



## FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

### 2023 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

## Table of contents

1. BASIC PROJECT DATA .....	2
2. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) (DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE) .....	4
3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS (IP).....	11
4. SUMMARY ON PROGRESS AND RATINGS .....	17
5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS (ESS) .....	21
6. RISKS .....	23
7. FOLLOW-UP ON MID-TERM REVIEW OR SUPERVISION MISSION .....	28
8. MINOR PROJECT AMENDMENTS .....	29
9. STAKEHOLDERS' ENGAGEMENT.....	31
10. GENDER MAINSTREAMING .....	34
11. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES .....	37
12. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES INVOLVEMENT.....	40
13. CO-FINANCING TABLE .....	41

## 1. Basic Project Data

### General Information

<b>Region:</b>	Asia Pacific
<b>Country (ies):</b>	Pakistan
<b>Project Title:</b>	Reversing Deforestation and Degradation in High Conservation Value Chilghoza Pine Forests in Pakistan
<b>FAO Project Symbol:</b>	GCP/PAK/091/GFF
<b>GEF ID:</b>	9516
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	Climate Change, Biodiversity, Sustainable Forest Management
<b>Project Executing Partners:</b>	Ministry of Climate Change
<b>Initial project duration (years):</b>	6 years and 2 months
<b>Project coordinates:</b> <i>This section should be completed ONLY by: a) Projects with 1st PIR; b) In case the geographic coverage of project activities has changed since last reporting period.</i>	<i>[Projects in a) and b) categories should indicate YES here and provide the geocoded data in Annex 2]</i>

### Project Dates

<b>GEF CEO Endorsement Date:</b>	25 April 2018
<b>Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :</b>	25 April 2018
<b>Project Implementation End Date/NTE<sup>1</sup>:</b>	24 April 2022
<b>Revised project implementation End date (if approved) <sup>2</sup></b>	30 June 2024

### Funding

<b>GEF Grant Amount (USD):</b>	3,978,440
<b>Total Co-financing amount (USD)<sup>3</sup>:</b>	24,000,000
<b>Total GEF grant delivery (as of June 30, 2023 (USD):</b>	2,998,079
<b>Total GEF grant actual expenditures (excluding commitments) as of June 30, 2023 (USD)<sup>4</sup>:</b>	2,998,079
<b>Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2023<sup>5</sup></b>	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 2023 is USD 1,350,000. The detail is in Table No. 12 on Page No.40. 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.

<sup>1</sup> As per FPMIS

<sup>2</sup> If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit.

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

<sup>4</sup> The amount should show the values included in the financial statements generated by IMIS.

<sup>5</sup> Please refer to the Section 13 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

**M&E Milestones**

<b>Date of Last Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:</b>	4 <sup>th</sup> PSC meeting ,4 <sup>th</sup> January 2023
<b>Expected Mid-term Review date<sup>6</sup>:</b>	
<b>Actual Mid-term review date (if already completed):</b>	24 May-30 September 2021
<b>Expected Terminal Evaluation Date<sup>7</sup>:</b>	First Quarter 2024
<b>Tracking tools (TT)/Core indicators (CI) updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)</b>	<i>[It is mandatory for projects to update the TT or CI before Mid-Term or Terminal Evaluation stage. For projects that have a planned MTR or TE in the next fiscal year, please indicate YES here and provide the updated TT or CI as Annex.] Please see annex (ii)</i>

**Overall ratings**

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

**ESS risk classification**

<b>Current ESS Risk classification:</b>	<i>Low</i>
---	------------

**Status**

<b>Implementation Status (1<sup>st</sup> PIR, 2<sup>nd</sup> PIR, etc. Final PIR):</b>	5 <sup>th</sup> PIR
--	---------------------

**Project Contacts**

<b>Contact</b>	<b>Name, Title, Division/Institution</b>	<b>E-mail</b>
<b>Project Coordinator (PC)</b>	Dr. Faizul Bari (NRM Advisor)	Faizul.Bari@fao.org
<b>Budget Holder (BH)</b>	Rolle, Florence (FAPAK)	Florence.Rolle@fao.org
<b>GEF Operational Focal Point (GEF OFP)</b>	Dr. Hamid Ali (Joint Sect MOCC)	secretary@mocc.gov.pk
<b>Lead Technical Officer (LTO)</b>	Christophe Besacier (NFO)	Christophe.Besacier@fao.org
<b>GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO)</b>	Naito, Yurie	Yurie.Naito@fao.org"

<sup>6</sup> The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2<sup>nd</sup> 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.

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

## 2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective)

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

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

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators <sup>8</sup>	Base line	Mid-term Target Mid-term Target <sup>9</sup>	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress <sup>10</sup> since project start Level (and %) at 30 June 2023	Progress rating <sup>11</sup>
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 the Chilgoza forest ecosystems	(i) # and type of relevant FLR - related policies / legislation / plans with enhanced BD identified / supported by the Child Project and progress <sup>12</sup> 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 Diamer, Chitral and SW Districts. The formulation work has been started by the Forest department of KP and Chilas (GB) and intended to complete management plans (Forest Departments in GB and KP) in third quarter of this year (as per signed Letter of Agreement). Management plan for SW is in process of final review and finalization.	S
		(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	HS (Completed)

<sup>8</sup> This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

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

<sup>10</sup> Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic co-benefits as well.

<sup>11</sup> Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory** (HS), **Satisfactory** (S), **Moderately Satisfactory** (MS), **Moderately Unsatisfactory** (MU), **Unsatisfactory** (U), and **Highly Unsatisfactory** (HU). Refer to Annex 1.

<sup>12</sup> (1) Above expectations; (2) On target; (3) Below Expectations; (4) Completed

						conducted for Forty Four persons (36 men and 8 women) professionals and key stakeholders from all the project districts.	eted in advance)
		(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. On 3 <sup>rd</sup> October, 2022 a consultative workshop on national action plan for FLR in Pakistan was organized in Peshawar. Where women actively participated. During the reported period 205 staff participated in capacity building workshops (145 Geographical Indication, 35FLR,. Etc) Detail in reporting indicator template. So far Project Build capacity of 45 stakeholders for both the design, capitalization and implementation phases of these provincial financial mechanisms in Chitral	S
<b>Outcome 2</b> 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)		Total of 29,353 ha area brought under restoration so far. 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 Diamer, Chitral and SW has been included in the LoAs and the formulation work has been started by the Forest Department GB and KP and will be completed in third quarter of this year. Sixty ANR sites covering 3,353 Ha have been established so far.	S
	(ii) # of ha of land under improved management practices (e.g.		(ii) 400 ha restored (Agro-forestry);	(ii) 1000 ha restored (Agro-forestry);		<b>1253 ha</b> area brought under Agro-forestry.	HS (exceeded)

## 2023 Project Implementation Report

	agroforestry and farm forestry)	0				
	(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	38,000 HH engaged in restoration activities.	S
	(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	20,000 HH directly benefited from the project activities.	S
	(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 575 grants: 300 sets for honey bee production, 75 grants for medicinal plants harvesting tool kits and 200 sets for fodder plots development. Target setting for home based nursery is in progress. Total of 275 grants (75 Medicinal plants harvesting tool kits and 200 fodder demo plots) distribution is completed in reported period.	S
	(vi) # of bankable projects developed & submitted on PES	0	(vi) Feasibility study for establishment of PES schemes is launched in at least two landscapes	(vi) At least two bankable projects developed by the end of TRI project	Two bankable project formulation is in process "Restoration of Dry Temperate Forest of Pakistan" and Sustainable rice production in Punjab, Pakistan	S
	(vii) tCO2eq emissions avoided/sequestered in TRI target landscapes as a direct result of TRI interventions.	0	(vii) Feasibility study for establishment of PES schemes is launched in at least two landscapes  Mid-term milestones after two/three years are not relevant for CO2  Milestone after 5 years at the end of the project implementation could be	(vii) 1,928,168 tCOeq 2 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)	To be calculated at a later stage.	S

				considered as one mid-term milestone and the tons of CO2 after 20 years should be the targets			
	<b>Outcome 3</b> 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	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 (exceeded target)
		(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)	Total of 1648 participants (1471 men and 178 females) were trained in more than 20 different capacity development events	HS (exceeded target)
		(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.	HS

## 2023 Project Implementation Report

						FPCCs signed Term of partnership (ToP) with the community and Forest Department.	(exceeded target)
		(iv) # of provincial, district and local stakeholders trained in the four selected provinces	0	(iv) Capacity assessment needs are assessed and a capacity building plan is under implementation with the support of TRI;	(iv) 2700 stakeholders (200 staff 2500 local community members and Chilgoza traders)	Total of 1648 participants including staff and stakeholders (1471 men and 178 females) were trained in more than 20 different capacity development events (Training Details are Annex Indicator 5)	S
	Outcome 4. Stakeholders equipped with new knowledge related to forest and landscape restoration of Chilgoza forest ecosystems with strengthened private and public engagement	(i) Participation in TRI Annual Knowledge Sharing events, Restoration Finance events and relevant TRI-sponsored South-South exchanges that address	0	(i)2 TRI events attended	(i)4TRI events attended by end of the project (2022)	Five 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	HS



## 2023 Project Implementation Report

	through sharing of best practices, lessons and exchanges with both the other TRI national and the global projects.	restoration and SFM issues				the project for ecosystem restoration and second TRI workshop was attended in Nairobi.	
		(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	Five M&E system (four provincial and 1 national level) 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 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.	HS (Exceeded)
		(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 )forest ecosystems)	TRI global information sharing platform established and operationalized. Project team regularly contributes to TRI global newsletter.	S

**Measures taken to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings on Section 2**

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

### 3. Implementation Progress (IP)

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

Outcomes and Outputs <sup>13</sup>	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements <sup>14</sup> (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance <sup>15</sup> in delivering outputs
<p><b>Outcome 1.1</b> 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</p>				
<p><b>Output 1.1</b> 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 approaches (e.g. ROAM) addressing both forest economic issues, biodiversity conservation concerns</p>	<p>(i)# and type of relevant FLR -related policies/ legislation / plans identified / supported by the Child Project and progress<sup>16</sup> towards adoption (Scale 1 to 4).</p>	<p>(i)4 participatory plans developed by end of project</p>	<p>A Letter of Agreement (LoA) was signed with the forest departments of KP, Sherani and GB. The management plan from the forestry departments of KP (SW and Chitral) is in process of review and finalization. GB are working on the preparation and finalization of the Chilgoza forest management plans.</p>	

<sup>13</sup>Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

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

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

and key current drivers of forest degradation.				
<p><b>Output 1.2</b> 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</p>	(ii)# of FLR assessments conducted	(ii)4 FLR assessments completed (for each pilot site)	<p>Currently there is no harmonized FLR information system. Desk review is in progress.</p> <p>Developed strategic guidelines and incentives mechanisms for effective law enforcement at local level (through community participation) concerning sustainable management of wildlife and other key biodiversity resources.</p> <p>Propose an adapted regulation on harvest and management of NTFPs in particular for cones collection and pine nuts trade and reviewed MAP/NTFP in all four region of the project and prepared draft on Medicinal and Aromatic Plans MAP/NTFP.</p>	4 FLR assessments will be completed during the end of the last quarter of last year of the project.
<p><b>Output 1.3</b> Policy and regulatory frameworks reviewed in order to promote/facilitate the use of innovative and sustainable financial mechanisms (e.g. Payment for Ecosystems Services and/or targeted funds at district level providing Incentives for Ecosystems Services) in Chilgoza forest landscapes</p>	(iii) # of women and men providing input to policy planning	(iii)Approximately 200 people providing input to policy planning with 40% women	<p>During the reported period 205 staff participated in capacity building workshops (145 Geographical Indication, 35FLR,. Etc)</p> <p>During this FY, Project Build capacity of 25 stakeholders for both the design, capitalization and implementation phases of these provincial financial mechanisms in Chitral</p>	

<b><u>Outcome 2.1</u></b>				
<p><b><u>Output 2.1</u></b> 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 + 2200 hectares under restoration practices (including 1 200 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 the preparation of sustainable forest management plans.</p> <p>ii) During reported period 1200 ha (12 sites) land under restoration practices Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) in degraded Chilgoza ecosystems;</p>	
<p><b><u>Output 2.3</u></b> 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)1000 hectares</p>	<p>Under agro forestry 300 ha (42,000 fruit and 92,000 Forest plants were distributed between Jan 2023-Feb 2023)</p>	
<p><b><u>Output 2.5</u></b> 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 2 Processing units are installed during this FY (one in Chitral and one in GB. )</p> <p>Total of 575 beneficiaries were benefitted (300 Chilgoza Harvesting tool kits and Distribution of 75 medicinal plants harvesting tool kits and 200 fodder demo plots are established.</p>	

<p><b>Output 2.6</b> 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 &amp; submitted on PES</p>	<p>(vi) One bankable project formulation is in process</p>	<p>Working on 2 bankable project (Dry temperate restoration) concept note is developed. And Sustainable rice production in Punjab, Pakistan</p>	
<p><b>Output 2.7</b> Carbon sequestration is enhanced in targeted Chilgoza forest ecosystems</p>	<p>(vii) tCO<sub>2</sub>e emissions avoided/sequestered in TRI target landscapes as a direct result of TRI interventions.</p>	<p>(vii) 400 ha (684,250 seedlings) &amp; 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>
<p><b>Outcome 3.1</b></p>				
<p><b>Output 3.1</b> 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</p>	<p>(iii) number of operational FPCCs</p>	<p>(iii) eight operational FPCCs (at least two in each of the four selected districts,)</p>	<p>14 FPCCs established and operationalized, and are engaged in protecting and management of their chilgoza forests.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>Output 3.2</b> Capacity is built for national and provincial forest managers in strategic</p>	<p>(iv) # of provincial, district and local stakeholders trained in the four selected provinces</p>	<p>(iv) 2700 stakeholders (200 staff 2500 local community members and Chilgoza traders)</p>	<p>878 stakeholders received training and participated in different capacity development workshops e.g. on use of fuel efficient stoves (FES) during the reporting period.</p>	

development of inter-sectoral forest policies and programs				
<b>Outcome 4.1</b>				
<b>Output 4.1</b> Monitoring and evaluation framework is developed for the TRI child project in Pakistan	(i) Participation in TRI Annual Knowledge Sharing events, Restoration Finance events and relevant TRI-sponsored South-South exchanges that address restoration and SFM issues.	(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	
<b>Output 4.2</b> 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.
<b>Output 4.3</b> 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.
<b>Output 4.4</b> Knowledge generation via targeted applied	(iv) # of sharing knowledge events/tools on forest landscape information	(iv) 1 study on observed dieback to understand	1 in each targeted region (total of 4)	Completed.

<p>research actions on Sustainable Management of Chilgoza forest ecosystems</p>	<p>between districts at provincial level and between provinces in Pakistan</p>	<p>better tree mortality issues in Chilgoza forests. Valuation of the key Chilgoza ecosystem products, services and functions &amp; 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>		
---	--	--	--	--



## 4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

**Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcomes of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR (max 400 words)**

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 4 work plan by the Project Steering Committee in January 2023, to ensure smooth progress towards achieving project objectives and facilitate implementation, year 4 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 16 months. Implementation has started under all four Outcomes.

**Provincial Management Committee Meeting** was held in 2022 and chaired by Secretary Forest and Wildlife Balochistan, Kp and GB. Recommendation of PMC minutes was recorded and was presented in PSC in Jan 2023. (PSC 2022 was held in first week of January 2023).

### 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:

- **Total of fourteen Chilgoza Forest Conservation and Protection Committees (CFPC)** 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 mechanism to divert the pressure from the natural forests. The project has **1,011,655 ha of forest** and **119,397 fruit plants covering 1,253 ha** area under agroforestry.
- The project has established **60 ANR sites** covering an area of **3,353 ha**. Due to the grazing exclusion by the CFPC, around **11 million seedlings** have emerged. This is a good contribution to the 10 billion tree project target.
- The project has prepared a **forest management and utilization plan** covering 26,000 ha 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. A total of 60 stakeholders are trained on PES.
- The project conducted two GIS based training using the FAO tool: **Collect Earth** to set the baseline for the forestry resources. Around 50 staff from the forest departments of all the provinces were imparted this training.
- Project organize Consultative workshop on Development of National Action Plan for forest and landscapes restoration in Pakistan (Total 30 participants participated in the event.) and Geographical Indication of Pine Nuts (National and District Level), where total of 145 participants participated in all the events.
- **Cone collection surveys** were conducted in 2022, which showed that **1,225 metric tons** of chilgoza was produced during the year 2022 and generated around **Rs 3,625 Million (Approximate 12 Million USD)** 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.

- **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).
- Four **Bio briquete tools** (Chitral) and 4 **Pellet making machines** were handed over to Forest departments of SW, Chitral (KP), Zhib (Balochistan) and Chilas (GB).
- **Total 7 chilgoza processing units are installed and functional** (1 in South Waziristan, 2 in Chitral, 2 in Sherani, and 2 in Chilas, Gilgit Baltistan) while 7 units are in process of procurement and will be used for next season. Remaining four will be purchase in year 4. These units include Grading Machines, washer, dryer, roaster and packing machines. This year **1108 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 **13 units** have been procured based on the recommendations of the provincial forest departments.
- Under small grants Community identified four main key areas for improvement of their livelihood, Rhode Grass Demo Plots, Honeybee Keeping, Medicinal Plants harvesting techniques (Provision of tool kits & techniques). A total of **275 grants** (75 medicinal plants harvesting tool kits and 200 fodder demo plots) are distributed among beneficiaries during the reported period.
- Construction of **four community training centers** in SW, Chitral, Sherani and Chilas is in progress.
- During May 2022, the fire incident took place in one of our project implementation Forest area in Sherani. Project provide technical support to the Forest Department of Balochistan in controlling the forest **fire incident in Sherani** and handed over tools and prepared forest fire damage assessment report and recovery plan.

### ***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.

	<b>FY2023 Development Objective rating<sup>17</sup></b>	<b>FY2023 Implementation Progress rating<sup>18</sup></b>	<b>Comments/reasons<sup>19</sup> justifying the ratings for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period</b>
<b>Project Manager / Coordinator</b>	<b>Highly satisfactory</b>	<b>Highly satisfactory</b>	<i>Ratings/Comments 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>
<b>Budget Holder</b>	<b>Highly satisfactory</b>	<b>Highly satisfactory</b>	<i>Ratings/comments 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>
<b>GEF Operational Focal Point<sup>20</sup></b>	<b>Highly satisfactory</b>	<b>Highly satisfactory</b>	<i>Ratings/comments The project is running smoothly and the key outputs achieved so far are showing the impact on the climate change and local livelihoods. 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.</i>

<sup>17</sup> **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.

<sup>18</sup> **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.

<sup>19</sup> Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

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

<b>Lead Technical Officer<sup>21</sup></b>	<b>Satisfactory</b>	<b>Satisfactory</b>	<p><i>Ratings/comments</i></p> <p><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 last year and most of them were properly implemented during the period 2022-2023. Good practices and lessons learned of this project should be prepared this year to allow to give more visibility to this successful project both in the context of TRI (final conference to be held in November 2023 in Tanzania) and in the context of the UN decade on Ecosystem Restoration. It will allow to provide relevant content during the final evaluation to be implemented by end of June 2024</i></p>
<b>GTO</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<p><i>The project made solid progress reaching most of the targets. As the project team consolidates the good practices and lessons learned in preparation for terminal evaluation and project completion, it is important to plan dissemination activities in advance. Look forward to providing support for the terminal evaluation and visiting the project sites in 2024.</i></p>

<sup>21</sup> The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

## 5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

*This section is under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)*

Please describe the progress made to comply 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. Please indicate if new 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
<b>ESS 1: Natural Resource Management</b>				
<b>ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats</b>				
<b>ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</b>				
<b>ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</b>				
<b>ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management</b>				
<b>ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement</b>				
<b>ESS 7: Decent Work</b>				
<b>ESS 8: Gender Equality</b>				
<b>ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage</b>				
<b>New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY</b>				

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate:

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

<i>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.</i>

<sup>22</sup> **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit ([Esm-unit@fao.org](mailto:Esm-unit@fao.org)) should be contacted. The project shall prepare or amend an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or other ESS instruments and management tools based on the new risk classification (please refer to page 13 <https://www.fao.org/3/cb9870en/cb9870en.pdf> )

## 6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified during the 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 <sup>23</sup>	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		<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Local NGOs also have access to the area, and will contribute to the smooth implementation of the project.</p> <p>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.</p>	The project has been successfully undertaken a number of missions, including five 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	

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

	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>23</sup>	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		<p>Project implementation activities include targeted capacity building and training to government institutions and partners, extension departments, communities, and other forest stakeholders.</p> <p>Implementation is involving targeted FAO Forest technical department and TRI services, which may be supported by performance-based incentives.</p>	<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 <sup>23</sup>	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		<p>Mitigating forest destruction, protecting forest ecosystem flows, and building the resilience and sustainability of communities is central to the project.</p> <p>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>	<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 <sup>23</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
	Local households are risk-averse, resist shifts from timber to biodiversity conservation/sustainable use			<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>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.</p>	
	Natural disasters, extreme weather fluctuations (Fire, drought, floods, landslides)	Medium		<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	

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

FY2022 rating	FY2023 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2023 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>
<b>Recommendation 1:</b> 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.	The proposed action was approved by the project steering committee (PSC). The proposed extension through 30 June 2024 was endorsed by.
<b>Recommendation 2:</b> 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.	The project engaged with the monitoring and evaluation unit of FAO Pakistan to revise the result matrix. The staff of the Monitoring unit is revising the result matrix and will be finalized by the 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2024.
<b>Recommendation 3:</b> 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.	The GEF Chilghoza Project is using the information system of FAO Pakistan and contributes regularly to TRI.
<b>Recommendation 4:</b> Identify and adopt a more effective gender strategy, to ensure the specific needs and aspirations of women and other vulnerable groups are monitored.	Two female staff have been engaged for the implementation of gender strategy. Staff conducted FGDs with women of the targeted regions. Women's are naturally integrate women throughout the project activities i.e. chilghoza cone and medicinal plants harvesting, plantation of fruit and forest plants, establishment of home based nurseries, Provision fuel efficient stoves and gasifiers among them etc so as to amplify their role in the formal chains, including in the value addition nodes. Supporting specific entrepreneurial activities e.g. small grants that have a comparative advantage for women as well as in future will help to established Women Entrepreneur and Community Groups and facilitating and supporting the employability and entrepreneurship capacity of rural women and youth.
<b>Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please summarize</b>	We are working on the sustainability plan and exit strategy and will submit before 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2023. To be developed by 31 Dec 2023

## 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 Guidelines<sup>24</sup>. 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><b>Outcome 2:</b> 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 &gt;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: 30 June 2024 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>		4th PSC and Provincial Forest Departments
Executing Entity	N/A		
Executing Entity Category	N/A		
Minor project objective change	N/A		
Safeguards	N/A		
Risk analysis	N/A		
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	N/A		

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

Co-financing	N/A		
Location of project activity	N/A		
Other minor project amendment (define)	N/A		

## 9. Stakeholders' Engagement

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

Stakeholder name	Type of partnership	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
<b>Government institutions</b>			
Ministry of Climate Change, Office of the Inspector General	Strategic oversight,, Progress Monitoring and Quality Assurance.	The Ministry of Climate Change oversees inter-provincial coordination of forestry-related matters. It is also responsible for UN REDD and, in consultation with the provincial forest departments, prepares policy, strategy and action plan for sustainable forest management. The fulfillment of international obligations on various treaties related to the environment is also one of the main responsibilities of this Ministry. The Project Steering Committee will be constituted under the Ministry of Climate Change, with membership from the participating provincial/regional forest departments. The Ministry will also support institutional coordination contributing to inter-sectoral planning and actions reducing pressures from competing for land uses in the wider landscape and lead institutional reforms for SFM planning, collaborative management and related measures advancing land tenure, Chilgoza ecosystem resource accountability, etc. Where possible, the Ministry will mainstream and operationalize project models and knowledge within national and provincial policy and planning.	No specific challenge faced.
Provincial/Regional Forest Departments	Project implementation and oversight	Provincial and Regional Forest departments guide day to day project management and will ensure inter-agency coordination for SFM at the provincial level. The development and implementation of forestry management plans (and other developmental planning) is their responsibility, and they will lead	No such challenge faced.

		this work alongside other departments to promote integrated provincial policy, planning, and budget processes.	
<b>NGOs<sup>25</sup></b>			
Chilgoza forest conservation committees	Priority setting and support and implementation and project implementation	Local civil society organizations have been and will continue to inform project formulation and help to facilitate the involvement of communities in this project.	No such issue faced.
<b>Private sector entities</b>			
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.	No such issue faced.
<b>Others<sup>26</sup></b>			
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.	No such issue faced.
Local smallholder communities living in or around the Chilgoza forests	Project implementation and forest conservation	Local subsistence farmers are the main stakeholders of the project. As key target beneficiaries, local farmers/herders, their communities, and interest groups will actively participate in Chilgoza conservation and restoration, as well as related livelihood, awareness, and community-based activities. At this level, Chilgoza Forests Protection and Conservation Committees will be organised representing the various	No such issue faced.

<sup>25</sup> Non-government organizations

<sup>26</sup> 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



		segments of the community. These committees will 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.	
<b><i>New stakeholders identified</i></b>			

## 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 entire family members work and the income is spent on 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's 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 before 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. Involvement and motivation of community elders and youth is utilised to support 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	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. Pine Nuts harvesting tools. Besides market dealing, most of the

		harvesting procedures are done by women, within their home boundaries.
b) improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	Imparting project relevant trainings for both men and women. Conduct FGD in each of main valley by male facilitator of project, emphasising the importance of women's role in community, as the area is male dominant and they prefer to listen to men to realise the role of women in society.
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 direct access to women in most conservative areas, two female staff members were hired to work in Sherani and Islamabad. 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	Yes	Success story will be reflected at the end of 2023 as brouchers

### 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>	
<p>Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.</p>	<p>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>
<p>Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges <b>this year.</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.</p>	<p>Photos: <a href="https://www.flickr.com/photos/151373913@N04/albums/72157713827670436">https://www.flickr.com/photos/151373913@N04/albums/72157713827670436</a>  <a href="http://www.fao.org/in-action/forest-landscape-restoration-mechanism/resources/detail/en/c/1258037/">http://www.fao.org/in-action/forest-landscape-restoration-mechanism/resources/detail/en/c/1258037/</a></p>
<p>Please provide links to</p>	<p><a href="http://www.fao.org/in-action/forest-landscape-restoration-mechanism/resources/detail/en/c/1272916/">http://www.fao.org/in-action/forest-landscape-restoration-mechanism/resources/detail/en/c/1272916/</a></p>

related website, social media account	<a href="http://newsletters.fao.org/q/16vqwx56ezp/wv">http://newsletters.fao.org/q/16vqwx56ezp/wv</a> <a href="https://www.dailyparliamenttimes.com/2020/09/15/chilgoza-harvest-season-begins-in-koh-e-sulaiman-fao-distributes-toolkits/#.YMrg8vkzaUI">https://www.dailyparliamenttimes.com/2020/09/15/chilgoza-harvest-season-begins-in-koh-e-sulaiman-fao-distributes-toolkits/#.YMrg8vkzaUI</a> <a href="https://www.dailyparliamenttimes.com/2020/09/30/promotion-of-agro-forestry-stressed-pine-nuts-processing-unit-inaugurated/#.YMrgovkzaUI">https://www.dailyparliamenttimes.com/2020/09/30/promotion-of-agro-forestry-stressed-pine-nuts-processing-unit-inaugurated/#.YMrgovkzaUI</a>
Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.	<a href="https://www.dawn.com/news/1583281/fao-sets-up-chilgoza-processing-units-in-diamer-zhob">https://www.dawn.com/news/1583281/fao-sets-up-chilgoza-processing-units-in-diamer-zhob</a> <a href="https://m.facebook.com/watch/?v=358874805456162&amp;_rdr">https://m.facebook.com/watch/?v=358874805456162&amp;_rdr</a> <a href="https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/725404-fao-installs-chilgoza-processing-unit-at-diamer-zhob">https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/725404-fao-installs-chilgoza-processing-unit-at-diamer-zhob</a> <a href="https://tribune.com.pk/epaper/news/Karachi/2020-09-30/ZjFIZWZhYzQ5M2M3OGNkZGNkZmI3NjQwMGE5MWM3OGluanBlZw%3D%3D">https://tribune.com.pk/epaper/news/Karachi/2020-09-30/ZjFIZWZhYzQ5M2M3OGNkZGNkZmI3NjQwMGE5MWM3OGluanBlZw%3D%3D</a> <a href="https://world-news-monitor.com/climate/2020/10/05/fao-sets-up-chilgoza-processing-units-in-diamer-zhob">https://world-news-monitor.com/climate/2020/10/05/fao-sets-up-chilgoza-processing-units-in-diamer-zhob</a> <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iGVn2iptX5U">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iGVn2iptX5U</a> <a href="https://en.baaghitv.com/fao-installs-chilgoza-processing-unit-at-chilas-diamer-in-gilgit-baltistan/">https://en.baaghitv.com/fao-installs-chilgoza-processing-unit-at-chilas-diamer-in-gilgit-baltistan/</a> <a href="https://profit.pakistantoday.com.pk/2020/09/29/fao-inaugurates-pine-nut-processing-unit-in-diamer/">https://profit.pakistantoday.com.pk/2020/09/29/fao-inaugurates-pine-nut-processing-unit-in-diamer/</a> <a href="https://www.app.com.pk/national/fao-installs-chilgoza-processing-unit-at-chilas-diamer-in-gilgit-baltistan/">https://www.app.com.pk/national/fao-installs-chilgoza-processing-unit-at-chilas-diamer-in-gilgit-baltistan/</a> <a href="https://www.urdupoint.com/en/agriculture/fao-installs-chilgoza-processing-unit-at-chil-1042591.html">https://www.urdupoint.com/en/agriculture/fao-installs-chilgoza-processing-unit-at-chil-1042591.html</a> <a href="https://islamabadpost.com.pk/fao-installs-chilgoza-processing-unit-at-diamer-gilgit-baltistan-and-zhob-balochistan/">https://islamabadpost.com.pk/fao-installs-chilgoza-processing-unit-at-diamer-gilgit-baltistan-and-zhob-balochistan/</a> <a href="https://dnanews.com.pk/fao-installs-chilgoza-processing-unit-diamer-gilgit-baltistan-zhob-balochistan/">https://dnanews.com.pk/fao-installs-chilgoza-processing-unit-diamer-gilgit-baltistan-zhob-balochistan/</a> <a href="https://pk.news/2020/09/29/fao-installs-chilgoza-processing-unit-in-chile-diamer-in-gilgit-baltistan/">https://pk.news/2020/09/29/fao-installs-chilgoza-processing-unit-in-chile-diamer-in-gilgit-baltistan/</a> <a href="https://www.dailyparliamenttimes.com/2020/09/30/promotion-of-agro-forestry-stressed-pine-nuts-processing-unit-inaugurated/#.X3ViNGgzY2x">https://www.dailyparliamenttimes.com/2020/09/30/promotion-of-agro-forestry-stressed-pine-nuts-processing-unit-inaugurated/#.X3ViNGgzY2x</a> <a href="https://web.facebook.com/IndyUrdu/posts/899433344180261">https://web.facebook.com/IndyUrdu/posts/899433344180261</a> <a href="https://www.independenturdu.com/node/60471?utm_medium=Social&amp;utm_source=Facebook#Echobox=1613877171">https://www.independenturdu.com/node/60471?utm_medium=Social&amp;utm_source=Facebook#Echobox=1613877171</a> <a href="https://www.dailyparliamenttimes.com/2021/03/05/fao-forest-deptt-improving-livelihood-through-the-pine-forest-restoration/#.YMrhSvkzaUk">https://www.dailyparliamenttimes.com/2021/03/05/fao-forest-deptt-improving-livelihood-through-the-pine-forest-restoration/#.YMrhSvkzaUk</a> <a href="http://www.fao.org/pakistan/news/detail-events/en/c/1379240/">http://www.fao.org/pakistan/news/detail-events/en/c/1379240/</a> <a href="https://www.dailyparliamenttimes.com/2021/04/17/120000-trees-planted-to-enhance-forest-cover-improve-value-chain/#.YMrf2_kzaUI">https://www.dailyparliamenttimes.com/2021/04/17/120000-trees-planted-to-enhance-forest-cover-improve-value-chain/#.YMrf2_kzaUI</a> <a href="https://www.voadeewanews.com/a/baluchistan-pine-trees-restoration-project-/5628174.html">https://www.voadeewanews.com/a/baluchistan-pine-trees-restoration-project-/5628174.html</a> <a href="https://www.fao.org/in-action/forest-landscape-restoration-mechanism/resources/detail/en/c/1272916/">https://www.fao.org/in-action/forest-landscape-restoration-mechanism/resources/detail/en/c/1272916/</a> <p>“It always doubles when you invest in nature.” A Success Story from Community based assisted natural regenerations in Chilgoza Forests Chitral, Pakistan ( success story)</p> <a href="https://www.iucn.org/news/restoration-initiative/202111/restoration-initiative-a-pakistan-story">https://www.iucn.org/news/restoration-initiative/202111/restoration-initiative-a-pakistan-story</a> <p>A Success Story from Chilgoza Forest Protection &amp; Conservation Committees in Chilgoza Forests Landscape, Pakistan- success story</p>

	<p>“Community rules and regulations for collecting chilgoza cones from the community forests of Pakistan”  <a href="https://www.fao.org/in-action/forest-landscape-restoration-mechanism/our-work/countries/pakistan/ru/">https://www.fao.org/in-action/forest-landscape-restoration-mechanism/our-work/countries/pakistan/ru/</a>  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/embed/1SknZ0qj7A0">https://www.youtube.com/embed/1SknZ0qj7A0</a> <a href="https://www.fao.org/in-action/forest-landscape-restoration-mechanism/resources/detail/en/c/1185652/">https://www.fao.org/in-action/forest-landscape-restoration-mechanism/resources/detail/en/c/1185652/</a>  <a href="https://www.dawn.com/news/1691860?ref=whatsapp">https://www.dawn.com/news/1691860?ref=whatsapp</a></p>
<p>indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point’s name and contact details</p>	<p>SHARIQ AZIZ LASHARI SENIOR COMMUNICATION ASSOCIATE at FAO Pakistan, <a href="mailto:Shariq.Lashari@fao.org">Shariq.Lashari@fao.org</a>,</p>

## 12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

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

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

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

N/A



### 13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing <sup>27</sup>	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing <sup>28</sup>	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2023	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
Recipient Country Government,	Government of Balochistan Forestry and Wildlife Department PD 10 BTTAP	In kind	5,692,060	520,000	800,000	4,743,383
Recipient Country Government,	Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Forestry, Environment and Wildlife Department (Chitral and South Waziristan)	In kind	11,924,120	550,000	1,500,000	4,743,383
Recipient Country Government,	Government of Gilgit Baltistan Forestry and wildlife Department GB	In Kind	5,962,060	280,000	200,000	948,677
		<b>TOTAL</b>	23,578,240	1,350,000	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?**

<sup>27</sup>Sources of Co-financing may include: GEF Agency, Donor Agency, Recipient Country Government, Private Sector, Civil Society Organization, Beneficiaries, Other.

<sup>28</sup>Grant, Loan, Equity Investment, Guarantee, In-Kind, Public Investment, Other (please refer to the *Guidelines on co-financing* for definitions

[https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF\\_FI\\_GN\\_01\\_Cofinancing\\_Guidelines\\_2018.pdf](https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF_FI_GN_01_Cofinancing_Guidelines_2018.pdf)

## Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

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

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

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

**Annex 2.**

**GEO LOCATION INFORMATION**

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as [OpenStreetMap](#) or [GeoNames](#) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking [here](#)

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID	Location & Activity Description

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate.