Darwin Initiative Main Project Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the "Writing a Darwin Report" guidance:
(http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)
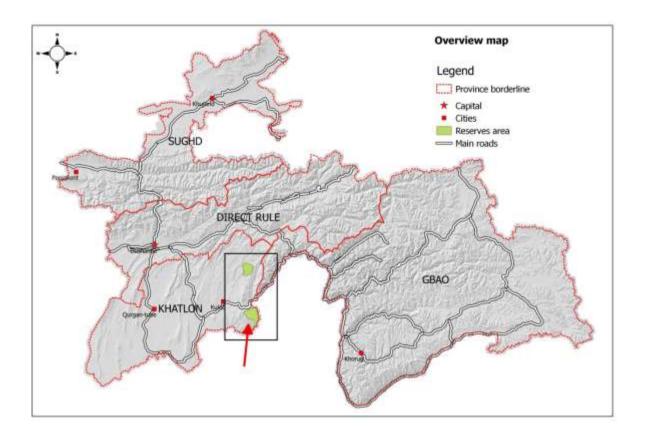
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Darwin Project Information

Project reference	24-006
Project title	Enhancing forest biodiversity and community resilience to Tajikistan's changing climate
Host country/ies	Tajikistan
Contract holder institution	Fauna & Flora International
Partner institution(s)	Zan va Zamin, Ganji Tabiat (Kulob Botanical Garden), Muminabad Forestry Management Unit, Dashtijum Forestry Management Unit
Darwin grant value	**£383,708**
Start/end dates of project	1st April 2017 – 31st March 2021
Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2017 – Mar 2018) and number (e.g., Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	1st April 2017 – 31st March 2018
Project Leader name	Vicky Wilkins
Project website/blog/Twitter	www.fauna-flora.org
Report author(s) and date	Vicky Wilkins, Ubayd Gulamadshoev, Muqaddas Milikbekov, Mario Bobeov and Odinaeva T.

1.   Project rationale

Childukhtaron (14,600ha) and Dashtijum (50,100ha; 13,400ha forest) nature reserves are identified in Tajikistan's National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan (NBSAP) as two of the country's three most valuable walnut-maple forest sites, with a rich variety of wild fruit and nut trees, including pear *Pyrus tadshikistanica* (CR, endemic), *Pyrus korshinskyi* (CR), almond *Amygdalus bucharica* (VU) and apple *Malus sieversii* (VU). These globally significant forests and unique agro-biodiversity sites are increasingly important as genetic reservoirs, as climate-related impacts threaten domesticated varieties grown worldwide. The forests are also essential to the livelihoods of 700 resident households. Mean income in both areas is below $1.25/person/day (SDG extreme poverty level) with limited income-generating opportunities available. Collection and sale of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) is a significant and vital livelihood strategy for both women and men.

A map of Tajikistan with locations of the two forest reserves highlight, Childukhtaron is the more northern reserve and Dashtijum is the southern reserve

Only 3% of Tajikistan is now forested, and fruit-and-nut woodlands are under severe pressure from firewood collection, hay-making, livestock grazing and over-harvesting of some resources. The habitat is extremely degraded, with declining diversity and little natural regeneration. The forest is state-owned but the forest service lacks the capacity to manage it adequately in collaboration with local people, who have user rights but do not perceive that they have a stake or role in conserving the resource. The World Bank identified Tajikistan as the country most vulnerable to climate change in Europe and Central Asia, with very low adaptive capacity. The steeply-sloping project area suffers from landslides, extreme weather events including heavy spring rains, summer drought, and pests; all predicted to worsen. FFI and local stakeholders developed a climate adaptation strategy for Childukhtaron (2013) and participatory market mapping (2015).

These problems were identified through the National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan and through FFI's long term biodiversity programme with local partners and government in the region. This project will address the identified problems by strengthening ecosystem resilience and addressing local communities' urgent need for financial resilience, through increasing access to growing markets for fruit and nut products, and secondary processing.

2.   Project partnerships

Project partners include: the NGO Ganji Tabiat linked to Kulob Botanic Gardens in south Tajikistan, which is led by national botanist Mario Boboev; Muminabad and Dashtijum Forestry Management Units (FSU) are the local sections of the Agency for Forestry under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, they are responsible for the management and protection of the reserves and forestry.

Zan va Zamin (ZvZ) was an original partner on the project to deliver awareness-raising seminars and events and the livelihoods project components. Unfortunately on the project's initiation Zan va Zamin did not have the capacity to deliver the anticipated work due to other

work commitments. Therefore we established a partnership with another similar organisation Zam Zam (see change request sent Sept 2017). Zam Zam has conducted community outreach and market development projects in the project area for the last 10 years. They have also worked directly with Zan va Zamin on previous projects. Zam Zam has extensive skills and expertise on livelihoods and community outreach, as well as a good track record of outcome delivery on product and market development. They are also familiar with the local markets in the project area, many of which are connected to the fruit and nut forest, including dried fruit. As a new project partner Zam Zam has delivered some excellent work, particularly on the market development, as outlined later in this report.

The project partnership reflects the diversity of skills and knowledge needed to deliver the project. FFI staff are regularly in contact with all project partners and key stakeholders to monitor progress. Sub-grant agreements detailing partner deliverables have been signed with Kulob Botanical Gardens (rather than Ganji Tabiat for administrative reasons but the same personnel are involved) and Zam Zam, and these will be renewed each project year, see Evidence folder (EF): Admin - SGA1 and 2. We have worked with both sub-grantees closely and provided in-field training on ecological data collection and community survey methods, as well as holding regular phone meetings to discuss progress, to ensure high quality delivery in the first project year.

The project has also engaged with a broad range of stakeholders with key skills or areas of influence that are needed in the project. The majority of these are based in-country and are actively involved in the supporting the project, for example GIZ Tajikistan who work on joint forestry management as well as a number of higher government officials in the headquarters of the forest department. We are also using the opportunities presented by such engagement to build the skills and capacity of stakeholders, for example utilising expertise from within FFI to provide training on data collection methods. We also involve partners and key stakeholders in project planning, monitoring and evaluation and decision-making through their participation in steering group meetings. Two such meetings have been held since the project started. The steering group gives all partners and key stakeholders a platform to engage on and influence the project, please see the minutes of the two steering group meetings in the Evidence Admin folder.

The main challenge with project partnerships relate to needing to change a key partner at the beginning of the project. It took time to identify Zam Zam as a suitable partner and then to familiarise them with the project and negotiate a clear role. However, their engagement in the project has been entirely positive and provides an opportunity to further build the capacity of this Tajik NGO, who will also greatly benefit from their involvement in the project. Zam Zam are also very well placed for supporting the long term benefits of the project, as they are very local to the project site. A lesson learnt was to scope more widely for potential new partners and not always just use the established ones. We are very happy with how all partnerships are working; the project has been very productive so far with lots of great ideas and support from all partners.

3.   Project progress

3.1   Progress in carrying out project Activities

1.1 Conduct habitat and botanical surveys to update (currently weak) baseline biodiversity data for sites and key species at Childukhtaron and Dashtijum

In August/September 2017 a baseline survey was carried out on the threatened tree species of the two reserves, these species are: *Pyrus tadshikistanica* (CR, endemic), *Pyrus korshinskyi* (CR), almond *Amygdalus bucharica* (VU) and apple *Malus sieversii* (VU). The outcomes of this survey are evidenced in EF Output 1-1.1: Threatened tree species baseline methodology, survey sheet, threatened tree baseline and threatened tree species descriptions. This data is being used currently to compile GIS maps of the threatened trees in the reserves, as well as

providing baseline ecological data for the species status reviews that will be the front sections of the species action plans to be completed in year 2.

As there are no current maps for the reserves, which are necessary to inform reforestation and management work, we are using remote sensing to create GIS maps of the forest type and quality. These will be ground-truthed in year 2. Evidence and information will be provided in next year's report.

1.2 Conduct interviews to collect local knowledge of agro-biodiversity

A household survey was conducted with 100 people in Childukhtaron reserve and 102 people in Dashtijum reserve, for more information on the interviewees see EF, Output 2-2.1 Zam Zam Second Progress report. The survey explored the respondent's perceptions and knowledge of the forest including forest condition, forest change, threats, climate change, engagement in forest use and conservation, as well as understanding and influence on forest management. The survey content and results can be seen in EF Output 1-1.2 Semi-structured interview and household survey report.

1.3 Collate data to help establish sustainable harvest levels for key species

Project staff have spent some time rethinking this activity as well as working with local government officials, this has shown there are no records on harvesting in the reserves and thus there is no historical data that can be used to support the set up a participatory monitoring scheme.

We engaged a Masters student, see EF Output 1-1.3 Student thesis, who investigated tree population structures in Dashjitum reserve. Their research indicates that almond *Amygdalus bucharica* and apple *Malus sieversii* are showing signs of overharvesting. The study also indicates the significance of grazing on forest regeneration, as there is very little recruitment of many species, and so overharvesting cannot be addressed in isolation. Next year to further understand threats, we will conduct a remote mapping assessment of the forest quality as a means to understand harvesting and grazing impacts, and we will also combine this with resource use mapping.

We contracted a regional forestry expert, Mr Kamel Chorfi, to take this work further. He is currently completing community resource use mapping, as well as targeted analysis of key management issues and socio-economic trends, see EF Output 1-1.3 – Scoping trip factsheet and program, the report from this is still being finalised. It seems likely this part of the project will focus on 'sustainable management' rather than 'sustainable harvesting' to ensure that livestock grazing threats are also being addressed and so achieving a healthy and regenerating forest post the end of the project.

1.4 Produce and disseminate survey reports (in Russian, Tajik and English)

Survey and other project reports have only just been collated and we are in the process of finalising and translating these in preparation for dissemination to project partners and wider relevant stakeholders early next project year.

1.5 Compile information on likely climate change impacts on forest ecosystem/ tree species, both from scientific community/ literature and community vulnerability assessments; develop climate change risk assessments for the sites

We have collated information from a previous project that completed preliminary work on Climate Change in Childukhtaron impacts see EF Output 1 1.4 Childukhtaron Climate Change report. Further research revealed that that there is very little information on climate change for either of the targeted reserves. The household survey (see 1.2 above) (included questions on climate change as outlined in EF Output 1-1.1& 2.9 Household survey report.

1.6 Workshops with specialists and local stakeholders to develop Species Action Plans for three Red-List trees (two CR Pyrus species); produce and disseminate plan documents

We have started to gather reference material on the four threatened tree species. Initial species descriptions have also been collated by botanist Mario Bobeov see EF Output 1–1.1 Threatened tree species descriptions. These will provide a basis for the species status reviews that will inform the species workshops to define the species action plans to be completed in year 2.

1.7 Agree protocol for participatory forest monitoring scheme with forest service and communities

As explained in 1.3 above, we are reviewing this work and if necessary the project will submit a change request to switch the focus of this activity to sustainable management rather than sustainable harvesting. It is essential that this component of the project is managed correctly to ensure the sustainability of the project as well as the health of the forest, hence we have slight delay in the implementation of this project element.

1.8 Implement monitoring: patrols collect data as per agreed protocol

This activity is not due to start until year 2.

1.9 Monitoring data collated, analysed and reported to forest service and local stakeholders (including community forest monitors)

This activity is not due to start year 2.

1.10 Workshop to disseminate research and learning to local and national Forest Agency and interested stakeholders.

This activity is not due to start year 4.

2.1 Preliminary work to start the Participatory Market System Development process for Dashtijum in consultation with community representatives and project partners: identification of appropriate products, preliminary market mapping and strategic design, identifying and engaging key market actors (preliminary steps of PMSD roadmap – http://www.pmsdroadmap.org/).

All the initial steps of PMSD, including identification of appropriate product, have been completed. Further PMSD steps included: dried fruit being identified as the market that could be influenced and further developed. Mapping exercises of the dried fruit market were undertaken in both reserves, marginalised actors empowered and key market actors in this product sector were engaged through a Market Development workshop, which was held on 29th March 2018. For more information see EF Output 2-2.1 Zam Zam's two progress reports.

2.2 Small community workshops to empower marginalised market actors (local NTFP collectors in the villages of Dashtijum and Childukhtaron) and prepare them to engage with other market actors in the next steps - with a particular emphasis on women (separate groups if necessary).

Discussion groups / meetings were held on the topic of 'Assessment of access to markets' with local people from both of the project's target reserves; in Childukhtaron 2 meetings were held with 40 people from 12 villages in attendance; in Dashtijum 2 meetings were held with 40 people from 14 villages in attendance. The meetings established the standard of living of local people and, identified different income classes and the range of product markets present. Product range/choice/quality/ were explored and their importance to the marginalised actors were assessed. The role of gender, as well as barriers to market access, and potential solutions to these were also explored. For more information see EF Output 2–2.1 Assessment of market access.

2.3 Facilitate participatory market mapping at workshops with representatives of all market actors (collectors, local traders, processors, 'big' traders, input providers), help the community members to develop stronger links with traders and processors; followed by participatory planning – resulting in action plans.

The Market Development workshop was held on 29th March with both regional and national Dried Fruit traders in attendance. There were 27 participants in attendance representing both reserves, 10 females and 17 males (including 9 traders). Traders are typically male hence the slight bias towards male attendance at this event. The day was very productive with lots of interactive sessions, looking at markets, their structure, and assessing issues and problem through small group work, for more information see EF Output 2-2.1 Market Development Workshop March 18. The workshop resulted in action plans for the Dried Fruit markets in both of the reserves.

2.4 Support the two communities to establish producer cooperatives, ensuring active participation of women.

Producer groups have been established in each reserve, each consisting of 20 members. Member lists can be seen in EF Output 2 – 2.2 & 2.4 Zam Zam report. Details of the establishment of the producer groups and the installation of fruit driers are described in EF Output 2-2.1 & 2.4 Zam Zam progress report. This report also detailed how group members were chosen based on criteria to identify the most marginalised in the community. The groups are predominantly female as there was most interest from women in the community and women are the main processors of dried fruits in the reserves. The groups have been provided with equipment to support their activities, see the EF Output 2 – 2.2 Producer groups equipment report; and their administrative structures are in development.

2.5 Run (minimum) 15 practical training events for local women and men involved in fruit and nut collection, processing and sale - provide follow-up support through producer cooperatives to improve product quality through enhanced local processing techniques.

From January 18 to January 23 two-day training events were held at each of the two project sites on "Technology of processing Dried Fruits". Forty (40) people participated in the trainings; 20 from villages in Childukhtaron and 20 villages in Dashtijum. The training was led by specialist Nazifov Hakim, who provided the participants with knowledge and information methods of drying fruits including sun-dried fruit, drying fruits on pallets, electric drying, collection of fruits, preparation and packing. The first day of each training covered theory and the second day was practical. For more information see EF Output 2–2.1 Zam Zam second progress report. A training brochure was produced in Russian and provided to participants, see EF Output 2–2.3 Training module on drying fruits.

2.6 Provide locally appropriate equipment (identified in PMSD action plans) to producer cooperatives to improve processing at local level – for example, this might be drying racks or packaging machine.

Two electric fruit driers and 8 local 'rack' driers were purchased and provided equally to villagers in both reserves. Appropriate sites for equipment storage and installation were identified at both sites. Details can be found in EF Output 2–2.2 Report on producers groups and installing the fruit driers. The long term management and use of the equipment is currently being defined, and protocols and agreements will be established.

2.7 Research and explore potential for overseas markets and innovative products; follow-up as appropriate.

This will be done in year 2 of the project, as this year was focused on understanding the market and its function.

2.8 Set up and support at least three local women's saving groups in villages in Childukhtaron, based on and learning from successful model in Dashtijum (initiated by Save the Children)

The project established three saving groups in Childuktharon consisting of 45 members including 33 women and 12 men. Two of the groups consist solely of female members, while the third group is mixed. It was decided to have one mixed group as an experiment to see how it performs comparative to the all women groups. All members belong to identified marginalised groups. For the set-up of the groups, member lists, information on training 'management of savings groups' and see EF Output 2 – 2.1 & 2.4 Zam Zam progress report and 2.1 Zam Zam second progress report.

2.9 Conduct Participatory Impact Assessment (PIA): semi-structured interviews and focal group discussions with women and men to explore the impact the project has really had on participant's lives (using our experience from Darwin post-project in Kyrgyzstan).

This activity will be conducted in year 4. However, we have gathered some baseline information as detailed in EF Output 1-1.1, 1.2 and 2.9 Household surveys and semi structured interviews.

3.1 Run 16 awareness raising events: seminars for women and men and school activities for children on various topics: biodiversity, climate change, agro-biodiversity and sustainable harvesting.

Four awareness raising events were held in this project year, all were themed 'fruit tree planting and management'. Two events were held in Childukhtaron and two in Dashtijum. The events were led by Mario Boboev from Ganji Tabiat supported by Sharifov Ibrahim. An outline of the events can be found below and in reports on EF Output 3–3.5:

1)   A workshop was held on August 26, 2017 in the village of Childukhtaron (Childuchtaron reserve), with 22 participants including forestry employees, gardeners and other villagers; 7 of the participants were women.

2)   A workshop was held on August 27, 2016, in the village of Shakhrinav, Muminobod District (Childuchtaron reserve) with a total of 25 participants. A total of 23 farmers attended including 13 women and 12 men.

3)   A workshop on November 3 2017, in Dashtijum village (Dahtijum reserve), which involved 25 participants including 6 women and 19 men.

4)   The same seminar was conducted in Hasorak village (Dashtijum reserve) on 4 November 2017 for total 25 participants: 2 women and 23 men.

3.2 Organise four community harvest-time festivals to celebrate the forest, its biodiversity and fruit and nut products

On October 21st and 22nd Harvest Festivals "Idi Mehrgon" were organised in Dashtijum and Childukhtaron Reserves. Idi Mehrgon is one of the most famous festivals in Tajikistan with a 600-year history. It is celebrated every year in the autumn after the Farmers/Dehqans collect their harvest. This festival is not a religious but a cultural and traditional celebration. The aim of the festivals that were organised by the project was to increase understanding and celebrate the cultural value of forest products, locally important trees such as pear, walnut, mulberry, apple, almond and willow etc.; and to make people aware of the importance of forest its conservation, biodiversity, rare and threatened trees. At both project sites more than 300 people participated in the festivals (over 600 people in total) including children and young people, as well as older men and women. See EF Output 3-3.1 Harvest festival report and photos.

3.3 Conduct at least four climate adaptation planning workshops with community groups (replicating and learning from activity in Darwin Initiative post-project in Kyrgyzstan): exploring

together the likely impacts of climate change, assessing vulnerabilities, and identifying feasible adaptation measures for local stakeholders.

This activity is not due to start until year 2 of the project.

3.4 Following on from activities 1.1 – 1.5, develop strategic, climate-proofed, reforestation plans for both sites jointly with the forest service and other stakeholders, identifying strategic sites for planting (to improve connectivity, reduce risk of erosion/ landslides) and appropriate resilient species and varieties.

This activity is not due to start until year 2 & 4 of the project.

3.5 Establish stakeholder forum at each site; ensure members are representative of the different groups within the forest user community (including those with more marginal use rights and women); facilitate regular meetings to enable discussions on forest management, conservation and sustainable use issues; provide mediation if necessary; and promote collaborative planning and implementation of actions.

This activity is not due to start until year 2 of the project

3.6 Work with local forest leaseholders to protect trees in their forest plots, through fencing and other means.

This activity is not due to start until year 2 of the project

3.7 Support local forest service and community groups to grow native fruit and nut trees in nurseries for planting in forest and gardens, promoting diversity of species and local varieties to maintain agro-biodiversity (seed to be collected locally wherever possible) – minimum of two forest service nurseries and two community nurseries.

Two nurseries were established at both project sites, each 0.2ha in size, giving four new nurseries covering 0.8 hectares. The seeds and seedlings were collected by the botanical specialist, local people and FSU teams at both project sites, these have now been planted out in the nurseries. Representative from the local people and the FSUs, eight people have been selected to provide aftercare for the nurseries. See EF Output 3-3.1 seed collection report.

3.8 Support forest service teams to plant 400,000 native trees (10+ species) in protected and strategic locations in Childukhtaron and Dashtijum to reinforce natural populations, including aftercare and monitoring survival.

The project supported the FSU in Dashtijum to create two 0.2Ha nurseries in the villages of Sangovchiyon and Dashtijum. These nurseries have been planted out with more than 25,700 saplings and 185.5kg seeds of native tree species. In Childukhtaron reserve the FSU establish two nurseries one in the Muminabad forest service unit land 0.20 ha and in Childukhtaron village 0.20 ha planted with 9330 saplings and 354.5kg of seeds of native tree species. These four nurseries included *Amygdalus bucharica* 4730 saplings (plus 37kg of seeds), *Pyrus korshinskyi* 5000 saplings (plus 10kg seeds), *Pyrus tadikistanica* 600 saplings (plus 10.5kg seeds) and *Malus sieversii* 6000 saplings (plus 5.5kg seeds). Two FSU rangers Khaspalaev Alikhon and Eshonov Nozimkhuja have been funded by the project to maintain the nurseries and provide aftercare including, boundary maintenance, watering the seeds/seedlings, weeding sapling lines removing grass and other plants. Both FSUs also planted 17,811 native trees into the reserves and 32kg of seed; and the Muminabad Forestry Service Unit fenced a 20x20m plot in Childukhtaron reserve to protect threatened trees. For more information on planting see reports EF Output 3-3.5 Planting record 2017 and FSU reports.

3.2   Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: Project team and local and national stakeholders have increased knowledge and understanding of forest habitats, including agro-biodiversity and key species, and likely impacts of climate change, and are engaged in participatory forest monitoring.

The project baseline for the project is that there are no current maps, data or literature for either forest; this is also true for the most threatened species present in the reserves. This project year a baseline dataset (indicator 1.1) was collected on threatened tree species their ecology and associated habitat, see EF Output 1–1.1 'Threatened tree species baseline'. In year 2 a remote sensing exercise will look at forest quality and type; and there will be additional baseline data gathering to ground truth the remote sensing, allowing the production of more complete maps for the reserves. A baseline of forest knowledge within the local communities is being established through questionnaire survey, the first was conducted this year; see EF Output 1–1.2 Household survey and report.

Output 2: Local market actors supported to implement activities identified through Participatory Market System Development (PMSD) to improve income from fruit and nuts (NTFPs)

The PMSD process from steps 1-7 (indicator 2.1) has been undertaken this year, activities have included Market Selection to empowering market actors, as well as running a PMSD workshop for Market Actors. Extensive exploratory work was undertaken by Zam Zam to understand the markets and community member roles, see EF Output 2–2.1 'Access to markets' as well the Zam Zam progress reports. The dried fruit market was selected as it is a market directly connected to the project that scored highly on predefined PMSD criteria and was highlight through discussions with the local communities. A Market Development Workshop on Dried Fruit was held at the end of March to identify future activities to improve the market, see EF Output 2–2.1 PMSD Market Development workshop and photos; this resulted in Market Development action plans for each reserve.

Community forest users (women and men) and two forest service units enhancing forest management and promoting resilience to climate change.

The project has supported the two FSUs to increase efforts to plant 14 native tree species in the two reserves to increase tree species diversity, see 3.5 Planting record 2017 and FSU reports. This has seen 4 new nurseries established covering 0.8ha in total. With 35,030 saplings and 545kg seeds of native trees planted into nurseries, and additionally 17,811 trees and 37kg seeds have been planted into the forest by the FSUs; this has more than doubled original restoration levels, which were approximately 20,000 trees per year (both reserves) and lower.

Ninety seven (97) community members were engaged on forest management training for their own forest plots see EF Output 3–3.1 Report on training events M. Boboev

3.3   Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome: Forest users at Childukhtaron and Dashtijum empowered and incentivised to work collaboratively with forest service to enhance fruit-and-nut management; conserving agro-biodiversity, improving well-being and increasing resilience to climate change.

Indicator 0.1 Members of 25% of the total 695 households at project sites are engaged and active in forest conservation by Year 4 (40 HH by end Year 1; 80 HH by end Year 2; 120 HH by end Year 3; 175 by end Year 4).

The project has engaged 202 households in surveys this year with the aim of increasing the project's understanding of current local knowledge of the forest, its threats as well as management; to inform future project methods and approaches when engaging the local community in forest conservation, see EF Output 1-1.1 Household surveys and report. Additionally, 97 households were involved on training on the maintenance and care of fruit trees, see EF Output 3–3.1 Report on training events M. Boboev.

Indicator 0.2 Diversity of planting in forest increased by 50% by Year 4 (by 50% in nurseries by Year 2), including all identified local native varieties, preserving genetic diversity of wild crop relatives.

The project has identified 14 local native tree species that the project will use for forest restoration work, and these have been agreed with the partners, specifically the FSUs. A remote sensing exercise is currently being applied to establish the diversity of the forest within the two reserves; this will help to inform long term planting strategies which will improve overall forest diversity. The FSUs are currently growing seedlings and saplings of the 14 tree species, utilising locally sourced plant materials, for more information see EF Output 3-3.5 Planting record 2017 and FSU's reports.

With 35,030 saplings and 545kg seeds of native trees planted into nurseries, and additionally 17,811 trees and 37kg seeds have been planted into the forest by the FSUs; this has more than doubled original restoration levels, which were approximately 20,000 trees per year (both reserves) and lower.

Indicator 0.3 Number of individuals of 3 threatened tree species (including 2 CR Pyrus) at project sites increased four-fold from known current baseline.

The baseline for the threatened tree species: *Pyrus korshinskyi, Pyrus tadshikistanica, Amygdalus bucharica* and *Malus sieversii,* has been established by a survey undertook this year, which provided the following results:

Tree Species	Childukhtaron & Dashtijum forest reserve Number of adult trees recorded in the survey
Amygdalus bucharica	18
Pyrus tadshikintanica	10
Pyrus korshinskyi	11
Malus sieversii	19
Total number of adults	58

The FSUs are already growing 16,330 threatened trees species saplings and 63kg seeds to be planted into the reserves this will see a significant increase, with only 58 adult threatened tree species in the reserve.

Indicator 0.4 Male and female members of 120 participating households report 10% increase in income from Year 1 baseline by Year 4 as a result of project activities.

This will be assessed by PIA in Year 4 but a baseline was established by the project with 202 households asked questions around their income and the results still need to be analysed, see the questions on EF Output 1–1.1 Household survey and report.

Indicator 0.5 At end of project 50% of both male and female respondents feel they now have an increased stake in the management of their local forest resources, compared with project start.

The project has started to gain an understanding of community knowledge regarding forest's nature, threats and management through a baseline survey, see questions in EF Output 1-1.1 Household survey. Forest resource management in the reserves is currently being explored by a specialist who is establishing the nature of the management and tenancy within the reserves, as well mapping and understanding resource use, and making suggestions on inclusive management methods. The proposal by the specialist was formed after discussions with the project staff; this is evidenced in EF Output 1–1.3 Scoping trip factsheet and program.

Indicator 0.6 Approved reforestation and Species Action Plans reflect climate change predictions and include appropriate adaptation measures to increase resilience which are being implemented.

This year information and data was collated which will into two planning exercises, see evidence EF Output 1-1.1 Threatened tree baselines and species descriptions, further work on this outcome will be undertaken in the next project year.

3.4   Monitoring of assumptions

Assumption 1: Government policy continues to permit collaborative forest management and greater practical involvement of local forest users.

This project is still exploring how collaborative the government is willing to be with local forest users at the project sites but current national, regional and local policies still permit collaborative forest management.

Assumption 2: Substantial numbers of forest users are willing and able to engage in conservation and management.

The project has had good success in engaging forest users with 202 households taking part in surveys about forest use and knowledge (EF Output 1–1.1), and 97 people attending 4 awareness raising events and over 600 people at harvest festival events (EF Output 3–3.1).

Assumption 3: Market for fruit and nut products (e.g. dried fruit, compote, oils) continues to grow (trend is currently upwards) and new product and market opportunities can be identified.

The 'Market Development' workshop held in March 2018, where the dried fruit market was explored in detail with regional and national traders, this together with wider exploratory work by Zam Zam demonstrates that the fruit and nut markets are healthy and growing (EF Output 2 -2.1 evidence folder – PMSD docs and progress reports).

Assumption 4: Income from non NTFP sources does not significantly change during project period. The current income for local people from dried fruits is $0.45/kg for wild apple and it is $0.67 for pear, in addition FFI using our community mobilisers together with Zam Zam are monitoring the income from dried fruits, through direct contact with producers in both reserves.

Assumption 5: Local forest service remains interested and open to learning and collaboration (we currently have very positive relationship with both forestry units).

The project's relationship with the forestry service units remains positive and both units are still very much engaged with the project, see reports on planting provided by the units this project year (EF Output 3 -3.5).

Assumption 6: No major economic or political crises in Tajikistan.

There are no major economic or political crises in Tajikistan, nor any predicted issues.

Assumption 7: Forest users willing to share local knowledge on varieties.

Species variety information as well as the effect of climate change impacts on them will be collected from forest users through surveys during project year 2.

Assumption 8: Survey team able to integrate local knowledge into ecological survey methods.

This will occur in year 2 of the project.

Assumption 9: Adequate and sustainable incentives can be found for forest users to take part in participatory monitoring; and they have time to do so.

Incentives for the forest users are being scoped by an external specialist and the results of this scoping are currently in process, see EF Output 1-1.3 for details work being carried out by the specialist.

Assumption 10: Local forest service willing to commit effort to joint monitoring (they have indicated that they are in discussions with project team).

This will be explored in the next project year.

Assumption 11: Market actors (e.g. traders, processors) see the value of, and are willing to engage in, participatory market mapping - we will cultivate relationships to ensure this happens.

The Market Development workshop that was held on 29th March in Mumminabad was very successful we had 6 traders and 18 processors participating from both reserves and they engaged in market mapping exercises, as well as the writing of Market Development action plans (EF Output 2–2.1).

Assumption 12: Women as well as men feel able to join and engage meaningfully in producer cooperatives (project coordinators will empower and encourage women's participation).

Two producer cooperatives have been formed, the total membership of the groups is 40 individuals, 20 in each reserve and both groups are predominantly women (EF Output 2-2.2). In order to encourage women to participate, the project spilt the mobiliser role in each reserve, between two mobilisers in each reserve, one man and one woman to ensuring equal engagement with both genders.

Assumption 13: Trained collectors are able to apply new knowledge and skills to improve product quality and/ or market access.

The project undertook training on dried fruit processing in both reserves that involved 40 people, see EF Output 2–2.1 Zam Zam Progress reports and training module on drying fruits. We will undertake follow up survey work to see how the knowledge and skills are being applied and the resulting benefits.

Assumption 14: Actions taken, e.g. to improve product, will result in significant increase in price – we do have evidence that better quality dried fruit commands a higher price.

It is too early in the project to determine this.

Assumption 15: Significant climate proofing is possible given limited resources.

Climate proofing activities have yet to start.

Assumption 16: Stakeholders willing to formalise relationship and meet regularly.

The formation of a community management group will be explored in the next project year. The successful establishment of 2 producer groups and 3 savings groups indicates that establishing formalised groups is possible.

Assumption 17: Forest users willing and able to protect trees in their plots.

Forest users were keen to engage on the training that was provided on growing fruit trees with 97 community members taking part, see EF Output 3–3.1. This also indicates that users are willing to engage on the protection and regeneration of trees on their plot.

Assumption 18: Given adequate resources, sourcing of seedlings with increased variety is possible

The project will use the baseline data on threatened trees EF Output 1-1.1, together with remote sensing data, which will establish more information on species. This will inform the establishment of a seed collection method that will increase the variety across the reserves, and ensure that seed collection is not restricted in its focus.

3.5   Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

The project is contributing to the conservation of four globally threatened tree species: *Amygdalus bucharica*, *Pyrus korshinskyi*, *Malus sieversii* and *Pyrus tadshikistanica*. A full baseline survey was completed on these species, see EF Output 1–1.1 Threatened tree species baseline and species description. The FSUs this project year have planted 35,030 saplings and 545kg seeds of native trees planted into nurseries, and additionally 17,811 trees and 37kg seeds have been planted into the forest by the FSUs. This has more than doubled original restoration levels, which were previously ~ 20,000 trees per year (both reserves) and lower.

An increase in diversity within the forest ecosystem is being achieved through an improved planting and restoration regime by the FSUs, see EF Output 3-3.5 planting record 2017 and

FSU reports. Efforts for future year plantings will be informed by restoration plans that will be developed in future project years.

Human development and wellbeing contributions by the project include, extensive activities in order to increase income from dried fruit products in both reserves, and the project has established two producers groups with 40 members (20 in each reserve) and three savings groups with 45 members; activities were also undertaken to identify actions to further develop the market to benefit marginalised market actors (EF Output 2 – all documents). The project is also looking to increase the ability of the communities to participate in forest management and in the first year of the project a survey and consultancy work has started to explore this (EF Output 1 – 1.1 & 1.3).

4. Contribution to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

SDG 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day

Market development process has initiated activities to increase income from dried fruit selling, and establishment of saving and cooperative groups in the reserves, see EF Output 2 evidence.

SDG 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions, 5.5, 5a: equal relief of poverty and resource rights) to improve productivity and market access (2.3, 2a, 2c)

Market development process has initiated activities to increase income from dried fruit selling, and establishment of saving and cooperative groups in the reserves, see EF Output 2 evidence.

SDG 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance community management of resources

The project is scoping current management, tenure and incentives in the reserves and how these could be adapted in the project area to initiate positive change, this work is via a specialist see EF Output 1- 1.3. Local knowledge and understanding of forestry management is being established through household surveys see EF Output 1-1.1, and improvements in access and rights to forest resources will be developed in future project years.

SDG 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

Climate change adaptation will be incorporated into forest restoration plans; information regarding existing knowledge of climate adaptation was collated this year, see EF Output 1-1.4

SDG 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

The efforts to improve resilience to climate change through restoration plans that incorporate climate resilience will start in year 2.

SDG 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

The restorations plans that are due to be completed in year 2 will include strategies to improve genetic diversity. The project is currently collecting seeds from a range of areas within the reserves to improve genetic mixing in the current planting strategy.

SDG 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

Awareness raising activities will educate people throughout the project, this year 97 people were trained on fruit tree planting in the reserves, EF Output 3–3.1.

SDG 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

Data gathering processes on the forest ecosystem quality were initiated this project year. The planting of saplings and seeds of 14 tree species within nurseries will be used to increase the diversity of species within the forests, see EF Output 3–3.5. Sustainable management options are being explored by a specialist to be implemented in future years, see

SDG 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

Data gathering processes have started exploring community knowledge forest quality and management through a household survey see EF Output 1–1.1. Planting of 14 tree species saplings and seeds within nurseries to increase the diversity of species within the forests, see Output 3 -3.5. Sustainable management options are being explored by community consultation to be implemented in future years, see EF Output 1–1.3.

SDG 15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

Sustainable and inclusive forest management activities established with local communities in both reserves is an outcome of the project. This year the project explored the nature of current resource use to provide a basis for future activities, EF Output 1–1.3.

5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

The CBD National Focal Point Dr. N.Safarov is aware of the project and next year will be presented with the project's progress, outputs and outcome in more detail.

Aichi targets 1 By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

A series of training and awareness activities took place this project year with 97 people trained on fruit tree planting and over 600 participating in harvest festival events organised by the project and celebrating and raising awareness of the biodiversity within the forests (EF Output 3-3.1)

Target 4 By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.

The project is scoping the management, tenure and incentives in the project area and how forest resource participatory management could be applied in the project area, this work is being undertaken by a specialist see EF Output 1-1.3. Local knowledge and understanding of forest use, is being explored through household surveys see EF Output 1-1.1.

Aichi target 7 By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

The project is scoping the management, tenure and incentives and how forest resource participatory management could be applied in the project area, this work is being undertaken by a specialist see EF Output 1-1.3, as well as local knowledge and understanding of forest use, is being explored through household surveys see EF Output 1-1.1.

Aichi target 12 By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained

The project is contributing to the conservation of four globally threatened tree species: *Amygdalus bucharica, Pyrus korshinskyi, Malus sieversii* and *Pyrus tadshikistanica*. A full baseline survey was completed on these species, see EF Output 1–1.1 Threatened tree species baseline and species description. The following figures were achieved by the FSUs planting into nurseries this year: *Amygdalus bucharica* 4730 saplings (plus 37kg of seeds), *Pyrus korshinskyi* 5000 saplings (plus 10kg seeds), *Pyrus tadikistanica* 600 saplings (plus 10.5kg seeds) and *Malus sieversii* 6000 saplings (plus 5.5kg seeds).

Achi target 13 By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.

Restoration plans for each reserve are due to be completed in year 2 and will include strategies to improve genetic diversity; the project is currently collecting seeds from a range of areas in the reserves to improve genetic mixing.

Target 18 By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.

Local knowledge and understanding was explored through household surveys during this project year, see EF Output 1-1.1.

Target 14 By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

An overall increase in the diversity and health of the forest ecosystems is being achieved through an improved planting and restoration regime by the FSUs see reports in EF Output 3-3.5, future year planting efforts will be informed by restoration plans that will be developed.

Wider targets

The delivery under the Aichi targets are also contributing to a series of wider aligned NBSAP Tajikistan targets including 3.11 Conservation of Mid-Mountain Mesophyllic Forest Ecosystems, 3.16 Conservation of Agro-ecosystem Biodiversity, 3.18 In situ Species Conservation in Natural Habitats, Target 4 sustainable use, Target 5 (preservation of zones of natural habitats and genetics), Target 7 Sustainable Use, Target 12 Inventory of rare species, Target 16 Genetic Resource Access, Target 18 Traditional Knowledge; and the CBD Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity (Goals 1.1-1.4, 2.1-2.3).

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

These forests are essential to the livelihoods of 700 households, which have a mean income below $1.25/person/day (SDG extreme poverty level) and that have limited income-generating opportunities available. Using Participatory Market System Development (PMSD) the project is looking to improve income from the collection and sale of NTFPs (dried fruits) a significant and vital livelihood strategy for both women and men. The project so far has, carried out the following activities to alleviated poverty through local market development, focusing on the dried fruit market (for more information see evidence Output 2):

- Conducted household survey work, interviewing 202 people to provide a wellbeing baseline (EF Output 1–1.1)

- Empowering market actor workshops (EF Output 2–2.1 Assessment of access to markets)
- Market development workshop, 27 people attended on 29th March (EF Output 2-2.1 PMSD Market Development workshop)
- Dried fruit processing training for 40 people (EF Output 2-2.1 Zam Zam second progress report)
- Established producer organisations (40 people) as well as saving groups (45 people) to start to improve poverty (EF Output 2-2.1 Zam Zam second progress report)
- Saving groups established 3 with 45 members (EF Output 2–2.2 & 2.4)

The expected beneficiaries are the lower and minimum income local forest users of the communities of both forest reserves, the project's approach is to empower and incentivise these marginalised collectors; and criteria has been used to identify the most marginalised users to ensure that they benefit from the project.

The direct impacts will not be measured this project year and as it is the first year of the project and only training, empowering and enabling activities have been conducted. Direct impacts are likely to be seen in future years.

The engagement with the local community is the most notable achievement this project year with 202 people undertaking a survey, 97 trained on tree management, 600 taking part in harvest festivals, 40 joining producer groups and 45 joining saving groups.

7.   Project support to gender equality issues

The project has recognised the different roles, responsibilities, needs and aspirations of men and women within the local communities, and has tailored activities accordingly. The project has been consciously engaging women who are often marginalised in these communities in terms of decisions around markets and produce sale. The project decided to have two mobilisers in each reserve, one man and one woman, to ensure inclusivity. The savings and producer groups are all predominantly women, 33 women and 12 men for the saving groups (two groups are all women), and the producer groups include 31 women (who are the main processors) and 9 men, also the training for the dried fruit market was given to producer groups and so engaged 31 women. The Market Development workshop included equal numbers of male and female producers (EF Output 2 evidence).

Gender equality impacts of the project are likely to be an increase in empowerment of local women to control and influence the income received from dried fruit processing; through training on processing, engagement in producer and saving groups, as well as wider market development activities. These benefits will be measured later in the project cycle.

Achievements from this year's work include, the Market Development workshop where women we equally represented in terms of producers at this workshop, with 9 female and 9 male producers. The workshop created an empowering environment for local women as Zam Zam's Director Ms Odinaeva led the workshop, who is an inspirational local woman (she established the NGO). We also invited the Head of Women from the local area who supports women's interests in the local communities. The trader representatives were all men, as there are only male traders in this market. During the workshop groups were generally of mixed gender, however at one point women were separated into another group, to look at problems and opportunities from their perspective and then the groups were mixed again. This allowed the women to think about their own issues and how they should be addressed. During the final action planning session, again using mixed gender groups, all four groups independently chose women to present for them; this indicated that the women had been empowered and were fully engaged with the process.

8.   Monitoring and evaluation

A project steering group, with a representative from each partner is overseeing project implementation. The group has met twice so far in August 2017 and February 2018. The group

reviews progress against the work plan and output indicators. The steering group has worked well, engaging partners and wider stakeholders with project, providing support, innovation and driving forward activities, for more information see the meeting minutes and group terms of reference in the Admin EF.

Each partner organisation has be responsible for monitoring and maintaining records of activity outputs, including numbers of community participants, disaggregated by gender and these were outlined in their reports, see EF Output 2–2.2 Zam Zam progress reports and 1.1 & 3.1 for reports by Kulob Botanical Gardens. The project manager has been responsible for collating this data. Many of these reports can be seen in the evidence folders provided with this report. To make it easier to gather information from partners in the future, FFI will provide structured templates to partners; this will ensure that we get full and complete records for future reports.

In the first year of this four year project, it is difficult to demonstrate how the outputs and activities are contributing to the outcome. There has been some initial indication of the empowerment of local producers as well as the scale of community engagement with the PMSD process, see EF Output 2–2.1 to 2.4 and survey work EF Output 1-1.1. However future years this will be better evidenced, as activities become more focused on community members engaging on forest management.

The indicators for the project include: the number of people and households engaging in training, workshops and surveys; as well as workshop attendance lists, these are being measured through attendance lists, reports of workshops; as well as survey records. Planting numbers and increasing planting diversity is being recorded by FSUs, through their own records on numbers of planted seeds and saplings in nurseries; this will also include GPS locations for planting in the forest in future years. There are a number of plans, schemes and baselines, which are being are all being recorded through reports provided by FFI staff and partners. No changes have been made to the M&E plan during this period.

9.   Lessons learnt

A major difficulty in the project this year was the change to a key project partner at the project start, this was very difficult to manage and this is described in more detail in section 3, Project Partnerships. The lesson learned is to have a broader range of stakeholders engaged from the development phase of the project, so there are options for engaging other partners if a key delivery partners can no longer engage. This learning is being utilised in that we have increased the number of stakeholders that are involved in the steering group meetings, see the steering group meeting minutes in the Admin EF.

The second difficulty is the original focus on sustainable harvesting in the project, and whether this is still appropriate to achieve a sustainable and resilient forest ecosystem. This has required more research and analysis using a Masters student, and the conclusion of this work was that a combination of grazing and harvesting are impacting on the tree species populations. Therefore there is a need to improve the project to account for management of grazing threats and not just focus on sustainable harvesting; and planning and consultation activities are currently investigating how this can be best addressed.

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

N/A

11.   Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The project is reassessing its approach in terms of the sustainability and the effectiveness of the project, to cover all key threats and risks. The original proposal had sustainable harvesting as a key focus; however there are other key threats, particularly grazing, that if not addressed adequately, will undermine the benefits of sustainable harvesting practices. This would mean that the project activities will not result in a regenerating and healthy forest, and so a more holistic approach is needed engage communities in wider management activities. We are currently scoping activities and will submit a change request to reflect any necessary changes.

12.   Sustainability and legacy

This profile of the project in Tajikistan is high, the environmental sector in Tajikistan is small, and so through the local events and national steering group meetings, the project has already gained a good profile being known by the key government departments and other NGOs. The project has trained both Zam Zam and Kulob Botanical Gardens on new data recording methods for gathering community and ecological datasets, providing a technical legacy. In the next project year we will be looking to disseminate the project reports to all key stakeholders, to further increase access to project information.

The exit strategy still stands and will focus on building skills and knowledge of forest users and managers; however we will continue to review the exit strategy as the project evolves and changes, particularly in relation to the management of grazing threats. The exit strategy has been improved by the fact that the new project partner Zam Zam, which is locally based within the project area, this means that we are building the capacity of an organisation that can influence the area and its communities in the long term. The project has been working closely with local stakeholders, including community members and the FSUs, see EF Output 3–3.5 training reports by Kulob Botanical Gardens on training that has been carried out with both of these groups. These increased skills of the forest users and FSUs will provide a technical legacy within the project region. Efforts through Output 2 to improve the dried fruit market will benefit the the economic legacy, and the ecological legacy is being enhanced via Output 3 through the FSU's planting scheme.

13.   Darwin identity

The Darwin Initiative logo is used on all project documents and presentations that are given during project work. The logo is used consistently by all project partners and a requirement for this is clearly outlined in their sub-grant agreements.

When presenting on the project at a workshop, it is always stated that the project is funded by the Darwin Initiative through the UK Government. We are planning to have more project communications in year 2 both locally in Tajikistan and in the UK, these articles will clearly recognise the Darwin Initiative and UK Government.

The Darwin Initiative project is a clear distinct project in Tajikistan with one large funder the Darwin Initiative, plus smaller scale funders such as the Global Trees Campaign and the Christensen Fund.

There is very little understanding of the Darwin Initiative in the host country, only a select number of people are familiar with the fund. Most of our partners and collaborators have not heard of the Darwin Initiative. This project has already greatly increased awareness and our partners are putting the Darwin Initiative logo onto all presentation and project documents.

FFI has a Twitter, Facebook, Instagram accounts and the project will be highlighting the project and the Darwin Initiative funding in future years and we are currently developing a communication targets for the project to ensure wider dissemination.

14.   Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure <u>during the reporting period</u> (1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2017/18 Grant (£)	2017/18 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)			1.08%	The original budget for this line was £XXX. £3,209 from capital items was moved to staff costs

				after change request approval from Darwin.
Consultancy costs			11.25%	Partner costs were cheaper due to changing partner
Overhead Costs			3.12%	
Travel and subsistence			3.97%	
Operating Costs			-5.19%	
Capital items (see below)			0.00%	The original budget for this line was £4,000. £3,209 from capital items was moved to staff costs after approval from Darwin.
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)			-	Embedded within the other budget lines
Others (see below)			8.69%	
TOTAL				

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2017-2018

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2017 - March 2018	Actions required/planned for next period
Impact Healthy and diverse Tajik fruit-and-nut forests provide agro-biodiversity goods and ecosystem services, and are sustainably conserved, used and collaboratively managed by local stakeholders, contributing to poverty alleviation and increased resilience.		Planting strategy initiated with 52,841 saplings already planted (EF Output 3-3.5). PMSD work progressing on the dried fruit market, and the training and awareness raising programme started, engaging approximately 600 people.	
Outcome Forest users at Childukhtaron and Dashtijum empowered and incentivised to work collaboratively with forest service to enhance fruit-and-nut forest management: conserving agro-biodiversity, improving well-being and increasing resilience to climate change.	0.1 Members of 25% of the total 695 households at project sites are engaged and active in forest conservation by Year 4 (40 HH by end Year 1; 80 HH by end Year 2; 120 HH by end Year 3; 175 by end Year 4).	97 people, presenting households engaged in training on planting fruit trees EF 3.1.	In year 2 the project will start to develop the community stakeholder groups to influence forest management
	0.2 Diversity of planting in forest increased by 50% by Year 4 (by 50% in nurseries by Year 2), including all identified local native varieties, preserving genetic diversity of wild crop relatives.	FSUs have planted 52,841 saplings in the forest and in nurseries this has already more than doubled efforts normally 20,000 saplings are planted per annum EF3.5.	The planting strategy will continue to be developed in year 2, with better records of planting locations and diversity impacts
	0.3 Number of individuals of 3 threatened tree species (including 2 CR *Pyrus*) at project sites increased four-fold from known current baseline.	A baseline was collected for threatened trees a total of 58 adult threatened trees were recorded in the reserves. Additionally 16,330 saplings of threatened species were grown by the FSUs for planting into the forest EF3,5.	The baseline will be used to strategically manage planting for the threatened species, and also to ensure genetic mixing.
	0.4 Male and female members of 120 participating households report 10% increase in income from Year 1 baseline by Year 4 as a result of project activities.	Baseline data has been gathered by household survey on income of the communities. This will also be assessed using a specific method in year 4 – EF1.1. A specialist is assessing current forest	The project will continue to monitor income in year 2. The specialist's assessment will inform

	0.5 At end of project 50% of both male and female respondents feel they now have an increased stake in the management of their local forest resources, compared with project start.	user's engagement with management EF 1.3.	future year's work on participatory management.
	0.6 Approved reforestation and Species Action Plans reflect climate change predictions and include appropriate adaptation measures to increase resilience which are being implemented.	Threatened species descriptions have been compiled by the botanical expert during the baseline on threatened tree species EF 1.1.	Writing of plans will start in year 2, working with botanical experts, FSUs and forest users.
Output 1. Project team and local and national stakeholders have increased knowledge and understanding of forest habitats, including agro-biodiversity and key species, and likely impacts of climate change, and are engaged in participatory forest monitoring.	1.1 Baseline habitat and botanical surveys undertaken at both project sites in Year 1, incorporating local knowledge on agro-biodiversity.	Baseline for threatened species completed, evidence provided in EF Output1-1.1 Threatened tree baseline.	
	1.2 Species Action Plans for three Red List tree species (two CR *Pyrus*) developed in Year 2 and actions being implemented by Year 4.	No evidence yet.	
	1.3 Participatory monitoring scheme developed in Year 2, designed to pick-up climate, anthropogenic and management induced change, and data collected through joint implementation by forest service and community members in Years 2, 3 & 4.	No evidence yet.	
	1.4 In Year 4, 20 Forestry Agency and other national stakeholders have attended dissemination workshops held to share knowledge outputs, and are aware of and understand project approaches and results for potential replication.	No evidence yet.	
Activity 1.1 Conduct habitat and botanical surveys to update (currently weak) baseline biodiversity data for sites and key species at Childukhtaron and Dashtijum.]		Progressing, threatened tree baseline completed and wider forest ecosystem baseline to be completed in year 2.	
Activity 1.2 Conduct interviews to collect local knowledge of agro-biodiversity		Completed	

Activity 1.3 Collate data to help establish sustainable harvest levels for key species		Progressing with forest use mapping, which will inform sustainable management
Activity1.4 Produce and disseminate survey reports (in Russian, Tajik and English)		Report dissemination be completed in year 2
Activity 1.5 Compile information on likely climate change impacts on forest ecosystem/ tree species, both from scientific community/ literature and community vulnerability assessments; develop climate change risk assessments for the sites		Previous report on Childukhtaron sourced and no other specific literature found, in year 2 wider sources will be explored
Activity 1.6 Workshops with specialists and local stakeholders to develop Species Action Plans for three Red-List trees (two CR *Pyrus* species); produce and disseminate plan documents		Workshops will take place in year 2
Activity1.7 Agree protocol for participatory forest monitoring scheme with forest service and communities		No progress yet and this will be progressed working with stakeholders and looking at wider forest sustainability in year 2
Activity 1.8 Implement monitoring: patrols collect data as per agreed protocol		No progress yet, protocol will be established in year 2
Activity 1.9 Monitoring data collated, analysed and reported to forest service and local stakeholders (including community forest monitors)		No progress yet, data will be start to be collected in year 3
Activity 1.10 Workshop to disseminate research and learning to local and national Forest Agency and interested stakeholders.		Not due until year 4
Output 2. Local market actors supported to implement activities identified through Participatory Market System Development (PMSD) to improve income from fruit and nuts (NTFPs).	2.1 Steps 1 – 7 in the PMSD roadmap[1] completed with market actors for Dashtijum in Year 1 and locally specific actions identified.	All 7 steps were completed this year, see evidence in the evidence folder for EF Output 2
	2.2 Producer cooperatives established in Childukhtaron in Year 1 and Dashtijum in Year 2 with a total of 120 active members (at least 50% female) by Year 4.	The 2 producer groups have been established each with 20 people with a total membership of women 31 and 9 men, 77% female EF2.1&2.2
	2.3 By end of year 4, 300 local collectors (at least 60% female) trained and applying new skills to sustainably harvest, process and sell NTFPs and increase sales value of fruit and nut products (e.g. dried fruit, compote, oils	40 collectors were trained on dried fruit processing and further training will be undertaken in year 2

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[1] http://www.pmsdroadmap.org/

Annual Report template with notes 2018

	from nuts and seeds): 80 in Year 1; 120 in Year 2; 100 in Year 3.	
	2.4 50% of respondents report that participation in savings groups has increased their ability to cope with shocks and lean months and enabled them to invest, including in improved NTFP techniques, by Year 4.	Three saving groups have been established but there is no evidence of their benefits, this will be initially explored in year 2. EF 2.3
	2.5 Multi-dimensional well-being benefits explored, understood and captured through Participatory Impact Assessment (PIA) with gender-disaggregated data, in Year 4.	Not due until year 4
Activity 2.1. Preliminary work to start the Participatory Market System Development process for Dashtijum in consultation with community representatives and project partners: identification of appropriate products, preliminary market mapping and strategic design, identifying and engaging key market actors (preliminary steps of PMSD roadmap – http://www.pmsdroadmap.org/).		Completed
Activity 2.2 Small community workshops to empower marginalised market actors (local NTFP collectors in the villages of Dashtijum and Childukhtaron) and prepare them to engage with other market actors in the next steps - with a particular emphasis on women (separate groups if necessary).		Completed
Activity 2.3 Facilitate participatory market mapping at workshops with representatives of all market actors (collectors, local traders, processors, 'big' traders, input providers), help the community members to develop stronger links with traders and processors; followed by participatory planning – resulting in action plans.		Completed
Activity 2.4 Support the two communities to establish producer cooperatives, ensuring active participation of women.		Completed
Activity 2.5 Run (minimum) 15 practical training events for local women and men involved in fruit and nut collection, processing and sale - provide follow-up support through producer cooperatives to improve product quality through enhanced local processing techniques.		2 practical training events were run on dried fruit processing, plus 3 on saving group management, and at least 4 more training events will be run in year 2
Activity 2.6 Provide locally appropriate equipment (identified in PMSD action plans) to producer cooperatives to improve processing at local level – for example, this might be drying racks or packaging machine.		Equipment for dried fruit processing was provided to both of the new producer groups, including drying racks, electric dryer and packaging machine. Supplying further equipment will be explored in year 2.

Activity 2.7 Research and explore potential for overseas markets and innovative products; follow-up as appropriate.		This will be explored in year 2 particularly on innovation and potential branding of products.
Activity 2.8 Set up and support at least three local women's saving groups in villages in Childukhtaron, based on and learning from successful model in Dashtijum (initiated by Save the Children)		Completed, 3 groups with 45 members were established
Activity 2.9 Conduct Participatory Impact Assessment (PIA): semi-structured interviews and focal group discussions with women and men to explore the impact the project has really had on participant's lives (using our experience from Darwin post-project in Kyrgyzstan).		Due to be completed in year 4
Output 3: Community forest users (women and men) and two forest service units enhancing forest management and promoting resilience to climate change.	3.1 300 people report an increased awareness of climate change and the importance of forest agro-biodiversity in climate resilience (100 by end of Year 1; 200 by end Year 2; 300 by end Year 3).	Due to project timing were weren't able to collect a baseline on this but we will shift the target to next year, and it makes more sense to gather data in year 2 rather than year 1 after more awareness raising activities.
	3.2 Strategic, climate-proofed, reforestation plan developed for both project sites by Year 2 and priority actions being implemented by Year 4.	No evidence yet.
	3.3. Local stakeholder fora established and meeting quarterly at both project sites by Year 2 with membership comprising at least 40% women and 15% from poorer households. By Year 4 at least 60% of both male and female forum members feel they are more able to influence forest management compared with project start.	No evidence yet.
	3.4 60 local forest users taking actions to protect trees in their lease plots (20 by end of Year 2; 40 by end Year 3; 60 by end Year 4).	No evidence yet.
	3.5 Over 400,000 native trees grown in nurseries and planted out in priority locations by Year 4.	52,841 saplings were planted into nurseries and into the reserves, see EF for Output 3: 3.5 Planting record 2017, FSU reports and photos, EF 3.5
Activity 3.1 Run 16 awareness raising events: seminars for women and men and school activities for children on various topics: biodiversity, climate change, agro-		Four awareness raising events were run on planting of fruit trees, involving 97 people, four further events will be run in year 2

biodiversity and sustainable harvesting.	
Activity 3.2 Organise four community harvest-time festivals to celebrate the forest, its biodiversity and fruit and nut products	Two harvest festivals were run and involved 600 people, next festivals will be in year 3 of the project
Activity 3.3 Conduct at least four climate adaptation planning workshops with community groups (replicating and learning from activity in Darwin Initiative post-project in Kyrgyzstan): exploring together the likely impacts of climate change, assessing vulnerabilities, and identifying feasible adaptation measures for local stakeholders.	Climate adaptation planning workshops will be run in year 2
Activity 3.4 Following on from activities 1.1 – 1.5, develop strategic, climate-proofed, reforestation plans for both sites jointly with the forest service and other stakeholders, identifying strategic sites for planting (to improve connectivity, reduce risk of erosion/ landslides) and appropriate resilient species and varieties.	Restoration plan writing and development will start in year 2
Activity 3.5 Establish stakeholder forum at each site; ensure members are representative of the different groups within the forest user community (including those with more marginal use rights and women); facilitate regular meetings to enable discussions on forest management, conservation and sustainable use issues; provide mediation if necessary; and promote collaborative planning and implementation of actions.	Stakeholder forums will be established in year 2
Activity 3.6 Work with local forest leaseholders to protect trees in their forest plots, through fencing and other means.	Work will start on this in year 2
Activity 3.7 Support local forest service and community groups to grow native fruit and nut trees in nurseries for planting in forest and gardens, promoting diversity of species and local varieties to maintain agro-biodiversity (seed to be collected locally wherever possible) – minimum of two forest service nurseries and two community nurseries.	FSU has established 4 new nurseries each 0.2 hectares in size, year 2 will look at establishing community nurseries
Activity 3.8 Support forest service teams to plant 400,000 native trees (10+ species) in protected and strategic locations in Childukhtaron and Dashtijum to reinforce natural populations, including aftercare and monitoring survival.	52,841 saplings planted into nurseries and into the reserves

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: (Max 30 words) Healthy and diverse Tajik fruit-and-nut forests provide agro-biodiversity goods and ecosystem services, and are sustainably conserved, used and collaboratively managed by local stakeholders, contributing to poverty alleviation and increased resilience.			
Outcome: (Max 30 words) Forest users at Childukhtaron and Dashtijum empowered and incentivised to work collaboratively with forest service to enhance fruit-and-nut forest management: conserving agro-biodiversity, improving well-being and increasing resilience to climate change.	0.1 Members of 25% of the total 695 households at project sites are engaged and active in forest conservation by Year 4 (40 HH by end Year 1; 80 HH by end Year 2; 120 HH by end Year 3; 175 by end Year 4). 0.2 Diversity of planting in forest increased by 50% by Year 4 (by 50% in nurseries by Year 2), including all identified local native varieties, preserving genetic diversity of wild crop relatives. 0.3 Number of individuals of 3 threatened tree species (including 2 CR *Pyrus*) at project sites increased four-fold from known current baseline. 0.4 Male and female members of 120 participating households report 10% increase in income from Year 1 baseline by Year 4 as a result of project activities. 0.5 At end of project 50% of both male and female respondents feel they now have an increased stake in the management of their local forest	0.1 Stakeholder survey, activity records/ project updates, meeting attendance records. 0.2 Nursery and planting records, baseline surveys and forest monitoring, local forest service annual report to Forestry Agency. 0.3 Planting records, monitoring reports. 0.4 Household survey in Years 1 & 4, participatory impact assessment report. 0.5 Interview records, participatory impact assessment report.	Government policy continues to permit collaborative forest management and greater practical involvement of local forest users. Substantial numbers of forest users are willing and able to engage in conservation and management. Market for fruit and nut products (e.g. dried fruit, compote, oils) continues to grow (trend is currently upwards) and new product and market opportunities can be identified. Income from non NTFP sources does not significantly change during project period. Local forest service remains interested and open to learning and collaboration (we currently have very positive relationship with both forestry units). No major economic or political crises in Tajikistan.

	resources, compared with project start.		
	0.6 Approved reforestation and Species Action Plans reflect climate change predictions and include appropriate adaptation measures to increase resilience which are being implemented.	0.6 Plan documents, climate change risk assessments.	
Outputs: 1. Project team and local and national stakeholders have increased knowledge and understanding of forest habitats, including agro-biodiversity and key species, and likely impacts of climate change, and are engaged in participatory forest monitoring.	1.1 Baseline habitat and botanical surveys undertaken at both project sites in Year 1, incorporating local knowledge on agro-biodiversity. 1.2 Species Action Plans for three Red List tree species (two CR *Pyrus*) developed in Year 2 and actions being implemented by Year 4. 1.3 Participatory monitoring scheme developed in Year 2, designed to pick-up climate, anthropogenic and management induced change, and data collected through joint implementation by forest service and community members in Years 2, 3 & 4. 1.4 In Year 4, 20 Forestry Agency and other national stakeholders have attended dissemination workshops held to share knowledge outputs, and are aware of and understand project approaches and results for potential replication.	1.1 Survey reports, GPS tracks, local knowledge interview records. 1.2 Action plan documents; Year 4 progress review/survey/activity records. 1.3 Monitoring protocol document, climate change risk assessment, consultation meeting reports, patrol records, collected data, reports. 1.4 Workshop presentations, participant lists, meeting report, workshop feedback surveys (participants report an increase in knowledge).	Forest users willing to share local knowledge on varieties. Survey team able to integrate local knowledge into ecological survey methods. Adequate and sustainable incentives can be found for forest users to take part in participatory monitoring; and they have time to do so. Local forest service willing to commit effort to joint monitoring (they have indicated that they are in discussions with project team).
2. Local market actors supported to implement activities identified through Participatory Market System Development (PMSD) to improve income from fruit and nuts (NTFPs).	2.1 Steps 1 – 7 in the PMSD roadmap[2] completed with market actors for Dashtijum in Year 1 and locally specific actions identified. 2.2 Producer cooperatives established in	2.1 Workshop reports, attendance records and participants feedback; Action Plan document. 2.2 Official documentation (Charter) for	Market actors (e.g. traders, processors) see the value of, and are willing to engage in, participatory market mapping - we will cultivate relationships to ensure this happens.

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[2] http://www.pmsdroadmap.org/

	Childukhtaron in Year 1 and Dashtijum in Year 2 with a total of 120 active members (at least 50% female) by Year 4.	cooperatives, membership rolls, equipment purchased, activity and sales records.	Women as well as men feel able to join and engage meaningfully in producer cooperatives (project coordinators will empower and encourage women's participation).
	2.3 By end of year 4, 300 local collectors (at least 60% female) trained and applying new skills to sustainably harvest, process and sell NTFPs and increase sales value of fruit and nut products (e.g. dried fruit, compote, oils from nuts and seeds): 80 in Year 1; 120 in Year 2; 100 in Year 3.	2.3 Training attendance records, follow-up survey of attendees (whether they are using new skills).	Trained collectors are able to apply new knowledge and skills to improve product quality and/ or market access. Actions taken, e.g. to improve product, will result in significant increase in price – we do have evidence that better quality dried fruit commands a higher price.
	2.4 50% of respondents report that participation in savings groups has increased their ability to cope with shocks and lean months and enabled them to invest, including in improved NTFP techniques, by Year 4.	2.4 Semi-structured interview and focal group records; PIA report.	
	2.5 Multi-dimensional well-being benefits explored, understood and captured through Participatory Impact Assessment (PIA) with gender-disaggregated data, in Year 4.	2.5 Semi-structured interview and focal group records; PIA report.	
3. Community forest users (women and men) and two forest service units enhancing forest management and promoting resilience to climate change.	3.1 300 people report an increased awareness of climate change and the importance of forest agro-biodiversity in climate resilience (100 by end of Year 1; 200 by end Year 2; 300 by end Year 3).	3.1 Knowledge and attitude survey, awareness event records.	Significant climate proofing is possible given limited resources. Stakeholders willing to formalise relationship and meet regularly. Forest users willing and able to protect trees in their plots. Given adequate resources, sourcing of seedlings with increased variety is possible.
	3.2 Strategic, climate-proofed, reforestation plan developed for both project sites by Year 2 and priority actions being implemented by Year 4.	3.2 Plan documents, climate change risk assessment, activity reports, photos, local forest service annual report to Forestry Agency	
	3.3. Local stakeholder fora established and meeting quarterly at both project sites by Year 2 with membership comprising at least 40% women and 15% from poorer households. By Year 4 at least 60% of both male and female forum members feel they are more able	3.3 Forum terms of reference, meeting attendance records and minutes, knowledge and perception survey, PIA report.	

	to influence forest management compared with project start.		
	3.4 60 local forest users taking actions to protect trees in their lease plots (20 by end of Year 2; 40 by end Year 3; 60 by end Year 4).	3.4 Activity records, photos, Year 4 survey of plots (baseline measured when action agreed).	
	3.5 Over 400,000 native trees grown in nurseries and planted out in priority locations by Year 4.	3.5 Nursery and planting records, photos, local forest service annual report to Forestry Agency.	

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)

1.1 Conduct habitat and botanical surveys to update (currently weak) baseline biodiversity data for sites and key species at Childukhtaron and Dashtijum

1.2 Conduct interviews to collect local knowledge of agro-biodiversity

1.3 Collate data to help establish sustainable harvest levels for key species

1.4 Produce and disseminate survey reports (in Russian, Tajik and English)

1.5 Compile information on likely climate change impacts on forest ecosystem/ tree species, both from scientific community/ literature and community vulnerability assessments; develop climate change risk assessments for the sites

1.6 Workshops with specialists and local stakeholders to develop Species Action Plans for three Red-List trees (two CR *Pyrus* species); produce and disseminate plan documents

1.7 Agree protocol for participatory forest monitoring scheme with forest service and communities

1.8 Implement monitoring: patrols collect data as per agreed protocol

1.9 Monitoring data collated, analysed and reported to forest service and local stakeholders (including community forest monitors)

1.10 Workshop to disseminate research and learning to local and national Forest Agency and interested stakeholders.

2.1 Preliminary work to start the Participatory Market System Development process for Dashtijum in consultation with community representatives and project partners: identification of appropriate products, preliminary market mapping and strategic design, identifying and engaging key market actors (preliminary steps of PMSD roadmap – http://www.pmsdroadmap.org/).

2.2 Small community workshops to empower marginalised market actors (local NTFP collectors in the villages of Dashtijum and Childukhtaron) and prepare them to engage with other market actors in the next steps - with a particular emphasis on women (separate groups if necessary).

2.3 Facilitate participatory market mapping at workshops with representatives of all market actors (collectors, local traders, processors, 'big' traders, input providers), help the community members to develop stronger links with traders and processors; followed by participatory planning – resulting in action plans.

2.4 Support the two communities to establish producer cooperatives, ensuring active participation of women.

2.5 Run (minimum) 15 practical training events for local women and men involved in fruit and nut collection, processing and sale - provide follow-up support through producer cooperatives to improve product quality through enhanced local processing techniques.

2.6 Provide locally appropriate equipment (identified in PMSD action plans) to producer cooperatives to improve processing at local level – for example, this might be drying racks or packaging machine.

2.7 Research and explore potential for overseas markets and innovative products; follow-up as appropriate.

2.8 Set up and support at least three local women's saving groups in villages in Childukhtaron, based on and learning from successful model in Dashtijum (initiated by

Save the Children)

2.9 Conduct Participatory Impact Assessment (PIA): semi-structured interviews and focal group discussions with women and men to explore the impact the project has really had on participant's lives (using our experience from Darwin post-project in Kyrgyzstan).

3.1 Run 16 awareness raising events: seminars for women and men and school activities for children on various topics: biodiversity, climate change, agro-biodiversity and sustainable harvesting.

3.2 Organise four community harvest-time festivals to celebrate the forest, its biodiversity and fruit and nut products

3.3 Conduct at least four climate adaptation planning workshops with community groups (replicating and learning from activity in Darwin Initiative post-project in Kyrgyzstan): exploring together the likely impacts of climate change, assessing vulnerabilities, and identifying feasible adaptation measures for local stakeholders.

3.4 Following on from activities 1.1 – 1.5, develop strategic, climate-proofed, reforestation plans for both sites jointly with the forest service and other stakeholders, identifying strategic sites for planting (to improve connectivity, reduce risk of erosion/ landslides) and appropriate resilient species and varieties.

3.5 Establish stakeholder forum at each site; ensure members are representative of the different groups within the forest user community (including those with more marginal use rights and women); facilitate regular meetings to enable discussions on forest management, conservation and sustainable use issues; provide mediation if necessary; and promote collaborative planning and implementation of actions.

3.6 Work with local forest leaseholders to protect trees in their forest plots, through fencing and other means.

3.7 Support local forest service and community groups to grow native fruit and nut trees in nurseries for planting in forest and gardens, promoting diversity of species and local varieties to maintain agro-biodiversity (seed to be collected locally wherever possible) – minimum of two forest service nurseries and two community nurseries.

3.8 Support forest service teams to plant 400,000 native trees (10+ species) in protected and strategic locations in Childukhtaron and Dashtijum to reinforce natural populations, including aftercare and monitoring survival.

Annex 3: Standard Measures

Table 1   **Project Standard Output Measures**

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4	Total to date	Total planned during the project
5	1 person from the botanical gardens received field training and 3 people from Zam Zam received PMSD and survey training -	2 male, 2 female	Tajik	4	-	-	-	4	4
6A	97 people were trained on fruit tree management for a day 45 people trained for a day on saving group management 40 people we trained on fruit processing for 2 days	28 female, 69 male 33 woman, 12 male 9 male, 31 female	Tajik	222	100	100	100	222	522
6B	Training weeks using the figures described above this totals 43 weeks of training	See above	Tajik	31	15	15	15	31	76
7	A manual was produced for the training on dried fruit processing, further manuals are planned but subjects will be defined by needs	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	4
9	Species and restoration plans to be produced in year 2	-	-	-	4	-	-	0	4
10	Tree identification guide to be produced next year	-	-	-	1	-	-	0	1
12A	Database of threatened tree species and database of forest quality to be handed over	-	-	-	1	1	-	0	
14A	Workshop to be organised at end of project	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1

14B	Conferences and workshop to be attended included a Central Asia regional workshop and 2018 Conservation Asia	-	-	-	2	1	1	0	4
20	In year 1 two electric dryers Equipment for installation of driers £550	-	-	£790.33	£12,000	£4,000	£0	£790.33	£16.790
23	£16,910 from Global Trees Campaign and £20,741 from the Christensen fund	-	-	£37,651	£20,820	£20,820	£34,820	£37,651	£114,111

Table 2   **Publications**

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
None but will be available in future years						

Annex 4 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

24-006 TAJ Darwin evidence folder is at the following dropbox link:

The structure of Dropbox is as follows:

- Admin
    - o Minutes 1st steering group meeting
    - o Minutes 2nd steering group meeting
    - o SGA1 (a&b)
    - o SGA2 (a,b,c)
    - o Steering group ToRs
- Output 1 – species and sustainability
    - o 1.1 & 2.9 Household survey report
    - o 1.1 & 2.9 Household survey
    - o 1.1 & 2.9 Semi-structure interviews report
    - o 1.1 Baseline for threatened tree species
    - o 1.1 Threatened tree species baseline methodology
    - o 1.1 Threatened tree species survey sheet
    - o 1.3 Scope Trip Program
    - o 1.3 Scoping Trip Factsheet
    - o 1.3 Student Thesis
    - o 1.4 Childuckhtaron Climate Plan
- Output 2 – market development
    - o 2.1 & 2.4 Zam Zam Progress Report 2017
    - o 2.1 Assessent of market access in Dashtijum
    - o 2.1 Dried Fruit Market Map
    - o 2.1 PMSD Market Development Workshop
    - o 2.1 PMSD workshop – A generic market map
    - o 2.1 PMSD workshop – Building a Human Mark Map
    - o 2.1 PMSD workshop – Guidance for facilitate PMM workshop
    - o 2.1 PMSD workshop – Mapping the dried fruit map system
    - o 2.1 PMSD workshop – Working together
    - o 2.1 PMSD workshop photo 1
    - o 2.1 PMSD workshop photo 2
    - o 2.1 PMSD workshop photo 3
    - o 2.1 PMSD workshop photo 4
    - o 2.1 PMSD workshop photo 5
    - o 2.1 Product selection Dashtijum
    - o 2.2 Producer groups finance report
    - o 2.2 Report on producer groups and installing the fruit driers
    - o 2.3 Training module on drying fruit_Russian
    - o 2.4 Saving group's savings book
- Output 3 – awareness and planting
    - o 3.1 Harvest festival photo1
    - o 3.1 Harvest festival photo2
    - o 3.1 Harvest festival photo3
    - o 3.1 Harvest festivals report
    - o 3.1 Report on seed collection M Boboev
    - o 3.1 Report on training events M Boboev
    - o 3.5 Forestry Dashtijum report 2017
    - o 3.5 Forestry Muminbad report 2017
    - o 3.5 Planting record in 2017
    - o 3.5 Childukhtaron nursery photo 1
    - o 3.5 Childukhtaron nursery photo 2
    - o 3.5 Dashtijum nursery photo 1
    - o 3.5 Dashtijum nursery photo 2

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	X
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	X
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	X
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	X
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	X
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	X
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	