. Ideally, data analysis should be repeated.

Dr. Samarasinghe enquired with Turkey about its interest in mushrooms and whether there was any thought of marketing them. Dr. Ozkan replied that the project is looking into domestication of wild mushrooms which could lead to marketing options. If domestication were not possible, he added, it would prove difficult to market on a large scale since the mushrooms grow wild and depend largely on suitable conditions for growth. Also costs might be excessive. Dr. Charrondière enquired whether domestication would be considered only for highly nutritious species to avoid overexploitation, but Dr. Ozkan replied this would not be the sole discriminator since many mushrooms are preferred for different characteristics.

### Logframe review

Following the presentations, the next item on the agenda was the Logframe review. Dr. Hunter reminded participants that the ISC Meeting provides an opportunity to review and revise the logframe and that other GEF projects have been criticized for not doing this on a regular basis. In 2013 the logframe was substantially revised and some indicators deleted, yet a few still cause some concern. The GPC reminded participants for the need to be realistic in what can be achieved.

During the NPC workshop preceding the ISC meeting some of the most worrisome indicators has been flagged and it was agreed they would need to be revised to avoid overlap and duplication. Furthermore it was felt that there ambiguity remained about whether an indicator applied to all countries or to pilot sites (Brazil has none). To optimize time, Dr. Hunter suggested that the ISC focus on the indicators that are causing the most concern. He also asked the representatives and FAO and UNEP to guide the process and advise on whether indicators could be removed if needed.

To ensure that the logframe truly reflected country activities, it was suggested that progress be reviewed at the activity level to determine what activities were effectively being carried out in each country and if so, whether they were achievable by the project's mid-term mark.

This exercise would be particularly important in light of the mid-term review to ensure countries did not appear to be underperforming.

Wording of the indicators that caused most trouble were discussed among ISC participants. A footnote was included clarifying that Brazil would not be working at the pilot site level. Following an initial review, it was agreed that the whole document would be revised by Dr. Hunter on his return to Rome to smooth out any inconsistencies in the text. Differences between "prioritized" and "target" species would be corrected. The revised version would then be circulated for approval among ISC participants in January 2015. Furthermore, it was suggested that the *Tracking Tools* would be reviewed and revised (if needed) following the mid-term review.

### Day 3

As per the agenda, the first part of Day 3 was used to revise the workplan and discuss project management issues. Dr. Charrondière urged countries to look critically at mid-term targets and to adjust budgets and workplans accordingly, Kenya particularly. Dr. Wasike agreed that Kenya's workplan would have to be revised (particularly activities under component 1.3) given the budgetary constraints, although every effort was being made to optimize resources and take on students to deliver on some of the outputs. Activities under 3.1 -Upscaling and dissemination of best practices - might also prove tricky. Suggestions to involve the County administration further, Slow Food and other organizations were made. Dr. Wasike mentioned that discussions were being held with <a href="https://example.com/hortiles/hort

Brazil asked for clarification on Activity 3.4.1 (*Guidelines for improved use of nutritionally-rich foods from local biodiversity including processing; food safety; packaging; quality control; marketing, certification fair-trade, eco-labelling and promotion*). It was explained that these include national guidelines that do not need to be translated into English. Furthermore, it was mentioned that existing guidelines can be adapted provided the source is clearly cited. On this point, Turkey added that they would be in fact be adapting existing guidelines based on target species. When doubts were raised by Dr. Charrondière regarding the timeframe involved if new species were to be introduced on the market, Dr. Ozkan assured her this could be achieved in Turkey using existing regulations and standards. Dr. Wijesekara too stated that this would not be overly complicated in Sri Lanka where regulations were not excessively strict. In Kenya guidelines would most probably involve packaging and handling depending on distance and market outlet.

At any rate, the ISC agreed that the workplan would need to be amended to reflect these concerns. Again, the GPMU would take on board suggestions for change from the ISC, and revise and circulate the new version at the beginning of 2015.

Regarding budgets, Implementing Agencies (IAs) were asked to clarify the budget revision process. Dr. Sakalian clarified that IAs do not approve single country budgets. Bioversity has to submit a consolidated version reflecting requested changes from countries and IAs will take a decision based on how the changes affect the overall project budget. To avoid complications, however, it was strongly recommended that no changes are made between UNEP and FAO budget components.

Ms. Morebotsane, with regards to the FAO budget, added that changes CAN be made within outputs of the same Component. ONLY if <u>absolutely</u> necessary, changes between components falling under the same agency can be made but should not exceed 10%. Ideally, Component totals should remain the same.

Cost overruns below 10% for UNEP and below 20% for FAO require NO justification. To get clearer instructions for future reference it was decided that Bioversity follow up with the IAs in January 2015 to clarify the budget revision process and prepare written guidelines to be circulated among countries. With regards to budget preparations for 2015, it was mentioned that Actual Expenditures would form the basis for drawing up a budget for the following year. Recommended Key Next Steps for the purpose of drawing up budgets for 2015 would be the following:

	Actions	Responsibilities
1	Send Bioversity updated financial reports and assessment of current need for LOAs in 2015	Countries
2	Send Bioversity in writing burning questions and concerns on budget preparation and revision	Countries
3	Meeting to get guidance and budget revision process	FAO, UNEP, Bioversity
4	Provide guidelines to countries ASAP for preparation of 2015 budgets for inclusion in LOA and budget revision if needed	Bioversity
5	Preparation of budgets and LOAs for 2015 (if needed) by February 2015	Countries, Bioversity
6	May need rough estimates of annual budgets for Marieta to submit to UNEP	Marieta, TBC

Another burning issue discussed during the ISC meeting was the excessive reporting burden on countries. During the meeting, IAs agreed and the ISC endorsed that countries and the executing agency need only submit one yearly progress report (January) and one PIR report (June) to document project implementation progress. In both documents, however, Dr. Hunter mentioned that there was no assessment of progress rating at the indicator level and this might be something to consider.

### Mid-term-review

Next on the agenda was the issue of the Mid-term evaluation, which should be carried out in 2015 by independent consultant/s hired by the IAs. Evaluators hired for the purpose would visit countries and collect information on project implementation progress. For this exercise the consultant/s will report directly to the UNEP and FAO Evaluation Units. The consultant/s will need to be identified and visits to the countries planned in advance.

Clarifications were provided by the IAs on the process for initiating the mid-term review. Dr. Sakalian stated that UNEP and FAO will be formally responsible for initiating the process and the chosen consultant/evaluator will report directly to her. She clarified that Standard Terms of Reference (TOR) and procedures for the evaluator are normally developed by the IAs evaluation offices in consultation with the LTO and will be shared with the ISC, who will recommend names of experts with evaluation experience. The evaluator could be more than one person and the two could complement each other in travelling to countries.

### **Engaging international partners**

Opportunities for engaging international partners identified at project inception were also discussed. Despite the rationale behind the choice, Dr. Hunter explained that it had proven quite difficult to engage these agencies and not because of lack of interest, but due to expectations. Countries now have a clearer idea of where they are going, what has been achieved and what is still to be done. Brazil is developing an online module on mainstreaming BFN into different sectors that could be developed in other countries and opportunities for engaging Columbia University exist. Countries and the ISC need to think strategically and identify partners that can assist with a specific topic.

Dr. Sakalian mentioned that UNEP/FAO recently signed an agreement with UNEP/WCMC related to information management and that opportunities could be explored with regard to database set up and management. It was suggested that if no progress had been made in engaging international partners by the next ISC in 2015, their inclusion be reviewed and their involvement reassessed. An option put forward was the establishment of a Technical Advisory Committee composed of a few technical experts whose expenses would be paid to attend the ISC meeting. Dr. Wasike offered that maintaining international partners could also prove counter-productive on the ground as national partners might be drawn to think that the project has plenty of funds and would like a share of the cake. Dr. Sakalian suggested that only the ones that were truly engaged be retained (i.e. Earth Institute, WFP), while another suggestion was removing international partners from the more formal agreement and identifying and engaging partners on a needs basis.

### Opportunities for mainstreaming BFN

The remainder of the day was used to discuss opportunities for the project and share experiences and lessons learned by countries.

#### CGRFA15

Regarding the topic of the forthcoming CGRFA 15 meeting, Dr. Ruth Charrondière, Lead Technical Officer for FAO, suggested using the document "Draft Guidelines for mainstreaming biodiversity into policies, programmes and national and regional plans of action on nutrition" (<a href="http://www.fao.org/3/a-mm464e.pdf">http://www.fao.org/3/a-mm464e.pdf</a>), developed with help from Danny Hunter (Bioversity), as one of the project outputs and stressed the importance of producing an information document at the global level on this topic. Dr. Charrondière mentioned the organization of a side event on 20 January 2015 during the CGRFA15 in which the mainstreaming guidelines will be presented to the Commission from different angles. Topics that will be discussed during the side event are the CBD perspectives on the mainstreaming

document. The interlinkages between BFN and Health and follow up to the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) will be items on the agenda.

As the Focal points to the CGRFA normally reside in the national Ministries of Agriculture it was advised that countries identify their national delegates and advocate with them to endorse the *Draft Guidelines* during the plenary session of the CGRFA15, so that in turn it may be endorsed by the Commission. Each of the countries will have a delegation attending the Commission meeting and it will be important for countries to lobby those delegations and inform them about the project. Dr. Hunter mentioned that a similar strategy was adopted during the side event on BFN held during the 12th Conference of the Parties to the CBD (COP12), which was attended by the Executive Secretary of the CBD. During the plenary session of COP12 Brazil, Kenya and Brazil endorsed the document on biodiversity for nutrition and health and as a result COP endorsed a decision on this topic: Decision XII/21 on *Biodiversity and human health*. Dr. Hunter emphasized that the BFN project is being held up as an example for countries within the CGRFA. Furthermore, the BFN experience has been highlighted in the State of Knowledge Review on Biodiversity and Health Interlinkages. The final version of the document will be available online in February 2015 and will be launched in Calcutta during the 14th World Congress on Public Health (11-15 February 2015).

Since the ISC meeting it has been confirmed that Dr. Nyamongo will be attending from Kenya, Mr. Henry Novion on behalf of the Ministry of the Environment of Brazil and Dr. Ozkan from Turkey..

The CGRFA will be preceded by a special event on 16 January 2015 organized by the CGRFA "Food security and genetic diversity" that will involve many divisions from FAO (i.e. fisheries, agriculture, nutrition, etc) and provide an opportunity to share experiences from the countries, particularly lessons learned from Brazil. This will hopefully help to mainstream BFN into the agriculture sector.

#### 11th International Food Data Conference

The 11th International Food Data Conference is a biannual conference on Food Composition; the next is to be organized in Hyderabad, India, on 3-5 November 2015. One of the Conference's thematic areas is biodiversity for food and nutrition and the conference's conveners and scientific committee (Dr. Charrondière and Dr. Longvah) have invited BFN countries to attend and asked the project to host this thematic area. By then countries will have generated sufficient data and it would be interesting to make the link between agrobiodiversity and nutrition, gaining insights into the ways in which countries are using the data. Invited speakers will have 1.5 hours to present country experiences concerning food composition data and their use. Dr. Charrondière clarified however that budget to cover participation to the meeting would have to come from project funds. It was discussed that a brainstorming session would need to be organised to better communicate interspecies diversity with regards to nutritional composition and it was suggested that the Conference be used to come up with recommendations from countries.

### First State of the World report on biodiversity for food and agriculture

The CGRFA requested FAO to prepare the first report on *The State of the World's Biodiversity* for Food and Agriculture for its Sixteenth Regular Session in 2017. The Report will focus on the

interactions between the different sectors (plant, animal, aquatic and forest) and on cross-sectoral matters and will use an ecosystem approach. It will specifically look at the contribution that biodiversity for food and agriculture as a whole makes to food security, livelihoods and environmental health as well as to the sustainability, resilience and adaptability of production systems. The Report will be a milestone in the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity. Dr. Hunter mentioned that mechanisms are already in place to start feeding into this process and that the national focal point in the process might be the same person as that attending CGRFA15. He urged countries to find out who the person might be and suggested the inclusion of a chapter on nutrition.

### NBSAP revision and opportunities in partner countries

With regards to opportunities for mainstreaming BFN in Brazil, it was mentioned that national workshops are currently being held in the country to identify indicators for three National Biodiversity Targets 2011-2020 closely linked to the CBD's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. Workshops to develop indicators for Strategic Goals C and D were carried out in 2014. To date the BFN Project team in Brazil was able to include "number of species from the Brazilian native biodiversity in food and nutritional security policies" as an indicator for Strategic Goal D (Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services - particularly targets 14, 15 and 16) and to get the Ministry of the Environment and all other BFN national partners included in the Biodiversity Indicator Partnership (BIP) exercise. This effort is being coordinated by the Brazilian Panel on Biodiversity (PainelBio) which is consulting widely to develop indicators to monitor the implementation and build capacity for the achievement of its five strategic objectives. It was highly recommended that other countries try and adopt similar strategies for the mainstreaming of BFN.

#### COHAB 3

The Third International Conference on Health and Biodiversity COHAB 3 (Nov 2015 or Feb 2016). Bioversity and FAO will be tasked with providing experiences from the countries.

### **Further opportunities**

- State of Knowledge review on Biodiversity and Health Interlinkages. Launch during the 14th World Congress on Public Health (11-15 February 2015).
- World Expo, Nourishing the Planet, Milan, Italy, May 2015
- Horticultural Expo in Antalya in 2016
- Slow Food, Terra Madre 2016, Torino
- BFN Phase II
- Linking ABD to institutional markets in urban settings and using countries as regional hubs.

#### Closing remarks

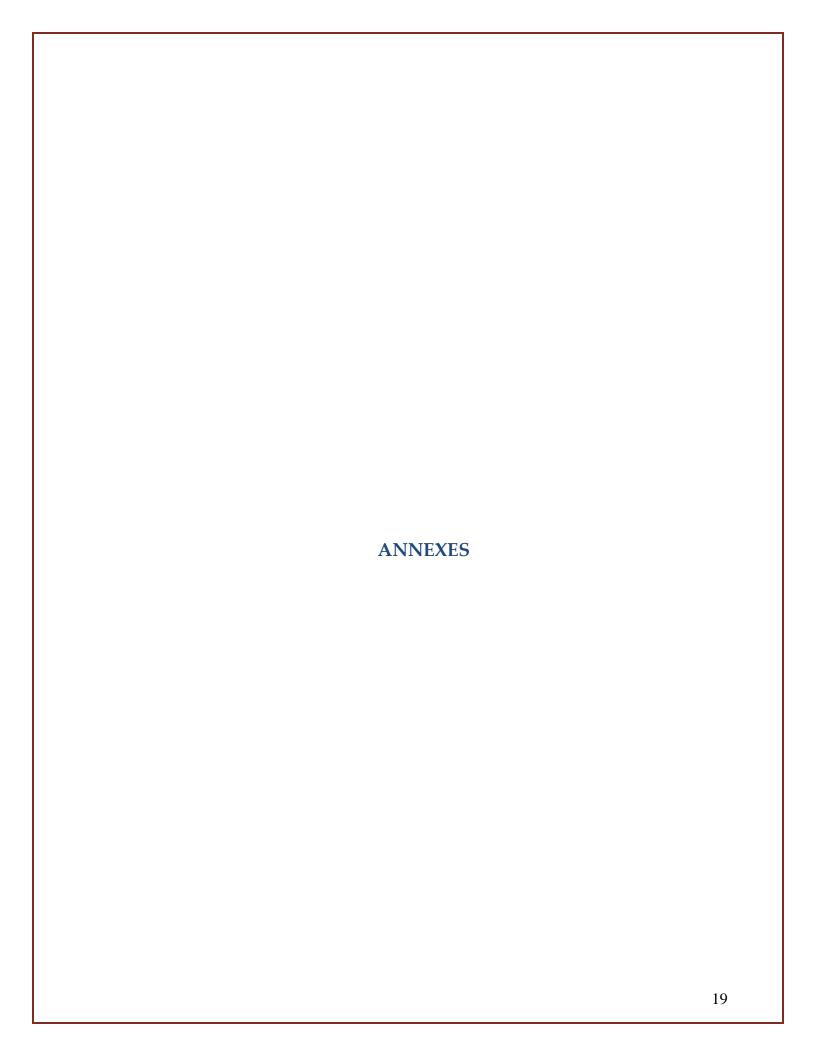
The meeting closed with Dr. Hunter expressing his satisfaction with the three day event, which he regarded as one of the best he attended to date. He was impressed by the many positive changes and progress presented by countries. Although there are still obstacles, he found that the project was on track. He proceeded to thank the ISC and Dr. Charrondière

whose presence as the lead technical officer for FAO has caused a huge transformation in the way the project is progressing. He also noted that since her coming on board interactions with the implementing agency have changed dramatically over a very short time. On a personal side he wished to thank her for her interest in the project, her enthusiasm, her strong technical focus and perspective. Dr. Hunter also welcomed Dr. Samarasinghe's involvement in the project, despite the difficult timing. He also thanked Dr. Sakalian (UNEP) and Ms. Morebotsane (FAO) for their ongoing enthusiasm and background support to the project as well as the institutional memory they provide. He thanked Ms. Borelli for her support and hard work in organising the NPC workshop and Mr. Landersz for documenting the meeting on film. Last but not least he wished to thank the host country, the Biodiversity Secretariat and the Ministry of the Environment, in particular Mrs. Abeykoon and the Secretary, Mr. Basnayake for their support. Words of gratitude were also extended to Dr. Ratnayake and Mr. Kumara for the amazing efforts and for pulling the Conference, the workshop and the ISC meeting together. He remarked that Sri Lanka is flying ahead and that the country has now an excellent platform in place to mainstream BFN. It is clear, he emphasized, that countries cannot continue with the business as usual food production scenario and that the project is on the way to become a flagship product. He observed that bringing partners together is the exemplary, but that there is still much to be done as a team to influence other agencies, actors and stakeholders. He also wished to thank Dr. Wijesekara for his friendship as well as his technical support to the project and announced to the ISC that he would be stepping down from his position as the project NPC.

Dr. Sakalian thanked all countries for taking part in the meeting and for their support and dedication. She particularly expressed her thanks to Sri Lanka (that holds a special place in her heart) for organizing and hosting the event and for the friendship and professionalism shown by all. She remarked that all those attending had provided very serious inputs to the project. She was particularly happy to see the Agriculture and the Environment sector working together and recognizing the mutual added value in their involvement in the project. In her final note she thanked her colleagues from the co-implementing agency particularly Dr. Charrondière for her technical support to the project.

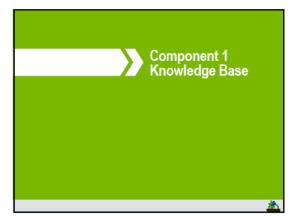
The National Project Coordinators then took it in turn to thank the host country for the warm welcome and the Global Project Management Unit for their continued support and the Implementing Agencies for their guidance. It was agreed that the ISC meeting has been very successful including in providing a platform for countries to bond and share ideas. Dr. Wasike offered to host the 4th ISC meeting in Kenya in 2015.

Dr. Charrondière thanked the host country for its support and added that it had been a pleasure to attend the meeting, be part of such a warm group of people and to feel so highly appreciated. Ms. Morebotsane concluded the meeting by extending her gratitude to everyone for the warm welcome and for the opportunity to learn more about BFN.



### Annex 1 – Project Progress Brazil





Partnership with Universities (CECANEs)

National Research (wil 5570 Brazilian municipalities)

Federal University of Santa Catanna

Assessment of purchase of organic foods by PNAE (questionnaire)

Purchase of native foods (prioritized list) Knowledge about 'socio-biodiversity' (Person in

### Nutritional Characterization

Partnership with Federal Universities + 70 trult species divided by (linked to School Feeding Programme)

3) Federal University of Couris STATUS: Proposal being drafted

- geo-political region
- Data compilation
- Public call for proposals: 6 Master students, 1 Senior
- Training workshops with Students and Professors
  - Brasilia Nov/13
  - São Paulo May/14
  - Fortakiza Jun/14



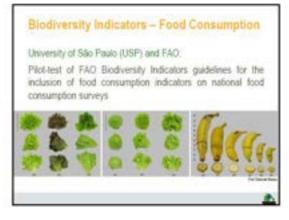


charge of municipal purchases).

### Partnership with Universities (CECANEs) Documentation of associated traditional knowledge and more 1) Federal University of Goian > 2 haddonal communities (sullombolas). Workshop with traditional recipes: Book STATUS: approved, bureaucratic steps; only 2) Federal University of Ouro Preto - MG-Local communities in Minas Genals state Identification of causes for loss of food aptions Nutritional characterization of "lost" species and recipes

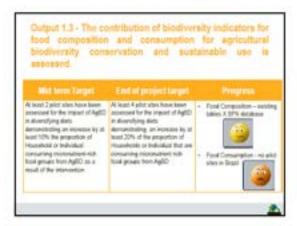


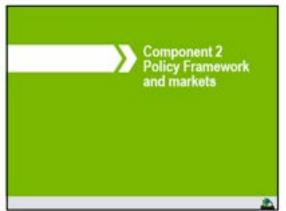






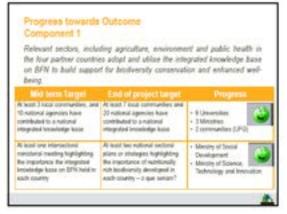














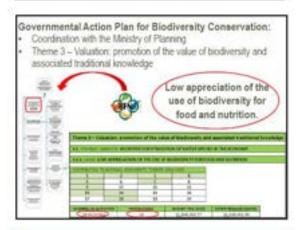


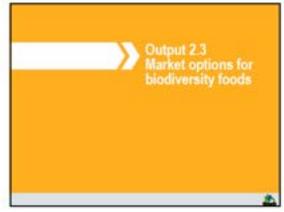






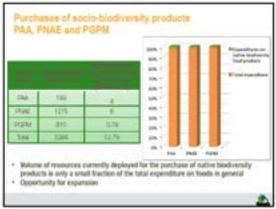




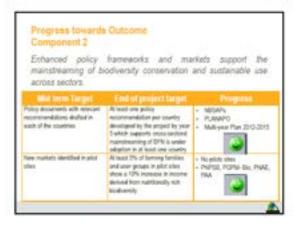


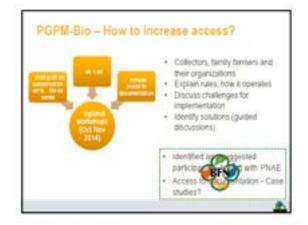


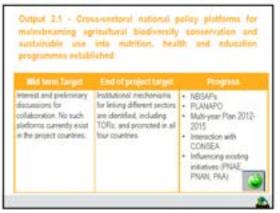


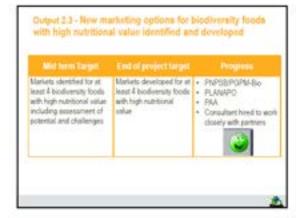






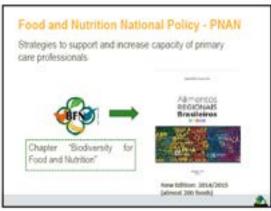








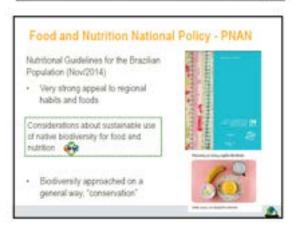






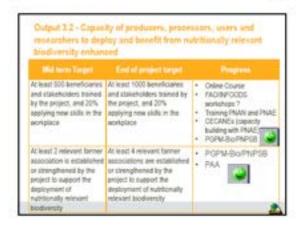


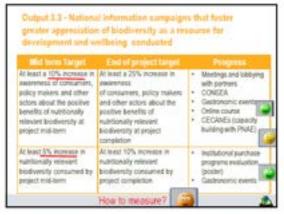




### Gastronomic Events

- MMA/MAPA Three Gastronomic Stalls tasting of stacks prepared with species of the Brazilian Cerrado - "10th Week of Organic Food" in Brasilia, Brazil (Mai-Jun/14)
- "VIII Meeting and Exhibition of the People from the Biome Cerrado" – six workshops showing how to prepare dishes with ingredients from species of the BFN Project
- Gastronomic events in Porto Alegre (Nov/14) and Goldnia (Dec/14)
- Botanical Garden Weekly Biodiversity and Organic Fair\*

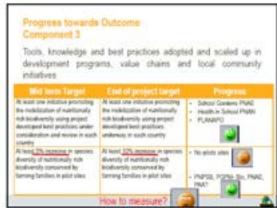












### Future and key next steps

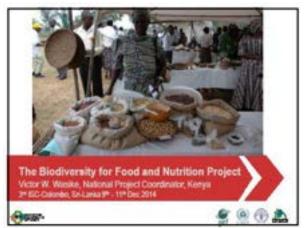
- Food composition analyses
  - Review and validate nutritional data compiled who will be the "Centre"
  - Laboratorial analysis CECANEs, research Institutes Sampling plan, capacities, nutrients and foods
- Formal establishment of cooperation with CECANEs, review and organize demands
- Develop online course
- Capture data from the project's partners (Ministries) Co-finance
- · National Festival with Chefs (Alex Atala Plants for the Future)

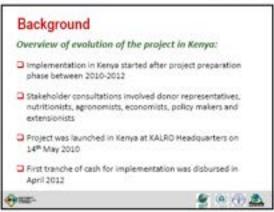
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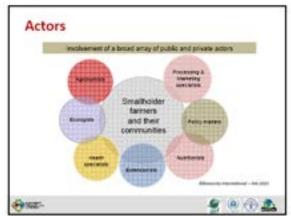
### Opportunities

- Inclusion of "BFN" in activities already carried out by CECANEs/Universities or new projects
  - Research Projects
  - Capacity building directly with municipalities (PNAE actors)
- Additional funds from Ministries for Universities projects
- "Ideias na Mesa" Portal (MDS) <a href="http://www.ideiasnamesa.unb.br">http://www.ideiasnamesa.unb.br</a>
- Establish a inter-ministerial list of native socio-biodiversity foods
- Strenghten partnership with National Food and Nutritional Security Council (CONSEA)

### Annex 2 – Project Progress Kenya

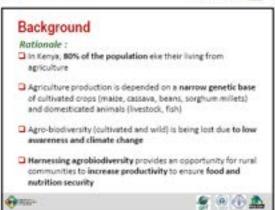






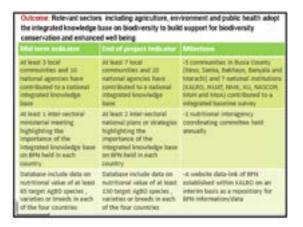






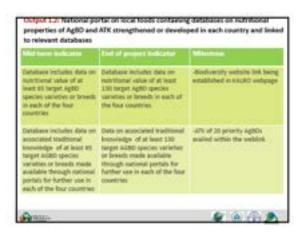




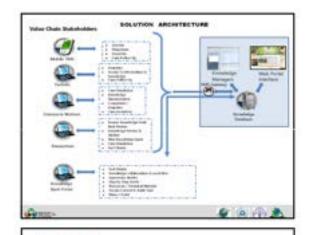


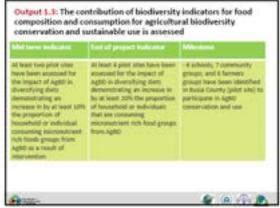
Multerm mulicator	Tind of project hedicator	Minimum
At least 75 targeted AgRD species, varieties and breeds analyzed for subtreet stellent	at least 150 targeted AgRD species, varieties and breeds analysed for extrinot content	-30 priority temporal Aptilia selected for nutritional energias
Data for at least 15 targeted Ag80 species, varieties and impeds and other associated biodiversity collected and analyzed	Outs for at least 250 targeted Ag6D species, varieties and breeds and other according biodiseruty collected and analyzed.	-100 Bentlers nut and 10 guard landraces collected h data analysis
transine data on comunication of targeted agitti in pour sites determined	Surveys demonstrate a significent increase in proportion of bosseholds concurring target AgRO in pilot sides	-Plans for achieving this indicator set for 2015



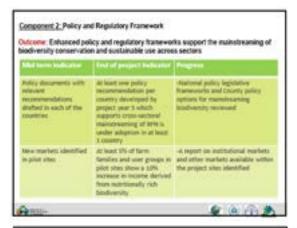


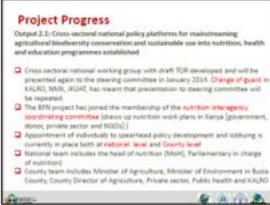














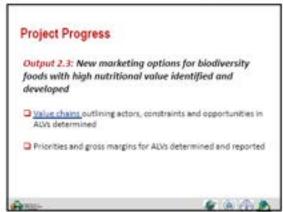


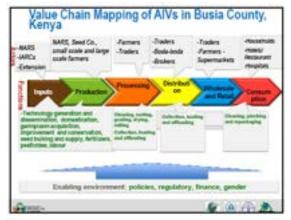
Component 2.1. Cross-sectoral national policy platforms for mainstreaming agricultural biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into nutrition health, and education programs established

| International content | Inte



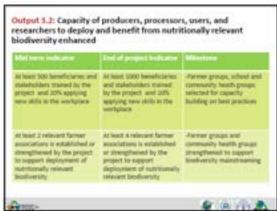












Component 1.0 Increased Awareness and Outscaling Outcome: Tools knowledge and best practices adopted and scaled up in development programmes value chains and community Initiatives At least new initiative. -4 limit practices selected for promoting the restrictions of restrictionally rich biodiversity using project promoting the mobilization, instacting of nutritionally from hostiversity using project review in each country. At least 5 % Increase in At least 50% increase in vectes diversity of verticesally rich species diversity of nutritionally rich. and achiests selected for capacity liuinding on tent biodiversity conserved by practices & A PA







### Annex 3 - Project Progress Sri Lanka

Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Stateinable
Use for Improved Human Nutrition and Well-being

Itsubsector for Tend and Worldon Profess - Orl Leadern shally
Component 1 - Hattitional Aspects

Renate Silve

Department of Applied Natrition
Wayards University of Sri Lanka



- To
  - document agrobiodiversity
  - determine the utilization of agrobiodiversity by households
  - evaluate the impacts of utilization of agrobiodiversity on food and nutrition security

#### Data collection

- Household visits (May-August 2014)
- Interviewer administered pretested questionnaire
  - Socio-demographic information
  - Information regarding
  - foods obtained from home garden, cultivable lands and chena, animal husbanding wild
  - fish and fresh water food resources extracted from tank during last one year period were collected
- · Single household 24 hour dietary recall



### Enumerator Training and Data Collection

Three workshops were conducted at the Wayamba University of Sri Lanka to train 20 enumerators conducted by the key investigators and the resource persons at Makandura premises

Data were collected following 3 field visits to gather data from 64 households Utilization of agrobiodiversity for the dietary diversity by rural households in Sri Lanka



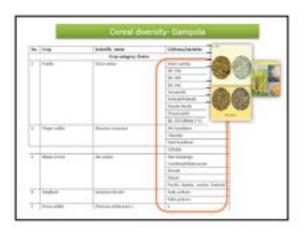


### Questionnaire Development

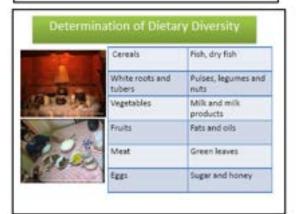
A series of Key Informant Surveys, Site Specific Observations, and Informal Discussions were made to gather preliminary data

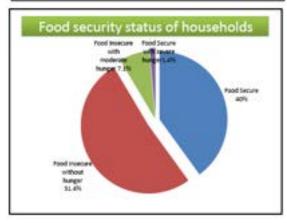
Based on this preliminary survey, structured questionnaire was developed

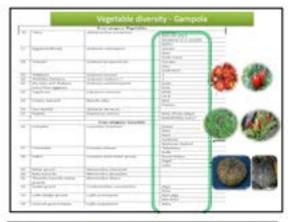




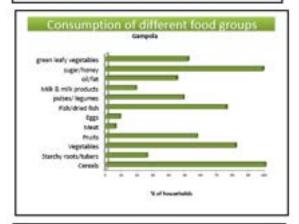
8	% of househol
Crop category	Gampola
Cereals & Pulses	81.4
Vegetables	78.6
Green leaves	82.9
Starchy roots	45.7
Fruits	843
Spices	47.1







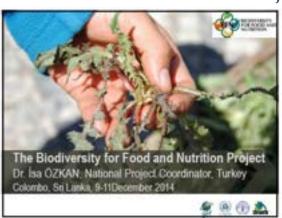




### Conclusions

- Fruits and green leaves were the most commonly harvested products from home gardens in Gampola.
- Most of households in Gampola village depended on products form chena (shifting) and low land.

### Annex 4 – Project Progress Turkey









### Progress towards the project objective

What shee and target species have been selected in furley, surveys to determine the localine status of community bodiversity for food and nutrition, dietary diversity and stadional knowledge were completed.

- Three plot sites were selected in Yurkey Pliot sites are situated in the Black Sea along with the August and Madhemanian regions.
- to the Asptun region, where sampling is now complete, 2 village questionnaires, 61 food consumption questionnaires and 17 collector questionnaires were gathered to
- In the Black Sea region, (it) questionnaires (AD producers and SD comumers) for Siyet (Titricum memococcum) and SD questionnaires (40 collectors and SD comumers) for other species were completed.
- In the Mediterranean region, 50 village and local becair questionnaires, 26 lood consumption questionnaires and 15 collector questionnaires were completed up to now.
- Preparation of the web page has started. All samples sent to the labs.



Outcome I. Relevant sectors, including agriculture, environment and public health the four partner countries adopt the integrated knowledge base on BPN to build support for biodiversity conservation and enhanced well-being

#### Experime surveys, started in Mar 2014.

Surveys to determine the baseline status of community biodiversity for food and nutrition, dietary diversity and traditional incovingle were completed in three sites.

Turkey has completed collection of the species and surveys.

makes are expected to be finalized at the end of this year. Compo analyses have been started in Bursa Central Research Institute of Food and Feed











Outcome 2: Enhanced policy and regulatory frameworks support the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use across sectors.

iterated regulations, programs, master plans were reviewed for the development of policy guidelines and recommendations that promote the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity conservation and systamable use into the nutrition, health and education MICTOR'S.



Getting information on the core marketing of wild edible plants collected through a market survey started to carry out by regions in local markets and detailed analyses on marketing opportunities and value addition will be done after finalizing







#### ent 1 - Toursledge flese

Output 1.1. Assessments of nutritional value of agrobiodiversity and associated moditional laboratedge (ATK) is carried out in three ecosystems flurkey and Sri Lavia, one ecosystem in terms and at national level in brasil

- Data collection methodology and sampling protocols were finalised and train enumerators for the assessment of local biodiversity for food and nutrition and associated traditional knowledge in the pilot sites completed.
- Surveys in local markets, local restaurants, supermarkets and offage.
- to document information on the trade and consumption of wild edition.
   preparation and cooking methods
   to appear the socio-economic importance





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Output 1.2. National portal on local foods, containing databases on nutritional properties of agrobiodiversity and associated traditional knowledge (ATK), developed in each country relying on pre-existing infrastructure and linked to relevant national and global nutritional databases

- National agrobiodiversity nutritional data holders were identified. and collaborative agreements established with the Ministry of Health, the Universities of Gazi, Selcuk and Akdeniz as well as the Association of Turkish Dieticians and the Association of Sivez Producers (NGOs) to provide information for the national portal on the nutritional properties of local foods and ATK.
- · Preparation of the web page discussed and an expert has been appointed.





#### at 2 - Policy and Regulatory Fre

Output 2.1. Cross-sectoral national policy platforms for maintnean all biodiversity conservation and sustainable use sits nutrition, healthand education programmes established

During the NTSAC meeting held on 3-4 March 2014 in Ankara, it was decided that policy making stakeholders will be finalized, according to results of surveys. Some

- Ministry of Family and Social Policies.
- Department of Education, Extension and Publication Services of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Liveltock
- Alacati Cultury and Art Association,
- Foca Stow Food
- Association of Sives Producers













Output 2.3. New marketing options for biodiversity foods with high nutritional us identified and developed

Extensive merket surveys were carried out in the first helf of 2014 to document information on the marketing of wild edible; in the tives pilot sites

- In the Aegean Region, 13 local markets, tomir, Balikesir, Mugla and Aydin,
- In the Mediterranean Region, 25 local markets, Antalya, Adams, Mersin, and Earnman
- In the Black Sea Region; 5 local insirietz, Samsun, Kastemonu and Sinop.

Market surveys will have been completed for all pilot sites at the end of 2014. Preliminary results indicate good opportunities for the marketing of traditi mild and black











Output 1.3. The contribution of biodiversity indicators for food composition and on for agricultural biodiversity conservation and sustainable use assessed

- Distriction Department of Stirristry of Health was included very actively during the preparation of guestionnaires and the methodology of survey for consumption of od from agro-biodiversity has been adopted.
- On 25-26 June 2014, 15 people attended a national training delivered by FAO in Bursa on "The contribution of biodiversity and cators for food compection"
- In preparation for the training, a literature review was carried out to document onal articles, food consumption surveys and laboratory reports containing food composition data.





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Output Z.Z. Netional and international policy guidelines and recon that promote the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into nutrition, health and education developed

National sectoral strategies and action plans are being reviewed to identify suitable entry points for the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity conservation and nutrainable use.

Documents being reviewed include

- NBSAP the National Plant Genetic Resources Conservation Programme of the MADEWA.
- The Agricultural Research Master Plan for 2011-2005 of the MoFAL
- The Healthy diet and Active Life Programme of the Turkish Public Health Approxy of the More
- The Nutrition Friendly Schools Programme of the MoE.

Following this review, policy guidelines and recommendations that promote the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into these sectors will be drafted.









Output 3.1. Sent practices for mobilizing biodiversity to improve dietary diversity

- \* The rational portal and database-webpage to shoucase national best gractical, for mobilizing blookersity to improve dietary diversity
- Diversity fairs and festivals were identified as a uninying approach for the promotion of local agreeiodivensity and traditional cysine.
- The BPN Project Team in Turkey was strongly engaged in the organization of the 5th Alagati Herb Festival Inelit on 10-13 April 2014 (www.alacationfestivali.com) during which target species and the conservation and sustainable use of traditional agrobiosiversity were greatly promoted









#### Siyez Festival

Plans are being made for further project participation in the Siyez Festival to be held in 2015 in Kastamonu.

Siyez is famous for its einkorn wheat variety that survives through snow.





OWE-









- · Addition of new target species
- . Lack of time
- . Requesting additional time
- · Budget management
- . Gaps on measurement of development in awareness





Output 3.1. National information campaigns that forter greater appraciation of blodiversity as a resource for development and wellowing conducted.

Herb Collection Garden

Output E.S., Doob and methody for mainstreaming biodiversity into food and nutrition strategies upscaled and disseminated

- Tools and methods for mainstreaming biodiversity into food and nutrition strategies are currently being reviewed and organized.
- Current status of biodiversity instruments and tools is being reviewed such at NSO's, local bassars, restaurants. These instruments were luckify observed very activety in each pilot site.
- There are no serious difficulties to develop or enhance wide spreading slicitiversity tools and instruments in sector or cross-sectorial.



### Opportunities

- National Food Composition Data Base
- Laboratory infrastructure
- Activities carried by Ministries, Universities and NGO's
- Experienced staff
- Activities with international organizations
- Training opportunities by FAO
- · Different Ministries support the project
- Alacsti Culture and Art Association and Association of Siyes Producer.
- · Enthusiastic people





- · Evaluation of food composition data and questionnaires
- Determination of target species (at least 1 species)
- Molecular and morphological characterization in some species
- · NTSAC meeting
- · NSC meeting
- Siyez Festival (including global project partners)
- · Attending Local Herbal Festival
- · Finalizing web portal
- · Determine marketing opportunities and implement
- Preparation of public spots
- The organization of ethnobotanic conference





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