



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report 2022– Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

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1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Asia Pacific																																												
Country (ies):	Pakistan																																												
Project Title:	Reversing Deforestation and Degradation in High Conservation Value Chilghoza Pine Forests in Pakistan																																												
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/PAK/091/GFF																																												
GEF ID:	9516																																												
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change, Biodiversity, Sustainable Forest Management																																												
Project Executing Partners:	Ministry of Climate Change																																												
Project Duration (years):	5 years and 6 months																																												
Project coordinates:	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Zindawar,South Waziristan,KP, Pakistan</td> <td>32.52611111</td> <td>69.31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ghurlama,South Waziristan,KP,Pakistan</td> <td>32.50861111</td> <td>69.36055556</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wakhdalay,South Waziristan, KP,Pakistan</td> <td>32.5825</td> <td>69.44694444</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shinghar,Sherani,Baluchistan,Pakistan</td> <td>31.61472222</td> <td>69.77166667</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zarghoon Zawar,Koh-e-Suleiman,Baluchistan,Pakistan</td> <td>31.73444444</td> <td>69.95833333</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shin Sar,Torghar,Baluchistan,Pakistan</td> <td>31.93416667</td> <td>70.10888889</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hudder,Diامر,Gilgit Baltistan,Pakistan</td> <td>33.64805556</td> <td>74.20333333</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thakniyat Babosar,Diامر, Gilgit Baltistan, Pakistan</td> <td>35.26888889</td> <td>74.3375</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gais Bala & Payeen,Diامر,Gilgit Baltistan, Pakistan</td> <td>35.63805556</td> <td>74.585</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gohar Abad, Diامر,Gilgit Baltistan, Pakistan</td> <td>35.80277778</td> <td>74.65416667</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gunner,Diامر,Gilgit Baltistan,Pakistan</td> <td>35.52222222</td> <td>74.59833333</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bumburate,Chitral,KP,Pakistan</td> <td>35.615148</td> <td>71.593746</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shishikoh,Chitral,KP,Pakistan</td> <td>35.770292</td> <td>72.024862</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Birir,Chitral,KP,Pakistan</td> <td>35.67198</td> <td>71.65883</td> </tr> </table>			Zindawar,South Waziristan,KP, Pakistan	32.52611111	69.31	Ghurlama,South Waziristan,KP,Pakistan	32.50861111	69.36055556	Wakhdalay,South Waziristan, KP,Pakistan	32.5825	69.44694444	Shinghar,Sherani,Baluchistan,Pakistan	31.61472222	69.77166667	Zarghoon Zawar,Koh-e-Suleiman,Baluchistan,Pakistan	31.73444444	69.95833333	Shin Sar,Torghar,Baluchistan,Pakistan	31.93416667	70.10888889	Hudder,Diامر,Gilgit Baltistan,Pakistan	33.64805556	74.20333333	Thakniyat Babosar,Diامر, Gilgit Baltistan, Pakistan	35.26888889	74.3375	Gais Bala & Payeen,Diامر,Gilgit Baltistan, Pakistan	35.63805556	74.585	Gohar Abad, Diامر,Gilgit Baltistan, Pakistan	35.80277778	74.65416667	Gunner,Diامر,Gilgit Baltistan,Pakistan	35.52222222	74.59833333	Bumburate,Chitral,KP,Pakistan	35.615148	71.593746	Shishikoh,Chitral,KP,Pakistan	35.770292	72.024862	Birir,Chitral,KP,Pakistan	35.67198	71.65883
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Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	25 April 2018
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	25 April 2018
Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	24 April 2022
Revised project implementation end date (if approved) ²	31 October 2023

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	3,978,440
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc³:	24,000,000
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2022 (USD)⁴:	2,179,560
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2022⁵	The total co-finance in the reporting period of Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure is USD 2,500,000 and Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2022 is USD 510,000. The detail is in Table No. 13 on Page No.48. The grant component is mainly the amount spent on restoration projects in the project targeted districts under the one billion and 10 billion tree projects.

M&E Milestones

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee(PSC) Meeting:	26-11-2021
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	First Quarter 2021
Actual Mid-term review date (when it is done):	24 May-30 September 2021
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date⁷:	Second Quarter 2023

¹As per FPMIS

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

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

⁴For DEX projects, the GEF Coordination Unit will confirm the final amount with the Finance Division in HQ. For OPIM projects, the disbursement amount should be provided by Execution Partners.

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

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

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

Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	<i>Please see annex (ii)</i>
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Overall ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	<i>SATISFACTORY</i>
Overall implementation progress rating:	<i>SATISFACTORY</i>
Overall risk rating:	<i>Low</i>

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	<i>Low</i>
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Status

ImplementationStatus (1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	<i>4th PIR</i>
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Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Dr. Faizul Bari (NRM Advisor)	Faizul.Bari@fao.org
Budget Holder	Rolle, Florence (FAPAK)	Florence.Rolle@fao.org
Lead Technical Officer	Christophe Besacier (NFO)	Christophe.Besacier@fao.org
GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Palestini, Paola (OCB)	Paola.palestini@fao.org

2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective)
(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹¹
Local livelihoods improved through the increased productivity and enhanced services and functions of the Chilgoza ecosystem in Pakistan.	Outcome 1: National and provincial FLR policies and legal frameworks are strengthened and implemented with efforts aiming at maximizing the provision of the multiple goods and services provided by	(i)# and type of relevant FLR - related policies/ legislation / plans with enhanced BD identified / supported by the Child Project and progress ¹² towards adoption	0	(i)2 participatory plans with enhanced BD by the mid of the project.	(i)4 participatory plans with enhanced BD developed by end of project	The Chilgoza Forest Multi-Functional Management plan (1) for Sherani District has been formulated. The remaining 3 Chilgoza Forest Multi-Functional Management plans are in the process of being formulated for Diامر, Chitral and SW Districts. The formulation work is intended to start with the Forest Departments in GB and KP in the last two quarters of this year (as per signed Letter of Agreement).	S

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

⁹Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

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

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

¹² (1) Above expectations; (2) On target; (3) Below Expectations; (4) Completed

	the Chilgoza forest ecosystems	(ii) Number of FLR assessments conducted	0	(ii) 2 FLR assessment initiated	(ii) 4 FLR assessments completed (for each pilot site)	Four Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology (ROAM) Assessments have been completed and final report prepared. Training conducted for Forty Four persons (36 men and 8 women) professionals and key stakeholders from all the project districts.	HS
		(iii) Number of women and men providing input to policy planning	0	(iii) Approximately 200 people providing input to policy planning with 40% women	(iii) Approx. 400 per year (with 40 percent women)	Since its inception, the project has been generating several multi-stakeholders discussions (including women and youth) around FLR, which is considered a good starting point to discuss policy engagement.	S
	Outcome 2: Forest and Landscape Restoration and Sustainable Forest Management options. Increasing livelihood based on goods and services provided by Chilgoza ecosystems, are demonstrated at district level in the four targeted provinces/regions.	(i) # of ha under restoration in the landscape, stratified by land management practices and actors such as communities, farmers, private enterprises, etc., and progress on restoration and sustainable forest management efforts.	0	(i) 32,200: (30,000 ha initiated under sustainable forest management plans by mid-term involving communities and private enterprises + 2,200 hectares under restoration practices (including 1 800 hectares with ANR)	(i) 34,400: (30,000 ha under sustainable forest management plans involving communities and private enterprises + 4,400 ha under restoration (including 3 600 ha with ANR)	(i) One Chilgoza Forest Multi-Functional Management plan for Sherani District covering 26,000 ha has been formulated. The 3 Chilgoza Forest Multi-Functional Management plan formulation for Diامر, Chitral and SW has been included in the LoAs and the formulation work will start by the Forest Department GB and KP in last two quarters of this year. Forty eight ANR sites covering 2,853 Ha have been established till June 2022.	HS

		(ii) # of ha of land under improved management practices (e.g. agroforestry and farm forestry)	0	(ii) 400 ha restored (Agro-forestry);	(ii) 1000 ha restored (Agro-forestry);	953 ha under Agro-forestry	HS
		(iii) # of households engaged in restoration programs at different levels	0	(iii) By mid-point over 10,000 households engaged in restoration practices	(iii) >50,000 households with 40 percent women by the end of the TRI project	32,047 HH engaged in restoration activities.	HS
		(iv) # of households directly benefiting from project activities	0	(iv) 5,000 households directly benefited from the project activities.	(IV) >25,000 households by the end of the project with 50 percent women	13,775 HH directly benefited from the project activities.	HS
		(v) # of small grants instruments set up to support alternative livelihoods	0	(v) 4 Small grants instruments in place at district level to support alternative livelihoods (around 60 small grants given out)	(v) 4 Small grants instruments in place at provincial level to support alternative livelihoods (around 120 small grants given out)	Overall 4 small grants Proposals have been approved. The structure of a fund to support livelihood opportunities in the target district has been developed with the communities picking the 3 key activities during this period, total of 425 grants: 150 sets for honey bee production, 75 grants for medicinal plants harvesting, and 200 sets for fodder plots development). Target setting for home based nursery is in progress.	S
		(vi) # of bankable projects developed & submitted on PES	0	(vi) Feasibility study for establishment of	(vi) At least two bankable projects	One bankable project formulation is in process "Restoration of Dry Temperate Forest of Pakistan"	S

				PES schemes is launched in at least two landscapes	developed by the end of TRI project		
		(vii) tCO ₂ eq emissions avoided/sequestered in TRI target landscapes as a direct result of TRI interventions.	0	<p>(vii) Feasibility study for establishment of PES schemes is launched in at least two landscapes</p> <p>Mid-term milestones after two/three years are not relevant for CO₂</p> <p>Milestone after 5 years at the end of the project implementation could be considered as one mid-term milestone and the tons of CO₂ after 20 years should be the targets</p>	<p>(vii) 1,928,168 tCO₂eq will be sequestered within the 30,000 hectares under SFM plans + 854,252 tCO₂eq will be sequestered within the 4,400 ha under restoration practices (ANR, local species plantations)</p>	To be calculated at a later stage.	S

	Outcome 3						
	Outcome 3. Chilgoza Forest Protection and Conservation Committees (FPCCs) operational, with strengthened capacities of provincial, district and local stakeholders to implement participatory Sustainable Forest Management	(i) # of cross-sectoral mechanisms and other relevant frameworks established and/or strengthened to facilitate coordinated national and sub-national actions on restoration and SFM	0	(i) At least one cross-sectoral mechanism is operational in each of the 4 provinces	(i) At least one cross-sectoral mechanism is operational in each of the 4 provinces	At least 8 cross-sectoral discussions took place during the formulation of the ROAM (4 regions completed) as well as during the preparation of the sustainable management plan (1 region completed) and survey for non-NTFPs. TRI child project team on national level as a consortium partner, is monitoring the FLR implementation of the 10 billion tree programme.	HS
		(ii) Evidence of increased knowledge and capacity both at local, district or provincial levels to plan and implement restoration and SFM	0	(ii) At least 5 capacity building events involving both men and women is organized by the end of the TRI project	(ii) At least 10 capacity building events involving both men and women is organized by the end of the TRI project (2022)	Eleven capacity development events on Collect Earth, ROAM, PES, safe use of sustainable Chilgoza toolkits, use of energy efficient stoves and gasifiers, tree planting and "Bridge for Billions".	HS
		(iii) # of operational FPCCs	0	(iii) 8 operational FPCCs (at least two in each of the four selected districts)	(iii) 8 operational FPCCs (at least two in each of the four selected districts)	14 FPCCs have been established and operationalized, and are engaged in protecting and management of their Chilgoza Forest. FPCCs signed Term of partnership (ToP) with the community and Forest Department.	HS
		(iv) # of provincial, district and local stakeholders		(iv) Capacity assessment needs are assessed and a capacity building	(iv) 2700 stakeholders (200 staff 2500 local community	780 stakeholders received training and participated in capacity development workshops in Collect Earth (20), ROAM(48) and PES (46); 165 (162 men	

		trained in the four selected provinces	0	plan is under implementation with the support of TRI;	members and Chilgoza traders)	and 3 women) farmers from 4 project districts (Sherani, South Waziristan, Chitral, and Diamer) received quality training on Chilgoza harvesting toolkits for sustainable and safe Chilgoza cones collection, 195 tree planting, Bridge for Billions(6) And 300 staff participated in capacity building workshops on use of fuel efficient stoves (FES) and gasifiers.	HS
	Outcome 4. Stakeholders equipped with new knowledge related to forest and landscape restoration of Chilgoza forest ecosystems with strengthened private and public engagement through sharing of best practices, lessons and exchanges with both the other TRI national and the global projects.	(i) Participation in TRI Annual Knowledge Sharing events, Restoration Finance events and relevant TRI-sponsored South-South exchanges that address restoration and SFM issues	0	(i)2 TRI events attended	(i)4TRI events attended by end of the project (2022)	Four events attended (Inception workshop in Kenya in February 2019, TRI regional workshop on PES in Beijing in September 2019 and TRI Global event in Rome in October 2019). The COVID pandemic prevented the 2020 event to happen. In 2022, Project Coordinator participated in the XV World Forestry Congress in Korea and presented the lesson learnt from the project for ecosystem restoration.	HS
		(ii) # of Monitoring system established : Child project monitoring system established and providing relevant information to managers both at national, provincial and district levels	0	(ii) Four monitoring systems (one for each pilot district) feeding to one comprehensive system	(ii) Four monitoring systems (one for each pilot district) feeding to one comprehensive system	M&E system has been established to facilitate data flow; M&E plan has been prepared; beneficiary data collection tools have been used during the reporting period to capture the required data for mandatory indicator reporting. Land degradation baseline established using Collect Earth Open Foris (CEOF GIS-based tools. One national-level M&E system established to facilitate data flow; M&E plan has been prepared. Beneficiary data collection tools developed to	HS

						capture the required data for reporting against the project indicators. The Collect Earth Open Foris tool has received a lot of positive attention and the Federal Ministry of Climate Change will adopt the Collect Earth tools for setting up baseline and monitoring the Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Programme, which is a flagship programme of Government of Pakistan.	
		(iii) # of TRI knowledge products developed, disseminated and accessed through relevant knowledge platforms both at provincial, national and global levels	0	(iii) At least five knowledge product developed and disseminated	(iii) At least ten products including: ecosystem assessment reports, guidelines for PES, guidelines for Gender, leaflets, newsletters, case studies, etc. by the end of TRI project	Eleven communication products developed and disseminated online and during project events. Events such as toolkits plant distribution covered by 15+ provincial communication products. One pager related to the project background and activities developed and disseminated in all the events conducted.	S
		(iv) # of sharing knowledge events/tools on forest landscape information between districts at provincial level and between provinces in Pakistan	0	(iv) One (project website and information system operational);	(iv) 11 (1 website + 10 information sharing events involving more than 400 stakeholder representatives at local and national levels (technical days on Chilgoza	TRI global information sharing platform established and operationalized. Project team regularly contributes to TRI global newsletter.	S

)forest ecosystems)		
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Action Plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
Outcome 1:	NA	NA	NA
Outcome 2:	NA	NA	NA

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

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

Outcomes and Outputs ¹³	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹⁴ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁵ in delivering outputs
Outcome 1.1 National and provincial FLR policies and legal frameworks are strengthened and implemented with efforts aiming at maximizing the provision of the multiple goods and services provided by the Chilgoza forest ecosystems				
Output 1.1 A replicable Sustainable Forest Management and Forest and Landscape Restoration framework is developed for Chilgoza forest ecosystems in the four selected districts using participatory inventory and mapping	(i)# and type of relevant FLR -related policies/ legislation / plans identified / supported by the Child Project and progress ¹⁶ towards adoption (Scale 1 to 4).	(i)4 participatory plans developed by end of project	A Letter of Agreement (LoA) was signed with the forest departments during 2021 for the Preparation of Management plan for Chitral, SW and GB. The forestry departments of each province are committed to start working on the preparation of the new Chilgoza forest management plans for the remaining three regions in the coming months.	

¹³Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

¹⁴Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Workplan. Please be concise (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

¹⁵Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

¹⁶(1) Above expectations; (2) On target; (3) Below Expectations; (4) Completed

approaches (e.g. ROAM) addressing both forest economic issues, biodiversity conservation concerns and key current drivers of forest degradation.				
Output 1.2 Policies and legal frameworks are strengthened to support integrated landscape approaches for the management of Chilgoza Pine ecosystems including biodiversity conservation priorities, management of multiple NTFPs and innovative _ financing mechanisms	(ii)# of FLR assessments conducted	(ii)4 FLR assessments completed (for each pilot site)	Currently there is no harmonized FLR information system. Desk review is in progress.	4 FLR assessments will be completed during the end of the 3 rd year of the project (December 2022).
Output 1.3 Policy and regulatory frameworks reviewed in order to promote/facilitate the use of innovative and sustainable financial mechanisms (e.g.	(iii) # of women and men providing input to policy planning	(iii)Approximately 200 people providing input to policy planning with 40% women	During the reported period 300 staff participated in capacity building workshops on use of fuel efficient stoves (FES) and gasifiers	

Payment for Ecosystems Services and/or targeted funds at district level providing Incentives for Ecosystems Services) in Chilgoza forest landscapes				
Outcome 2.1				
<p>Output 2.1 Chilgoza Forest multifunctional Management Plans based on cross-sectoral approaches including restoration, biodiversity conservation and sustainable production / livelihood options are prepared and implemented in one management unit (villages or watersheds depending on the provincial regulation) of each selected district of the four provinces</p>	<p>(i)# of ha under restoration in the landscape, stratified by land management practices and actors such as communities, farmers, private enterprises, etc., and progress on restoration and sustainable forest management efforts.</p> <p>(ii)Number of ha of land under restoration practices Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR in degraded Chilgoza ecosystems;</p>	<p>(i) 32,200: (30,000 ha initiated under sustainable forest management plans by mid-term involving communities and private enterprises + 2,200 hectares under restoration practices (including 1 800 hectares with ANR)</p> <p>(ii)1200ha land under restoration practices Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR in degraded Chilgoza ecosystems;</p>	<p>Letter of Agreement with the Forest Departments of GB and KP have been signed for carrying out the activity as planned.</p> <p>1 management plan covering approximately 27000ha are reportedly restored.</p> <p>so far 700 ha land under restoration practices Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) in degraded Chilgoza ecosystems;</p>	<p>The Chilgoza Forest Multi-Functional Management plan formulation for Diamer, Chitral and SW is included in the LoAs and the formulation work will start by the Forest Department GB and KP in last two quarters of this year (July- December 2022). This means the AWP target will be achieved as planned.</p>

<p>Output 2.3 Assisted Natural Regeneration actions are implemented in Chilgoza forest ecosystems</p>	<p>(ii) # of ha of land under improved management practices (e.g. agroforestry and farm forestry)</p>	<p>(ii) 1200 hectares</p>	<p>Under agro forestry 47,850 fruit and 295,655 Forest plants were distributed between July 2021 to June 2022</p>	<p>The rest 400 ha is planned to be carried out in the last two quarters of this year (between July 2022-December 2022) .</p>
<p>Output 2.5 Alternative livelihoods opportunities are increased for local residents</p>	<p>(iii) # of households engaged in restoration programs at different levels (iv) # of households directly benefiting from project activities (v) # of small grants instruments set up to support alternative livelihoods</p>	<p>1250 beneficiary from each region and in total at least 5000 beneficiary (HH) from alternative livelihoods revenues. 200 Chilgoza harvesting tool set and 12 processing units.</p>	<p>Total of 2700 including 2100 beneficiaries (Stoves, pallets and Gasifiers), 600 Chilgoza Harvesting tool kits and 4 Processing units are installed.</p>	<p>12 cumulative processing units are in process of installation (from July 2021 to Dec 2022) 1 Bankable project is in process "Restoration of Dry Temperate Forest of Pakistan" Small grant proposals have been approved and procurement is in process including honey bee production, medicinal plants harvesting and Fodder demo plots development.</p>
<p>Output 2.6 An enabling environment is created for future implementation of PES schemes in Chilgoza ecosystems (Payment for Ecosystem Services) Carbon sequestration is enhanced in targeted Chilgoza forest ecosystems</p>	<p>(vi) # of bankable projects developed & submitted on PES</p>	<p>(vi) One bankable project formulation is in process</p>		<p>Working on 1 bankable project (Dry temperate restoration) is initiated. Activity is planned in Dec, 2022.</p>
<p>Output 2.7 Carbon sequestration is enhanced in targeted Chilgoza forest ecosystems</p>	<p>(vii) tCO₂e emissions avoided/sequestered in TRI target landscapes as a direct result of TRI interventions.</p>	<p>(vii) 400 ha (684,250 seedlings) & 4 nurseries in each project area each of 0,5 ha (10,000 plants each) total of 16 nurseries</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>To be calculated at later stage. Project completed 953 Ha under agro-forestry.</p>

Outcome 3.1				
Output 3.1 Chilgoza Forest Protection and Conservation Committees (FPCCs) are established and operational in the four selected sites to ensure local participation and long term ownership in forest protection, management and restoration activities proposed in the context of Component 2	(iii) number of operational FPCCs	(iii) eight operational FPCCs (at least two in each of the four selected districts,)	14 FPCCs established and operationalized, and are engaged in protecting and management of their chilgoza forests.	Project is working in 14 valleys at four different regions; each project valley has one functional FPCCs. Term of partnership has been signed with them.
Output 3.2 Capacity is built for national and provincial forest managers in strategic development of inter-sectoral forest policies and programs	(iv) # of provincial, district and local stakeholders trained in the four selected provinces	(iv) 2700 stakeholders (200 staff 2500 local community members and Chilgoza traders)	300 stakeholders received training and participated in capacity development workshops on use of fuel efficient stoves (FES) during the reporting period.	
Outcome 4.1				
Output 4.1 Monitoring and evaluation framework is developed for the	(i) Participation in TRI Annual Knowledge Sharing events, Restoration Finance events and relevant TRI-sponsored South-South	(ii) Four monitoring systems (one for each pilot district) feeding to one comprehensive system	1 Framework established and continuous use of M&E tools developed in all 4 project region	

TRI child project in Pakistan	exchanges that address restoration and SFM issues.			
Output 4.2 Communication, awareness raising and knowledge management at the local, provincial, national and global levels on Chilgoza forest ecosystems	(ii) # of Monitoring system established : Child project monitoring system established and providing relevant information to managers both at national, provincial and district levels	(ii)Develop the communication and awareness raising strategy and link it with the global initiatives proposed in the context of the TRI. Develop of the 3 the knowledge management products including handbooks, fact sheets, newsletters, policy briefs, videos, documentary/story-telling products etc...& Arrange exposure visits with decision makers and journalists to successful sites in the four provinces	Developed of the 4 the knowledge management	During reported period, Project Coordinator attended 1 international workshop on FLR in Korea and presented the lesson learnt from the project for ecosystem restoration.
Output 4.3 Lessons sharing and aggregation of progress and experiences at local, regional (district/provincial), national and global levels	(iii) # of TRI knowledge products developed, disseminated and accessed through relevant knowledge platforms both at provincial, national and global levels	(iii)1 covering all four target areas		Will be completed during last quarter of this year.
Output 4.4 Knowledge generation via targeted applied research actions on Sustainable	(iv) # of sharing knowledge events/tools on forest landscape information between districts at provincial	(iv)1 study on observed dieback to understand better tree mortality issues in Chilgoza forests. Valuation of the key Chilgoza ecosystem	1 in each targeted region (total of 4)	Completed.

<p>Management of Chilgoza forest ecosystems</p>	<p>level and between provinces in Pakistan</p>	<p>products, services and functions & Study on the ecological characteristics of Chilgoza forest ecosystems two for SW and Chitral. Study yield / cone production of Chilgoza pine forests both in the good and bad seed years in all 4 regions.</p>		
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4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

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

The project during the implementation has achieved a number of key outputs with positive impact on the conservation and protection of the natural resources and value chain development. After the approval of the year 3 work plan by the Project Steering Committee in Oct 2021, to ensure smooth progress towards achieving project objectives and facilitate implementation, year 3 work plan was operationalised by breaking up activities and targets between the national initiatives and each of the 4 project districts. Overall, project implementation is going as planned with major activities planned for the more than three year are completed and preparatory work initiated/completed for the activities scheduled for the next 12 months. Implementation has started under all four Outcomes.

Mid-term Review

The project undertook the Mid-term review during May to September, 2021 for a total period of 18 months and the draft report has been shared with MOCC and the Provincial Forests Departments. The MTR Report was positive and has an overall rating of "Satisfactory". The report has recommended budget neutral extension and accomplishes the remaining targets.

- 1) To achieve the project's main outcomes and objectives, and compensate for 18 months of delayed operations, the project's duration should be extended by 18 months to October 2023.
- 2) The project should hire a consultant to review and update the Results Matrix and the M&E system so that the latter tracks contributions to national forestry-related targets and qualitative changes.
- 3) Establish a centralized information system managed by TRI's global child project to support learning and the development of an effective communication strategy on TRI and its main roles.
- 4) Identify and adopt a more effective gender strategy, to ensure the specific needs and aspirations of women and other vulnerable groups are monitored.
- 5) Increase the number of formal synergies between FAO and its main partners in TRI (GEF, UNEP, IUCN, and UNDP/REDD+), as well as with other donors and government departments.
- 6) Improve the reporting format of the PIRs to promote learning on good practices and lessons on why, where, and how SFM/FLR/NTFPs is/is not successfully implemented and sustained.
- 7) An extraordinary meeting of the PSC should be held to agree and endorse the above recommendations and identify a plan of action that is supported by greater levels of co-finance.

The MTR recommendations were endorsed by the PSC.

Main Achievements

The project during the implementation has achieved a number of key outputs with positive impact on the conservation and protection of the natural resources and value chain development. Key achievements are briefly discussed below:

- **Chilgoza Forest Conservation and Protection Committees (CFCPC)** have been constituted which play a key role in the restoration efforts.
- **Agroforestry:** This activity is in line with the MOCC 10 Billion Tree project, and is a good tool to divert the pressure from the natural forests. So for the project has provided **919,655** forest and **77397** fruit plants covering **953 ha** area.
- The project has established **48 ANR sites** covering an area of **2853 ha**. Due to the grazing exclusion by the CFCPC, around **11 million seedlings** have been emerged. This is a good contribution to the 10 billion tree project target.
- The project has prepared a **forest management and utilization plan** for Balochistan. Which is unique in its type as it focuses on the production besides forest restoration.

- The Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology (**ROAM**) exercise was conducted in all four districts, which was helpful to identify the vulnerable and degraded sites for assisted natural regeneration.
- Initial mission to assess the feasibility of PES incentives report has been submitted and local community was briefed about this segment of the PES for restoration and sustainable management.
- The project conducted two weeks GIS based training using the FAO tool: **Collect Earth** to set the baseline for the forestry resources. Around 20 staff from the forest departments of all the provinces were imparted this training.
- **Cone collection surveys** were conducted, which showed that **946 metric tons** of chilgoza was produced during the year 2020, and generated around **Rs7.568 billion** revenue. The local got 50 percent of this amount. The project is trying to rationalize the benefit for the small farmers through value addition and value chain development. Cone production survey was carried out for the year 2021, Will share report once finalized.
- **600 sets of cone collection tools** were provided to the committees to facilitate the safe harvesting of the chilgoza cones. With this, the damage to the crop has been reduced up to 25 percent (no cutting of trees or branches for cone collection).
- **Nine chilgoza processing units** have been procured and will be used for this season. Out of nine **four** have already been in operation since last year and remaining will be installed during this year before harvesting season. These units include cone crushers, washing/cleaning, roasting, and packing machines. Last year **54 metric tons** of chilgoza was processed and roasted. This gave double prices to the farmers. This is the first ever initiative in Pakistan. Now additional **7 units** have been procured based on the recommendations of the provincial forest departments.
- In order to reduce pressure on the forest for fuelwood, **1600 fuel-efficient** stoves and **500 gasifiers** along with pellets have been provided. The distribution ceremony for the stoves and launching of the processing unit has taken place in two batches one from **Sept 27-30, 2021** and second phase of distribution was carried out from **Jan-Feb 2022**.
- Under **small grants** Community identified four main key areas for improvement of their livelihood, Rhode Grass Demo Plots, Honey bee Keeping, Medicinal Plants harvesting techniques (Provision of tool kits & techniques). Over all **425 grants** will be distributed among beneficiaries (150 honey bee keeping kits, 200 Fodder demo plots, and 75 medicinal plants harvesting tool kits). The project is in the process of beneficiaries' selection and finalization of procurement of tools and inputs as per FAO guidelines.
- During May 2022, the fire incident took place in one of our project implementation Forest area in Sherani. According to government of Balochistan estimates, 31 kilometers of forests have been damaged and burnt. From this forest Area people earned Rs3.5bn through sale of chilgoza nuts last year The Provincial Disaster Management Authority and the provincial department of forest had worked tirelessly since the onset of the fire to save these high-value and unique forests. As soon as the fire was getting out of control, the FAO was on the ground to provide technical advice and deliver tools and equipment to the forest department to support the operations launched to put out the fire.
- Project provide technical support to the Forest Department of Balochistan in controlling the forest **fire incident in Sherani** and handed over tools i.e. Spade, Dibbling Rod, Axe, Rope 100 Mtr, Harmer, Ditcher (Ginti), First Aid Kits, Gloves Pair, Labor (Dailies), Water Cooler 2 Gallon, Food (Rashon) for labors 5 days (50 lunch boxes), Water bottles (Carton), Oxygen Mask, 3 Vehicles for 5 days with fuel.

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

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

	FY2022 Development Objective rating¹⁷	FY2022 Implementation Progress rating¹⁸	Comments/reasons¹⁹ justifying the ratings for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	Highly satisfactory	Highly satisfactory	<i>The project is being implemented very closely with the provincial forest department and the Ministry of Climate Change. The positive impact of the project is increasing with the passage of time, and the forests are conserved more properly by the local communities and forest departments. The income level of the local people has increased by enhancing the value chain development.</i>
Budget Holder	Highly satisfactory	Highly satisfactory	<i>The project is running smoothly and the key outputs achieved so far are showing the impact on the climate change and local livelihoods. There is great appreciation by the provincial forest departments and MOCC, and they are aiming for up scaling the project interventions. The project is also greatly contributing to the government mega flagship 10 billion tree project.</i>
GEF Operational Focal Point²⁰			<i>Comments and ratings from OFP were not received within the set deadline for PIR final submission</i>
Lead Technical Officer²¹	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	<i>The project has been able to move forward most of the key actions planned for the period July 2022 to June 2023 including restoration investments in the field (Assisted Natural Regeneration and Agroforestry). The MTR provided relevant comments on project achievements and good recommendations for the period 2022-2023. The provision of small grants during the next period (July 2022-June 2023) should be considered as a top priority of the next Annual Work Plan and Budget. This will be discussed during the upcoming Duty Travel of the LTO in Pakistan in August 2022.</i>
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	<i>The project is progressing well despite the delays. A revision of targets and a prioritization exercise to identify key activities to be delivered in the remaining implementation period is highly recommended.</i>

¹⁷**Development Objectives Rating** –A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁸**Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁹Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

²⁰In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

²¹ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

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

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

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

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²² . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low	This classification is still valid.

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

²²**Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

6. Risks

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

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²³	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	Accessibility to remote project sites (e.g. as well as security in places like South- Waziristan).	Medium		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The project is implemented by the Forest Department, which has an extensive and ongoing outreach programme in tribal districts of KP (formerly known as FATA). •FAO has successfully implemented a number of projects in FATA-- including North and South-Waziristan (e.g. in relief and early recovery)—and will build upon those respected networks and programmes. •Local NGOs also have access to the area, and will contribute to the smooth implementation of the project. •Forestry and Agriculture activities are much sought after by remote local communities, they are largely viewed as non-controversial and continue to be well received even in the active conflict zones. 	The project has been successfully undertaken a number of missions, including four international missions, to the project sites in all four targeted districts. This was made possible due to close working with the forest department and local communities	

²³ Risk ratings means a rating of accesses the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projectsshould be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²³	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
2	Limited technical implementation capacities (e.g. of Forest Department), limited abilities in project contract management, finance.	Low		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project implementation activities include targeted capacity building and training to government institutions and partners, extension departments, communities, and other forest stakeholders. Implementation is involving targeted FAO Forest technical department and TRI services, which may be supported by performance-based incentives. 	<p>The project has been in contact with the forest departments and through a number of orientation meetings explaining new concepts such as FLR and PES. On job training was provided to the forest department staff in nursery raisings and plantations. Necessary arrangements have been made for the forest department staff for ROAM, FLR, and PES. Similarly, the project will associate the Forest department in the preparation of Management Plan and Assisted Natural Regeneration investments. This will build their capacity and give them the confidence to undertake forest restoration on scientific lines.</p>	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²³	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
3	Reluctance of beneficiaries of forest ecosystem services to pay for/protect forests.	Low		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigating forest destruction, protecting forest ecosystem flows, and building the resilience and sustainability of communities is central to the project. The project has created a comprehensive methodology for evaluating ecosystem services, analyzing potential 'buyers/ sellers' of services as well as assist in negotiating trade-offs. 	<p>The ongoing discussion with the beneficiaries of forest ecosystem services has been positive. It has influenced the locals to realize the importance of management tools for generating financing and subsequent forest management sustainability.</p> <p>The support to the <i>FPCCs</i> is a key factor for the success and sustainability of the project. The planned training on PES will enhance the beneficiaries' understanding of this important concept.</p>	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²³	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
4	Local households are risk-averse, resist shifts from timber to biodiversity conservation/sustainable use			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project targets the mobilization of community participation and emphasizes the participatory approach. Ongoing consultation with households and their representation will also help mitigate risk. Improved economic benefits of community-based forestry and productivity gains promoted by the project will provide additional incentives. Regarding the reforestation, the choice and placement of species will be determined with community inputs and sound-scientific advice to balance social, economic, and environment requirements (e.g. food security, income, watershed integrity, biodiversity connectivity). 	The project is building on the experience of one Billion Tree Afforestation Project, where the local community organizations and forest protection committees are actively involved in forest conservation and multiple uses of the forests. This is a good venue to get their support in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. Similarly, the active involvement of the Forest Conservation and Protection Committees in the project will also contribute to the change. The increased net profit from the non-timber forest products will also encourage the locals for the multiple benefits of the forests and shift from timber focus.	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²³	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
5	Natural disasters, extreme weather fluctuations (Fire, drought, floods, landslides)	Medium		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to project interventions targeting mitigation of upland ecosystem risks, protection of ecological flows, and building community resilience and sustainability, the project will create assessment, awareness, and capacity which could be used to leverage disaster preparedness planning. 	FAO Pakistan has good experience in building the resilience of the local communities against natural disasters. This experience is being used in the Chilgoza project. The 2016 floods in Kalash Valley had seriously damaged the agricultural land and other assets. Good forest cover in the upper catchment will reduce the risk of flash flooding.	

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

FY2021 rating	FY2022 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Low	Low	The project is being implemented smoothly.

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

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

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
<p>Recommendation 1: To achieve the project's main outcomes and objectives, and compensate for 18 months of delayed operations, the project's duration should be extended by 18 months to October 2023.</p>	<p>The proposed action was approved by the project steering committee (PSC). The proposed extension was endorsed by the project steering committee and subsequently approved by GEF secretariat.</p>
<p>Recommendation 2: The project should hire a consultant to review and update the Results Matrix and the M&E system so that the latter tracks contributions to national forestry-related targets and qualitative changes.</p>	<p>The project has engaged the monitoring and evaluation unit of FAO Pakistan to revise the result matrix. The staff of the Monitoring unit is revising the result matrix</p>
<p>Recommendation 3: Establish a centralized information system managed by TRI's global child project to support learning and the development of an effective communication strategy on TRI and its main roles.</p>	<p>The GEF Chilghoza Project is using the information system of FAO Pakistan and contributes regularly to TRI.</p>
<p>Recommendation 4: Identify and adopt a more effective gender strategy, to ensure the specific needs and aspirations of women and other vulnerable groups are monitored.</p>	<p>Two female staff has been engaged for the implementation of gender strategy.</p>

<p>Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe</p>	
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8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines²⁴. Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories. And, provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework	<p>Outcome 2: Forest and Landscape Restoration and Sustainable Forest Management options. increasing livelihood based on goods and services provided by Chilgoza ecosystems, are demonstrated at district level in the four targeted provinces/regions</p> <p>Outcome 2 indicator (ii) # of ha of land under improved management practices (e.g. agroforestry and farm forestry) (End of the project Target under outcome 2 (ii), which is revised with the consultation of LTO and target is increased from 800 to >1000 ha by the end of the project in 2022.</p>	2022	PSC/ PIU/ and LTO?
Components and cost	n/a		
Institutional and implementation arrangements	n/a		
Financial management	n/a		
Implementation schedule	<p>Original NTE: 24 April 2022 Revised NTE: 31 October 2023 The no-cost extension of the project for one more year should be requested this year. Justification: The project took time to set up as it is active in 4 different districts, and now only two work plans have been implemented. It will also allow sufficient time to follow the MTR recommendations.</p>		3rd PSC and Provincial Forest Departments
Executing Entity	n/a		
Executing Entity Category	n/a		

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

Minor project objective change	n/a		
Safeguards	n/a		
Risk analysis	n/a		
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%			
Co-financing	n/a		
Location of project activity	n/a		
Other			

9. Stakeholders' Engagement

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

Stakeholder name	Role in project execution	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
Government Institutions			
Ministry of Climate Change, Office of the Inspector General	The institutional anchor of the project	Chair of project steering committee meetings	Few numbers of staff
Provincial /Regional Forest Departments	Project implementation and oversight, Sustainable development, management and utilization of the	Lead in developing forest and landscape restoration management plan in three provinces (GB, KP and Quetta). Engaged in project oversight at PSC	Weak capacity to face all the challenges; lack of staff, means and capacity; competition with other internationally-funded projects.

	country's forest resources		
Non-Government organizations (NGOs)			
Chilgoza forest conservation committees	Priority setting and support and implementation and project implementation	Local civil society organizations are helping to facilitate the involvement of communities in this project. They are facilitating Community-led Forest and Landscape Restoration, Tree planting, forest conservation,	Difficulty to access to cutting-edge information and interact with peers
Private sector entities			
Private sector (Chilgoza Traders and Value chain entrepreneurs)	To focus on Value chain development	Private sector partners will be mobilized in the project to implement SFM, establish and promote sustainable harvest regimens support NTFP processing and marketing with farmer cluster groups, etc. They will also be important partners in the establishment of PES schemes and other long-term sustainable financing schemes.	Lack of conducive financial framework for SME; bureaucratic and procurement obstacles; difficulty to have access to latest technology and specific knowledge.
Others[1]			
Village heads, leaders, district officials; protected area management	Project implementation	They are capacitated to promote SFM and motivate household participation. They are helping to ensure that project and government training extension are aligned in implementation, and more generally facilitate collaboration and planning at the local level for conservation, carbon storage, and SFM outputs. Collaboration in mobilization of Community Forest Associations	Little time to devote to actions that are not framework into the production cycle.
Local smallholder communities living in or around the	Project implementation and forest conservation	Collaboration in mobilization of Community Forest Associations Local subsistence farmers are the main stakeholders of the project. As key target beneficiaries, local farmers/herders, their communities, and interest groups are actively participate in Chilgoza conservation and	formal engagement

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

<p>Chilgoza forests</p>		<p>restoration, as well as related livelihood, awareness, and community-based activities. At this level, 14 Chilgoza Forests Protection and Conservation Committees are organised representing the various segments of the community. These committees have a major role at the field level implementation of the project besides enforcing local rules and regulations for the protection and proper management of the Chilgoza forest landscape.</p>	
<p><i>New stakeholders identified/engaged</i></p>			

10. Gender Mainstreaming

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

Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	Yes	The project area is conservative and the local norms and rules and regulations have to be followed when accessing women. However, in Chitral, women are more empowered. The family as a whole work and the income is spent on the various needs of the family. The general literacy and education ratios are very low among women and are confined to household domain, their exposure to the outside world is limited (women restricted mobility is the major issue). The analysis is made during every community meeting for each of the project components, the beneficiaries are selected on the basis of that assessment. The end line survey will be conducted by the end of project.
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes	Involvement of community elders and youth, motivating women to take part in project activities to raise their income and improve livelihood, dividing the task between men and women equally.
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):		
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	Yes	The project is expected to contribute to gender equality in all three results areas identified above. As per project design, women are involved in activities related to women enterprise development, kitchen gardening, backyard poultry, and capacity development events, etc. Motivation, provision of technical tools, starting home based small NTFP businesses for women.

		Improving the already ongoing ones. Some of the businesses have already been improved by providing, Pine Nut processing unit. Cutting tools.
b) improving women's participation and decision making	Yes to some extent	The women engagement strategy identifies the best ways in reaching out to women and engaging them in activities that will both be accepted by local communities as well as improve their economic status. The project will also involve women in processing, roasting, and value chain activities; capacity building, and provide relevant equipment to improve their socio-economic status. During the reporting period, the percentage of women beneficiaries increased, as compared to last years. Some of the deliverables (Chilgoza Toolkits and processing units) from the project, directly benefited women. Also the provision of fruit and forest plants was a great effort to push some village women towards increased role in society. They were encouraged by the female staff of project to plant the seeds and trees right in the boundaries of their homes.
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	yes	The project is gradually supporting changes, although the target areas are male dominated. In most districts this work is still difficult as shifting mind-set is a long process that cannot be achieved by only one project. More social mobilization is required ensuring women participation in the future. It may be possible to bring about transformative change in attitudes and practices with regard to the empowerment of women and girls if there is an in-depth understanding of the existing challenges and opportunities will to bring about change, and effective partnerships that can mobilize skills and resources to do so. The small livelihood projects are in pipeline for implementation and those projects will largely benefit women. These include home based nurseries mainly be women, honey bee production, medicinal plants and fodder production
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Yes	The monitoring and evaluation system has been developed to capture the gender-

		disaggregated data carefully throughout the collection, analysis, and reporting stages by the project team. Project staff is regularly uploading gender disaggregated activity data (distribution, trainings etc.) in KOBO software for further analysis.
Staff with gender expertise	Yes	The project staff has gender experience, however to ensure the direct access to women in most conservative areas, two female staff members were hired to work in Sherani and South Waziristan districts. Staff attended online sessions and training related to Gender mainstreaming and Gender equality hosted by FAO Pakistan at provincial and representative levels, and attended online training from e-learning FAO platform.
Any other good practices on gender		

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval <u>during this reporting period.</u>	
Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.	<p>Collection of good practices lies with the provincial coordinators following the implementation closely in the field.</p> <p>The project includes a wide range of capacity building experience as stated in the result matrix. The implementation of the new knowledge in the field allows for the knowledge to be fully internalized. Together with the livelihood funds, trainings, following the farmer field school approaches will be set up to support communities in the development of these new activities.</p>
Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.	The preparation of the communication strategy is in progress. Among the successes of the communications during the reporting period are good photographs, well documented human success stories, and regular and successful media coverage for various activities.
Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.	Photos: https://www.flickr.com/photos/151373913@N04/albums/72157713827670436 http://www.fao.org/in-action/forest-landscape-restoration-mechanism/resources/detail/en/c/1258037/
Please provide links to related website, social media account	
Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.	http://www.fao.org/in-action/forest-landscape-restoration-mechanism/resources/detail/en/c/1272916/ http://newsletters.fao.org/q/16vqwx56ezp/wv

	<p>https://www.dailyparliamenttimes.com/2020/09/15/chilgoza-harvest-season-begins-in-koh-e-sulaiman-fao-distributes-toolkits/#.YMrg8vkzaUI</p> <p>https://www.dailyparliamenttimes.com/2020/09/30/promotion-of-agro-forestry-stressed-pine-nuts-processing-unit-inaugurated/#.YMrgovkzaUI</p> <p>https://www.dawn.com/news/1583281/fao-sets-up-chilgoza-processing-units-in-diamer-zhob</p> <p>https://m.facebook.com/watch/?v=358874805456162& rdr</p> <p>https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/725404-fao-installs-chilgoza-processing-unit-at-diamer-zhob</p> <p>https://tribune.com.pk/epaper/news/Karachi/2020-09-30/ZjFIZWZhYzQ5M2M3OGNkZGNkZmI3NjQwMGE5MWM3OGluanBIZw%3D%3D</p> <p>https://world-news-monitor.com/climate/2020/10/05/fao-sets-up-chilgoza-processing-units-in-diamer-zhob</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iGVn2iptX5U</p> <p>https://en.baaghitr.com/fao-installs-chilgoza-processing-unit-at-chilas-diamer-in-gilgit-baltistan/</p> <p>https://profit.pakistantoday.com.pk/2020/09/29/fao-inaugurates-pine-nut-processing-unit-in-diamer/</p> <p>https://www.app.com.pk/national/fao-installs-chilgoza-processing-unit-at-chilas-diamer-in-gilgit-baltistan/</p> <p>https://www.urdupoint.com/en/agriculture/fao-installs-chilgoza-processing-unit-at-chil-1042591.html</p> <p>https://islamabadpost.com.pk/fao-installs-chilgoza-processing-unit-at-diamer-gilgit-baltistan-and-zhob-balochistan/</p> <p>https://dnanews.com.pk/fao-installs-chilgoza-processing-unit-diamer-gilgit-baltistan-zhob-balochistan/</p> <p>https://pk.news/2020/09/29/fao-installs-chilgoza-processing-unit-in-chile-diamer-in-gilgit-baltistan/</p> <p>https://www.dailyparliamenttimes.com/2020/09/30/promotion-of-agro-forestry-stressed-pine-</p>
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	<p> nuts-processing-unit-inaugurated/#.X3ViNGgzY2x https://web.facebook.com/IndyUrdu/posts/899433344180261 https://www.independenturdu.com/node/60471?utm_medium=Social&utm_source=Facebook#Echobox=1613877171 https://www.dailyparliamenttimes.com/2021/03/05/fao-forest-deptt-improving-livelihood-through-the-pine-forest-restoration/#.YMrhSvkzaUk http://www.fao.org/pakistan/news/detail-events/en/c/1379240/ https://www.dailyparliamenttimes.com/2021/04/17/120000-trees-planted-to-enhance-forest-cover-improve-value-chain/#.YMrf2_kzaUl https://www.voadeewanews.com/a/baluchistan-pine-trees-restoration-project-/5628174.html https://www.fao.org/in-action/forest-landscape-restoration-mechanism/resources/detail/en/c/1272916/ “It always doubles when you invest in nature.” A Success Story from Community based assisted natural regenerations in Chilghoza Forests Chitral, Pakistan (success story) https://www.iucn.org/news/restoration-initiative/202111/restoration-initiative-a-pakistan-story A Success Story from Chilghoza Forest Protection & Conservation Committees in Chilghoza Forests Landscape, Pakistan- success story “Community rules and regulations for collecting chilgoza cones from the community forests of Pakistan” https://www.fao.org/in-action/forest-landscape-restoration-mechanism/our-work/countries/pakistan/ru/ https://www.youtube.com/embed/1SknZ0qj7A0 https://www.fao.org/in-action/forest-landscape-restoration-mechanism/resources/detail/en/c/1185652/ https://www.dawn.com/news/1691860?ref=whatsapp </p>
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Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's Name and contact details	SHARIQ AZIZ LASHARI SENIOR COMMUNICATION ASSOCIATE at FAO Pakistan, Shariq.Lashari@fao.org
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12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

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

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

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

N/A

13. Co-Financing Table

Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2022	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
				(confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	
Government of Balochistan Forestry and Wildlife Department PD 10 BTTAP	In kind	5,692,060	120,000	800,000	4,743,383
Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Forestry, Environment and Wildlife Department (Chitral and South Waziristan)	In kind	11,924,120	300,000	1,500,000	4,743,383
Government of GilgitBaltistan Forestry and wildlife Department GB	In Kind	5,962,060	90,000	200,000	948,677
	TOTAL	23,578,240	510,000	2,500,000	10,435,443

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

NA

Annex I. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development Objectives Rating. A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Project is expected to achieve or exceed all its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”
Satisfactory (S)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve some of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only some of its major global environmental objectives)
Unsatisfactory (U)	Project is expected not to achieve most of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits)
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, any of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

Implementation Progress Rating. A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project’s components and activities is in compliance with the project’s approved implementation plan.	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice
Satisfactory (S)	Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.
Unsatisfactory (U)	Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan

Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.
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Risk rating. It should assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
High Risk (H)	There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Substantial Risk (S)	There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
Moderate Risk (M)	There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk.
Low Risk (L)	There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks.

Annex II. - List core indicators

Indicator 1- New or Improved Policy/Framework		
Name of new or improved policy/framework	Date of adoption	Level of adoption
Management plan for District Sherani, Balochistan	2020	National
Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology (ROAM) Assessments	2020	National
FLR Strategy Pakistan under preparation by RAP	2022	National

Indicator 2- Restoration					
Number of Hectares undergoing Restoration					
Type of land	Number of ha				Grand total of ha
	2020	2021	2022	Total per Area	
Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR)	0	2153	700	2853	3806
Community plantation and agroforestry on communal and agriculture land respectively	282	339	332	953	
Total per year	282	2492	1032	3806	

Indicator 3- Improved Practices					
Number of Hectares put under improved practices					
Type of land	Number of ha				Grand total of ha
	2020	2021	2022	Total per area	
					29806

# of ha under restoration in the landscape, stratified by land management practices and actors such as communities farmers, private enterprises etc. and progress on restoration and sustainable forest management efforts	0	26,000	0	26000
# of ha of land approved under improve management practices (Agro forestry and farm forestry) natural regeneration	282	339	332	953
# of ha of land under Assisted Natural Regeneration	0	2153	700	2853
Total per year	282	28492	1032	29806

Indicator 5- Beneficiaries					
# of direct beneficiaries					
Date	Type of support	Benefit generated	Total # of people	# of women	# of men
2020	Training/Capacity building Collect Earth	access to programs, services, or education	20	3	17
2019	Training/Capacity building ROAM	access to programs, services, or education	48	10	38
2021	Training/Capacity building PES	access to programs, services, or education	46	9	37
2021	Training/Capacity building on Chilgoza harvesting toolkits for sustainable and safe Chilgoza cones collection.	access to programs, services, or education	165	3	162
2021	Training/Capacity building tree planting	access to programs,	195	40	155

		services, or education			
2021	Training/Capacity building “Bridge for Billions”	access to programs, or services, education	6	0	6
2022	Training/Capacity building on usage of FES and Gasifiers	access to programs, or services, education	300	50	250
		Total	780	115	665

Indicator 6- Cross-sectoral Government-led Coordination Mechanisms											
# of cross-sectoral government-led coordination mechanisms											
Event	Event date	Country	Type of coordination mechanism	Function of coordination mechanism	Status	Frequency	# of government institutions participating	# of economic sectors represented	Level of effectiveness of the mechanism (scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being less effective and 5 being more effective)	Output in terms of improved alignment (qualitative evaluation)	Output in terms of emergence of supportive new policies (qualitative evaluation)
Project Steering Committie Meeting	2019,2020 and 2021	Pakistan	Informal/Technical	Reporting on progress at national	Ongoing	Annually	5	Ministry of climate change and all four provincial Forest Departments	5	Review project implementation progress and plan for the activities to be undertaken in the current year.	Support Forest and landscape restoration implementation
Provincial Project Management Meeting	every year	Pakistan	Informal/Technical	Reporting on progress at Provincial level	Ongoing	Annually	4	All four provincial Forest Departments	5	Review project implementation progress and plan for	Support Forest and landscape restoration implementation

										the activities to be undertaken in the current year.	
Monthly project meeting at National level	every month	Pakistan	Informal/Technical	Reporting on progress at national level	Ongoing	Monthly	1	MOCC	5	Review project implementation progress and plan for the activities	Support Forest and landscape restoration implementation
Ten Billion tree Stakeholders meeting	every Quarter	Pakistan	Informal/Technical	Reporting on progress at national level	Ongoing	Quarterly	5	Ten billion tree stakeholders	5	Review project implementation progress and plan for the activities	Engaged high level government delegation who are key policy makers to be aware of the project efforts/progress (secretary MOCC, Chief conservator of forests, Provincial division forest officer from 4 regions)

Coordination meetings with Provincial Forest Departments	As needed	Pakistan	Informal/Technical	Reporting on progress at national and provincial level	Ongoing	As needed	4	Ministry of climate change and all four provincial Forest Departments	5	Review project implementation progress and plan for the activities	Support Forest and landscape restoration implementation
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Indicator 7-Finances											
Value of Resources flowing into restoration in TRI (Co-Finances from the Partner Department)											
Date	Country	Source	Type of financial instrument / support	Amount (USD)	Amount (in %) in direct support of FLR components	FLR specific covenants and/or M&E	Nature of the obligation	Capital provider	Beneficiary	Timeframe	TRI attribution

2020 - 2022	Pakistan	Government of Pakistan	Government budget of Balochistan Forestry and Wildlife Department PD 10 BTTAP	5,692,060	100%		Commitment	County Government of Pakistan	Community of Project area of the district	5 years	Yes
2020 - 2022	Pakistan	Government of Pakistan	Government budget of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Forestry, Environment and Wildlife Department (Chitral and South Waziristan)	11,924,120	100%		Commitment	County Government of Pakistan	Community of Project area of the district	5 years	Yes
2020 - 2022	Pakistan	Government of Pakistan	Government budget of Gilgil Baltistan Forestry and wildlife Department GB	5,962,060	100%		Commitment	County Government of Pakistan	Community of Project area of the district	5 years	Yes

Indicator 8- Bankable Projects

# of Bankable Projects developed											
Date	Country	Project	Approved	Funded	Amount	Business Plan	Financial Plan	Operational Plan	Risk Mitigation System	E&S System	Pilot Test Operational Implementation
Jul-05-2021	Pakistan	Restoration of Dry temperate forest in Pakistan	No	No	TBD	Under development	Under development	Under development	Under development	Under development	Under development
2021	Pakistan	Sustainable rice production in Punjab, Pakistan	No	No	TBD	Under development	Under development	Under development	Under development	Under development	Under development

Indicator 9-Knowledge			
# of knowledge products developed and disseminated			
Date of production	Name of the product	Type of product	Format
02/06/2020	Empowering local communities for sustainable management of Chilgoza Pine ecosystem	Project Information (human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits.)	Digital
11/07/1905	The project contributes to the restoration, protection and sustainable management of Chilgoza pine forests to provide global	https://www.flickr.com/photos/151373913@N04/albums/72157713827670436	Digital
06/02/2020	Agroforestry: a viable option for diverting pressure from the natural Chilgoza forests in Pakistan	http://www.fao.org/in-action/forest-landscape-restoration-mechanism/resources/detail/en/c/1272916/	Digital
01/06/2020	News letter	http://newsletters.fao.org/g/16vqwx56ezp/wv	Digital
15/09/2020	Chilgoza harvest season begins in Koh-e-Sulaiman, FAO distributes toolkits	news (https://www.dailyparliamenttimes.com/2020/09/15/chilgoza-harvest-season-begins-in-koh-e-sulaiman-fao-distributes-toolkits/#.YMrg8vkzaUI)	Digital
30/09/2020	Promotion of agro forestry stressed, pine-nuts processing unit inaugurated	news (https://www.dailyparliamenttimes.com/2020/09/30/promotion-of-agro-forestry-stressed-pine-nuts-processing-unit-inaugurated/#.YMrgovkzaUI)	Digital
05/10/2020	FAO sets up Chilgoza processing units in Diامر, Zhob	https://www.dawn.com/news/1583281/fao-sets-up-chilgoza-processing-units-in-diامر-zhob	Digital
26/07/2022	Installation of Processing Unit	https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/725404-fao-installs-chilgoza-processing-unit-at-diامر-zhob	Digital
JULY 26, 2022	Installation of Processing Unit	https://tribune.com.pk/epaper/news/Karachi/2020-09-30/ZjFIZWZhYzQ5M2M3OGNkZGNkZmI3NjQwMGE5MWM3OGIuanBIZw%3D%3D	Digital
13/07/1905	Installation of Processing Unit	https://en.baaghitr.com/fao-installs-chilgoza-processing-unit-at-chilas-diامر-in-gilgit-baltistan/	
05/03/2021	FAO, Forest dept. improving livelihood through the pine forest restoration	News	

03/08/2021	http://www.fao.org/pakistan/news/detail-events/en/c/1379240/	Improving Livelihoods through Restoration of Chilgoza Pine Forest in Balochistan	
16 Nov, 2021	https://www.iucn.org/news/restoration-initiative/202111/restoration-initiative-a-pakistan-story	The Restoration Initiative: A Pakistan story	story
12/07/1905	https://www.fao.org/in-action/forest-landscape-restoration-mechanism/our-work/countries/pakistan/ru/	The Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism Project Information	