



Department
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Darwin Initiative Main & Extra Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the "Project Reporting Information Note":

(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources/information-notes/>)

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum of 20 pages** in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2025

Submit to: BCF-Reports@niras.com including your project ref in the subject line

Darwin Initiative Project Information

Scheme (Main or Extra)	Main
Project reference	31-017
Project title	Biodiversity conservation and local livelihoods improvement in southern Tajikistan
Country/ies	Tajikistan
Lead Organisation	Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI)
Project partner(s)	Kulob Botanic Garden (KBG); Ganji Tabiat (GT); Zamzam (ZZ)
Darwin Initiative grant value	499,039 GBP
Start/end dates of project	May 2024-Mar 2027
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2024 – Mar 2025) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	May 2024-Mar 2025 Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Joachim Gratzfeld
Project website/blog/social media	https://www.bgci.org/our-work/projects-and-case-studies/co-creation-of-public-engagement-activities-to-promote-alternative-livelihoods-in-southern-tajikistan/ www.ganjitabiat.tj
Report author(s) and date	Joachim Gratzfeld, BGCI; Ane Zabaleta, BGCI; Annelies Andringa-Davis, BGCI; Alex Hudson, BGCI; Helen Miller, BGCI; Nicole Lee, BGCI; Alex Pizzoni, BGCI; Mariyo Boboev, KBG; Jovidon Boboev, GT; Manizha Boboeva, GT; Tojinisso Odinaeva, Zamzam; Zafar Tabarov, Zamzam 1 May 2025

1. Project summary

Tajikistan has the most acute levels of poverty of the Central Asian states, with 40% of its people living below the poverty line and in food insecurity ([Oxfam, 2025](#)). Gross National Income per capita is low (1,407 USD in 2023) ([UNDP, 2024](#)) and 72% of the population dwell in rural areas and directly depend on local ecosystem goods and services, creating intense pressure on the environment. 50% of the land area is degraded as a result of unsustainable agricultural practices ([WFP, 2024](#)).

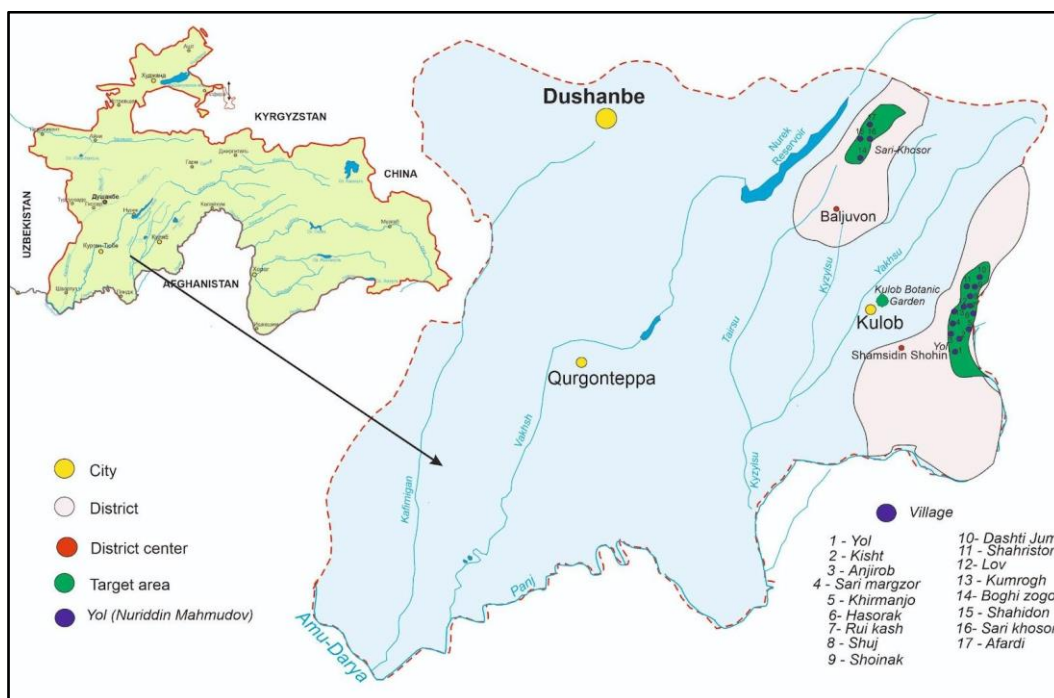
Because of its floristic wealth, Tajikistan is recognised as a biodiversity hotspot (Conservation International, 2005). It harbours almost 4,300 native plant species, including 1,400 national

endemics. Nearly 40% of the flora is threatened ([Nowak et al., 2020](#)). Tajikistan's ancient walnut and maple forests present a particular feature of this floristic diversity. They are of major socio-economic importance for the livelihoods of local communities and represent repositories of genetic diversity for crops of global importance. Amongst others, these include walnut (*Juglans regia*), apple (e.g. *Malus sieversii*), pear (e.g. *Pyrus tadshikistanica*), plum (e.g. *Prunus avium*) and almond (e.g. *Amygdalus bucharica*). The most valuable walnut-maple forests are located in the Sari Khosor, Childukhtaron, and Dashtijum reserves, southwest Tajikistan. These ecosystems are also home to rare fauna, e.g. mammals such as the Turkestan lynx (*Lynx lynx isabellina*), snow leopard (*Uncia uncia*), urial (*Ovis vignei*), Tien Shan brown bear (*Ursus arctos*) and yellow porcupine (*Hystrix leucura*). Threatened bird species include the golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos daphanea*) and Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*) ([Safarov et al., 2014](#)).

However, despite having been at the heart of conservation efforts in the past, the future of these ecosystems remains uncertain as resources overexploitation continues to cause biodiversity loss ([World Bank, 2024](#)). Piecemeal approaches aimed, for example, at forest protection, have failed because local needs outweigh the penalties associated with illegal extraction. In response, this project is implementing a holistic methodology for biodiversity conservation, restoration and sustainable livelihoods improvement in Sari Khosor and Nuriddin Mahmudov (N. Mahmudov) sub-districts, through:

- Recovery of native forests through integrated *ex* and *in situ* conservation, working with communities and forest departments in at least 6 villages;
- New livelihoods and food security opportunities for 200 households, through income generating activities from the production and marketing of forest commodities;
- Major inclusion of women as quintessential stakeholders and beneficiaries of this project, targeting 65% participation; and
- Enhanced capacity of communities achieved through a series of training throughout the project, targeting over 500 community members.

Moreover, the project provides a platform to bring together major conservation and development agencies and programmes for technical exchange, as a means for improved coordination and planning of future environmental and sustainable development interventions. Results will be disseminated at the national level for incorporation into the government's efforts to develop future forest management policy.



Project location.

2. Project stakeholders/ partners

This project partnership was established based on clear demand from the host country and local communities. During the proposal development phase, formal letters of support were issued by a diverse range of stakeholders from local and international levels. These included the Department of Forests of Sari Khosor and N. Mahmudov, the Jamoats (local self-governing authorities) of Sari Khosor and N. Mahmudov, the non-governmental organisation Ganji Tabiat (GT), the local women's organisation Zamzam, Kulob Botanic Garden (KBG), the National Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan, the CBD National Focal Point and Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI). All partners participate in project planning, monitoring and decision making through a Project Steering Committee (Section 7. Monitoring and evaluation), whilst the British Embassy in Dushanbe, which also supported the proposal development stage, is kept abreast on progress made. The highly integrated and collaborative approach of the project through engagement of stakeholders in conservation action, training on co-creation and other technical areas and sustainable agroforestry as well as public outreach, contributes to enhancing awareness of the linkages of environmental degradation and poverty, whilst providing practical approaches and solutions to enhance biodiversity and livelihoods as described in Sections 3.1 to 3.3.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1. Forest restoration management planning is jointly developed and implemented by members of the community and forest departments and results in enhanced populations of at least 8 threatened and socio-economically important species *in situ* and *ex situ*.

Activity 1.1 Conduct distribution surveys of project target species and carry out collection of propagules (Years 1 and 2).

Collection of propagules was carried out in June and July 2024 and October 2024. In total, 8,650 seeds have been collected from 13 species including the threatened *Pyrus tadshikistanica* (Critically Endangered - CR), *Malus sieversii* (Vulnerable - VU) and *Amygdalus bucharica* (VU) ([Annex 4](#)). On December 17-18, 2024 and February 4, 2025, BGCI provided training on KoboToolbox for GT and KBG staff to create a form for collection of distribution data which will be used during the detailed distribution surveys planned between May and September 2025. As part of the training, GT and KBG staff were guided through the process of creating standardised digital forms tailored for recording species distribution data. These will facilitate efficient field data collection, including georeferencing of populations, and habitat descriptions, thereby improving the quality and consistency of future survey data.

Activity 1.2 Trial propagation methods at KBG and develop ex situ conservation collections/seed orchards at KBG and forest department nurseries in Shamsiddin Shohin and Baljuvon (Years 1 and 2).

Between July and August 2024, KBG constructed two nursery beds, each measuring 1.20 x 25 m with a total holding capacity of some 6,000 saplings, to trial propagation methods using pots. In total, 8,650 seeds collected in the wild by March 2025 including *Pyrus tadshikistanica*, *Malus sieversii*, *Amygdalus bucharica*, *Amygdalus vavilovii* (Near Threatened - NT), *Juglans regia* (Not threatened), *Prunus avium* (Not threatened) and *Acer turkestanicum* (Data Deficient - DD) were sown in pots as well as directly into the prepared plots ([Annex 5](#)).

In the nursery of Hasorak village, Shamsiddin Shohin district, established in October 2024, a total of 12,020 seeds and cuttings of *Amygdalus vavilovii*, *Prunus avium*, *Malus sieversii* as well as *Populus alba*, *Morus alba*, *Pistacia vera*, *Punica granatum* and *Ficus carica* were planted over an area of 1,190 square meters ([Annex 5](#)).

In the nursery of Shahidon village, Baljuvon district, also established in October 2024, a total of 9,702 seeds, including *Pyrus tadshikistanica*, *Juglans regia*, *Amygdalus vavilovii*, *Prunus avium* and *Malus sieversii* were sown over an area of 588 square meters ([Annex 5](#)).

Activity 1.3 Provide tree saplings purchased from nurseries in Kulob and Shamsiddin Shohin districts to project communities for planting in home gardens and orchards, and monitor survival and growth rates (Year 1-3).

A total of 26,150 tree saplings relating to species of socio-economic interest (e.g. fruit and nut trees including apple, pear, walnut, mulberry and pomegranate) were purchased from a private nursery in Kulob ([Annex 6](#)). Of these, 18,662 were delivered to 231 households in Shahidon, Afardi, Boghi Zoghon, Sari Khosor of Baljuvon district and Kisht, Khirmanjo, Sari Marghzor, Anjirob and Yol of Shamsiddin Shohin district for planting in home gardens and orchards, whilst 7,488 saplings were planted in degraded forest areas (Activity 1.6). Growth rates are being monitored.

Activity 1.4 Establish 3 new nurseries at KBG, Shamsiddin Shohin and Baljuvon (Years 1 and 2) ready for sourcing viable seedlings from propagules collected (see Activity 1.1) for outplanting by the end of the project.

As referred to in Activity 1.2, three new nurseries were established in Year 1 ([Annex 5](#)). KBG's nursery will play a key role in supporting future *ex situ* conservation efforts of wild crop tree species. All three nurseries will provide a continuing saplings source of tree species of socio-economic importance for use by local communities, primarily fruit and nut trees. By the end of the project, the nurseries will be fully operational to supply and sell seedlings for outplanting to interested farmers, promoting both agricultural development and ecological restoration.



Nurseries at Nuriddin Mahmudov and Kulob Botanic Garden. Distribution of tree saplings to local communities incl. *Malus sieversii*, *Pyrus tadshikistanica*, *Juglans regia*, *Prunus avium*, *Morus alba* and *Punica granatum* in January 2025.

Activity 1.5 Convene joint meetings of members of the community and forest departments to devise the forest restoration management plan and identify locations for population reinforcement planting (Years 1 and 2).

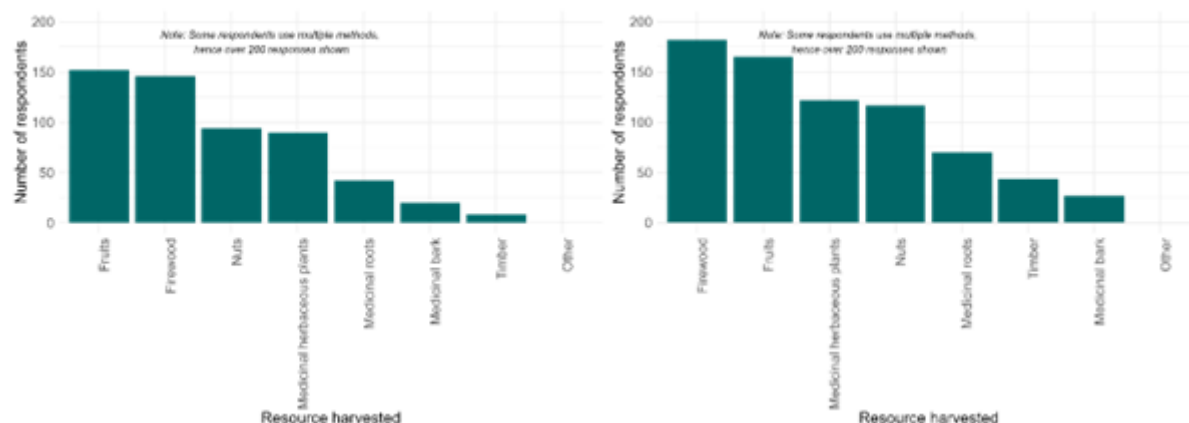
In meetings with representatives of Departments Forest (Head and Economist of Sari Khosor and Head of Dashtijum) in July 2024, local community representatives were reassured that they can obtain long-term rights to use forest land under Tajikistan's Joint Forest Management Plan principle ([Annex 7](#)). This collaborative model allows community members to engage in the management and restoration of degraded forest areas in partnership with state forestry enterprises (Ieskhoezes). Under this system, residents sign long-term agreements, usually for a period of 20 years, with the possibility of extension that grant them the right to use specific forest plots. In return, they are responsible for rehabilitating and sustainably managing the allocated land. However, the districts' current Forest Restoration Management Plans (FRMP) are out of date ([Annex 8](#)). Moreover, over-exploitation of forest resources and illegal logging continue to occur, largely due to weak enforcement and limited on-the-ground capacity to respond. The project will propose improvements taking into account requirements of the Tajikistan Government and Forestry Agency of Tajikistan to make it more effective without being overly complex or technical, ensuring it is suitable for day-to-day use by Department of Forests staff.

Activity 1.6 Initiate population reinforcement planting in degraded areas of native walnut-maple forest using locally purchased saplings (see Activity 1.3) and seedlings generated by KBG and Shamsiddin Shohin and Baljuvon forest departments (see Activity 1.4), and monitor survival and growth rates including of naturally establishing seedlings (Years 1 and 3).

As referred to in Activity 1.3, of the 26,150 saplings of *Malus sieversii*, *Pyrus tadshikistanica*, *Juglans regia*, *Prunus avium*, *Morus alba* and *Punica granatum* species purchased locally, a total of 7,488 were planted in the degraded areas of walnut-maple forest, 3,880 in Sari Khosor and 3,608 in N. Mahmudov, and growth rates are being monitored. Further seedlings generated by KBG and the nurseries in Shamsiddin Shohin and Baljuvon will be available for planting in Years 2 and 3.

Activity 1.7 Conduct assessment of forest resources use as part of socio-economic surveys (Activity 2.1) in the project area (Year 1) as a basis for the development of the integrated forest restoration management plan (Year 3).

Whilst a high percentage of respondents to the socio-economic survey ([Annex 9](#)) reported collecting non-timber forest products and wood from wild species for timber or fuelwood as sources of income (55% and 85%), fewer reported actual values for incomes (35% only 1 person respectively). This suggests high subsistence usage. Fruits and firewood are the most important wild-collected products from both, leased and unleased land (always over 75% of respondents), with medicinal, herbaceous plants and nuts also important for just under (harvested from leased land) or just over 50% of respondents (harvested from unleased land). The survey also highlights four species that are important for fruit, fuelwood, timber and fodder collection: *Malus sieversii*, *Morus alba*, *Pyrus tadshikistanica* and *Juglans regia*.



Wild collected resources from leased (left) and unleased (right) land.

Activity 1.8 Establish the forest restoration management plan with members of the community and forest departments, and launch at project closing event as part of Output 4 (Year 3).

As per Activity 1.5, GT, KBG and Zamzam are in close contact with the Departments of Forest of Shamsiddin Shohin and Baljuvon districts to further enhance and support the implementation of the districts' existing Forest Restoration and Management Plans (FRMP) ([Annex 8](#)). As referred to in Activity 1.6, 7,488 tree saplings (*Malus sieversii*, *Pyrus tadshikistanica*, *Juglans regia*, *Prunus avium*, *Morus alba* and *Punica granatum*) have been planted in degraded areas of walnut-maple forests to contribute to enhancing biodiversity as part of the implementation of the FRMP.

Output 2. New agroforestry practices are established that enhance household livelihoods and food security in Sari Khosor and Yol based on an analysis of socio-economic status, income sources and market situation.

Activity 2.1 Design and conduct socio-economic surveys with the target households (Years 1 and 3) to characterise and assess the project's impacts on livelihoods, farming systems and forest uses.

The baseline survey was undertaken with 200 expected beneficiaries of the project in 27 villages ([Annex 9](#)). 198 surveys were delivered from August 29 to September 7 and two more on September 26, 2024. Participants were asked questions about themselves and their household demographics; their livelihoods practices, challenges, and knowledge and use of plants and agroforestry systems; local forest use; and knowledge, attitudes and practices related to conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. The data was analysed alongside information collected on market opportunities and value chains (Activity 2.2). This highlights livelihood challenges related to pest and disease management of crops and accessibility to markets to sell products whilst interest in various agroforestry practices to improve productivity on farmland was also articulated. The project will increase the knowledge of communities pertaining to agroforestry methods and practices. It will also increase the percentage of farmers who are using solar dryers to enable a more sterile and hygienic produce generation instead of using open roofs for drying fruits for consumption and sale. The analysis also recommends setting targets to increase incomes from those outlined in the table which will be confirmed with project beneficiaries early in Year 2.

<i>Income source</i>	<i>Baseline number of people with incomes</i>	<i>Baseline mean incomes received</i>	<i>Target number of people with incomes</i>	<i>Target mean incomes</i>
<i>Sale of dried fruits & vegetables</i>	69	1,461	120	
<i>Sale of alfalfa as livestock fodder</i>	4	260	50	

Activity 2.2 Design and prepare a market opportunities and value chain analysis report with a special focus on gender roles and equality in the 6 project villages (Years 1 and 2).

BGCI led the design of a market opportunities and value chain analysis survey, which was carried out in three villages (Annex 9). Based on the results, key recommendations include:

- Carry out cost-benefit analysis of establishing cooperatives - costs and income from sales of different products at bigger markets, transport vista from communities.
- Build capacity to improve drying of products to keep to health and safety requirements to access wealthier markets.
- Train community members in financial and business management.
- Improve capacity for local storage, e.g. refrigeration units.
- Provision of packaging options that improve durability and shelf life of products.
- Work on product development particularly related to *Malus sieversii*, *Morus alba*, *Pyrus tadshikistanica*, *Juglans regia*, *Punica granatum* and *Prunus avium*.

Activity 2.3 Establish 10 producer groups in Yol and Sari Khosor, each composed of 20 members, each of which include ≥15 women (Years 1–3).

Ten producer groups have been established, four in Baljuvon and six in Shamsiddin Shohin totalling 200 members, of which 133 are women ([Annex 4.10a](#) and [Annex 10b](#)). Members of producer groups will participate in project activities such as establishing orchards, engaging in fruit, nut and vegetable processing with a focus on hygienic production techniques, apiculture, alfalfa and sainfoin cultivation, among others.

Activity 2.4 Implement participatory market-led pilots for alternative revenue generation, such as promotion of wild, edible plant species, apiculture, hygienically dried fruit/vegetable products from home gardens and orchards generated through solar drying boxes, planting of native, but fast-growing tree species for alternative timber supply (for species see Q.17 of proposal) etc. (Years 2 and 3).

Starts in Year 2 Quarter 1.

*Activity 2.5 Maintain soil fertility, and provide livestock fodder in home gardens and orchards through sowing of Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*) (Years 1–3).*

To support the production of alternative livestock fodder and improve soil fertility and structure, a total of 320 kg of alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*) and 685 kg of sainfoin (*Onobrychis viciifolia*) were procured from the private nursery in Kulob as referred to in Activity 1.3 ([Annex 6](#)). Following community workshops as referred to in Activity 4.3, project beneficiaries have come to recognise the advantages of mixed cropping as part of sustainable agroforestry practices. Incentivised by the knowledge gained, a farmer in N. Mahmudov has already initiated a trial by intercropping barley and alfalfa to capitalise on improved soil structure and nutrient content, and generate a sustainable livestock food source. More farmers are expected to follow this example once the series of training in agroforestry techniques in Years 2 and 3 has been delivered (Activity 3.3).



Alfalfa and barley mixed cropping (sown in November 2024), Lov village, Shamsiddin Shohin district.

Activity 2.6 Provide ongoing support to local communities for monitoring and evaluation of initiated value chains (Years 2 and 3).

Starts in Year 2 Quarter 1.

Output 3. Knowledge of and capacities and capabilities of local communities in Sari Khosor and Yol in forest restoration, sustainable and revenue generating agroforestry, are increased, benefiting in particular women and people belonging to vulnerable groups.

Activity 3.1 Conduct a gender disaggregated needs-assessment, and develop training materials and programmes for training of trainers (ToT) and members of the communities engaged in alternative agro-business models development (Years 1 and 2).

Data has been analysed ([Annex 9](#)) and a training plan will be created in Quarter 1 of Year 2, followed by the development of training materials.

Activity 3.2 Carry out pre- and post training assessments to evaluate increased skills and application of practical knowhow (Years 1 and 3).

Pre-training assessments have not yet been initiated but will form part of the start of each capacity building session beginning in Year 2 (Activity 3.3), when the participants who will take part in the training, have been confirmed.

Activity 3.3 Provide ToT training for community representatives and local officials on market, small-scale farm businesses, forest restoration and sustainable agroforestry (Years 2–3).

Starts in Year 2 Quarter 1.

Activity 3.4 Support technically and logistically ToT participants to provide on-site trainings for community members on forest restoration and sustainable agroforestry (Years 2 and 3).

Starts in Year 2 Quarter 1.

Activity 3.5 Undertake a study visit (by KBG/GT) to institutions in the UK including BGCI, Royal Botanic Gardens Kew as well as Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh and satellite gardens, to further enhance their technical and institutional management competencies and boost their operations and diversify their funding base (Year 2).

Starts in Year 2 Quarter 1.

Activity 3.6 Convene representatives from other botanic gardens in Tajikistan and other Central Asian countries at KBG, to share knowledge gained and develop stronger botanic garden links at national and regional levels (Years 2 and 3).

Starts in Year 2 Quarter 3.

Output 4. Project best-practice in joint forest restoration management planning and agroforestry (Outputs 1 and 2, supported by Output 3) is shared at national level through a series of public outreach events for community buy-in and incorporation into the government's efforts to develop future forest management policy.

Activity 4.1 Run 3 major stakeholder events (Open Days at KBG) (Years 1–3)

Preparatory programme planning for the Open Day event was undertaken ([Annex 11](#)), however, to take advantage of the spring flowering season at Kulob Botanic Garden, the event has been re-scheduled to April 28, 2025. For the same reason, the Open Day events in Years 2 and 3 have been re-scheduled to March 2026 and 2027 respectively. The aim of conducting open days is to inform a diverse range of stakeholders about the current state of biodiversity in the country and the ongoing efforts being made both, through *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation. Visitors also have the opportunity to see firsthand threatened plant species in the Red Book demonstration plot. Additionally, they can participate in various activities designed to foster a sense of care and appreciation for nature. Specifically, the Open Day will bring together representatives from the Department of Ecology of Kulob, local NGOs, as well as schoolchildren and students from the Biology Department of Kulob State University and the Medical College of Kulob.

The Open Day at Kulob Botanic Garden will receive media coverage from both local and national television channels, including Kulob TV and Ilm va Tabiat (Science and Nature), which will broadcast the event to a wider audience reaching over 5,000 people.

Activity 4.2 Train KBG, GT and Zam Zam in co-creation approach (Years 1-2).

A co-creation training was organized by BGCI's Education team on October 1 and 2, 2024 ([Annex 12](#) and [Annex 13](#)). The in-person training lasted two days and all seven Tajik project members participated, including two additional people who work for Kulob Botanic Garden. The goal of the training was to understand the fundamentals of co-creation training, and for the two Tajik co-creation trainers to practise the training themselves.

Activity 4.3 Hold at least 4 community workshops with local communities resulting in the creation of a public engagement plan (Year 1).

65 participants joined four community workshops in the villages of Bogi Zogon, Shaidon, Kisht and Hasorak on September 24-27, 2024. During the interactive workshops, participants ([Annex 19](#)) discussed target audiences, key messages and expected changes ([Annex 13](#) and [Annex 14](#)). These sessions will help ensure the public engagement plan to be developed is rooted in local perspectives, fostering ownership and support for biodiversity conservation and livelihood improvement efforts. This engagement plan will then be used in the co-creation sessions to develop specific activities ([Annex 15](#)).



Community workshops in Bogi Zogon and Hasorak villages.

Activity 4.4 Identify 10 co-creation workshop participants from Sari Khosor and Yol to design public outreach activities and messaging on the links of forest restoration, sustainable management and locally-adapted agroforestry practices (Year 1).

12 participants have been selected, of which six are female ([Annex 16](#)). As the workshops are now scheduled to take place in both, N. Mahmudov and Sari Khosor districts, female participants are enabled to return to their homes in the evenings after the training, allowing them to attend the entire two days. Each workshop will have six participants.

Activity 4.5 Deliver at least 4 co-creation workshops with co-creation participants and deliver co-created outreach activities to local communities and prepare an evaluation (Years 2 and 3).

Starts in Year 2 Quarter 1.

Activity 4.6 Deliver at least 4 focus groups for market research (with target communities) of new products developed (Years 1-3).

Four focus groups for market research were organised in which 65 representatives from the villages of Bogi Zogon, Shaidon, Kisht and Hasorak participated on September 24-27, 2024 ([Annex 9](#) and [Annex 17](#)). During the two-hour workshop, participants shared their views on the market needs followed by discussions in small groups on topics such as the development of farming practices, access to resources, target species products, and addressing their current uses, challenges faced, and future potential. Moreover, 47 participants joined an in-depth market survey.

Activity 4.7 Run baseline and end-of-campaign surveys to assess the public engagement campaign's impact (Years 1 and 3).

Referred to in Activity 4.3.

Activity 4.8 Prepare policy recommendations based on project experiences and best-practice in joint forest restoration management planning and agroforestry (Year 3).

Starts in Year 3 Quarter 3.

Activity 4.9 Launch the policy recommendations at a final festival with representatives from forest authorities and local communities to celebrate and promote the achievements of the project (Year 3).

Starts in Year 3 Quarter 4.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1. Forest restoration management planning is jointly developed and implemented by members of the community and forest departments and results in enhanced populations of at least 8 threatened and socio-economically important species *in situ* and *ex situ*.

Indicator 1.1 At least 10,000 genetically diverse saplings of ≥8 socio economically important and threatened plant species (see Q. 17 of proposal) acquired by the end of Year 1, and brought under ex situ conservation in seed orchards, by Kulob Botanic Garden and Shamsiddin Shohin and Baljuvon forest services by the end of Year 3.

As referred to in Activity 1.2, 8,650 seeds collected in the wild including *Pyrus tadshikistanica*, *Malus sieversii*, *Amygdalus bucharica*, *Amygdalus vavilovii*, *Juglans regia*, *Prunus avium* and *Acer turkestanicum* were sown in the nursery of Kulob Botanic Garden; 12,020 seeds and cuttings of *Amygdalus vavilovii*, *Prunus avium*, *Malus sieversii* as well as *Populus alba*, *Morus alba*, *Pistacia vera*, *Punica granatum* and *Ficus carica* were planted in the nursery of Hasorak village, Shamsiddin Shohin district; whilst a total of 9,702 seeds including *Pyrus tadshikistanica*, *Juglans regia*, *Amygdalus vavilovii*, *Prunus avium* and *Malus sieversii* were sown in the nursery of Shahidon village, Baljuvon district ([Annex 5](#), [Annex 5.1](#) and [Annex 5.2](#)).

Indicator 1.2 At least 80 ha of degraded walnut-maple woodlands assigned for restoration by Quarter 2 of Year 1, and restored collaboratively by members of the local communities representing at least 200 households and forest departments by the end of Year 3 through planting of at least 40,000 saplings with a 70% survival rate, whilst reducing pressure on forest resources exerted by grazing by 15% (resulting from alternative fodder provision for livestock supplied via the growing of alfalfa – 3 times harvest/year possible, moreover serving as a time-saving incentive as they are no longer in need of long distance travel for fodder collection and grazing). [DI-D01]

As referred to in Activity 1.6, in collaboration with representatives from 24 households, 7,488 saplings of project target species were planted in degraded areas of the native walnut-maple forests. The survival rates are being monitored. To support the production of alternative livestock fodder and soil improvement as referred to in Activity 2.5, a total of 1,005 kg of alfalfa and sainfoin were procured and delivered to 93 project beneficiaries who are growing the plants

for fodder and soil fertility enhancement in home gardens and on orchards. These efforts are expected to reduce grazing pressure on forest resources.

Indicator 1.3 Sapling survival rate of 85% in gardens and orchards by Y3.

As referred to in Activity 1.3, 18,662 tree saplings relating to species of socio-economic interest were provided to 231 households in Shahidon, Afardi, Boghi Zoghon, Sari Khosor of Baljuvon district and Kisht, Khirmanjo, Sari Marghzor, Anjirob and Yol of Shamsiddin Shohin district for planting in home gardens and orchards. Survival rates will be assessed in autumn 2025.

Indicator 1.4 Structure of integrated forest restoration management plan established by Quarter 4 of Year 1, and plan jointly drafted with members of the local communities and local forest authorities in Year 2, and completed by Quarter 3 of Year 3. [DI-A07]; [DI-B01]

As referred to in Activity 1.5, the districts' Forest Restoration Management Plans (FRMP) were discussed with forest departments and local communities representatives, to identify areas for improvement including conservation gaps and scope for enhancement through further protection and species recovery action using the project target species ([Annex 7](#), [Annex 8](#) and [Annex 9](#)).

Output 2. New agroforestry practices are established that enhance household livelihoods and food security in Sari Khosor and Yol based on an analysis of socio-economic status, income sources and market situation.

Indicator 2.1 Socio-economic, agroforestry and forest products surveys in at least 6 villages at base- and endline by the end of Quarters 3 of Years 1 and 3 respectively, used to guide agroforestry, agribusiness and forest restoration planning, training and implementation.

The baseline survey included a socio-economic part, as well as questions related to agroforestry and forest products currently used ([Annex 9](#)). The results of the survey will be used in Quarter 1 of Year 2 to set up the training plan and will include training in financial and business management besides practical training on apiculture and the proper use of food dryers. The project will also look into improving local storage capacity and packaging options to improve product durability, such as related to *Malus sieversii*, *Morus alba*, *Pyrus tadshikistanica*, *Juglans regia*, *Punica granatum* and *Prunus avium*.

Indicator 2.2 Market and value chain opportunities established by Quarter 1 of Year 2, including hygienic processing (e.g. solar dryers) and storage methods for key agroforestry products (e.g. honey) from the region.

The market surveys and focus group discussions showed the current difficulties in hygienic drying of fruit and the problem of current short shelf life of products ([Annex 9](#)). Meetings in Quarter 1 of Year 2 will focus on how to address these problems and develop solutions.

Indicator 2.3 Establishment of 10 producer groups with 20 members each initiated by Quarter 2 of Year 1, of which ≥15 women each, by the end of Quarter 1 of Year 3. [DI A03]; [DI-A06]

Ten producer groups have been established, four in Baljuvon district and six in Shamsiddin Shohin district with in total 200 members, of which 133 are women ([Annex 16](#))

Indicator 2.4 At least 75,000 saplings of ≥4 socio-economically important plant species (see Q.17 of proposal) planted in home gardens and orchards, involving at least 200 households by the end of Year 2, and market opportunities tested by the end of Year 3 (2027).

As referred to in Activity 1.3, 18,662 saplings of ≥4 socio-economically important plant species *Pyrus tadshikistanica*, *Malus sieversii*, *Amygdalus bucharica*, *Amygdalus vavilovii*, *Juglans regia* and *Prunus avium* were planted in home gardens and orchards of Sari Khosor and N. Mahmudov, involving 231 households.

Indicator 2.5 At least 100 households' income increased by at least 15% from at least 2 additional income streams providing enhanced income and food security by Quarter 4 of Year 3 (2027). [DI-A10]; [DI-B10]

As referred in Indicator 1.2, a total of 1,005 kg of alfalfa and sainfoin were procured to 93 project beneficiaries to support the production of alternative livestock fodder and soil improvement serving also as a foundation for creating additional income streams.

Output 3. Knowledge of and capacities and capabilities of local communities in Sari Khosor and Yol in forest restoration, sustainable and revenue generating agroforestry, are increased, benefiting in particular women and people belonging to vulnerable groups.

Indicator 3.1 At least 25 ToT members (≥50% women) from at least 6 villages facilitating training commencing from Quarter 1 of Year 2 reaching ≥500 community members by the end of Year 3. [DI-A01]; [DI-A05]

Indicator 3.2 At least 65% (≥325) of community members trained by ToT are women and representatives from vulnerable groups including very poor and disabled people, reporting increased skills by Quarter 3 of Year 3 (2027). [DI-A01]

Training activities under Indicators 3.1 and 3.2 are scheduled to start in Quarter 1 of Year 2. Participants have been selected and preparation of Trainers of Trainers (ToT) from at least six villages is under way, ensuring at least 65% female participation is planned for early Year 2, after which they will begin facilitating training sessions for community members. Similarly, pre- and post-training assessments to measure increased skills among participants, particularly women and vulnerable groups, are planned for subsequent stages.

Output 4. Project best-practice in joint forest restoration management planning and agroforestry (Outputs 1 and 2, supported by Output 3) is shared at national level through a series of public outreach events for community buy-in and incorporation into the government's efforts to develop future forest management policy.

Indicator 4.1 3 major stakeholder events (3 Open-Days in KBG) with a policy focus organised over the project period (Quarters 3 of Years 1–3), and attended by representatives from aid organisations, current conservation initiatives, forest departments and other institutions supporting conservation efforts in Tajikistan. [DI-C14]

As referred to in Activity 4.1, the Open Day events have been re-scheduled (April 28, 2025, and April/March 2026 and 2027 respectively) to coincide with the start of the spring flower season at KBG. The events bring together a diverse audience from local communities and authorities, and will also be broadcasted via local and national outreach media. Details will be covered in the subsequent mid-term and annual reports.

Indicator 4.2 At least 4 community workshops held by Quarter 4 of Year 1 to engage local people in the creation of a public engagement plan for Years 2 and 3. [DI-A01]

65 participants (69% women) joined the community workshops in September 2024, resulting in the creation of a public engagement plan. 12 community members have been identified to participate in the co-creation sessions to develop the public awareness activities. During these sessions, the actual activities will be designed, organised and carried out.

Indicator 4.3 10 individuals identified by Quarter 4 of Year 1 to co-create community specific education activities.

A total of 12 individuals (50% women) have been identified to participate in the co-creation workshops.

Indicator 4.4 At least 4 co-creation workshops delivered in Quarters 1–4 of Year 2, and ≥1,000 individuals engaged through public outreach activities by the end of Year 3.

A refresher training on the co-creation methodology will be delivered to project partners in April, 2025. Following this, the dates for the co-creation workshops with the communities will be determined.

Indicator 4.5 At least 4 focus groups held by Year 3 (Quarters 3 and 4 of Year 1, Quarter 4 of Year 2 and Quarters 1 and 2 of Year 3) to gather feedback and understand market demand for products developed.

65 participants (69% women) joined the focus groups in September 2024.

Indicator 4.6 Policy recommendations on forest restoration, sustainable wild-harvesting techniques, agroforestry practices and business development for livelihoods improvement produced by Quarter 3 of Year 3 and promoted beyond district level with other policy-makers at the national level by the end of the project in Quarter 4 (2027). [DI-C01]; [DI-C07]

Starting in Year 3. Based on the results of the community consultations and training, forest restoration action and agroforestry development, policy recommendations will be developed.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome: Pressure on forests in Sari Khosor and N.Mahmudov is decreased, through collaborative community participation in improving and developing novel agroforestry techniques, applied to home gardens, orchards, and woodlands restoration.

In Year 1, the project achieved important milestones towards reducing pressure on forest resources, promoting new agroforestry practices in home gardens and orchards and initiating restoration of degraded walnut-maple forests. The socio-economic baseline surveys collated data from some 200 project beneficiaries in 27 villages ([Annex 9](#)) and identified livelihood challenges such as related to pest and disease management of crops and accessibility to markets to sell products, but also reiterated the local communities' interest in novel agroforestry practices to improve farmland productivity on farmland. Some 26,150 saplings of project target species were procured via a local nursery in Kulob, and planted in home gardens, orchards and as recovery trials in degraded walnut-maple forests. Three new nurseries were established in KBG in July 2024, as well as in the Shamsiddin Shohin and Baljuvon districts in October 2024. Seeds were collected relating to 13 project target species and propagation trials have been initiated in the newly established nurseries. These efforts are paving the way towards achieving the Outcome by the end of the project.

0.1 *At least 50% of households in Sari Khosor and N.Mahmudov (Nuriddin Mahmudov) supported by the project have at least 2 additional sources of revenue representing ≥15% income increase by project end. [DI-D16]*

Socio-economic baseline data have been collected from 200 households in 27 villages ([Annex 9](#)) relating among others to current livelihood practices and challenges, and knowledge and use of plants and agroforestry systems. This will inform the development of additional income sources in Years 2 and 3.

0.2 *At least 70% of a total of 100,000 saplings of threatened and socio-economically important species planted in home gardens, orchards and woodlands, survive at the end of project (2027), increasing species diversity by at least 10% in the project locations as compared to the baseline status at project start. [DI-D04]; [DI- E03]*

The survival rate of 26,150 saplings (including *Malus sieversii*, *Pyrus tadshikistanica*, *Juglans regia*, *Prunus avium*, *Morus alba* and *Punica granatum*) planted in home gardens, orchards and as recovery trials in degraded walnut-maple woodlands, is being monitored ([Annex 6](#) and [Annex 7](#)). Further seedlings generated by KBG and the nurseries in Shamsiddin Shohin and Baljuvon will be available for planting in Years 2 and 3.

0.3 *At least 65% of the women engaged in project work report improved participation in decision-making regarding forest management at project end compared with project start.*

Significant participation of women in all Output areas has been promoted from the start of the project. In Year 1, of the ten producer groups established totalling 200 members, 133 are women ([Annex 10a](#) and [Annex 10b](#)). As mentioned in Activity 4.6, out of the 65 participants who joined the community workshops in September 2024, 45 were women. As part of the preparatory work for the co-creation workshops, half of the 12 community representatives who have been identified to participate in the workshops, are women.

0.4 *Forest departments in Shamsiddin Shohin and Baljuvon make recommendations on management approaches, promoting project achievements as an exemplar of integrated forest management for replication in other parts of Tajikistan by the end of the project, through sharing of lessons learnt at national public outreach events in Year 3, for community buy-in and incorporation into the government's efforts to develop future forest management policy. [DI-C01]*

Initial meetings have been held with representatives from forest departments and local communities to discuss the districts' Forest Restoration Management Plans (FRMP) as referred to in Activity 1.5. This provides the foundation to identify areas for improvement such

as enhancing the biodiversity conservation value of the FRMP through species recovery action using the project target species.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome and Output 1:

Assumption 1: Community members and local forest authorities cooperate and are receptive to new methodologies and approaches.

As reported in Section 3.1, community members and local forest authorities cooperate in the implementation of all project activities such as participation in project events including co-creation, establishment of nurseries and orchards, providing necessary socio-economic data and information on forest resources uses, and are receptive to methodologies and approaches related to new agroforestry techniques.

Assumption 2: Extreme weather (e.g. droughts and floods), geophysical (e.g. earthquakes) hazards, and other events such as pandemics and political unrest, will not occur or greatly impact project work.

Whilst no severe weather or other major hazard occurred during Year 1, the location of the third co-creation workshop on September 26, 2024 had to be moved to another village, because of the risk of river flooding which would have prevented car transport from crossing as there was no nearby bridge. On March 15 and 16, 2025, flooding impacted Kulob and the surrounding villages, including the trial propagation project site. As a precautionary measure, the pots were swiftly relocated to a safe area to prevent damage and ensure the survival of the seedlings.

Assumption 3: Viable propagules of project target species from walnut-maple forests are available for collection.

Propagules of all except one project target species were available for collection in Year 1. The natural habitat of the threatened *Crataegus darvasica*, is located in a cross-border area that requires special access permission. To facilitate the collection of this species, the necessary permissions will be sought in Year 2.

Output 2:

Assumption 4: Local communities are agreeable to participate in the surveys.

As referred to in Assumption 1.

Assumption 5: Community members see the added value of agroforestry and take responsibility in participating in the agroforestry trials.

Project beneficiaries recognise the benefits of agroforestry and are starting to implement agroforestry trials such as mixed cropping of barley and alfalfa. This practice strengthens the soil structure, enhances soil nutrients, and provides an alternative source of animal fodder.

Assumption 6: Extreme weather (e.g. droughts and floods) and geophysical (e.g. earthquakes) hazards, and other events such as pandemics and political unrest, will not occur or greatly impact project work.

As referred to in Assumption 2.

Assumption 7: Value chains from start to finish are developed based on a shared understanding by all stakeholders including farmers, processors, distributors, and retailers, as regards the input resources and their provenance, processing techniques, final produce and marketing strategy.

As referred to in Assumption 1. Moreover, the producer groups as referred to in Activity 2.3 will enhance a shared understanding of all aspects related to developing value chains.

Output 3:

Assumption 8: Local communities and authorities are keen to participate in project activities and training opportunities.

As referred to in Assumption 1.

Assumption 9: Women and vulnerable groups are able to participate in the capacity development activities.

As referred to in Activity 4.6, women and vulnerable groups were able to participate in the capacity development activities conducted by the BGCI team in September and October 2024.

Output 4:

Assumption 10: Representatives from aid organisations, current conservation initiatives, forest departments and other institutions supporting conservation efforts in Tajikistan are keen to participate in outreach events facilitated by the project.

The first Open Day outreach event at KBG has been planned for and is scheduled on April 28, 2025.

Assumption 11: Community representatives can be identified to take part in co-creation activities.

A sufficient number of community members (64 in total) participated in the four community workshops in September 2024. Even when the project had to move one of the events to another village at the last minute due to a flooding risk and new participants had to be selected, 12 participants joined the fourth and last workshop in the new location.

Assumption 12: Project will create sufficient local supply to ensure local buy-in is sustainable.

To date, some 26,150 tree saplings were provided to project beneficiaries for planting in home gardens and orchards as well as in degraded forest areas. In addition, the three newly established nurseries in KBG, Shamsiddin Shohin and Baljuvon district, will provide a continuing source of seedlings.

Assumption 13: Policy representatives such as from forestry and agriculture departments engage in project activities.

Forest Department staff are engaged in project activities such as in the establishment of the nurseries and tree planting in degraded forest areas.

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and multidimensional poverty reduction

Project Impact: Tajikistan's broadleaved forest biodiversity benefits from community-managed protection and reduced overexploitation, based on enhanced capacity to cultivate, process and generate returns from forest resources through locally-adapted, sustainable agroforestry.

In Year 1, the project contributed to biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction by initiating the implementation of a series of strategies and action areas as described in Sections 3.1 to 3.3 to boost technical and practical capacity to diversify home garden- and orchard-based food and income generation through new agroforestry techniques, and to promote community-managed forest conservation including natural and assisted species recovery in particular pertaining to native fruit and nut trees (Outputs 1 and 2). To this end, to enhance the biodiversity conservation impact of the districts' Forest Restoration Management Plans (FRMP), the local project team was trained in distribution survey methods (KoboToolbox), which will provide a scientific foundation to carry out the mapping of the project target species in Years 2 and 3. Through the establishment of three nurseries (Output 1) in response to currently limited provision of native tree saplings and other plant taxa aimed at both, species recovery in the wild and use in sustainable agroforestry, a new source expected to continue beyond the duration of the project, has been created, providing also new, long-term employment and income opportunities (Output 2). Crop products-related challenges have also been identified, suggesting areas to focus on in future livelihoods strategies and for further capacity building (Output 2). Moreover, enhancing the provision of alternative fodder for livestock such as alfalfa, for growing in home gardens and orchards, will reduce grazing pressure in the walnut-maple forests thereby promoting natural regeneration of native biodiversity. In parallel, associated capacity building including the training-the-trainers principle in all technical subjects of the project, will ensure that new knowledge and lessons learnt are continuously drawn on, thereby paving the way for scaling up best-

practices in the long run (Output 3). In addition, the project's public outreach events to further promote project best-practices are expected to boost community buy-in and incorporation of technical knowledge and practical knowhow into the government's efforts to develop future forest management policy, in turn contributing to Tajikistan's long-term efforts to enhance biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction (Output 4).

4. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

Tajikistan's NBSAP (2003) has identified the walnut-maple forests, to which this project directly contributes, as unique ecosystems in need of conservation. The Red List of vascular plants of Tajikistan (2020) provides a technical foundation to inform national policy concerning the conservation urgency and priorities of the country's flora; the project builds on this knowledge by targeting threatened taxa, including ITPGRFA-listed *Malus* spp.

The 2030 National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan comprises a series of environmental protection targets, including the restoration and enhancement of the country's forests and further development of orchards and home gardens to which this project contributes. Forest conservation and restoration principles are also covered in the Poverty Reduction Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan (2010) to which the project contributes by enhancing the biodiversity conservation and sustainable development value of the Forest Restoration Management Plan (FRMP).

Tajikistan has also made ambitious commitments in 2018 under the Bonn Challenge to restore 66,000 ha of degraded forests by 2030 to strengthen cooperation in landscape restoration across the entire region. These commitments require continued supply of saplings of native trees and ecological restoration expertise, all key components of this project.

The Global Biodiversity Framework under the CBD and SDGs: Target 1 of the GBF calls for participatory effective management of biodiversity, and Targets 2 and 11 call for restoration to repair damage already caused. Target 4 calls for urgent management action to halt human-induced extinction and Targets 5 and 9 seek to ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable. The project addresses all of these targets. In addition, the project ensures that capacity building of local community and forest department members contributes to knowledge sharing and cooperation (Targets 17, 20 and 21; SDG 17.6). Promoting gender equality (Target 22; SDG 5) is an integral part of the project. Through an increase in diversified agroforestry practices, the project enhances resilient farming and harvesting systems for local community members (SDGs 1.5; 5) and sustainable food production (SDG 2.4). The project also contributes to improved connectivity, restoration and conservation of walnut-maple forests and tackles issues of degradation (SDGs 15.1; 15.2; 15.5).

In the long run, the project's forest restoration work will support Tajikistan's commitment to the Paris Agreement, as regards enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and vulnerability to climate change (UNFCCC Art. 7).

On February 18, 2025, Kulob Botanic Garden participated in the Review of the Kunming-Montreal Global Framework for Biodiversity in Dushanbe, a multi-stakeholder dialogue meeting organised as part of the Global Project to Support Early Actions of the Global Biodiversity Framework Update (GBF-EAS), which is implemented by UNDP in Tajikistan with financial support from the Global Environment Facility. Drawing on experiences made in the project especially related to the field-based activities to survey and collect propagules of threatened project target species, contributed to the discussions during the multi-stakeholder dialogue, and helped to align local conservation actions with national and global biodiversity targets under the Kunming-Montreal Global Framework.

Based on the experiences made in the implementation of the project in Year 1, relevant authorities in Tajikistan including the CBD national focal point and the Committee for Environmental Protection, as well as the British Embassy in Dushanbe, will be further informed about project progress, and invited to visit project sites and Kulob Botanic Garden.

5. Project support for multidimensional poverty reduction

The project benefits local community members who rely on wild resources and grazing of their livestock-raising in the walnut-maple forests. Although the Government of Tajikistan is promoting the Joint Forest Management principle, the districts' current Forest Restoration Management Plans (FRMP) are out of date, and over-exploitation of forest resources and illegal logging continue to occur, due to weak enforcement and limited on-the-ground capacity to take action. The project proposes improvements as reported on in particular in Activity 1.5 taking into account requirements of the Government and Forestry Agency to make the FRMP more effective. Specifically, to support poverty alleviation, the project is implementing several strategies, including shifting from unsustainable forest use practices to agroforestry, to diversify income generation, enhance food security, and soil conservation, and improve adaptive capacity to climate change. Additionally, the project provides community farming knowledge and applies new agroforestry techniques through training and knowledge exchange. It also offers additional sources of income from the development of new value chains, and enhances nursery capacity to grow fruit trees and other socio-economically significant crops, as well as threatened native forest trees for agroforestry and restoration.

In Year 1, steps have been initiated towards reducing poverty in the longer term. This includes the collection and analysis of baseline data on socio-economic status through a household survey (Indicator 2.1), initiating the study of the market and value chain of agricultural crops to identify potential crops for agroforestry implementation (Indicator 2.2), establishing three new nurseries, and planting 26,150 seedlings of native species (Indicators 1.1 and 1.2). Furthermore, the project has made strides towards gender equity, e.g. by establishing ten producer groups totalling 200 members of which 66% are women (Indicator 2.3).

6. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

GESI Scale	Description	Put X where you think your project is on the scale
Not yet sensitive	The GESI context may have been considered but the project isn't quite meeting the requirements of a 'sensitive' approach	
Sensitive	The GESI context has been considered and project activities take this into account in their design and implementation. The project addresses basic needs and vulnerabilities of women and marginalised groups and the project will not contribute to or create further inequalities.	
Empowering	The project has all the characteristics of a 'sensitive' approach whilst also increasing equal access to assets, resources and capabilities for women and marginalised groups	X
Transformative	The project has all the characteristics of an 'empowering' approach whilst also addressing unequal power relationships and seeking institutional and societal change	

In April 2025, a GESI analysis was conducted ([Annex 18](#)) showing Tajikistan faces substantial challenges in achieving gender equality and social inclusion. Legal frameworks exist at a national level, but enforcement is limited. Cultural norms, economic dependency, and restricted access to resources limits the full participation of women and marginalised groups. Both men and women have a fairly good education level, but because of the male dominated society they have unequal job opportunities. Tajikistan is largely an agricultural society, making many people vulnerable to environmental stressors.

This project prioritises vulnerable populations, particularly women, widows and people with disabilities by amplifying their voices, expanding their training opportunities, and offers training possibilities to enforce women to become part of decision-making bodies.

Considering social inclusion:

- Workshops were planned in seasons and time of days that facilitated the local community and especially females as much as possible. As most of the participants are subsistence farmers a time was picked where they were not harvesting. Only participants from the village where the workshop took place were invited, so no-one had to travel far as transport is difficult, expensive and sometimes non-existing. Some females had to go home in the break to take care of their kids.
- The co-creation workshops with community members in Year 2 will not be at a central location, but in different villages, so females don't have to travel far and do not have to stay overnight, as most of their husbands will not allow this.
- Participants for the co-creation workshops will be from different ages and include males as well as females, and disabled people.

7. Monitoring and evaluation

Following a project inception meeting ([Annex 1](#)), a Project Steering Committee (PSC) was established representative of all project partners organisations, to monitor and evaluate project progress ([Annex 2](#)). In Year 1, the PSC has met twice ([Annex 1](#) and [Annex 2](#)). During the first PSC meeting, the project was reviewed and updates to the logframe and budget were shared. The second meeting focussed on the progress against the workplan. This meeting also made it clear that training on the use of KoboToolbox was needed for the project partners in Tajikistan, enabling them to create and standardise their own forms to measure survival and growth rates of seedlings in order to meet the requirements of scientific data collection and analysis for population reinforcement planting. Another next step was to prepare a financial change request.

In addition to the periodic PSC meetings, regular project meetings are convened to make sure the project is on track as regards the implementation of the work plan ([Annex 3](#)).

8. Lessons learnt

Over the past year, the project has encountered a mix of successes and challenges, providing valuable lessons that will inform future implementation. One key area of difficulty has been online communication with our Tajik partners, which has not always run smoothly due to internet issues and power outages. As these disruptions are often unpredictable, it has become clear that meetings and document preparation must be planned with ample lead time to allow for rescheduling without affecting project deadlines.

In the early stages, there was also some confusion in communication with the Forest Department due to mistranslations and language barriers, as their team does not speak English. However, the second steering committee meeting significantly improved mutual understanding. It became clear that the project's role is to support the revision and updating of the existing forest management plan, rather than devising a new one - ensuring better alignment with ongoing departmental processes.

On a more positive note, the participatory workshops and focus groups conducted in September 2024 were highly successful. We engaged 64 individuals across four villages, and community members collaborated effectively, sharing insights and perspectives that informed the development of the Public Engagement Plan. The participatory approach fostered trust and openness, which proved essential for gathering diverse viewpoints.

Despite this, logistical challenges posed considerable obstacles. The project sites are far from Kulob, where our partners are based, and access was hampered by long travel times and poor road conditions, especially during the rainy season. While we achieved a good level of women's participation, childcare responsibilities occasionally limited their full engagement. In addition, some male participants dominated discussions, making it more difficult for other voices to be heard equally. While small group formats helped mitigate some challenges, it became apparent

that separating focus groups and workshops by gender could have further encouraged equitable participation. Moving forward, the project will integrate targeted capacity-building for women to strengthen their confidence in decision-making processes, ensuring their voices are not only heard but actively shape outcomes. This adjustment - though not originally planned - addresses a critical gap in inclusive participation and will be prioritized in future community engagements.

Reflecting on these experiences, several improvements have been identified. Future logistical planning will take seasonal weather patterns and long travel distances into greater account. Session schedules will be developed with increased flexibility to accommodate women's responsibilities - particularly childcare - and we will also explore whether some sessions should be run separately for men and women to support fuller participation. Respecting prayer times is another critical consideration, and dedicated breaks will be built into session planning moving forward.

Administrative issues also presented a lesson in risk management. Due to banking problems with Ganji Tabiat, some payments were delayed and funds had to be redirected to cover urgent project costs. This situation has now been resolved following a switch to a different bank, which allows transfers to be received promptly. However, this could have been avoided by conducting a small test transfer at the outset to confirm account functionality.

Based on these experiences, we recommend that others working in similar geographical and cultural contexts prioritise comprehensive logistical planning, including assessments of seasonal accessibility and infrastructure. Cultural and religious practices, including prayer times and traditional gender dynamics, should be factored into community engagement planning. Additionally, facilitation techniques that actively promote balanced participation are vital to ensure all voices are heard - especially in mixed-gender settings.

Moving forward, we will integrate these lessons into our planning and delivery processes. This includes building flexibility into scheduling, offering support that addresses the needs of women and caregivers, and strengthening our facilitation approach to ensure more inclusive discussions. Closer coordination with local partners will also help identify the most appropriate times and locations for community activities based on local realities.

Drawing on these lessons, we will make internal adjustments to our planning and fieldwork timelines to better align with the logistical and cultural contexts in which we operate.

9. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

Not applicable.

10. Risk Management

Over the past 12 months, no new risks have arisen that were not previously identified and accounted for during the initial risk assessment and planning stages of the project, and therefore the project has not required any significant adaptations. The original project design, including the mitigation measures outlined during the planning phase, has remained effective and appropriate for managing identified risks. Regular monitoring has confirmed that the project is progressing as planned without the need for major changes. Potential new risks for inclusion in the next installment of the risk register will be discussed during the next Project Steering Committee meeting in Quarter 1 of Year 2.

11. Scalability and durability

The project has taken steps to ensure its sustainability and long-term impact by engaging stakeholders, aligning incentives and influencing policy. From the outset, awareness has been built through participatory approaches, including community workshops and focus groups. These sessions allowed local communities to voice their needs, discuss agroforestry benefits, and contribute to the project's direction. Additionally, planned Open Days at Kulob Botanic Garden (KBG) will showcase project achievements to a broader audience, including government officials, NGOs, students, and media, with coverage expected to reach over 5,000 people. The formation of 10 producer groups (200 members, 133 women) further strengthens peer-to-peer learning and ensures continued adoption of sustainable practices.

Evidence of the project's attractiveness to potential adopters is reflected in high participation rates - 198 baseline surveys completed and strong interest in agroforestry training and market opportunities. Early adoption of mixed cropping (e.g. alfalfa and barley) by farmers demonstrates practical engagement, while market surveys highlight demand for improved drying techniques and product development. These indicators suggest that the benefits - increased income, better soil fertility, and access to resources - outweigh the costs of participation, making the project appealing to communities.

To secure long-term engagement, the project has aligned incentives for key stakeholders. Government forest departments benefit from strengthened Joint Forest Management (JFM) agreements, which grant communities long-term land-use rights in exchange for restoration efforts, creating a collaborative management model. Local communities gain direct economic incentives through sapling distribution (26,150 planted), training, and access to alternative income streams such as dried fruit production and apiculture. Meanwhile, the establishment of nurseries at KBG, Shamsiddin Shohin, and Baljuvon ensures a lasting supply of seedlings, with future sales providing ongoing revenue. KBG's enhanced technical capacity - through tools like KoboToolbox and planned study visits to UK botanic gardens - further institutionalised knowledge.

Policy influence is another critical component of durability. The project is working with Tajikistan's Forestry Agency to update the districts' Forest Restoration Management Plans (FRMP), ensuring that lessons learned are integrated into national frameworks. Advocacy for simplified, enforceable JFM policies addresses current gaps in forest governance. These efforts will culminate in formal policy recommendations in Year 3, supported by national outreach through Open Days and media campaigns.

Baseline surveys reveal that 55% of respondents rely on non-timber forest products, while 85% use fuelwood, indicating both dependency on forests and openness to sustainable alternatives. Communities have expressed strong interest in species appropriate for agroforestry including *Malus sieversii* and *Juglans regia*, signaling a willingness to adopt new practices. Pre- and post-training assessments in Year 2 will quantify knowledge gains, but early signs - such as a farmer experimenting with intercropping - suggest growing engagement.

The project's exit plan is designed to consolidate these gains. Nurseries will transition into income-generating enterprises, producer groups will sustain agroforestry and market initiatives, and policy advocacy will embed best practices in government systems. Capacity building, including Training of Trainers (ToT) and co-creation workshops, ensure local ownership, while regional knowledge-sharing events will spread innovations beyond the project area. By combining immediate livelihood benefits with structural changes, the project lays the foundation for scalable, durable impact long after its conclusion.

12. Darwin Initiative identity

The project publicises the Darwin Initiative through various activities and means of communications. During community workshops, participants were informed about the goals of the Darwin Initiative. BGCI and GT highlight the support provided by the Darwin Initiative (DI) on their websites. The Darwin Initiative logo is displayed in training and educational materials, as well as outreach activities to further promote DI's role in biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction. During the proposal development phase, the British Embassy in Dushanbe reviewed the project concept and provided a support letter endorsing its implementation. Moving forward, the project team seeks to keep the British Embassy regularly informed about project progress, ensuring continued visibility and recognition of the UK Government's support throughout the implementation period.

In Tajikistan, all relevant government agencies are familiar with the Darwin Initiative and its contributions to biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. In addition, international and national NGOs, forestry departments, and local communities in areas where Darwin Initiative projects have been implemented or are currently underway also recognise and understand the role of the Initiative.

In Years 2 and 3, the project partners, in particular BGCI and GT will scale up dissemination of project progress and success stories via their websites and other social media which will further promote the dissemination of the mission of the Darwin Initiative.

13. Safeguarding

13. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 May 2024 – 31 March 2025)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2024/25 Grant (£)	2024/25 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL	171703			

Table 2: Project mobilised or matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2024 – 31 March 2025) Not considered during this reporting period.

	Secured to date	Expected by end of project	Sources
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project (£)			
Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project (£)			

14. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

By and large, the project partners are very satisfied with the progress made in Year 1, with the activities mostly being on track according to the work plan. However, there have been some adjustments related to timing and content to ensure greatest impact. In particular, as referred to in Activity 4.1, the Open Day event at Kulob Botanic Garden was re-scheduled from Quarter 3 to April 2025 to take advantage of the spring flowering season, and thereby enable a much greater public outreach impact. For the same reason, the Open Day events in Years 2 and 3 have also been re-scheduled, to March 2026 and 2027 respectively. Another change to enhance the project impact relates to the provision of alternative livestock fodder. Initially, only alfalfa was

considered. However, field observations revealed that alfalfa grows better in N. Mahmudov, whilst the climate in Sari Khosor is more suitable for sainfoin. In response, farmers in N. Mahmudov received alfalfa, and those in Sari Khosor were provided with sainfoin, ensuring more effective and locally appropriate support. These examples demonstrate the project's flexibility and commitment to achieving lasting impact by refining its approach based on continuous learning.

15. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes.

This will be provided with the reporting on project implementation progress in Years 2 and 3.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2024-2025

Project summary	Progress and Achievements May 2024 - March 2025	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Tajikistan's broadleaved forest biodiversity benefits from community-managed protection and reduced overexploitation, based on enhanced capacity to cultivate, process and generate returns from forest resources through locally-adapted, sustainable agroforestry.</p>	<p>In Year 1, the project enhanced technical and practical capacity to diversify home garden- and orchard-based food and income generation through new agroforestry techniques, and to promote community-managed forest conservation including natural and assisted species recovery in particular pertaining to native fruit and nut trees (Outputs 1 and 2). To enhance the biodiversity conservation impact of the districts' Forest Restoration Management Plans (FRMP), the local project team was trained in distribution survey methods (KoboToolbox), which will provide a scientific foundation to carry out the mapping of the project target species in Years 2 and 3. Through the establishment of three nurseries (Output 1) in response to currently limited provision of native tree saplings and other plant taxa aimed at both, species recovery in the wild and use in sustainable agroforestry, a new source expected to continue beyond the duration of the project, has been created, providing also new, long-term employment and income opportunities (Output 2). Moreover, enhancing the provision of alternative fodder for livestock such as alfalfa, for growing in home gardens and orchards, will reduce grazing pressure in the walnut-maple forests thereby promoting natural regeneration of native biodiversity. In parallel, associated capacity building including the training-the-trainers principle in all technical subjects of the project, will ensure that new knowledge and lessons learnt are continuously drawn on, thereby paving the way for scaling up best-practices in the long run (Output 3). In addition, the project's public</p>	

	<p>outreach events to further promote project best-practices are expected to boost community buy-in and incorporation of technical knowledge and practical knowhow into the government's efforts to develop future forest management policy, in turn contributing to Tajikistan's long-term efforts to enhance biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction (Output 4).</p>	
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Pressure on forests in Sari Khosor and N.Mahmudov is decreased, through collaborative community participation in improving and developing novel agroforestry techniques, applied to home gardens, orchards, and woodlands restoration.</p>		
<p>Outcome indicator</p> <p>0.1 At least 50% of households in Sari Khosor and N.Mahmudov (Nuriddin Mahmudov) supported by the project have at least 2 additional sources of revenue representing ≥15% income increase by project end. [DI-D16]</p>	<p>Socio-economic baseline data have been collected from 200 households in 27 villages (Annex 9) relating among others to current livelihood practices and challenges, and knowledge and use of plants and agroforestry systems. To protect seedlings planted (Outcome indicator 0.2), 38 households were provided with fences (5,950 m).</p>	<p>Based on the survey results, additional sources of income will be developed in Years 2 and 3.</p> <p>Further equipment for the agroforestry trials will be provided to the project households in Year 2 including bee boxes for apiculture and solar dryers.</p>
<p>Outcome indicator</p> <p>0.2 At least 70% of a total of 100,000 saplings of threatened and socio-economically important species planted in home gardens, orchards and woodlands, survive at the end of project (2027), increasing species diversity by at least 10% in the project locations as compared to the baseline status at project start. [DI-D04]; [DI- E03]</p>	<p>The survival rate of 26,150 saplings (including <i>Malus sieversii</i>, <i>Pyrus tadshikistanica</i>, <i>Juglans regia</i>, <i>Prunus avium</i>, <i>Morus alba</i> and <i>Punica granatum</i>) planted in home gardens and orchards (18,662 saplings in total) and as recovery trials in degraded walnut-maple woodlands (7,488 saplings in total), is being monitored (Annex 6 and Annex 7). Further seedlings generated by KBG and the nurseries in Shamsiddin Shohin and Baljuvon will be available for planting in Years 2 and 3.</p>	<p>Survival rates of these initial saplings plantings will be recorded at the end of Quarter 2 of Year 2.</p>

<p>Outcome indicator</p> <p>0.3 At least 65% of the women engaged in project work report improved participation in decision-making regarding forest management at project end compared with project start.</p>	<p>Of the ten producer groups established totalling 200 members, 133 are women (Annex 10a and Annex 10b). As mentioned in Activity 4.6, out of the 65 participants who joined the community workshops in September 2024, 45 were women. As part of the preparatory work for the co-creation workshops, half of the 12 community representatives that have been identified to participate in the workshops, are women.</p>	<p>Deliver the co-creation workshops in Years 2 and 3.</p>
<p>Outcome indicator</p> <p>0.4 Forest departments in Shamsiddin Shohin and Baljuvon make recommendations on management approaches, promoting project achievements as an exemplar of integrated forest management for replication in other parts of Tajikistan by the end of the project, through sharing of lessons learnt at national public outreach events in Year 3, for community buy-in and incorporation into the government's efforts to develop future forest management policy. [DI-C01]</p>	<p>Initial meetings have been held with representatives from forest departments and local communities to discuss the Forest Restoration Management Plan (FRMP) as referred to in Activity 1.5.</p>	<p>Based on these initial gatherings, specific areas for improvement such as enhancing the biodiversity conservation value of the FRMP through species recovery action using the project target species, will be identified in Year 2 and 3.</p>
<p>Output 1</p> <p>Forest restoration management planning is jointly developed and implemented by members of the community and forest departments, and results in enhanced populations of at least 8 threatened and socio- economically important species in situ and ex situ.</p>		
<p>Output indicator</p> <p>1.1 At least 10,000 genetically diverse saplings of ≥8 socio- economically important and threatened plant species (see Q.17 of proposal) acquired by the end of Year 1, and brought under ex situ conservation in seed orchards, by Kulob Botanic Garden and Shamsiddin Shohin and Baljuvon forest services by the end of Year 3.</p>	<p>8,650 seeds collected in the wild including <i>Pyrus tadshikistanica</i>, <i>Malus sieversii</i>, <i>Amygdalus bucharica</i>, <i>Amygdalus vavilovii</i>, <i>Juglans regia</i>, <i>Prunus avium</i>, <i>Acer turkestanicum</i> were sown directly into prepared plots at the new nursery of Kulob Botanic Garden. In the newly established nursery of Hasorak village, Shamsiddin Shohin district, a total of 12,020 seeds and cuttings of <i>Amygdalus vavilovii</i>, <i>Prunus avium</i>, <i>Malus sieversii</i> as well as <i>Populus alba</i>, <i>Morus alba</i>, <i>Pistacia vera</i>, <i>Punica granatum</i> and <i>Ficus carica</i> were planted over an area of 1,190 square meters. In the new nursery of Shahidon village, Baljuvon district, a total of 9,702 seeds, including <i>Pyrus tadshikistanica</i>, <i>Juglans regia</i>,</p>	<p><i>Ex situ</i> conservation at the three new nurseries will be further expanded in Years 2 and 3.</p>

	<i>Amygdalus vavilovii</i> , <i>Prunus avium</i> , <i>Malus sieversii</i> were sown over an area of 588 square meters (Annex 5).	
<p>Output indicator</p> <p>1.2 At least 80 ha of degraded walnut-maple woodlands assigned for restoration by Quarter 2 of Year 1, and restored collaboratively by members of the local communities representing at least 200 households and forest departments by the end of Year 3 through planting of at least 40,000 saplings with a 70% survival rate, whilst reducing pressure on forest resources exerted by grazing by 15%. [DI-D01]</p>	7,488 saplings of project target species procured from a local nursery in Kulob, were planted in degraded areas of the native walnut-maple woodlands Sarikhosor and Dashtijum forests with the participation of Forest Department staff and farmers representing 24 households. To support the production of alternative livestock fodder and improve soil fertility and structure, a total of 1,005 kg of alfalfa and 685 kg of sainfoin were procured and delivered to 93 project beneficiaries who are growing the plants for fodder and soil fertility in home gardens and on orchards, thereby reducing grazing pressure on forest resources.	The survival rates of planted seedlings and reduction of pressure on forest resources are being monitored in Years 2 and 3.
<p>Output indicator</p> <p>1.3 Sapling survival rate of 85% in gardens and orchards by Y3.</p>	18,662 saplings were planted in home gardens and orchards.	The survival rates of seedlings planted in Year 1 as well as of those to be planted in Years 2 and 3, will be monitored.
<p>Output indicator</p> <p>1.4 Structure of integrated forest restoration management plan established by Quarter 4 of Year 1, and plan jointly drafted with members of the local communities and local forest authorities in Year 2, and completed by Quarter 3 of Year 3. [DI-A07]; [DI-B01]</p>	The districts' Forest Restoration Management Plans (FRMP) were discussed with forest departments and local communities representatives, to identify areas for improvement as regards conservation gaps and scope for enhancement through further protection and restoration using the project target species (Annex 7 , Annex 8 and Annex 9).	The FRMP will be updated in Year 2 and completed in Year 3, informed by the results generated by the project.
<p>Output 2</p> <p>New agroforestry practices are established that enhance household livelihoods and food security in Sari Khosor and N.Mahmudov based on an analysis of socio-economic status, income sources and market situation.</p>		
<p>Output indicator</p> <p>2.1 Socio-economic, agroforestry and forest products surveys in at least 6 villages at base- and endline by the</p>	The baseline survey including a socio-economic, agroforestry and forest products part, has been carried out (Annex 9).	The survey information will be used in Year 2 to develop the capacity building plan and will

end of Quarters 3 of Years 1 and 3 respectively, used to guide agroforestry, agribusiness and forest restoration planning, training and implementation.		include training in financial and business management besides practical training on apiculture, use of solar dryers, improving storage capacity and packaging options to improve durability. The options for product development for <i>Malus sieversii</i> , <i>Morus alba</i> , <i>Pyrus tadshikistanica</i> , <i>Juglans regia</i> , <i>Punica granatum</i> and <i>Prunus avium</i> will be studied further.
Output indicator 2.2 Market and value chain opportunities established by Quarter 1 of Year 2, including hygienic processing (e.g. solar dryers) and storage methods for key agroforestry products (e.g. honey) from the region.	The market surveys and focus group discussions showed the current difficulties related to hygienic drying of fruit and the problem of current short shelf life of products (Annex 9).	Meetings in Quarter 1 of Year 2 will focus on how to address these problems and develop solutions.
Output indicator 2.3 Establishment of 10 producer groups with 20 members each initiated by Quarter 2 of Year 1, of which ≥15 women each, by the end of Quarter 1 of Year 3. [DI- A03]; [DI-A06]	Ten producer groups have been established totalling 200 members, of which 133 are women.	Completed.
Output indicator 2.4 At least 75,000 saplings of ≥4 socio-economically important plant species (see Q.17 of proposal) planted in home gardens and orchards, involving at least 200 households by the end of Year 2, and market opportunities tested by the end of Year 3 (2027).	18,662 saplings of ≥4 socio-economically important plant species <i>Pyrus tadshikistanica</i> , <i>Malus sieversii</i> , <i>Amygdalus bucharica</i> , <i>Amygdalus vavilovii</i> , <i>Juglans regia</i> , and <i>Prunus avium</i> were planted in home gardens and orchards of Sarikhosor and N. Mahmudov, involving 231 households.	Additional saplings to reach the target number will be made available and planted in home gardens and orchards in Years 2 and 3, and used to develop additional market opportunities.
Output indicator 2.5 At least 100 households' income increased by at least 15% from at least 2 additional income streams providing	Saplings have been provided to 93 households which will form one of the foundations to enhance and develop additional streams of revenue.	Further training and provision of equipment for agroforestry including bee boxes in Year 2, will provide additional foundations to improve the

enhanced income and food security by Quarter 4 of Year 3 (2027). [DI-A10]; [DI-B10]		livelihoods of project beneficiaries.
Output 3 Knowledge of and capacities and capabilities of local communities in Sari Khosor and N.Mahmudov in forest restoration, sustainable wild- harvesting techniques, sustainable and revenue generating agroforestry, are increased, benefiting in particular women and people belonging to vulnerable groups.		
Output indicator 3.1 At least 25 ToT members (≥50% women) from at least 6 villages facilitating training commencing from Quarter 1 of Year 2 reaching ≥500 community members by the end of Year 3. [DI-A01]; [DI-A05]	Participants have been selected in preparation for the Training of Trainers (ToT), starting in Year 2.	A detailed training plan will be developed in Quarter 1 of Year 2 following which ToT will begin, facilitating training sessions for community members.
Output indicator 3.2 At least 65% (≥325) of community members trained by ToT are women and representatives from vulnerable groups including very poor and disabled people, reporting increased skills by Quarter 3 of Year 3 (2027). [DI-A01]	Starting in Year 2.	Pre- and post-training assessments to measure increased skills among participants, particularly women and vulnerable groups, will be carried out in Years 2 and 3.
Output 4 Project best-practice in joint forest restoration management planning and agroforestry (Outputs 1 and 2, supported by Output 3) is shared at national level through a series of public outreach events for community buy-in and incorporation into the government's efforts to develop future forest management policy.		
Output indicator 4.1 3 major stakeholder events (3 Open-Days in KBG) with a policy focus organised over the project period (Quarters 3 of Years 1–3), and attended by representatives from aid organisations, current conservation initiatives, forest departments and other institutions supporting conservation efforts in Tajikistan. [DI-C14]	The programme for the first Open Day has been established.	The first Open Day at Kulob Botanical Garden will be held in Quarter 1 of Year 2 on 28 April 2025.
Output indicator 4.2 At least 4 community workshops held by Quarter 4 of Year 1 to engage local people in the creation of a public	Four community workshops were held with a total of 65 participants from four villages on September 24-27, 2024. 45 participants were women. During the	Completed.

engagement plan for Years 2 and 3. [DI-A01]	workshop target audiences, key messages and expected changes were discussed and a public engagement plan was drafted as a result from the workshop.	
Output indicator 4.3 10 individuals identified by Quarter 4 of Year 1 to co-create community specific education activities.	Twelve individuals have been identified (Annex 4).	Completed.
Output indicator 4.4 At least 4 co-creation workshops delivered in Quarters 1–4 of Year 2, and ≥1,000 individuals engaged through public outreach activities by the end of Year 3.	The Tajikistan project team has been trained in co-creation on October 1 and 2 , 2024.	A refresher co-creation workshop will take place in April 2025. Four co-creation workshops are planned for Quarters 2 and 3 of Year 3.
Output indicator 4.5 At least 4 focus groups held by Year 3 (Quarters 3 and 4 of Year 1, Quarter 4 of Year 2 and Quarters 1 and 2 of Year 3) to gather feedback and understand market demand for products developed.	Four focus groups have been organised with 65 participants in total on September 24-27, 2024. The participants also filled in a questionnaire survey. A report has been drafted with an action plan to improve products for market demand.	During the second half of Year 2, current initiatives will be revised to see if the present market demand was met.
Output indicator 4.6 Policy recommendations on forest restoration, sustainable wild-harvesting techniques, agroforestry practices and business development for livelihoods improvement produced by Quarter 3 of Year 3 and promoted beyond district level with other policy-makers at the national level by the end of the project in Quarter 4 (2027). [DI-C01]; [DI-C07]	Starting in Year 3. Based on the results of the community consultations, capacity building, forest restoration action and agroforestry development, policy recommendations will be developed.	
Activities Project management level: Establish and convene a Project Steering Committee (PSC) to oversee project implementation, monitor progress and enable adaptive management. Output 1. Forest restoration management planning is jointly developed and implemented by members of the community and forest departments, and results in enhanced populations of at least 8 threatened and socio-economically important species in situ and ex situ.		

- 1.1 Conduct distribution surveys of project target species and carry out collection of propagules (Years 1 and 2).
- 1.2 Trial propagation methods at KBG and develop ex situ conservation collections/seed orchards at KBG and forest department nurseries in Shamsiddin Shohin and Baljuvon (Years 1 and 2).
- 1.3 Provide tree saplings purchased from nurseries in Kulob and Shamsiddin Shohin districts to project communities for planting in home gardens and orchards, and monitor survival and growth rates (Years 1–3).
- 1.4 Establish 3 new nurseries at KBG, Shamsiddin Shohin and Baljuvon (Years 1 and 2) ready for sourcing viable seedlings from propagules collected (see Activity 1.1) for outplanting by the end of the project.
- 1.5 Convene joint meetings of members of the community and forest departments to devise the forest restoration management plan and identify locations for population reinforcement planting (Years 1 and 2).
- 1.6 Initiate population reinforcement planting in degraded areas of native walnut-maple forest using locally purchased saplings (see Activity 1.3) and seedlings generated by KBG and Shamsiddin Shohin and Baljuvon forest departments (see Activity 1.4), and monitor survival and growth rates including of naturally establishing seedlings (Years 1 and 3).
- 1.7 Conduct assessment of forest resources use as part of socio-economic surveys (Activity 2.1) in the project area (Year 1) as a basis for the development of the integrated forest restoration management plan (Year 3).
- 1.8 Establish the forest restoration management plan with members of the community and forest departments, and launch at project closing event as part of Output 4 (Year 3).

Output 2. New agroforestry practices are established that enhance household livelihoods and food security in Sari Khosor and Yol based on an analysis of socio-economic status, income sources and market situation.

- 2.1 Design and conduct socio-economic surveys with the target households (Years 1 and 3) to characterise and assess the project's impacts on livelihoods, farming systems and forest uses.
- 2.2 Design and prepare a market opportunities and value chain analysis report with a special focus on gender roles and equality in the 6 project villages (Years 1 and 2).
- 2.3 Establish 10 producer groups in Yol and Sari Khosor, each composed of 20 members, each of which include ≥15 women (Years 1–3).
- 2.4 Implement participatory market-led pilots for alternative revenue generation, such as promotion of wild, edible plant species, apiculture, hygienically dried fruit/vegetable products from home gardens and orchards generated through solar drying boxes, planting of native, but fast-growing tree species for alternative timber supply (for species see Q.17 of proposal) etc. (Years 2 and 3).
- 2.5 Maintain soil fertility and provide livestock fodder in home gardens and orchards through sowing of Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*) (Years 1–3).
- 2.6 Provide ongoing support to local communities for monitoring and evaluation of initiated value chains (Years 2 and 3).

Output 3. Knowledge of and capacities and capabilities of local communities in Sari Khosor and Yol in forest restoration, sustainable and revenue generating agroforestry, are increased, benefiting in particular women and people belonging to vulnerable groups.

- 3.1 Conduct a gender disaggregated needs-assessment, and develop training materials and programmes for training-of-trainers (ToT) and members of the communities engaged in alternative agro-business models development (Years 1 and 2).
- 3.2 Carry out pre- and post training assessments to evaluate increased skills and application of practical knowhow (Years 1 and 3).
- 3.3 Provide ToT training for community representatives and local officials on market, small-scale farm businesses, forest restoration and sustainable agroforestry (Years 2 and 3).
- 3.4 Support technically and logistically ToT participants to provide on-site trainings for community members on forest restoration and sustainable agroforestry (Years 2 and 3).
- 3.5 Undertake a study visit (by KBG/GT) to institutions in the UK including BGCI, Royal Botanic Gardens Kew as well as Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh and satellite gardens, to further enhance their technical and institutional management competencies and boost their operations and diversify their funding base (Year 2).
- 3.6 Convene representatives from other botanic gardens in Tajikistan and other Central Asian countries at KBG, to share knowledge gained and develop stronger botanic garden links at national and regional levels (Years 2 and 3).

Output 4. Project best-practice in joint forest restoration management planning and agroforestry (Outputs 1 and 2, supported by Output 3) is shared at the national level through a series of public outreach events for community buy-in and incorporation into the government's efforts to develop future forest management policy.

- 4.1 Run 3 major stakeholder events (Open-Days at KBG, March/April) (Years 1–3).
- 4.2 Train KBG, GT and Zam Zam in the co-creation approach (Years 1 and 2).
- 4.3 Hold at least 4 community workshops with local communities resulting in the creation of a public engagement plan (Year 1).
- 4.4 Identify 10 co-creation workshop participants from Sari Khosor and Yol to design public outreach activities and messaging on the links of forest restoration, sustainable management and locally-adapted agroforestry practices (Year 1).
- 4.5 Deliver at least 4 co-creation workshops with co-creation participants, and deliver co-created outreach activities to local communities and prepare an evaluation (Years 2 and 3).
- 4.6 Deliver at least 4 focus groups for market research (with target communities) of new products developed (Years 1–3).
- 4.7 Run baseline and end-of-campaign surveys to assess the public engagement campaign's impact (Years 1 and 3).
- 4.8 Prepare policy recommendations based on project experiences and best-practice in joint forest restoration management planning and agroforestry (Year 3).
- 4.9 Launch the policy recommendations at a final festival with representatives from forest authorities and local communities to celebrate and promote the achievements of the project (Year 3).

Annex 2: Project's full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

The amended logframe as presented below in response to the review comments received at the time of the project approval, had been made available to BCF on 12 May 2024 in BGCI's letter dated 27 March 2024.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Tajikistan's broadleaved forest biodiversity benefits from community-managed protection and reduced overexploitation, based on enhanced capacity to cultivate, process and generate returns from forest resources through locally-adapted, sustainable agroforestry.			
Outcome: (Max 30 words) Pressure on forests in Sari Khosor and N.Mahmudov is decreased, through collaborative community participation in improving and developing novel agroforestry techniques, applied to home gardens, orchards, and woodlands restoration.	0.1 At least 50% of households in Sari Khosor and N.Mahmudov (Nuriddin Mahmudov) supported by the project have at least 2 additional sources of revenue representing $\geq 15\%$ income increase by project end. [DI-D16] 0.2 At least 70% of a total of 100,000 saplings of threatened and socio-economically important species planted in home gardens, orchards and woodlands, survive at the end of project (2027), increasing species diversity by at least 10% in the project locations as compared to the baseline status at project start. [DI-D04]; [DI- E03] 0.3 At least 65% of the women engaged in project work report improved participation in decision-making regarding forest management at project end	1.1 Socio-economic survey reports for 2024 and 2027. 1.2 Records of planted as well as of naturally establishing (in woodlands) seedlings, and periodical monitoring and evaluation reports from start of planting till project end. 1.3 Socio-economic survey reports for 2024 and 2027, and project progress reports. 1.4 Project summary report of best-practice in agroforestry and forest restoration techniques, shared and discussed with the Forestry Agency at the end of the project (2027).	Community members and local forest authorities cooperate and are receptive to new methodologies and approaches. Extreme weather (e.g. droughts and floods), geophysical (e.g. earthquakes) hazards, and other events such as pandemics and political unrest, will not occur or greatly impact project work. Viable propagules of project target species from walnut-maple forests are available for collection.

	<p>compared with project start.</p> <p>0.4 Forest departments in Shamsiddin Shohin and Baljuvon make recommendations on (recommend project approaches) management approaches, promoting project (for replication in other parts of Tajikistan and) achievements as an exemplar of integrated forest management for replication in other parts of Tajikistan by the end of the project, through sharing of lessons learnt at national public outreach events in Year 3, for community buy-in and incorporation into the government's efforts to develop future forest management policy.</p> <p>[DI-C01]</p>		
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Forest restoration management planning is jointly developed and implemented by members of the community and forest departments, and results in enhanced populations of at least 8 threatened and socio-economically important species in situ and ex situ.</p>	<p>1.1 At least 10,000 genetically diverse saplings of ≥8 socio-economically important and threatened plant species (see Q.17 of proposal) acquired by the end of Year 1, and brought under ex situ conservation in seed orchards, by Kulob Botanic Garden and Shamsiddin Shohin and Baljuvon forest services by the end of Year 3.</p> <p>1.2 At least 80 ha of degraded walnut-maple woodlands</p>	<p>1.1 Species disaggregated records and reports on propagule collection, and ex situ propagation protocols at KBG and forest service.</p> <p>1.2 Species disaggregated assessments (forest department monitoring data and reports) of wild and planted saplings survival and growth rates in woodlands.</p> <p>1.3 Assessments of saplings survival rates in home gardens</p>	<p>Community members and local forest authorities cooperate and are receptive to new methodologies and approaches.</p> <p>Extreme weather (e.g. droughts and floods) and geophysical (e.g. earthquakes) hazards, and other events such as pandemics and political unrest, will not occur or greatly impact ex situ propagation and cultivation as well as in situ planting.</p>

	<p>assigned for restoration by Quarter 2 of Year 1, and restored collaboratively by members of the local communities representing at least 200 households and forest departments by the end of Year 3 through planting of at least 40,000 saplings with a 70% survival rate, whilst reducing pressure on forest resources exerted by grazing by 15% [DI-D01]</p> <p>1.3 Sapling survival rate of 85% in gardens and orchards by Y3.</p> <p>1.4 Structure of integrated forest restoration management plan established by Quarter 4 of Year 1, and plan jointly drafted with members of the local communities and local forest authorities in Year 2, and completed by Quarter 3 of Year 3. [DI-A07]; [DI-B01]</p>	<p>and orchards.</p> <p>1.4 Meeting records of members of the community and forest departments; forest restoration management plan incorporating data on forest resources use collected in base- and endline socio-economic surveys (MoV 2.1).</p>	<p>Viable propagules of project target species from walnut-maple forests are available for collection.</p>
<p>2. New agroforestry practices are established that enhance household livelihoods and food security in Sari Khosor and N.Mahmudov based on an analysis of socio-economic status, income sources and market situation.</p>	<p>2.1 Socio-economic, agroforestry and forest products surveys in at least 6 villages at base- and endline by the end of Quarters 3 of Years 1 and 3 respectively, used to guide agroforestry, agribusiness and forest restoration planning, training and implementation.</p> <p>2.2 Market and value chain</p>	<p>2.1 Baseline and end-of-project socio-economic survey reports for 2024 and 2027.</p> <p>2.2 Report on and results of market opportunities and value chain analysis.</p> <p>2.3 Producer groups members list.</p>	<p>Local communities are agreeable to participate in the surveys.</p> <p>Community members see the added value of agroforestry and take responsibility in participating in the agroforestry trials.</p> <p>Extreme weather (e.g. droughts and floods) and geophysical (e.g. earthquakes) hazards, and other</p>

	<p>opportunities established by Quarter 1 of Year 2, including hygienic processing (e.g. solar dryers) and storage methods for key agroforestry products (e.g. honey) from the region.</p> <p>2.3 Establishment of 10 producer groups with 20 members each initiated by Quarter 2 of Year 1, of which ≥15 women each, by the end of Quarter 1 of Year 3. [DI-A03]; [DI-A06]</p> <p>2.4 At least 75,000 saplings of ≥4 socio-economically important plant species (see Q.17 of proposal) planted in home gardens and orchards, involving at least 200 households by the end of Year 2, and market opportunities tested by the end of Year 3 (2027).</p> <p>2.5 At least 100 households' income increased by at least 15% from at least 2 additional income streams providing enhanced income and food security by Quarter 4 of Year 3 (2027). [DI-A10]; [DI-B10]</p>	<p>2.4 Report on adopted agroforestry models by community members; saplings survival records; end of project socio-economic survey.</p> <p>2.5 End of project socio-economic survey report.</p>	<p>events such as pandemics and political unrest, will not occur or greatly impact project work.</p> <p>Value chains from start to finish are developed based on a shared understanding by all stakeholders including farmers, processors, distributors, and retailers, as regards the input resources and their provenance, processing techniques, final produce and marketing strategy.</p>
3. Knowledge of and capacities and capabilities of local communities in Sari Khosor and N.Mahmudov in forest restoration,	3.1 At least 25 ToT members (≥50% women) from at least 6 villages facilitating training commencing from Quarter 1 of	<p>3.1 Training participation records.</p> <p>3.2 Pre- and post training assessment reports, evaluating</p>	Local communities and authorities are keen to participate in project activities and training opportunities.

sustainable wild- harvesting techniques, sustainable and revenue generating agroforestry, are increased, benefiting in particular women and people belonging to vulnerable groups.	<p>Year 2 reaching ≥500 community members by the end of Year 3. [DI-A01]; [DI-A05]</p> <p>3.2 At least 65% (≥325) of community members trained by ToT are women and representatives from vulnerable groups including very poor and disabled people, reporting increased skills by Quarter 3 of Year 3 (2027). [DI-A01]</p>	increased knowledge and application of new knowhow (e.g. in sustainable agroforestry development, restoration of orchards and woodlands, high-quality, hygienic fruit and nut processing and storage techniques, apiculture and value chain development for revenue generation).	Women and vulnerable groups are able to participate in the capacity development activities.
4. Project best-practice in joint forest restoration management planning and agroforestry (Outputs 1 and 2, supported by Output 3) is shared at national level through a series of public outreach events for community buy-in and incorporation into the government's efforts to develop future forest management policy.	<p>4.1 3 major stakeholder events (3 Open-Days in KBG) with a policy focus organised over the project period (Quarters 3 of Years 1–3), and attended by representatives from aid organisations, current conservation initiatives, forest departments and other institutions supporting conservation efforts in Tajikistan. [DI-C14]</p> <p>4.2 At least 4 community workshops held by Quarter 4 of Year 1 to engage local people in the creation of a public engagement plan for Years 2 and 3. [DI-A01]</p> <p>4.3 10 individuals identified by Quarter 4 of Year 1 to co-create community specific education activities.</p> <p>4.4 At least 4 co-creation</p>	<p>4.1 Records of events promoted in outreach channels, including social media.</p> <p>4.2 Record number of individuals attended and results from workshop discussions.</p> <p>4.3 Record of individuals identified and co-creation workshops that took place.</p> <p>4.4 Record of attendance at events and activities; pre- and post evaluation survey to record community perceptions and commitment.</p> <p>4.5 Record of attendance at focus groups and summary reports from sessions.</p> <p>4.6 Policy recommendations report based on best-practice,</p>	<p>Representatives from aid organisations, current conservation initiatives, forest departments and other institutions supporting conservation efforts in Tajikistan are keen to participate in outreach events facilitated by the project.</p> <p>Community representatives can be identified to take part in co-creation activities.</p> <p>Project will create sufficient local supply to ensure local buy-in is sustainable.</p> <p>Policy representatives such as from forestry and agriculture departments engage in project</p>

	<p>workshops delivered in Quarters 1–4 of Year 2, and ≥1,000 individuals engaged through public outreach activities by the end of Year 3.</p> <p>4.5 At least 4 focus groups held by Year 3 (Quarters 3 and 4 of Year 1, Quarter 4 of Year 2 and Quarters 1 and 2 of Year 3) to gather feedback and understand market demand for products developed.</p> <p>4.6 Policy recommendations on forest restoration, sustainable wild-harvesting techniques, agroforestry practices and business development for livelihoods improvement produced by Quarter 3 of Year 3 and promoted beyond district level with other policy-makers at the national level by the end of the project in Quarter 4 (2027). [DI-C01]; [DI-C07]</p>	<p>launched at final project event with representatives from forest authorities and local communities, and records of local and national media promoting the policy recommendations.</p>	<p>activities.</p>
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>Project management level: Establish and convene a Project Steering Committee (PSC) to oversee project implementation, monitor progress and enable adaptive management.</p> <p>Output 1. Forest restoration management planning is jointly developed and implemented by members of the community and forest departments, and results in enhanced populations of at least 8 threatened and socio-economically important species in situ and ex situ. 1.1 Conduct distribution surveys of project target species and carry out collection of propagules (Years 1 and 2). 1.2 Trial propagation methods at KBG and develop ex situ conservation collections/seed orchards at KBG and forest department nurseries in</p>			

Shamsiddin Shohin and Baljuvon (Years 1 and 2).

1.3 Provide tree saplings purchased from nurseries in Kulob and Shamsiddin Shohin districts to project communities for planting in home gardens and orchards, and monitor survival and growth rates (Years 1–3).

1.4 Establish 3 new nurseries at KBG, Shamsiddin Shohin and Baljuvon (Years 1 and 2) ready for sourcing viable seedlings from propagules collected (see Activity 1.1) for outplanting by the end of the project.

1.5 Convene joint meetings of members of the community and forest departments to devise the forest restoration management plan and identify locations for population reinforcement planting (Years 1 and 2).

1.6 Initiate population reinforcement planting in degraded areas of native walnut-maple forest using locally purchased saplings (see Activity 1.3) and seedlings generated by KBG and Shamsiddin Shohin and Baljuvon forest departments (see Activity 1.4), and monitor survival and growth rates including of naturally establishing seedlings (Years 1 and 3).

1.7 Conduct assessment of forest resources use as part of socio-economic surveys (Activity 2.1) in the project area (Year 1) as a basis for the development of the integrated forest restoration management plan (Year 3).

1.8 Establish the forest restoration management plan with members of the community and forest departments, and launch at project closing event as part of Output 4 (Year 3).

Output 2. New agroforestry practices are established that enhance household livelihoods and food security in Sari Khosor and Yol based on an analysis of socio-economic status, income sources and market situation.

2.1 Design and conduct socio-economic surveys with the target households (Years 1 and 3) to characterise and assess the project's impacts on livelihoods, farming systems and forest uses.

2.2 Design and prepare a market opportunities and value chain analysis report with a special focus on gender roles and equality in the 6 project villages (Years 1 and 2).

2.3 Establish 10 producer groups in Yol and Sari Khosor, each composed of 20 members, each of which include ≥15 women (Years 1–3).

2.4 Implement participatory market-led pilots for alternative revenue generation, such as promotion of wild, edible plant species, apiculture, hygienically dried fruit/vegetable products from home gardens and orchards generated through solar drying boxes, planting of native, but fast-growing tree species for alternative timber supply (for species see Q.17 of proposal) etc. (Years 2 and 3).

2.5 Maintain soil fertility and provide livestock fodder in home gardens and orchards through sowing of Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*) (Years 1–3).

2.6 Provide ongoing support to local communities for monitoring and evaluation of initiated value chains (Years 2 and 3).

Output 3. Knowledge of and capacities and capabilities of local communities in Sari Khosor and Yol in forest restoration, sustainable and revenue generating agroforestry, are increased, benefiting in particular women and people belonging to vulnerable groups.

3.1 Conduct a gender disaggregated needs-assessment, and develop training materials and programmes for training-of-trainers (ToT) and members of the communities engaged in alternative agro-business models development (Years 1 and 2).

- 3.2 Carry out pre- and post training assessments to evaluate increased skills and application of practical knowhow (Years 1 and 3).
- 3.3 Provide ToT training for community representatives and local officials on market, small-scale farm businesses, forest restoration and sustainable agroforestry (Years 2 and 3).
- 3.4 Support technically and logistically ToT participants to provide on-site trainings for community members on forest restoration and sustainable agroforestry (Years 2 and 3).
- 3.5 Undertake a study visit (by KBG/GT) to institutions in the UK including BGCI, Royal Botanic Gardens Kew as well as Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh and satellite gardens, to further enhance their technical and institutional management competencies and boost their operations and diversify their funding base (Year 2).
- 3.6 Convene representatives from other botanic gardens in Tajikistan and other Central Asian countries at KBG, to share knowledge gained and develop stronger botanic garden links at national and regional levels (Years 2 and 3).

Output 4. Project best-practice in joint forest restoration management planning and agroforestry (Outputs 1 and 2, supported by Output 3) is shared at the national level through a series of public outreach events for community buy-in and incorporation into the government's efforts to develop future forest management policy.

- 4.1 Run 3 major stakeholder events (Open-Days at KBG, March/April) (Years 1–3).
- 4.2 Train KBG, GT and Zam Zam in the co-creation approach (Years 1 and 2).
- 4.3 Hold at least 4 community workshops with local communities resulting in the creation of a public engagement plan (Year 1).
- 4.4 Identify 10 co-creation workshop participants from Sari Khosor and Yol to design public outreach activities and messaging on the links of forest restoration, sustainable management and locally-adapted agroforestry practices (Year 1).
- 4.5 Deliver at least 4 co-creation workshops with co-creation participants, and deliver co-created outreach activities to local communities and prepare an evaluation (Years 2 and 3).
- 4.6 Deliver at least 4 focus groups for market research (with target communities) of new products developed (Years 1–3).
- 4.7 Run baseline and end-of-campaign surveys to assess the public engagement campaign's impact (Years 1 and 3).
- 4.8 Prepare policy recommendations based on project experiences and best-practice in joint forest restoration management planning and agroforestry (Year 3).
- 4.9 Launch the policy recommendations at a final festival with representatives from forest authorities and local communities to celebrate and promote the achievements of the project (Year 3).

Annex 3: Standard Indicators

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator	If this links directly to a project indicator(s), please note the indicator number here	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
(DI-D16) now: DI-D03	Number of people with enhanced livelihoods	0.1	Number of people	Country; Gender (men, women, other); IPLC24 status (IPLC25, other); (Energy supply; Industrial processes; Business; Public; Residential; Transport; Agriculture; Fisheries and Aquaculture; Waste Management; Forestry; Land/sea Use or change; Water; Other)					The forthcoming PSC meeting in Quarter 1 of Year 2 will provide the disaggregated yearly and the total figures based on: ≥50% of households supported by the project have at least 2 additional sources of revenue, representing ≥15% income increase

DI-D03a	Number of people with Sustainable Livelihoods created or protected	0.1	Number of people	Disaggregation will be decided at PSC meeting in Quarter 1 Year	93			93	≥100 (disaggregated yearly figures provided based on forthcoming PSC meeting, see above)
DI-D03b	Number of people with improved income	0.1	Number of people	Disaggregation will be decided at PSC meeting in Quarter 1 Year					As per above comment
(DI-D04 and DI-E03) now: DI-D07	Number of threatened species with improving conservation status	0.2	Number of taxa	Threatened plant species					≥3 threatened species, incl. <i>Pyrus tadshikistanica</i> (CR), <i>Malus sieversii</i> (VU), <i>Amygdalus bucharica</i> (VU)
DI-C01	Number of best practice guides and knowledge products, published and endorsed	0.4, 4.6	Number	Country, Language					The forthcoming PSC meeting in Quarter 1 of Year 2 will provide the language disaggregated yearly and total figures
DI-D01	Area of land (or sea) under ecological management	1.2	Number of hectares	Country; Biome; Management type					The forthcoming PSC meeting in Quarter 1 of Year 2 will provide walnut-maple forest area size yearly and total figures

DI-D01a	Area under Sustainable Management Practices	1.2	Number of hectares	Country; Biome; Management type					The forthcoming PSC meeting in Quarter 1 of Year 2 will provide walnut-maple forest area size yearly and total figures
DI-D01b	Area improved through restoration	1.2	Number of hectares	Country; Biome; Management type					The forthcoming PSC meeting in Quarter 1 of Year 2 will provide restoration-improved walnut-maple forest area size yearly and total figures
DI-A07 now N/A	Number of government institutions/departments with enhanced awareness and understanding of biodiversity and poverty	1.4	Government institutions						
DI-B01	Number of new or improved habitat management plans available and endorsed	1.4	Number of plans	Country; Type (new, improved)	1				1
DI-A03	Number of local or national organisations with enhanced capability and capacity	2.3.	Number of organisations	Country; Organisation Type (public, private, other)	10				10 (Years 2 and 3 targets will be provided at forthcoming PSC meeting)
DI-A01	Number of people in eligible countries who have completed structured and relevant training	3.2, 4.3, 4.2	Number of people	Country; Gender (men, women, other); IPLC4 status (IPLC, other)	0				At least 325 (Years 2 and 3 targets will be provided at

									forthcoming PSC meeting)
(DI-A10) now: DI-D03a see above	Proportion sustainable livelihood enterprises established that are functioning at project end (at least after establishment)	2.5	Proportion (househol ds)						
DI-A05	Number of trainers trained under the project reporting to have delivered further training	3.1	Number of people	Country; Gender (men, women, other); IPLC status (IPLC, other)	0				At least 25 (Years 2 and 3 targets will be provided at forthcoming PSC meeting)
DI-B10 now N/A	Number of individuals/households reporting an adoption of livelihood improvement practices as a result of project activities	2.5	Number of People/ho useholds						

- **Checklist for submission**

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, scheme, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	Yes
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please consider the best way to submit. One zipped file, or a download option, is recommended. We can work with most online options and will be in touch if we have a problem accessing material. If unsure, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	No
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
Have you provided an updated risk register? If you have an existing risk register you should provide an updated version alongside your report. If your project was funded prior to this being a requirement, you are encouraged to develop a risk register.	Yes
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see Section 16)?	N. a.
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	