



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2021 – Revised Template



Period covered: 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Central Asia
Country (ies):	the Kyrgyz Republic
Project Title:	Sustainable Management of Mountainous Forest and Land Resources under Climate Change Conditions
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/KYR/010/GFF
GEF ID:	4761
GEF Focal Area(s):	CCM-5; LD-1; LD-2; SFM/REDD-1
Project Executing Partners:	State Agency for Environment and Forest Protection (SAEPF) – established in April 2021 the State Agency of Forestry (SAF) under the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Melioration (MoA), which was renamed as the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Regional Development (MAWRRD)
Project Duration:	4 years Proposed EOD – NTE 01 Aug 2014 - 31 Jul 2018 Actual EOD – NTE 01 Aug 2014 – 31 May 2021 (7 years)
Project coordinates: (Ctrl+Click here)	41°12'15.8" N 74°45'58" E

Milestone Dates:

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	25 February 2014
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	01 August 2014
Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	30 November 2020
Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) ²	31 May 2021
Actual Implementation End Date³:	31 May 2021

Funding

¹ As per FPMIS

² In case of a project extension.

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

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	5,454,545
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc⁴:	19,000,150
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2021 (USD m):	5,465,622
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2021⁵	18,420,148

Review and Evaluation

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee Meeting:	14 May 2021
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	June 2016
Actual Mid-term review date:	June 2016
Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022)⁷:	Yes or <u>No</u>
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	31 May 2021
Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022):	Yes or <u>No</u>
Tracking tools/ Core indicators required⁸	<u>Yes</u> or <u>No</u>

Ratings

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

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.

⁶ The MTR should take place about halfpoint between EOD and NTE – this is the expected date

⁷ Please note that the FAO GEF Coordination Unit should be contacted six months prior to the expected MTR date

⁸ 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

Overall risk rating:	M
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Status

Implementation Status <i>(1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):</i>	Final
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Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Cholpon Alibakieva, NPM	Cholpon.Alibakieva@fao.org
Lead Technical Officer	Yazici Ekrem, Forestry Officer Hafiz Muminjanov, Plant Production and Protection Officer	Yazici.Ekrem@fao.org Hafiz.Muminjanov@fao.org
Budget Holder	Adnan Quereshi, FAOR in the Kyrgyz Republic	Adnan.Quereshi@fao.org
GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Hernan M. Gonzalez, Technical Officer	Hernan.Gonzalez@fao.org

2. Progress Towards Achieving Project Objectives and Outcome (DO)

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

Project objective and Outcomes (as indicated at CEO Endorsement)	Description of indicator(s) ⁹	Baseline level	Mid-term target ¹⁰	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹¹
Objective(s): Contribute to the sustainable management and enhanced productivity of mountainous silvo-agro-pastoral ecosystems and improved mountain livelihoods in the Kyrgyz Republic						
Outcome 1.1: Enhanced policy, legal and institutional framework in forestry and land management for integrating SFM/SLM principles and practices into national and local level land-use plans	Principles of sustainable forest and land management included into national and local land use plans	Principles of sustainable forest and land management so far not included into land use plans, no cross-sectoral cooperation mechanisms are weak.	Assessment on sustainable forest and land management provided	By the end of the project, the principles included into national and local land use plans	The 2040 Forest Sector Development Concept of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Action Plan for implementation of the Kyrgyz Republic Forest Sector Development Concept for 2019-2023 approved by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic were published in Kyrgyz and Russian (500 copies). The regulations and guidelines: "Guidelines of soil quality degree (bonitet) of the Kyrgyz Republic", "Regulations and methodology on the	HS

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ 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)**.

					<p>monitoring of arable land of the KR", "Adjustment of soil surveys and development of large scale soil maps of the aiyl aimak lands" were approved by the Government of the KR and MAFIM.</p> <p>The analysis of normative and legal acts regulating the strategy, policy and legal regulation of land management and cross-sectoral cooperation of state and local authorities on SLM was prepared. Respective conclusions and recommendations were provided.</p>	
<p>Outcome 1.2 Increased understanding and awareness on roles of SFM/SLM and LULUCF in carbon sequestration and GHG balance</p>	Principles of SFM/SLM included into national legal framework.	Principles of SFM/SLM are not fully included into the national programs.	Assessment provided	Farmers and breeders received economic incentives for application of SFM and SLM practices due to the increase in income due to increased productivity and PES.	Draft 2030 Programme and Action Plan for regulating GHG emissions and carbon sequestration in the forestry and other land use sectors (AFOLU sector) were developed, as well as digital maps of the national carbon monitoring system have been developed. These documents are officially distributed to SAEPF and SALR.	MS

<p>Outcome 2.1 Management of existing forests and trees improved</p>	<p>On 20,000 ha of forest land the improved management lead to the increase of Carbon by 15%</p>	<p>Forests are severely degraded because of the excessive use of forests for wood and overgrazing.</p>	<p>Management plans (afforestation/reforestation plans) for all 8 pilot Leskhoz (forestry enterprises) and 5 ayil aimaks (local authorities) are elaborated.</p>	<p>Improving management of 20,000 ha of forest land (integrated management plans)</p>	<p>Management plans (afforestation/reforestation plans) for all 8 pilot Leskhoz (forestry enterprises) and 5 ayil aimaks (local authorities) are elaborated. Total area of all the pilot leskhoz is more than 20000 ha. Based on this plan, reforestation is being carried out, including by promoting natural reforestation. The Guide of an integrated forest management plan development was prepared jointly with the WB project.</p>	<p>S</p>
<p>Outcome 2.2 Dryland forest areas rehabilitated/afforested through introduction and demonstration of innovative technologies/practices and pressures on forests reduced</p>	<p>Afforested/reforested areas</p>	<p>Local population does not use innovative technologies.</p>	<p>4,000 ha of forest lands afforested/reforested</p>	<p>8,000 ha of forest lands afforested/reforested</p>	<p>9 180 ha of forest lands afforested/reforested. This includes 4,580 ha of afforestation/reforestation activities and 4,600 ha of natural regeneration.</p>	<p>S</p>
<p>Outcome 3.1 Improved agricultural management and rehabilitation practices and techniques in drylands by demonstrating and adopting agricultural and agro-forestry best practices that increase vegetative</p>	<p>New practices to vegetation cover and increase soil fertility are used by farmers due to project introduction.</p>	<p>New practices so far not used</p>	<p>Soil and agrochemical studies of degraded lands and agroforestry of pilot plots on the area of 10,000 ha. Geobotanical survey of pastures lands on the area of 20, 000 ha. Good innovative practices of SLM based on WOCAT methodology.</p>	<p>176 FFS are established 200 demonstration plots 11 plots on agroforestry are created. Agrochemical research of soils, preparation of recommendations for</p>	<p>In 2017 - 2018, 176 FFS and 200 demonstration plots were established in pilot ayil aimaks. The results of agrochemical surveys of soils on 35 942 hectares of irrigated lands and scientifically defined use of organic and mineral fertilizers and GIS</p>	<p>S</p>

cover and soil fertility, reduce soil degradation, and avoid greenhouse gas emissions			The use of organic fertilizers. Creation of a nursery for the production of varietal seeds of grassland grasses. Sowing seeds of natural grassland to improve degraded pastures.	improving soil fertility, GIS cartographic materials are elaborated. Pasture management plan with GIS cartographic materials are developed.	cartographic materials, helped to define recommendations for degraded lands rehabilitation . The seeds of natural pasture grasses were sown to improve degraded pastures on the 180 hectares.	
Outcome 4.1 Monitoring and evaluation of project progress for adaptive results-based management to mitigate risks and changing conditions	The project steering committee meets at least once a year and approves management planning and changing.		Seven Project Steering Committee meetings conducted.	Regular Steering Committee meetings are conducted	Realized according to plan. 1st PSC meeting –January 30, 2015; 2nd PSC meeting - January 21, 2016; 3rd PSC meeting – February 10, 2017; 4th PSC meeting – February 2, 2018; 5 th PSC Meeting – September 11, 2018; 6 th PSC Meeting – March 6, 2019 7 th PSC Meeting – February 28, 2020 8 th PSC Meeting (final) – May 14, 2021	S
Outcome 4.2 Knowledge Dissemination of information and best practices through knowledge management platforms, national and international	The project is monthly present in Kyrgyz mass media.	The official signature of the project by Kyrgyz Government in October 2014 has been published in mass media.	Kyrgyz mass-media (newspaper, TV etc.) report at least once every month about the project activities.	Kyrgyz mass-media (newspaper, TV etc.) report at least ones every month about the project.	Newspaper + internet articles: 38 (2014) 18 (2015) 16(2016) 18 (2017) 12 (2018) 13 (2019) 3 (2020) TV + radio broadcasting:	S

cooperation and awareness raising.					3 (2014) 3 (2015) 4 (2016) 8(2017) 4(2018) 3 (2019) 2 (2020) but not monthly presence.	
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Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
Outcome 1.2 Increased understanding and awareness on roles of SFM/SLM and LULUCF in carbon sequestration and GHG balance	It is necessary to get an approval of the 2030 Programme and Action Plan for regulating GHG emissions and carbon sequestration in the forestry and other land use sectors (AFOLU) as well as digital maps of the national carbon monitoring system.	By the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic upon submission by SAF	2021

3. Progress in Generating Project Outputs (Implementation Progress, IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as planned in the Annual Work Plan)

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 1.1.1 Forestry and land policy, and legislation for SFM and SLM developed	Done	100 %	TCP project on forest policy and legislation is implementing	An assessment of forest and agrarian policy on sustainable management of forest and land resources was carried out and submitted to SAEPF and MAFIM in 2015. A draft Concept for the development of the forestry sector up to 2040 and a NAP within the framework of the TCP project have		The 2040 Forest Sector Development Concept of the Kyrgyz Republic and its Action Plan for 2019-2023 approved by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. The Concept in Kyrgyz and Russian was distributed among the stakeholders. The regulations and guidelines: "Guidelines of soil quality degree (bonitet) of the Kyrgyz Republic", "Regulations and	100 % LoA with the Association of forest users and land users of Kyrgyzstan on the assessment of the results of agricultural and forest policy completed. Recommendations submitted to the government of the Kyrgyz Republic. FAO has found the possibility of implementing the TCP project. The result in forest policy has been achieved through the implementation of the FAO TCP project.	

				been developed. With the participation of the project team, a draft legislative act on low-productive lands was developed.		methodology on the monitoring of arable land of the KR", "Adjustment of soil surveys and development of large scale soil maps of the aiyl aimak lands" were approved by the Government of the KR and MAFIM.		
Output 1.1.2 Cross-sectoral strategies and/or strategic agreements between sectoral authorities on integrated land-use management developed and foster cross-	Q3 Y5	40%	Local population is involved into reforestation . The memorandum is signed between the SAEPF and the MoA on the use of pastures on the lands of State Forest Fund (SFF)	The order of the local state administration to establish a commission for intersectoral cooperation. Minutes of the issues discussed at the commission.		An analysis of the regulatory legal acts governing the strategy, policy and legal regulation of land management and intersectoral cooperation of state and local authorities on	100% An analysis of the regulatory legal acts governing the strategy, policy, and legal regulation of land management and intersectoral cooperation of state and local authorities on SLM in the field of land use was	

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.

sectoral cooperation						SLM in the field of land use was prepared, with conclusions on gaps and recommendations to solve issues. The decree of Ak-Tala rayon administration "On approval of the regulation and organization of the rayon commission on strengthening cross-sectoral relations in the use of natural resources" was developed and issued. The similar decree was issued by the Representative Office of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in the Naryn oblast.	prepared, with conclusions on gaps and recommendations to solve issues. Analysis officially transmitted to national partners (SAEPF, MoA, SALR, State Agency for Local Government and Inter-Ethnic Relations).	
Output 1.1.3 Operational mechanism for ensuring better collaboration at national level and between national and		0%	Actions taken to improve cooperation with the Forest Institute of the National	Forest inventory data will be included in the electronic information system.		The equipment transferred within the project allowed SAEPF to join to the information	100% In order to develop an operational mechanism to ensure closer cooperation at the national level,	

<p>local levels developed and implemented</p>			<p>Academy of Sciences, Kyrgyz National Agrarian University and the Science Research Institute of Livestock and Pastures.</p>			<p>system "Tunduk" of the Kyrgyz Republic Government. The forest management information system is being implemented jointly with the WB and GEF project "Integrated management of forest ecosystems of the Kyrgyz Republic". The information system will be upgraded accordingly.</p>	<p>as well as between the national and local levels, the project purchased the following equipment for the SAEPF: 1. 2 servers 2. 35 computers 3. Multifunctional device 4. Router In addition, the project has developed an electronic Forest Inventory System (Programme).</p>	
<p>Output 1.2.1: SFM/SLM based on resource user associations (pasture, forest, water) is effectively promoted in the project areas and respective local resource management institutions are fully functional</p>		<p>50%</p>	<p>SFM/SLM principles are implemented in pilot areas of the project</p>	<p>SLM and SFM principles are implemented by FFS on project pilot sites</p>		<p>SFM/SLM were one of the main topics of the trainings conducted jointly with KAFLU for all pilot regions.</p>	<p>80 % In 6 pilot ayil aymaks, one-year and five-year pasture management plans developed, with GIS cartographic materials. The pasture rotation approach is implemented in 6 pilot ayil aimaks.</p>	<p>Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, trainings for pasture users on the rotational grazing system were postponed.</p>

Output 1.2.2: Training and awareness creation tool kit on roles of SFM/SLM and LULUCF in carbon sequestration and GHG balance prepared and disseminated		50%	Training modules are developed	Plans for land management and forest management		Trainings on LULUCF (AFOLU) and REDD+ were conducted	100 % Trainings for partners on SLM and SFM in the LULUCF and REDD + sector	
Output 2.1.1: LULUCF and REDD+ Strategy and sector assessment, national climate change mitigation standards and National Action Plan together with national partners developed.		20%	In cooperation with the Climate Change Centre national coefficients of carbon sequestration are developed	The draft new forest policy (Concept) covers the issues of adaptation and mitigation to climate change and LULUCF issues		Draft 2030 Programme and Action Plan for regulating GHG emissions and carbon sequestration in the forestry and other land use sectors (AFOLU sector) were developed, as well as digital maps of the national carbon monitoring system have been developed. These documents are officially distributed to SAEPF and SALR.	100% Draft 2030 Programme and Action Plan for regulating GHG emissions and carbon sequestration in the forestry and other land use sectors (AFOLU sector) were developed. Digital maps of the national carbon monitoring system have been developed. These documents have been officially distributed to SAEPF and SALR.	Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as changes in the structure and composition of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic there may be problems with timely approval of documents by the Government of the KR.

<p>Output 2.1.2 Sustainable forest management planning covering at least 20,000 ha of forest.</p>		50%	<p>Forest management plans have been developed for 8 pilot leskhozoes with an area of more than 20 thousand hectares</p>	<p>Forest management plans for 8 pilot leskhozoes have been developed</p>		<p>The Guide of an integrated forest management plan development was prepared jointly with the WB project for leskhozoes.</p>	<p>100% Developed forest management plans for 8 pilot leskhozoes (forest enterprises) and nearby aiyl aimaks (village administrations). The Guide of an integrated forest management plan development was prepared jointly with the WB project for leskhozoes. The guidelines for developing an integrated forestry management plan have been approved by the SAEPF Resolution and are being applied.</p>	
<p>Output 2.1.3 Carbon monitoring system established based on field sampling of forests and various dryland land use systems.</p>		40%	<p>In cooperation with the Climate Change Centre national coefficients of carbon sequestration are developed</p>	<p>National coefficients for the main 9 tree species have been developed.</p>		<p>The National carbon monitoring system for AFOLU sector and a digital map of the "Land Use of the Kyrgyz Republic" were developed. Ground-based studies were also conducted</p>	<p>100% The National carbon monitoring system for AFOLU sector and a digital map of the "Land Use of the Kyrgyz Republic" based on satellite images were developed using the Collect Earth program for land classification of</p>	

						to assess the compliance of satellite data.	the IPCC Guidelines (2006). Ground-based studies were also conducted to assess the compliance of satellite data.	
Output 2.2.1 8,000 ha of degraded forest land rehabilitated/afforested through successfully demonstrated innovative technologies and practices including agroforestry trials and controlled grazing		17%	2500 ha of degraded forest land rehabilitated/afforested	Forests were planted on an area of 2,200 hectares and the promotion of natural regeneration - on an area of more than 2500 hectares		9 180 ha of forest lands afforested/reforested. This includes 4,580 ha of afforestation/reforestation and 4,600 ha by the natural regeneration.	100% 9 180 ha afforested/reforested	Reforestation works are faced with difficulties in further preserving the planted forest crops from being damaged by livestock
Output 2.2.2 2, 650 ha of tree plantations established by local people with indigenous fast-growing forest trees in order to reduce the wood demand from natural forests (forest degradation)	Done	30	Local residents of 8 pilot leskhozoes were trained in the practical insulation technologies and construction of energy-efficient stoves	Energy-efficient stoves have been installed in 8 cordons of leskhozoes and forestry houses have been insulated, more than 250 builders and stove-makers have		About 500 hectares of fast-growing forest species were planted, in accordance with the recommendations of the mid-term project evaluation	95% About 500 hectares of fast-growing forest species plantations, in accordance with the recommendations of the mid-term project evaluation Monitoring of forest planted areas was conducted by the State Institution of the Kyrgyz	The local population is more interested to plant fruit trees than fast-growing ones such as poplar, willow due to additional income that comes from fruit trees

<p>prevented in at least 10,000 ha forest areas)</p> <p>Output 2.2.3 Efficiency of fuel wood use improved by introduction of innovative technologies and improved house insulation.</p>				<p>been trained in energy-efficient methods.</p>		<p>Solar kits were installed in 8 cordons of the pilot leskhozoes, where no electricity.</p>	<p>Forestry and Hunting Management of the SAEPF under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (Kyrgyzlesohotust roitsvo) within the joint LOA.</p> <p>100% Insulation of 8 houses in forest areas, installation of energy-efficient furnaces, as well as solar kits. Trained over 250 local people. Solar kits were installed in 8 cordons of the pilot leskhozoes, where no electricity.</p>	
<p>Output 3.1.1 200 demonstrations of innovative agricultural practices covering a total</p>		<p>30%</p>	<p>76 field farmer schools and 200 demonstration plots are</p>	<p>176 FFS and 200 demonstration plots were organized in</p>		<p>176 FFS and 200 demonstration plots were organized in ayil aimaks on advanced agricultural</p>	<p>98% 200 demonstration plots, 176 farmer field schools were created (2200 farmers were</p>	

<p>of 10,907 ha of arable land</p>			<p>established, including WOCAT methodology</p>	<p>19 ayil aimaks on advanced agricultural practices and innovative technologies.</p> <p>Fruit trees were provided for agroforestry practices.</p>		<p>practices and innovative technologies. The results of agrochemical surveys of soils on 35 942 hectares of irrigated lands, recommendations for the degraded lands rehabilitation based on the scientifically-defined use of organic and mineral fertilizers, GIS cartographic materials are presented.</p>	<p>trained, of which 641 are women)</p> <p>4 seeders for direct sowing of the brand "Vence Tudo SA 14600" were acquired and transferred</p> <p>The results of agrochemical studies of soils on 35 942 hectares of irrigated land, recommendations for the rehabilitation of degraded lands based on the scientifically-defined use of organic and mineral fertilizers, GIS cartographic materials were provided.</p>	
<p>Output 3.1.2 20,000 ha of non-forest land of State Forest Fund or degraded agricultural land using innovative technologies successfully rehabilitated</p>		<p>50%</p>	<p>A nursery for the grass seeds production has been organized, work has been carried out to sow the seeds of natural pasture grasses on an area of 60 hectares of</p>	<p>A nursery on the area of 4 hectares for the production of high-quality grass seeds has been established on the basis of the Kyrgyz Scientific Research Institute on</p>		<p>A pasture grasses nursery (4 hectares) was organized. Sowing of natural pasture grasses, on an area of 180 hectares. In 6 pilot ayil aymaks, one-year and five-year pasture</p>	<p>100%</p> <p>A nursery for the production of pasture grasses (4 hectares) was organized. Sowing of natural pasture grasses, on an area of 180 hectares. In 6 pilot ayil aymaks, one-year and five-year</p>	

			degraded pastures, management plan for grazing on 35,000 hectares has been developed.	Livestock and Pastures. Pasture grass seeding on area of more than 120 hectares Pasture management plans for pilot pasture committees have been developed		management plans were developed, with GIS cartographic materials. 12 electric fence (electric shepherds) sets installed in pilot ayil aymaks.	pasture management plans were developed, with GIS cartographic materials. 12 electric fence (electric shepherds) sets were purchased and installed in pilot ayil aymaks.	
Output 4.1.1 M&E system operating and providing systematic information about meeting project outcome and output targets		50%	There is a system for annual monitoring and SFM and SLM indicators assessment	Four meetings of PSC were held. Monitoring and evaluation of reports, minutes of PSC meetings		The 8 th final PSC meeting was held on May 14, 2021	100% Eight meetings of PSC were held. The monitoring and evaluation system is conducted regularly.	
Output 4.1.2 Midterm and final evaluations		50%	Mid-term assessment has been completed in June 2016	A mid-term evaluation was conducted in 2016, according to which the project was extended for 1 year.		Some project activities were postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and as a result, tasks remained uncompleted. Based on the PTF decision of April 2, 2020, a no-cost extension of the project was proposed and approved	100 % All activities were completed by the end of June 2021.	

						until May 31, 2020.		
Output 4.2.1 Synthesis of lessons learnt and generation of best practices		50%	The website of the project is working. The results of best practices are used to expand SFM and SLM practices	The website of the project is working. The results of best practices are used to expand SFM and SLM practices		The project continues to disseminate lessons learned.	100 % Publications and guidelines on SFM and SLM, green fertilizers, crop rotation WOCAT cases. 5 main training modules, 10 brochures on SLM, 16 posters on SLM and SLM have been developed, as well as two technologies have been added to the WOCAT database. Technical assistance and comprehensive training for the biogas and biofertilizers use was conducted in Naryn, Issyk-Kul, Chuy, Jalal-Abad and Osh oblasts for stakeholders at rayon level. Trainings to teach forestry engineers in leskhozoes on the practical application of the publication "Collection of Legal Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic on Conservation and Protection of	

							Forests" was conducted in all regions, as well as thematic publications were distributed to the stakeholders for public awareness. The project continues to develop and disseminate the lessons learned.	
Output 4.2.2 Application of research results and best practices of previous projects		50%	Cooperation with the Climate Change Centre, Institute of animal husbandry and pastures and Forest Research Institute	There are 14 posters, 3 recommendations, 16 brochures on the results of the project. The project activity is constantly presented in the media.		5 basic training modules, 10 SLM brochures, 16 posters on SLM and SFM were developed and two technologies were added to the WOCAT database.	100% The pilot project sites use advanced methods and technologies based on FFS and 200 demonstration sites, as well as WOCAT technologies	
Output 4.2.3 Integration of the project into knowledge exchange platforms		20%	The best project practices are disseminated through the media, the web site and the FFS	The results obtained with the project activities are reflected in the international knowledge platforms		The project website was created on the SAEPF domain. Data on the KLink GIZ knowledge platform was trialed. Information about project results will be regularly updated on the SAEPF website	100 % Web-site of the project has been created on the SAEPF domain. http://ecology.gov.kg/page/view/id/199 Data on the K-Link GIZ knowledge platform was trialed. The project also has published its materials at the Central Asia	

						(ecology.gov.kg).	Climate Information Platform (CACIP) of the CAREC. The information on project results is regularly updated on the SAEPF website (ecology.gov.kg).	
Output 4.2.4 Environmental education and awareness raising strategy		60%	In cooperation with SAEPF and KNAU, the ecological education concept is being discussed	In pilot areas of Osh and Jalal-Abad oblasts, educational trainings are conducted for different levels (regional, rayon and local).		Educational trainings at various levels (oblast, rayon and local) were conducted in the pilot rayons of the project.	100% Environmental education was one of the main topics of the trainings conducted jointly with KAFLU for all pilot regions.	

4. Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on Project Implementation

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

The 2040 Forest Sector Development Concept of the Kyrgyz Republic approved by the Government of the KR will assist the country in implementing forest sector development reforms and support the SDGs achievement.

Draft 2019-2030 Programme and Action Plan for regulating GHG emissions and carbon sequestration in the forestry and other land use sectors (AFOLU sector), as well as developed criteria and indicators for the national carbon monitoring system were distributed and officially transmitted to the relevant state bodies upon receiving all comments and suggestions from stakeholders. The Kyrgyz National strategy for AFOLU sector (2019-2030) provides guidance on the implementation of the National action plan for AFOLU sector through (i) supporting and building the capacity of institutions at all levels, (ii) analyzing and harmonizing the regulatory framework, (iii) facilitating stakeholder participation in decision-making and implementation, (iv) implementing SFM/SLM practices to increase environmental and socio-economic benefits and livelihoods, and (v) increasing GHG absorption and carbon stocks.

The regulations and guidelines: "Guidelines of soil quality degree (bonitet) of the Kyrgyz Republic", "Regulations and methodology on the monitoring of arable land of the KR", "Adjustment of soil surveys and development of large scale soil maps of the aiyl aimak lands" approved by the Government of the KR contribute to the qualitative assessment of the current condition of arable land, the data base development and sustainable land management.

The prepared analysis of normative and legal acts regulating the strategy, policy and legal regulation of land management and cross-sectoral cooperation of state and local authorities on SLM, jointly with the provided conclusions and recommendations, will contribute to improved cross-sectoral cooperation and integration between the forest and agricultural sectors, and integrated land use planning to expand the SFM/SLM practices, which will bring multiple benefits.

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

Some difficulties in implementing the project activities were encountered due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Many activities were postponed to a later date. There were problems during the spring field work on reforestation and organization of demonstration sites, promotion of soil protection and resource conservation technologies in the pilot regions.

Due to the restructure of national ministries and agencies, there were delays with the technical requests of the project to be responded by the national counterparts during the last year of implementation.

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.

	FY2021 Development Objective rating¹⁶	FY2021 Implementation Progress rating¹⁷	Comments/reasons¹⁸ justifying the ratings for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	S	S	Some of the project activities are delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, consequently, there are remaining outputs. Based on the PTF decision on April 2, 2020, it was proposed to have a no-cost extension of the project until May 31, 2021, which allowed to cover two additional planting seasons (October 2020 and March 2021).
Budget Holder	S	S	Implementation of the project is assessed as satisfactory and meets the project objectives.
GEF Operational Focal Point	S	S	Project implementation is on right track, some remaining outputs were achieved during the rest of the project lifetime together with extension, caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

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.

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 Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

Lead Technical Officer¹⁹	S	S	<p>The project has provided a significant support with COVID-19 pandemic, such as a provision with the IT equipment (router and multifunctional device) for updating electronic information system and all necessary stuff for pilot beneficiaries in field spring activities.</p> <p>The project activities were implemented in time and a meaningful support was provided in the forest and agriculture sector development. Considering the FAO mandate, technical consultancy and support played an important role and significantly contributed to the project targets. Even though the project objectives were almost achieved, there are still some remaining activities (due to the uncontrolled conditions), which should be followed by the Government and beneficiaries to have a project long-term objective for further sustainability.</p>
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	S	S	<p>The final evaluation identified that the project was highly relevant to the GEF, National Priorities, FAO and the needs of local communities. Furthermore, the project was highly effective introducing new approaches into forestry, agriculture and pasture management in Kyrgyzstan. Even though developing there were no significant changes to the regularoy framework, the project supported the development and adoption of the 2040 Forest Sector Development Concept of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Draft 2019-2030 Programme and Action Plan for regulating GHG emissions and carbon sequestration in the forestry and other land use sectors (AFOLU sector), the development of criteria and indicators for the national carbon monitoring system, and the Kyrgyz National strategy for AFOLU sector (2019-2030).</p> <p>The evaluation concludes that project resource use was strategic and cost-effective, particularly in areas where FAO provided strong technical support. Finally, results from afforestation and rehabilitation activities, as well as application of inexpensive CSA techniques are likely to be highly sustainable. The project completed its activities on May 2021. This is the final PIR.</p>

¹⁹ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

This section of the PIR describes the progress made towards complying with the approved ESM plan, when appropriate. 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 add recommendations to improve the implementation of the ESM plan, when needed.

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

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

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²⁰ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Medium (M)	Yes

<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>
NA

6. Risks

Risk ratings

RISK TABLE
<p><i>The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation. Please make sure that the table also includes the Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans. The <u>Notes</u> column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, as relevant.</i></p>

²⁰ **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.

	Risk	Risk rating ²¹	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ²²	Notes from the Project Task Force
1					
2					
3					

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

FY2020 rating	FY2021 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
M	M	

²¹ GEF Risk ratings: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High

²² 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".

7. Adjustments to Project Strategy – Only for projects that had the Mid-term review (or supervision mission)

If the project had a MTR review or a supervision mission, please report on how the MTR recommendations were implemented as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented
<p>Recommendation 1: Strengthen risk management. Before the January 2017 PSC meeting the PIU, with FAO support, should implement a more detailed approach to risk assessment and management in relation to all specific planned project outputs. [PIU]</p>	<p>During the planning and implementation of the various activities, the project team conducted evaluation and possible management of the risks indicated in the project document, as well as the mitigation measures. In addition, new risks are identified during the planning of some activities, so the project team evaluated and developed measures to mitigate these risks.</p>
<p>Recommendation 2: Secure and ensure local stakeholder buy-in. The PIU, FAO, and SAEPF must secure local stakeholder engagement and participation by urgently following through on financial and activity commitments and providing timely and comprehensive communication to clarify and justify any deviations from previously discussed results. The project must recognize and demonstrate respect for local stakeholders in-kind contributions to the project results, in order to maintain their engagement for future planned activities. [PIU, FAO]</p>	<p>During the project implementation, in addition to the 8 pilot leskhozoes themselves, there was a wide participation of forest land tenants. Thus, in Kochkor-Ata and Nookat leskhozoes, plots of almond and pistachio forest crops, planted within the FAO/GEF project, are leased to local residents. Local residents are interested in leasing these plots, as in 4-5 years these plantations can give the first yields of nuts. In this regard, local residents supported the sowing of seeds of these forest crops, fencing works of the plots, and will take care and protect these plots in the future. This favors the sustainability of the activities carried out under the project.</p>
<p>Recommendation 3: Focus on institutionalization and implementation for project results. Some project activities are not fully integrated with the plans of the responsible forest</p>	<p>For sustainability purposes and to integrate project results, all developed SFM and SLM approaches/results are disseminated through the Central Asia Climate Information Platform (CACIP). Previously, the project participated in the short-term knowledge management platform K-link. In addition, annual and five-year</p>

<p>and land management bodies. For example with respect to the pasture plot rehabilitation, the respective Pasture Management Committees have not taken ownership of the activities in these plots. The repairing of bridges for access to pastures is another example. These activities should be linked with the plans of the responsible Pasture Management Committees. The project team must focus on ensuring implementation of resource management plans (e.g. PMPs, FMPs), including ensuring sufficient capacity of PMCs and leskhozoes to integrate and implement SLM/SFM approaches. By July 2017 the project team should conduct a capacity needs assessment of the pilot PMCs to determine their ability to implement SLM approaches within newly developed PMPs. Ideally a similar exercise should be carried out for the pilot leskhozoes. Even if the project does not have the resources to undertake the necessary training, the defined training needs could be fed into other partner initiatives, such as the IFAD-ARIS project on pasture management. [PIU]</p>	<p>pasture management plans and GIS maps have been developed to support the pilot pasture committees for practical use.</p>
<p>Recommendation 4: Focus on the sustainability of results During the final year of project implementation, identify and pursue future funding opportunities to build on and replicate successful project</p>	<p>Based on the evaluation of forest policy and legislation within the FAO/GEF project, FAO has found an opportunity to implement the TCP project on forest policy development. Thus, as part of the TCP project a new Forestry Development Concept until 2040 was developed, as well as the National Action Plan for the next 5 years, which were approved by the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in May 2019.</p>

results (rather than trying to continue this project as long as possible). [PIU, FAO]	As part of the project the "Regulations on Forest Protection of the KR", "Rules of Fire Safety in the forests of the KR", "Technical instructions on the inventory of forest crops, protective forest plantations, nurseries, areas with implemented measures to promote natural regeneration" have been developed and are at the approval stage. The project has supported the SAEPF in the development of the electronic program of Forest Inventory. These activities will contribute to the sustainable management of forest resources of the KR.
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Adjustments to the project strategy.

Please note that changes to outputs, baselines, indicators or targets cannot be made without official approval from PSC and PTF members, including the FLO. These changes will follow the recommendations of the MTR or the supervision mission.

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project Outputs	No	
Project Indicators/Targets	Yes	<p>In Output 1.1.1 the project team reduced the result of the project to the development of proposals for forestry and land management and deleted the improvement. The reason is that the project can only develop proposals on adapting policy and legislation. Approval, implementation and improvement is not in the hand of the project.</p> <p>In Output 2.1.2 the focus was set on sustainable management, because the term "multifunctional forest management" is discussed by institutions and users controversial.</p>

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, mid-term review, final evaluation 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
<p>Project extension</p>	<p>Original NTE: 31 December 2019 Revised NTE: 31 May 2021</p> <p>Justification: Since some of the project activities were delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic, as a consequence, there are remaining outputs. Based on the PTF decision on April 2, 2020, it was proposed to have a no-cost extension of the project until May 31, 2020, which will allow to cover two additional planting seasons (October 2020 and March 2021). The no-cost extension was discussed and preliminary approved by the PTF.</p>

8. 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))

Implementing Agencies: State Agency for Environment Protection and Forestry (SAEPF), Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration (MoA), and FAO.

Donors: GEF, SAEPF, MoA (including IFAD funding), FAO, GIZ, Mountain Partnership, farmers and herders associations, and WFP.

Other stakeholders: Oblast (sub-national political entity in Kyrgyzstan) Executive Authorities, Rayons (second degree of administrative division below the oblast level), NGOs, and Scientific/Academic institution.

SAEPF and MAFIM - as key partners of the project actively participated and assisted in the implementation of economic initiatives of SFM and SLM, in ensuring the rights of land users to participate in the development of policies regarding the land and forest resources management.

The local governments (ayil aimaks), farmers, private foresters, leskhozoes, pasture and forest users, tenants of the forest fund lands are the project active stakeholders. They have leased land plots of pilot project sites, where almond, pistachio and other fruit trees were planted, that provided invaluable assistance in implementing and achieving the goals and objectives of the project.

9. Gender Mainstreaming

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

The project is in line with the FAO's new cross cutting Strategic Objective of Gender which is aiming to ensure that gender equality becomes a regular feature of work on standard setting and of regional, sub-regional and country-level programme and projects. Although women have equal legal rights with men in terms of land ownership, acquisitions, access to credits and markers, rural women living in poverty often can't use these rights due to lack knowledge, education and other social and economic reasons. The project pays special attention to the role of rural women in natural resources management and support this role through capacity building.

200 demonstration plots, 176 farmer field schools were created (2200 farmers were trained, of which 641 are women).

Gender equality has become a regular element of various campaigns and trainings:

- Information campaign for youth (48% of them are women), climate change and integration into the global youth and UN Alliance (YUNGA):

<https://www.facebook.com/YungaKG/videos/339709126950273>;

<https://www.facebook.com/320155168610879/videos/2245974009006749>;

360 employees of relevant governmental structures and farmers of local communities were trained on the implementation of forest, agricultural policy and legislation in accordance with the SLM/SLM principles, 30% of participants are women:

[https://www.facebook.com/kyrgyzaflu/photos/pcb.2393165467639437/2393163144306336/;](https://www.facebook.com/kyrgyzaflu/photos/pcb.2393165467639437/2393163144306336/)

Trainings for 30 students (17 of them are women) of the agronomy and forestry faculty of the Kyrgyz national agrarian University named after K. I. Scriabin were held:

http://camp.kg/news/7/402.html?fbclid=IwAR1iJK4QKld4WQB1VrkGFd0qAao8IEoo2YoyWegSDZEHvVB_xCMz5oXFrbY

10. Knowledge Management Activities

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

During the implementation period of the project, a Communication Strategy was not developed because it was not directly requested; however, the project's activities were highlighted in local media, press releases, media tours and UN local social media. The project communications were developed +together with the State Agency for Environment Protection and Forestry. Within the project a lot of work was done in terms of working with youth on climate action: lectures in universities and support in youth events, where active young people could share their ideas, concerns and plans for fighting climate challenges. The important thing to mention is visibility items that were produced within the framework of this project. During the project, several publication materials were produced:

1. 2040 Forest Sector Development Concept of the Kyrgyz Republic;
2. Crop rotation and its significance in increasing soil fertility and protecting soil from erosion;
3. Application of bio-organic fertilizers on degraded soils as one of the methods for improving soil microflora and soil fertility;
4. Compost preparation and application. Biohumus and the "Sherbet Suu" method";
5. Practical ways to determine soil properties in farm conditions;
6. Soil protection methods of agriculture;
7. Features of crop irrigation: furrow irrigation, contour irrigation and sprinkler irrigation;
8. Water-saving technologies for irrigation of agricultural crops and methods for combating soil erosion
9. Study and selection of salt-resistant crops for cultivation on saline soils;
10. Biological measures to control pests and diseases of agricultural crops. Use of entomophages and bio-products;
11. Features of organic, mineral, organo-mineral and green (green manure) fertilizers application in farm conditions;
12. Collection and use of wild grass seeds;
13. Organization of the seed Fund of cereal pasture grasses perspective varieties;
14. Application of bio-organic fertilizers in mountain pastures;
15. Recommendations for surface improvement of degraded mountain pastures of the Kyrgyz Republic (on the example of pilot farms);
16. Recommendations for creating plantation crops of walnuts, pistachios and almonds;
17. Introduction of PES mechanisms in Kyrgyzstan.

The materials are available at the following links:

- https://test.centralasiacimateportal.org/geonode/knowledgehub/documents/?limit=20&offset=0&doc_type_in=publications&datasource_in=fao.org
- <http://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC196023/>
- <http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ca7476en/>

During the implementation period of the project, several activities were highlighted in media:

1. Procurement and provision with the solar panels to 8 forester's houses (cordons) of pilot forest enterprises:
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yjO6_cYMNg
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8fdte3NVgGM>
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mNCqWCBGB80>
 - <http://ekois.net/kyrgyzstan-uluchshaet-sostoyanie-lesov-s-pomoshhyu-solnechnyh-panelej-i-obucheniya-molodezhi/#more-29105>
2. Procurement and provision with the servers and server cabinet to SAEPF:
 - <https://eco.akipress.org/news:1593853?from=portal&place=last>
 - <http://kabar.kg/news/gaoosikh-poluchilo-v-pomoshch-mnogofunktsional-noe-servernoe-oborudovanie-dlia-podkliucheniia-k-sisteme-t-nd-k/?fbclid=IwAR3I-XucMpTttqjXYjcB-933sx5h1SN97BntpelvLaopNz1NYULE93vXQY>
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AVSYZ7zOEWA>
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hxrppLUqs0>
3. Procurement and provision with the 35 computers to SAEPF:
 - <https://www.for.kg/news-579555-ru.html>
 - <http://www.kabar.kg/news/egeria-kyrgyzstana-poluchili-komp-iutery/>
 - <https://kg.akipress.org/news:1552115/kg.akipress.org/news:1552115/?f=cp>
 - <https://vesti.kg/obshchestvo/item/61942-gosagentstvu-okhrany-okruzhayushchej-sredy-peredali-35-novykh-kompyuterov.html>
4. LOA with BIOM Youth Ecological Movement Public Association "Information campaign for the youth of Kyrgyz Republic on sustainable nature management, climate change and integration into the global alliance of youth of the un (YUNGA)":
 - <http://bilim.akipress.org/ru/news:1559369>
 - <http://kabar.kg/news/molodezhnye-gruppy-iz-kyrgyzstana-stali-chlenami-global-nogo-aliansa-molodezhi-i-oon-iunga/>
 - <https://www.facebook.com/YungaKG/>
 - <http://ekois.net/ed-biom-pri-podderzhke-oon-fao-podgotovili-trenerov-po-podgotovke-molodezhnyh-ekogrupp-v-shkolah-kr-i-integratsii-v-globalnyj-alyans-molodezhi-i-oon-yunga/>
 - <http://kutbilim.kg/2019/03/04/oon-fao-i-biom-gotovyat-trenerov-molodezhnyh-ekogrupp/>
 - <https://livingasia.online/2019/11/08/kak-zhivut-ekosistemy/>
 - <http://day.kg/analitic/ecology/16-ekologicheskoe-dvizhenie-biom-podgotovilo-trenerov-dlya-ekogrupp-v-shkolah-kyrgyzstana.html>
 - <http://www.time.kg/otrezok-vremeni/231136-ekologicheskoe-dvizhenie-biom-podgotovilo-trenerov-dlya-ekogrupp-v-shkolah-kyrgyzstana.html>
 - <http://ru.siluxgc.com/html/R1413/201903/1299293675599.shtml>
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ni8tZnp0kV4>
5. LOA with ASSOCIATION OF FOREST AND LAND USERS IN KYRGYZSTAN (AFLU) For provision of "Technical assistance and services for conducting integrated training in the forestry and agrarian sector"

- https://fi-fi.facebook.com/kyrgyzafllu/posts/2393146484308002?_tn_ =K-R
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zjUoKoJS9qI>
 - <http://kabar.kg/news/vazhnost-effektivnogo-upravleniia-lesami-i-zemel-nymi-resursami-v-usloviakh-izmeneniia-klimata-kruglyi-stol-fao-oon-v-bishkeke/>
6. LULUCF activities
- <https://eco.akipress.org/news:1541502/?from=eco&place=main-last>
7. Provision with a financial support to SAEPF with conducting trainings for forest enterprises workers on newly approved codes on Norms of the rules for cutting down forests of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Rules for cutting down outstanding wood species in the Kyrgyz Republic
- <https://eco.akipress.org/news:1495798/?from=eco&place=main-last>
 - <http://kabar.kg/news/sotrudnikov-lesnoi-otrasli-iuzhnogo-regiona-obuchili-rabotat-po-novym-kodeksam/>
8. Various:
- <http://kabar.kg/news/razvitie-regionov-issyk-kul-skaia-oblast-ot-tcifrovizatsii-do-pod-ema-proizvodstvennykh-moshchnostei/>
9. Afforestation and reforestation activities:
- <https://kyrgyzstan.un.org/ru/48720-fao-pomogaet-kyrgyzstanu-vosstanavlivat-lesnye-ugodya-dlya-borby-s-izmeneniam-klimata>
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I9BKEJ-FfGs&feature=youtu.be&fbclid=IwAROCYU1Jd51lwRn_6x2fgKJf04FEN9L3A5OyvDkhG_ZEgmQhAcJI859eiWg
 - https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=1149286535421395&id=100010201788389
10. Laboratory equipment
- <http://gosreg.kg/news/541-2021-02-15-07-43-01>
11. Biogas activities
- <https://www.facebook.com/100005575500127/videos/1474746762721160/>
<https://fb.watch/4rSSTYPMS8/>
12. Trainings for Foresters
- <https://bit.ly/3skD8gH>
13. CAREC knowledge platform (CACIP)
- https://test.centralasiacimateportal.org/geonode/knowledgehub/documents/?limit=20&offset=0&doc_type_in=publications&datasource_in=fao.org

The video-graphic and infographic poster are at the level of the development stage. Procurement procedures have been completed and Purchase order has been signed.
 The project's communication focal point is Karina Abdyldaeva, who is FAO outreach project assistant – karina.abdyldaeva@fao.org

11. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

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

Social Sustainability: Local socioeconomic benefits link to GEB including food security, gender equality and mainstreaming, and indigenous people

The project has immediate socio-economic benefits to and impact on the well-being of vulnerable local people, particularly women and indigenous people, in project areas.

12. Innovative Approaches

Please provide a brief description of an innovative²³ approach in the project / programme, describe the type (e.g. technological, financial, institutional, policy, business model) and explain why it stands out as an innovation.

Innovation type- technological: Improvement of pasture conditions by complimentary seeding

Uncontrolled grazing and degradation of pasture lands from year to year leads to severe pasture degradation. According to the Institute "Kyrgyzgiprozem", the average yield of pastures in the country has decreased by 14% over the past 20 years.

About 45% of pastures are currently moderately or severely degraded. Inadequate management and uncontrolled use of pastures, especially the pastures close to villages, has now become a serious environmental problem.

Methods such as restoring pastureland by complimentary seeding cereal pasture grass seeds, reduce the area of degraded lands, increase and maintain soil fertility, allowing communities to diversify their livelihoods.

Innovation type- technological: Protective forest planting, almonds, pistachios, joint forest management.

Reforestation activities in pilot forest enterprises are carried out with the broad participation of the local population using mechanisms of joint forest management.

In the Kochkor-Ata forestry enterprise, Jalal-Abad region forest plantations of sweet almonds and pistachios are created on the mountain slopes on a total area of 1050 hectares with the broad involvement of the local population.

Since the lands of the forest Fund are managed by the state, the Kochkor-Ata forestry enterprise transfers land plots planted with forest crops to the local population for a lease period of up to 49 years.

The local population is very interested, as in 5-6 years these plantations will begin to bear and bring income. In this regard, the local population, who have received a lease of land from the state forest Fund, actively participate in the creation of these plantations, care for them, protection of plantations from livestock damage, fires, etc. This practice of involving the local population in the forest resources management allows create new forest plantings on large areas, which in turn will have a beneficial environmental impact, reducing greenhouse gases. In addition, this activity helps to solve social and economic problems in rural regions of the country.

Innovation type- technological: Thermal insulation of houses and energy-efficient stoves.

The main goal of the project is to reduce the pressure on natural forests, reduce emissions from heating stoves by 25-30 % by building energy-efficient stoves and warming residential buildings, as well as spreading new energy efficiency technologies to forest regions. The work was carried out in 8 pilot forest enterprises located in 5 regions of Kyrgyzstan. This work corresponds to the global environmental benefits of reducing greenhouse gas.

²³ Innovation is defined as *doing something new or different in a specific context that adds value*

First of all, an information and educational exhibition on energy-efficient technologies and practical classes on the construction of a solar kitchen were held. 226 households participated in these exhibitions. As a result, 14 solar concentrators and 8 solar stoves were built. The participants have tested above equipment by preparing a variety of dishes.

There were also 8 practical (8-days) trainings on creating an energy-efficient stoves for local craftsmen in the pilot areas. In general, the construction of energy-efficient stoves was shown in practice. 84 local technical specialists for the construction of energy-efficient stoves were trained in these technologies and received certificates.

Practical seminars were held to improve the insulation of houses for 8 individual houses-cordons (forester houses) on the territory of pilot forest enterprises, 84 technical specialists were trained on the insulation of houses in rural areas, who were also awarded certificates.

Innovation type – technological: Forest management information system

In order to develop operational mechanism to ensure closer cooperation at the national level and between national and local levels, the project procured following IT equipment to the main executive partner – the State Agency of Environmental Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (SAEPF):

1. Servers and server cabinet
2. 35 computers
3. Multi-functional device
4. Router

Such equipment allows SAEPF to increase the effectiveness of management by ensuring the prompt receipt of data necessary for the provision of public services and the performance of state and municipal functions between executive authorities and local governments, minimizing the costs of searching, processing and sending information in electronic form, as well as supports the development of forest inventory of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The server cabinet and servers were purchased specially based on Interagency cooperation system “Tunduk” (National system of interdepartmental electronic interaction) in order to improve the quality of interagency cooperation within the framework of the transition to e-government which unified the all electronic data base of different type of objects of the country i.e. forest inventory data. The function of the servers is storage of forest inventory data base from all forest enterprises and server virtualization with possibility of multitask operation and data back-up.

13. Possible impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the project

Please indicate any implication of the Covid-19 pandemic on the activities and progress of the project. Highlight the adaptative measures taken to continue with the project implementation.

- Are the outcomes/outputs still achievable within the project period.
- Will the timing of the project MTR or TE be affected/delayed?
- What is the impact of COVID-19 on project beneficiaries, personnel, etc.
- Are there good practices and lessons learned to be shared?

Some of the project activities experienced delays due to the COVID-19 pandemic. . The PTF decision on April 2, 2020, proposed a no-cost extension of the project until May 31, 2020, which allowed to cover two additional planting seasons (October 2020 and March 2021).

The Terminal Evaluation was conducted by the International and National Consultants. The National Consultant had a field mission to the project sites, meanwhile the International Consultant arranged the meetings with the project counterparts in an online mode.

The COVID-19 affected project beneficiaries, personnel, and national counterparts.. However, the project provided response measures, providing IT equipment to the SAEPP, covering the needs of grain seeds (winter wheat for winter sowing) for farmers of the pilot aiyl aimags and provision with 3,345 litres of AI-92 and 3,627 litres of diesel fuel to the pilot leskhozoes. The above-mentioned activities can be shared as good practices and lessons learned.

14. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²⁴	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2021	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
National contribution	MoA (incl. IFAD) SAEPF	in kind	11.500.000	7.909.774 4.199.774		
UN	FAO	in kind	2.400.000	1.339.774		
BMZ	GIZ	in kind	1.700.000	2.355.674		
UN	WFP	in kind	500.000	1.235.376		
	Local Land Users	in kind	1.716.850	1.379.772		
		TOTAL	19,000,150	18,420,148		

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

²⁴ 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.

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.