



1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Asia Pacific
Country (ies):	Pakistan
Project Title:	Reversing deforestation and degradation in high conservation value Chilgoza 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:	48 months

Milestone Dates:

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	25 April 2018
Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE ¹ :	25 April 2018

¹ as per FPMIS

Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) ²	24 April 2022
Actual Implementation End Date ³ :	

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	3,978,440
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc ⁴ :	24,000,000
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2019 (USD m):	188,747
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2019 ⁵	183,000

Review and Evaluation

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee:	May 7 th 2019
Mid-term Review or Evaluation Date planned (if applicable):	NA
Mid-term review/evaluation actual:	NA
Mid-term review or evaluation due in	No

² In case of a project extension.

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

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

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

coming fiscal year (July 2019 – June 2020).	
Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2019 – June 2020).	No
Terminal Evaluation Date Actual:	NA
Tracking tools/ Core indicators required ⁶	No

Ratings

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

Status

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

Project Contacts

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

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
Development objective: Local livelihoods improved through the increased productivity and enhanced services and functions of the Chilgoza ecosystem in Pakistan						
Project Objective: To contribute to the restoration, protection and sustainable management of Chilgoza pine forests to provide global	(i) # of ha of Chilgoza pine forests managed under “Sustainable Management Plans”	Low. Exact figure to be established during inception phase	(i) 10 000 ha of Chilgoza pine forests managed under “Sustainable Management Plans”	(i) 30 000 ha of Chilgoza pine forests managed under “Sustainable Management Plans”		N/A
	(ii) Tons of CO2 sequestered through direct project interventions (calculated for the 34,400 ha)	0	(ii) Mid-term milestones after two/three years are not relevant for CO2	(ii) Total of 2,782,420tCO2eq sequestered from the 34,400 ha		N/A

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

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

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

environmental benefits as well as enhance resilience and livelihoods of local stakeholders in Pakistan	(iii) Value of economic benefits to local communities delivered by SFM/FLR practices	0; detailed baseline to be established during inception phase	(iii) 20 USD (10 Million US \$ per year in the four selected provinces/regions)	(iii) 40 USD (10 Million US \$ per year in the four selected provinces/regions)		N/A
	(iv) # of direct beneficiaries benefitting from the project (disaggregated by gender)	0	(iv) TBC	(iv) 350,000 beneficiaries (10 percent women) (calculation based on 7 individuals per household, 50 000 HH)		N/A
	(v) Value of resources flowing into Restoration	0	(v) TBC	(v) TBC		The target will be defined as a result of outcome 2 activities
	Objective(s): To contribute to the restoration, protection and sustainable management of Chilgoza pine forests to provide global environmental benefits as well as enhance resilience and livelihoods of local stakeholders in Pakistan					
Outcome 1: National and provincial FLR policies and legal frameworks are strengthened and implemented with efforts aiming at	(i) # of participatory FLR supportive policies/legislations/plans identified/developed /strengthened;	0	(i) 2 participatory FLR supportive policies/legislations/plans identified/developed/strengthened ;	(i) 5 participatory FLR supportive policies/legislations/plans identified/developed/strengthened;	- Based on the discussions held with provincial forest secretaries and MoCC ¹⁰ the work related to the relevant FLR	S

¹⁰ Ministry of Climate Change

<p>maximizing the provision of the multiple goods and services provided by the Chilgoza forest ecosystems</p>	<p>(ii) # of FLR assessments conducted;</p>	0	<p>(ii) 2 FLR assessment conducted;</p>	<p>(ii) 4 FLR assessments conducted;</p>	<p>policy/legislation/framework review and development shifted to Year 2 of the work plan while Year 1 will focus on planning field activities.</p>
	<p>(iii) # of women and men providing input to participatory policy planning;</p>	0	<p>(iii) At least 200 people providing input to policy planning with 10 percent women;</p>	<p>(iii) At least 400 per year (with 10 percent women);</p>	<p>- Letter of Agreement with IUCN for ROAM and FLR plans exercise is in final stages of approval.</p>
	<p>(iv) # of policy/regulatory frameworks/strategies reviewed/strengthened with regards to the use of innovative and sustainable financial mechanisms (e.g. PES);</p>	0	<p>(iv) 2 policy/regulatory frameworks/strategies reviewed/strengthened with regards to the use of innovative and sustainable financial mechanisms (e.g. PES);</p>	<p>(iv) 4 policy/regulatory frameworks/strategies reviewed/strengthened with regards to the use of innovative and sustainable financial mechanisms (e.g. PES);</p>	<p>- 5 inception workshops conducted, one at national and 1 each at target district levels. These events contributed to the increased awareness about the forest degradation and</p>

	(v) # of local stakeholders skilled in design and implementation schemes of PES;	0	(v) 40 local stakeholders skilled in design and implementation schemes of PES;	(v) 80 local stakeholders skilled in design and implementation schemes of PES;	appreciation related initiatives for forest landscape restoration.	
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 sustainable management plans developed;	0	(i) 2 sustainable management plans developed;	(i) 4 sustainable management plans developed;	- The core areas/valleys have been selected for direct intervention based on agreed selection criteria.	S
	(ii) # of ha of land restored under Assisted Natural Regeneration in degraded Chilgoza ecosystems;	0	(ii) 1 800 ha restored (Assisted Natural Regeneration);	(ii) 3 600 ha restored (Assisted Natural Regeneration);	- The sites for assisted nature regeneration have been identified, which are 1800 hectares.	
	(iii) # of ha of land restored under agroforestry in degraded Chilgoza ecosystems;	0	(iii) 400 ha restored (agroforestry);	(iii) 800 ha restored (agroforestry);	- Two forest and landscape restoration plans will be prepared for	
	(iv) # of households	0	(iv) At least 2,000	(iv) At least 5,000		

	<p>engaged in restoration programs at different levels;</p> <p>(v) # of small grants at district and provincial levels given out to support alternative livelihoods;</p> <p>(vi) # of bankable projects developed on PES;</p> <p>(vii) # of value chain units strengthened/established;</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>households engaged in restoration practices (20 percent women);</p> <p>(v) 20;</p> <p>(vi) Feasibility study for establishment of PES schemes is launched in at least two landscapes;</p> <p>(vii) 2 value chain units strengthened/developed;</p>	<p>households with (20 percent women);</p> <p>(v) 60 (15 small grants in each of 4 target districts given out);</p> <p>(vi) At least two bankable projects developed;</p> <p>(vii) 4 value chain units strengthened/developed ;</p>	<p>initiating scientific management and restoration of the target areas. In this regard preliminary discussion with forest departments and IUCN has taken place.</p> <p>- The related communities organization for core area management have been identified which will be transformed into the forest protection and conservation committees. Preliminary meetings with local beneficiary communities have also been started regarding forest</p>	
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					<p>protection and conservation through introduction of grazing exclusion for supporting assisted nature regeneration.</p> <p>- Representatives from the local communities have been identified to work as members of national steering committee.</p>	
<p>Outcome 3: Chilgoza Forest Protection and Conservation Committees (FPCCs) operational, with strengthened capacities of provincial, district and local stakeholders to</p>	<p>(i) # of cross-sectoral mechanisms and other relevant frameworks established/strengthened;</p> <p>(ii) # of capacity building events at local/</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>(i) At least one cross-sectoral mechanism is initiated in each of the 4 target areas;</p> <p>(ii) At least 5 capacity building events involving</p>	<p>(i) At least one cross-sectoral mechanism is operational in each of the 4 target areas;</p> <p>(ii) At least 10 capacity building events involving both men and women is</p>	<p>- Chilgoza forest protection and conservation committees FPCCS have been identified and will be notified soon by the Forest Department.</p> <p>- Training provided to</p>	S

implement participatory Sustainable Forest Management	district/provincial levels organized; (iii) # of operational FPCCs; (iv) # of provincial, district and local stakeholders trained in the four selected provinces;	0 (FPCCs capacity assessment need to be done during the inception phase of TRI); 0 (Capacity assessment needs to be done during the inception phase of TRI);	both men and women is organized; (iii) 10 operational FPCCs (at least one in each of the four selected districts); (iv) Capacity assessment needs are assessed and a capacity building plan is under implementation with the support of TRI;	organized; (iii) 15 operational FPCCs (at least two in each of the four selected districts); (iv) 800 stakeholders (200 staff 600 local community members and Chilgoza traders);	25 staff of one of the provincial forest department staff (Gilgit Baltistan) in nursery raising and agroforestry. A number of meetings with the provincial forest department staff and local communities conducted leading to awareness about FLR.	
Outcome 4: Stakeholders equipped with new knowledge related to forest and landscape	(i) # of attended TRI Annual Knowledge Sharing events, Restoration Finance events and relevant	0	(i) 2 TRI events attended;	(i) 4 TRI events attended;	- Project coordinator and M&E officer participated in the first annual TRI event organised by IUCN,	S

<p>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</p>	<p>TRI-sponsored South-South exchanges;</p> <p>(ii) # of monitoring systems established: providing relevant information to managers both at national, provincial and district levels;</p> <p>(iii) # of TRI knowledge products (ecosystem assessment reports, guidelines for PES, guidelines for Gender, leaflets, newsletters, case studies, etc.) developed and disseminated through relevant knowledge platforms both at provincial,</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>(ii) Four monitoring systems (one for each pilot district) feeding to one comprehensive system;</p> <p>(iii) At least five knowledge products developed and disseminated on relevant issues for SFM/FLR of Chilgoza forest ecosystems;</p>	<p>(ii) Four monitoring systems (one for each pilot district) feeding to one comprehensive system;</p> <p>(iii) At least ten products developed and disseminated on relevant issues for SFM/FLR of Chilgoza forest ecosystems;</p>	<p>FAO and UNEP in Naivasha, Kenya. The team took part in the discussion related to harmonised tools and methodologies for FLR, and experience and good practice sharing.</p> <p>- During the reporting period FAO has also produced a short video on Chilgoza project for wider audience.</p> <p>- FAO Pakistan plans to conduct ROAM exercise and payment for ecosystem services (PES) trainings in later part of the year. FAO Pakistan is also</p>	
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	<p>national and global levels;</p> <p>(iv) # of sharing knowledge events/tools on forest landscape information between districts at provincial level and between provinces in Pakistan;</p>	0	<p>(iv) 1 (Project website and information system operational);</p>	<p>(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);</p>	<p>planning to arrange a joint event in China between Pakistan and Myanmar and China teams on PES.</p> <p>- FAO in later part of 2019 will arrange capacity building training focusing on technical skills for project implementation.</p> <p>Chilgoza project team will participate in this second TRI event scheduled for autumn 2019.</p>	
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Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU rating ¹¹

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

¹¹ To be completed by Budget Holder and the Lead Technical Officer

2. Progress in Generating Project Outputs

Outputs ¹²	Expected completion date ¹³	Achievements at each PIR ¹⁴					Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance ¹⁵ or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 st PIR	2 nd PIR	3 rd PIR	4 th PIR	5 th PIR		
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 approaches (e.g. ROAM) addressing both forest economic issues, biodiversity conservation concerns and key current drivers of forest degradation.)	June 2020	Activities to start in July 2019					5%	

¹² Outputs as described in the project logframe or in any updated project revision. In case of project revision resulted from a mid-term review please modify the output accordingly or leave the cells in blank and add the new outputs in the table explaining the variance in the comments section.

¹³ As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

¹⁴ Please use the same unity of measures of the project indicators, as much as possible. Please be extremely synthetic (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

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

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		No activities in Year 1					0%	
Output 1.3: 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	June 2020	Activities to start in July 2019.					5%	
Output 2.1: Chilgoza Forest multifunctional Management Plans based on cross-sectoral approaches including restoration, biodiversity conservation and sustainable production / livelihood options are	June 2021	No activities in Year 1. Activities to start in July 2019.					0%	

prepared for each of the four selected districts								
Output 2.2: Good practices for sustainable management of Chilgoza pine forests are promoted in the targeted districts of the four provinces with at least ten different forest communities	June 2021	No activities in Year 1. Activities to start in July 2019.					0%	
Output 2.3: Assisted Natural Regeneration and Agroforestry actions are implemented in Chilgoza forest ecosystems	June 2022	Work has been initiated, target areas have been identified and consultation with local stakeholders is on for implementation.					10%	
Output 2.4: NTFPs are sustainably managed and producing increased incomes for local stakeholders through promotion of value chain development in the targeted Chilgoza forest landscapes	June 2021	150 sets of tools are being purchased in order to improve the cone collection in the upcoming September					10%	
Output 2.5: Alternative livelihoods opportunities are increased for local residents	June 2022	No activities in Year 1.					0%	
Output 2.6. An enabling environment is created for future implementation of PES schemes in	June 2022	No activities in Year 1. Activities to start in July 2019.					0%	

Chilgoza ecosystems (Payment for Ecosystem Services)								
Output 2.7: Carbon sequestration is enhanced in targeted Chilgoza forest ecosystems	June 2022	No activities in Year 1.					0%	
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	June 2020	FPCCs have been identified and will be notified soon.					5%	
Output 3.2: Capacity is built for national and provincial, district forest managers in strategic development of inter-sectoral forest policies and programs	June 2020	Capacity development has been conducted for the Gilgit Baltistan forest department staff in nursery raising and agroforestry.					10%	
Output 3.3: Capacity is built/strengthened at provincial, district and local stakeholders on sustainable forest management practices	June 2020	After conducting the ROAM exercise and the baseline survey, training needs will be assessed at different levels. Training to					5%	

		the cone collectors is also planned after the procurement of tools and equipment. Training on PES and ROAM to be organised in the later part of 2019.					
Output 4.1: Monitoring and evaluation framework is developed for the TRI child project in Pakistan	June 2020	The key indicators for the TRI M&E framework have been identified and further work will continue in 2019. Pakistan also has developed an internal M&E framework which will be used to continuously monitor project implementation and reporting.				15%	
Output 4.2: Communication, awareness raising and knowledge management at the local, provincial, national and global levels on Chilgoza forest ecosystems	June 2022	The video highlighting the major work under the Chilgoza project has been prepared and shared globally to raise awareness the significance of Chilgoza forest to communities in				15%	

		Pakistan and at large. Five inception workshops conducted with participation from a variety of stakeholders including government, private sector and community. This brought awareness regarding FLR in general public and policy makers. Project flyer has been prepared and distributed widely at district, province, national and global level.					
Output 4.3: Lessons sharing and aggregation of progress and experiences at local, provincial (district/provincial), national and global levels	June 2022	Lessons learnt from the Chilgoza project will be preliminary shared in the upcoming annual TRI event in Rome scheduled for October, organised by FAO.					5%
Output 4.4. Knowledge generation via targeted applied research actions on Sustainable Management of Chilgoza forest ecosystems	June 2022	Activities related to ROAM and PES will be instrumental in achieving this Output. ROAM and PES exercises will begin in year					0%

		2.							
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Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on project implementation.

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

Max 200 words:

The project steering committee was established on April 5, 2019, and its first meeting was held on May 7, 2019. Initially this Committee was supposed to happen in October/November 2018 but changes within the governmental partners delayed the initially planned schedule. In this meeting, the year 1 work plan was approved. The SC decided to focus first on field activities and to tackle the policy activities later. Since then the implementation of the project started. However, before the approval of the work plan, a number of preparatory activities have been completed, which were essential for the smooth implementation of the project. The PMU staff was recruited, and orientation about the project provided. Five project inception workshops were conducted, one at Federal level and one each at four target districts. These workshops provided good opportunity to discuss with stakeholders regarding the key features of the project and the project implementation strategy defining the relative role and responsibilities. In addition, several meetings and discussions were held with policy makers and local communities' organizations including women organizations.

In order to take the advantage of the Chilgoza cone collection and related production in year 1, baseline data was taken for all four targeted sites. The Forest department staff (25 staff) was trained in forest nurseries raising and forest protection and conservation. 20 valleys have been selected for direct interventions of the project under a set of selection criteria. The related forest conservation and protection committee have also been identified to work as key partners in the implementation. The assisted regeneration sites have also been identified and endorsed by the Forest departments, where grazing exclusions will be made with the support of the local communities. The cone collection and further processing is a key element of the value chain development. In this regard, the project has already initiated the procurement process and will be able to deliver 150 sets of tools before the cone collection period in the upcoming September. Procurement for the chilgoza processing unit is also on the way.

In terms of partnership settings, the project has also completed the discussion on LOA with IUCN for FLR planning. The LOA is in the final stages of the approval process. Similarly, a Letter of Intent has been signed with the Forest department of Gilgit-Baltistan for collaborating on the implementation of the Chilgoza project. Draft letter of Agreements (LOAs) have been prepared and shared with the respective forest department for the assisted natural

regeneration, agroforestry and support for the preparation management plans. Two international mission from the FAO were also conducted including one for Mathilde and other for Christophe. The project coordinator and the Monitoring Officer also attended the TRI global event organized by the IUCN. These activities will lead to the quick and smooth implementation of the project.

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

As such, there was no major challenge experienced during the reporting period, however the notification of the steering committee and its subsequent meeting took longer than expected due to the change of Government, and the posting of New Secretary of Ministry of Climate Change and few provincial secretaries. This created delays in the official start of the project. However due to close interaction and follow up by the project, all the stakeholders were brought on one page, and the first meeting of the steering committee went very well and the work plan was approved. **Max 200 words:**

Development Objective Ratings, Implementation Progress Ratings and Overall Assessment

	FY2019 Development Objective rating ¹⁶	FY2019 Implementation Progress rating ¹⁷	Comments/reasons justifying the ratings for FY2019 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	S	S	The project has been well conceived and has been appreciated by the Government forest departments and the related communities. The preparatory activities conducted by the project were of great significance as they paved way for the smooth implementation of the project. The preliminary orientation meetings with the key stakeholders confirmed the priority areas of the project. This will result in better coordination and collaboration.
Budget Holder	S	S	The Project is on the right path and the involvement of the government and local communities is a great element of success. The project has already done useful preparatory activities which will be helpful in creating ownership of stakeholders in the project which will lead to the sustainability of the project intervention.
Lead Technical Officer ¹⁸	S	S	This first year has been dedicated to the inception phase (setting up the teams, capacity building, background studies, LoAs, etc.) to create a strong basis for the implementation of the activities which will now fully start in July 2019.

¹⁶ **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. Ratings can be Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U) or Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁷ **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁸ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

<p>GEF Funding Liaison Officer</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>The project team has done a great effort to build a solid project coordination structure establishing national and provincial level steering committees as well as decentralized implementation units, to facilitate project planning and monitoring while setting the scene for a very successful project. This first year planning phase consisted in a long yet crucial period of participatory stakeholder consultations at national level and across the four target provinces, to raise awareness and initiate national dialogues on project activities and to define and agree on the annual work plan.</p>
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3. Risks

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

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ¹⁹ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low	It is still valid

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

Risk ratings

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

	Risk	Risk rating ²⁰	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²¹	Notes from the Project Task Force
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¹⁹ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

²⁰ GEF Risk ratings: Low, Medium, Substantial or High

²¹ If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation. For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period”.

	Risk	Risk rating ²⁰	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²¹	Notes from the Project Task Force
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 to be 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 in the smooth implementation of the project • Forestry and Agriculture activities are much sought after by remote local communities, are largely viewed as non-controversial, and continue to be well received even in the active conflict zones. • The Political Administration and FATA Secretariat support this project and have agreed to facilitate its implementation. 	The project has been successfully undertaken a number of missions, including two 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.	

	Risk	Risk rating ²⁰	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²¹	Notes from the Project Task Force
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 will include targeted capacity building and training to government institutions and partners, extension departments, communities and other forest stakeholders. • Implementation will involve targeted FAO Forest technical department and TRI services, and 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 arrangement 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. This will build their capacity and give them the confidence to undertake forest restoration on scientific lines.</p>	

	Risk	Risk rating ²⁰	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²¹	Notes from the Project Task Force
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 will create a comprehensive methodology for evaluating ecosystem services, analyzing potential 'buyers/ sellers' of services as well assist in negotiating trade-offs. 	<p>The ongoing discussion with the beneficiaries of forest ecosystem services is positive and the local people have realized the importance of such management tool for generating financing and subsequent forest management sustainability. The planned training on PES will enhance the beneficiaries' understanding on this important concept.</p>	

	Risk	Risk rating ²⁰	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²¹	Notes from the Project Task Force
	Local households are risk adverse, resist shifts from timber to biodiversity conservation/sustainable use	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project targets mobilization of community participation, and emphasizes participatory approaches. 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. • As regards 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>The project is building on the experience of one Billion Tree Afforestation Project, where the local community organization and forest protection committees are actively involved in forest conservation and multiple use 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>	

	Risk	Risk rating ²⁰	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²¹	Notes from the Project Task Force
	Natural disaster, extreme weather fluctuations (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 a good experience in building the resilience of the local communities against natural disasters. This experience is being used in the Chilgoza project	
	International consultants (e.g. MTE/TE) not receiving NOC from government to undertake missions to pilot sites	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NOCs for the international consultants will be received in time if the request with required documents is sent well in time. The NOC issuing authority is briefed periodically on the importance of the project and the need for the travel of international consultants. 	During the first year of the project, a number of local as well as international missions visited the project sites without any security risk or restrictions from the government.	

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

FY2018 rating	FY2019 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2019 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Low	Low	Reasoning for the 'Low' rating has been provided in detail in the above section.

4. Adjustments to Project Strategy

Please report any adjustments made to the project strategy, as reflected in the results matrix, in the past 12 months²²

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project Outcomes	NO	NA
Project Outputs	NO	NA

Adjustments to Project Time Frame

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

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project extension	Original NTE: NA Revised NTE: NA Justification: NA

5. Gender Mainstreaming

²² Minor adjustments to project outputs can be made during project inception. Significant adjustments can be made only after a mid-term review/evaluation or supervision missions. The changes need to be discussed with the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, then approved by the whole Project Task Force and endorsed by the Project Steering Committee.

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

Was a gender analysis undertaken or an equivalent socio-economic assessment? Please briefly indicate the gender differences.

Does the M&E system have gender-disaggregated data? How is the project tracking gender impacts and results?

Does the project staff have gender expertise?

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

- **closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;**
- **improving women's participation and decision making; and or**
- **generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.**

Gender mainstreaming is an essential component of the project implementation strategy. In this regard, in the preparatory activities before the formal approval of the year 1 work plan by the Project Steering Committee, the following interventions have been done for the gender mainstreaming.

- In the Project Steering Committee a Female representative has been included (and another join might join), who will watch the interest of the women and advice for gender mainstreaming. Similarly, in the Provincial Project Management Committees women representation has been foreseen. In the field level, women organizations will be the part of Forest Protection and Conservation Committees.
- During the field visits, 5 meetings have been held with the women group to get their opinion and priorities for the project interventions and the project implementation motilities.
- During the procurement of cone collection tools, women collectors have been considered and they will receive tools and equipment required during cone collection
- The provincial Coordinator participated in the Gender Mainstreaming Workshop organized by FAO in Islamabad. The situation related to the gender mainstreaming in the field was brought to discussion.
- A female staff is under recruitment for one of the Chilas district, who will help in assisting the women interest group in value chain development and marketing, in this particularly sensitive area.

6. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

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

If applies, 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

The selected project sites do not hold any population of indigenous people as these are commonly defined

7. Stakeholders Engagement

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

Although the stakeholder engagement plan was not requested at CEO endorsement stage, the project is engaging a full range of stakeholders, and its work plan includes many actions to secure their active engagement.

Progress on the engagement of key stakeholders in the reporting period includes:

Date	Detail of Consultation	Attended by
October 9, 2016	National Formulation Workshop	Secretary MOCC, IGF and Provincial Secretaries Plus other key stakeholders
December 16, 2016	Provincial Inception Workshop for Balochistan at Quetta	Secretary forests, Chief Conservator, conservator and other key stakeholders
November 29, 2016	Provincial Inception Workshop for Ex-FATA at PFI, Peshawar	Secretary Livelihood and Production Ex-FATA, Conservator of Forests and others
November 30, 2016	Provincial Workshop for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa at PFI, Peshawar	IGF, Secretary Forests, Chief Conservator of Forests Plus others
January 10, 2017	Provincial Formulation workshop at Gilgit	Secretary Forests, Chief Conservator Plus others
October 9, 2017	National Validation Workshop	IGF and Provincial Secretaries Plus others
After approval of the projects		
September 4, 2019	National Inception Workshop at Islamabad	IGF and Provincial Secretaries Plus others
September 25, 2019	Inception workshop for GB at Gilgit	Secretary Forests, Chief Conservator and other key stakeholders
September 27, 2019	Inception workshop for KP at Chitral	District Nazim, Additional Secretary Forests, Chief Conservator of Forests, Plus other
December 7, 2019	Inception workshop for Balochistan at Zirat	Minister Of Forests, Secretary Forests, Chief Conservator, Conservators and other stakeholders
December 18, 2019	Inception workshop for Ex-FATA at Peshawar	Special Secretary, Chief Conservator, Conservator Plus others
February 10, 2019	Meetings with the Provincial Secretaries(KP and Balochistan)	Secretary Forests Balochistan, Chief Conservator, and other stakeholders
25 th February 2019	Meeting with the Secretary Forests and Wildlife Gilgit-Baltistan	

See [Annex 2](#) for stakeholders' engagement plan and more information on the objectives of the partnership and modalities of engagement.

8. Knowledge Management Activities

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

- Please tell us the story of your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihood and how it is contributing to achieve the expected global environmental benefits
- Please provide the links to publications, video materials, etc.

The project produced a video to present itself: <https://twitter.com/FAOAsiaPacific/status/1108627472122208256>

The proposed project is a part of the "The Restoration Initiative " with the objective of improved local livelihoods through increased productivity and enhanced services and functions of the chilgoza forests of Pakistan. The project will be operative in Sherani district of Balochistan, South-Waziristan Agency of FATA, Chitral district of Khyber Pakhtunkwa and Diamer district of Gilgit-Baltistan. The component 1 of the project is related to strengthen regulatory and policy environment for integrated and sustainable management of chilgoza forest ecosystem. The component 2 is related to the implementation of chilgoza forest landscape conservation, restoration and value chain development at community level. The component 3 will be addressing matter related to strengthening local institutions for integrated and sustainable management of chilgoza forest ecosystem, while the component 4 is covering knowledge, partnership, monitoring and assessment of chilgoza forest ecosystem. The project will bring around 30,000 hectares areas of chilgoza forests under sustainable forest management through active participation of the local communities. This will also include 3600 hectares under Assisted Natural Regeneration and 800 hectare under agroforestry and farm forestry.

The project, in addition to the local benefits, will also contribute to the global environmental benefits by mitigating estimated Greenhouse Gas emissions amount of 2,782,420 tCO₂eq (direct) and 7,946,641 tCO₂eq (consequential) in the considered biome and time frame.

9. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²³	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2019-	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
Recipient Government	Government of Balochistan, Forestry and Wildlife Department	Grants	4,743,383			4,743,383
Recipient Government	Government of Balochistan, Forestry and Wildlife Department	In-kind	948,677	183,000		948,677
Recipient Government	Government of Gilgit-Baltistan, Forestry, Wildlife and Environment	Grants	4,743,383			4,743,383

²³ Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

	Department					
Recipient Government	Government of Gilgit-Baltistan, Forestry, Wildlife and Environment Department	In-kind	948,677			948,677
Recipient Government	Government of Kyber Pakhtunkwa, Forestry, Environment and Wildlife Department	Grants	4,743,383			4,743,383
Recipient Government	Government of Kyber Pakhtunkwa, Forestry, Environment and Wildlife Department	In-kind	948,677			948,677
		TOTAL	22,768,240			22,768,240

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

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

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

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

Annex 2. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Stakeholder engagement event	Targeted stakeholders	Purpose of the Event	Resources Allocated (USD)
Inception Workshops (September to December 2019)	All stakeholders	Define and validate project methodologies and action plan with project stakeholders, M&E. Confirm institutional roles of project stakeholders. Define the project the local and national entry points of the project grievance mechanism in a participatory manner	50,000
ROAM conducted in all target districts	All stakeholders	Discuss and define restoration opportunities in a participatory consultation process that involves stakeholders at landscape and institutional level	20,000
PES Training	All stakeholders	Orientation and on-job training on Payment for Ecosystem Services	30,000
Mid-term workshop (Month 18)	All stakeholders	To assess mid-term project achievements vis-à-vis expected outcome indicator targets. To assess the performance of the Project Management Unit and project technical structure. To identify weaknesses to be strengthened, in order to improve project effectiveness and achieve project objectives. To know, systematize and analyze producers' perceptions on project implementation, alignment with their own expectancies, and expected outcomes. To share the grievance mechanism with project stakeholders.	15,000
Final Workshop (3 months before project closure)	All stakeholders	To disseminate project outcomes and discuss on lessons learned for future projects. To share success stories with and within producers' organizations, as well as with other national and international livestock sector actors. To assess project implementation, share Final Evaluation, consult with co-executing partners, and identify weaknesses and strengths at institutional and operational levels (local and national). To consolidate inputs for the Project Terminal Report.	20,000
Project Steering Committee Meetings	Primary stakeholders	To make important decisions about project management, including strategic direction, approval of work plans and budgets	25,000
Regular planning	Primary and	To plan and coordinate activities and the involvement of the different	

meetings	secondary stakeholders; representatives from other projects (ad hoc)	partners (government agencies and other implementing partners).	80,000
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