



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2021 – Revised Template



Period covered: 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Latin America and Caribbean
Country (ies):	Dominican Republic
Project Title:	Promoting Climate-smart Livestock Management in the Dominican Republic
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/DOM/019/GFF
GEF ID:	10054
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change Mitigation
Project Executing Partners:	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources; Ministry of Agriculture
Project Duration:	36 months
Project coordinates: (Ctrl+Click here)	<i>N 19°12'00.3" W 70°29'43.2"</i> <i>N 19°16'47.1" W 70°14'28.6"</i> <i>N 18°56'22.4" W 70°24'45.1"</i> <i>N 18°56'19.7" W 69°44'19.3"</i> <i>N 19°13'34.2" W 69°37'09.6"</i> <i>N 19°03'41.9" W 70°09'02.9"</i> <i>N 19°23'27.6" W70°31'20.4"</i>

Milestone Dates:

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	June 25, 2018
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	December 1, 2018
Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	November 30, 2021
Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) ²	November 30, 2022
Actual Implementation End Date³:	

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	1,540,585
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¹ As per FPMIS

² In case of a project extension.

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

Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc⁴:	8,141,408
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2021 (USD m):	734,804
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2021⁵	16,291,700

Review and Evaluation

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee Meeting:	April 7, 2021
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	
Actual Mid-term review date:	June-August 2021
Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022)⁷:	No
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	
Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022):	No
Tracking tools/ Core indicators required⁸	No

Ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	MS
Overall implementation progress rating:	MS
Overall risk rating:	M

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

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

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

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

⁸ Please note that the Tracking Tools are required at mid-term and closure for all GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects. Tracking tools are not mandatory for Medium Sized projects = < 2M USD at mid-term, but only at project completion. The new GEF-7 results indicators (core and sub-indicators) will be applied to all projects and programs approved on or after July 1, 2018. Also projects and programs approved from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018 (GEF-6) must apply core indicators and sub-indicators at mid-term and/or completion

Status

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

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Daniel Valerio, Project General Coordinator, FAO Representation in Dominican Republic (FAODO)	Daniel.Valerio@fao.org
Lead Technical Officer	Carolyn Opio, Livestock Policy Officer, FAO Subregional Office for Mesoamerica (FAOSLM)	Carolyn.Opio@fao.org
Budget Holder	Rodrigo Castañeda Sepúlveda, FAO Representative in Dominican Republic, FAODO	Rodrigo.Castaneda@fao.org
GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Valeria Gonzalez Riggio, Technical Officer, FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, OCB	Valeria.GonzalezRiggio@fao.org

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

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

Project objective and Outcomes (as indicated at CEO Endorsement)	Description of indicator(s) ⁹	Baseline level	Mid-term target ¹⁰	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹¹
Objective(s): To mitigate climate change and to restore degraded lands through the promotion of climate-smart practices in the livestock sector, whilst focusing on family farming						
Component 1: Institutional and financial strengthening to support a low-emissions livestock development pathway						

⁹ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project. Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

¹⁰ Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

¹¹ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory** (HS), **Satisfactory** (S), **Marginally Satisfactory** (MS), **Marginally Unsatisfactory** (MU), **Unsatisfactory** (U), and **Highly Unsatisfactory** (HU).

<p>Outcome 1.1 The national institutional capacity strengthened to support the implementation of a climate-smart livestock management strategy.</p>	<p>Indicator 9 (CCM): Degree of support for low GHG development in the policy planning and regulatory framework</p> <p>Indicator 11 (CCM): Strengthening of Financial and Market Mechanisms.</p>	<p>2 - Requisite assessments/knowledge products conducted to support sound climate change mitigation enabling policy framework</p> <p>1 - No such facilities are in place</p>		<p>6 - Sub-sector and institutional plans reflect key policy targets and priority actions of main development/climate plans and capacity for implementation at sub-sector is strengthened</p> <p>4 - Resources and capacity for financial/incentive mechanisms secured</p>	<p>- The Climate-Smart Livestock (CSL) approach has been mainstreamed into the process of updating the country's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in 2020. FAO - GANA CLIMA technical staff participated in the consultation process organized by the government for this process. This CSL project has been incorporated into the updated NDCs, as a mitigation action for the AFOLU sector. See document in: Dominican Republic First NDC (Updated Submission)</p> <p>- Exchange and awareness meetings were held with the new authorities of government institutions linked to Climate Change and the DR cattle sector, such as: Minister, Vice Ministers of International Cooperation, Soils and Water, Director of Climate Change of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, National Climate Change Council, CONALECHE and DIGEGA-MEGALECHE, in order to share information on the CSL approach and the process initiated with the actors of the livestock value chain to develop a National Strategy to promote CSL in DR.</p> <p>- Five (5) meetings have been held with representatives of national banks to expand the credit products offered to the livestock sector and learn about the willingness to design financial products to promote</p>	<p>MS</p>
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					<p>CSL. These meetings were held with representatives of Banco ADOPEM, Banco ADEMI, Banco Agrícola (government), CONALECHE and BANFONDESA.</p> <p>- A meeting was held between the FAODO Representative, the FAODO Assistant Program Representative and the General Administrator of Banco Agrícola, to follow up on the initiative promoted in the past between FAO and Banco Agrícola, in order to establish a technical cooperation agreement to develop green credit products for the agricultural sector, which would incorporate a mechanism for financing best practices for livestock under the CSL approach within the framework of GANACLIMA-RD. Follow-up meetings between the Bank and the project are planned.</p>	
<p>Outcome 1.2: Knowledge shared and dissemination of lessons learned to support the CSLM strategy dissemination.</p>	Number of visits to the platform	0		100 visits per month	<p>- The technical platform on CSL is operational and updated frequently. Documents, news, relevant CSL events, project documents and information have been shared. In the last year (July 2020-May 2021) the Platform has received 10,115 visits from 3,910 visitors (920 visits / 355 visitors on average per month). Of the 106 people who registered their gender when entering the platform, 55% were registered as men, and 45% as women.</p>	HS
<p>Component 2: Climate-smart livestock management in the field: Technology Transfer, Deployment and Validation of Practices.</p>						

<p>Outcome 2.1 Farm-level technologies have been implemented, promoting sustainable and low-emission livestock production</p>	<p>Indicator 1 (CCM): t CO2e directly and indirectly reduced or avoided</p> <p>Indicator 5(CCM): Number of Hectares under Low GHG Management Practices (ha)</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>1500 ha</p>	<p>47,903 t CO2 eq/year</p> <p>3000 ha</p>	<p>- 30 pilot farms have been selected (31% correspond to farms managed/owned by women producers) in the intervention area where the implementation of technologies and good livestock practices (GPG) has started in 20 farms.</p> <p>- 30 intervention plans have been prepared and socialized, as a preliminary step prior to the implementation of the Good Livestock Practices (GLP) and training.</p> <p>-37 ha have been planted with improved pasture and ground cover, 2.14 ha of shrub-type protein banks, and 3 ha of cut grasses.</p> <p>-The tree planting program is implemented to improve tree coverage on cattle farms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 79 producers (18% women) have participated in the program covering 1,516 ha (12% women). - In the last year, 11,130 forest plants have been planted, for a total of 20,950 since the beginning of the program. <p>-The calculation of emissions corresponding to the tree planting program on cattle farms: Planting area: 33.52 ha; plants sown: 20,950; absorption per ha / year: 24.6 tCO2-eq; total sequestered emissions: 33.52ha* 24.6tCO2eq = 824.70 tCO2-eq / year. It is estimated that for the next 20 years the reduction in</p>	<p>MU</p>
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					total emissions would be 16,494 tCO ₂ eq. - Calculation of emissions corresponding to the sowing of improved pastures and protein banks in cattle farms: 41.51 ha sown, it is estimated that for the next 20 years the reduction in total emissions would be 2,894 tCO ₂ eq.	
Outcome 2.2: Field technical capacities have been improved to disseminate CSLM and low- emission production models in targeted areas.	Number of extension workers (men and women) trained in the application of low emission practices	0		30 extension officers (25 men and 5 women) trained in the application of low emission practices	The Training program for extension personnel of the Yuna basin was started in 2019, integrating 22 people who work as extension workers from the Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, IDIAF (Government Research Institution), FLORESTA (NGO), and the General Directorate of Livestock (MEGALECHE). In 2020, only two modules of this program were implemented virtually-	MS
Component 3: Monitoring, Reporting and Verification of the Livestock sector						

<p>Outcome 3.1: GHG emissions from the livestock sector integrated into the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification National System</p>	<p>Indicator 10 (CCM): An MRV system for the livestock sector emissions installed and reporting verified data</p>	<p>1 - Very little measurement is done, reporting is partial and irregular and verification is not there</p>		<p>7 - Measurement regarding GHG is broadly done (with widely acceptable methodologies), need for more sophisticated analyses to improve policy; Reporting is periodic with improvements in transparency; verification is done through more sophisticated methods even if partially.</p>	<p>- The design of the MRV system for the cattle sector is ongoing with the participation of government personnel and international and national consultants with experience in MRV. Two documents have been generated as inputs to build the MRV system proposal for the livestock sector, these documents are: a) Identification of needs for the creation and strengthening of capacities for livestock MRV, b) Identification of useful tools to estimate livestock emissions. A first draft of the document has been designed which has been reviewed by the Ministry of the Environment, and is in the process of final review. - Since July 2020, eight (8) meetings have been held: (a) to follow up on the MRV work plan; (b) Preliminary information gathering for AFOLU inventory and the GANACLIMA MRV system, and a consolidation of potential sources of activity data and relevant information for INGEI AFOLU and for the MRV system of the GANACLIMA project. The meetings were attended by technical staff from the Directorate of Climate Change from the Ministry of the Environment, staff from the General Directorate of Livestock (DIGEGA), staff from the Institute for Agricultural and Forestry Research (IDIAF), staff from the Ministry of Agriculture, the team of GANACLIMA, the LTO and the</p>	<p>MU</p>
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					<p>international consultant for the MRV System.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training of 4 people from partner institutions on application of GLEAM tool delivered by FAO. - Participation in five (5) training workshops on IPCC Guidelines, GHG Inventory Systems and Excel, with the participation of technical staff from the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Agriculture and the staff of GANACLIMA-RD , as part of the capacity-building process of the Directorate of Climate Change of the Ministry of the Environment. 	
Component 4 : Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management						

<p>Outcome 4.1: Project implementation based on RBM and lessons learned/good practices documented and disseminated</p>	<p>Number of the M&E system reports; number of regular meetings of the executive committee and advisory committee</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>3 meetings per year of the Steering Committee; Monthly meetings of the Technical Committee; 2 biannual reports of the M&E System</p>	<p>8 meetings of the Steering Committee; 14 meetings of the Technical Committee; 6 biannual reports of the M&E System</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During this period one meeting of the Steering Committee and one meeting of the Technical Committee have taken place to review project approaches and progress, activities and outputs, and coordination; - 2 bi-annual reports of the M&E System were prepared. - The activities planned by the Project were disseminated and shared with the 14 associations that are the direct beneficiaries. Also, the methodologies, plans and actions planned were shared with them and the partner entities. - The Climate Smart Livestock Knowledge Platform work as a repository for project documents, relevant information on the topic of CSL, news, events, capacity building activities and resources. In this period, 11 project documents were uploaded in the Project Section in the Platform. https://ganaderiayclimard.do/kb/documentos-del-proyecto/ - News, publications on CSL and project activities are shared through the Twitter account (@ganaclimard). To date, it has received 219 visits, 27 followers and 13,402 impressions. 	<p>MS</p>
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Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
Outcome 1.1 The national institutional capacity strengthened to support the implementation of a climate-smart livestock management strategy.	Define a work plan with specific tasks and defined times that allow the necessary actions to be carried out to achieve this result. The swift hiring of national experts is required to coordinate the development of the CSL Strategy, develop innovative financial mechanisms, and support the process of public-private partnerships with the support of government entities.	Project Coordination Unit, with the support of key stakeholders.	July 2021
Outcome 2.1 Farm-level technologies have been implemented, promoting sustainable and low-emission livestock production	A work plan has been defined and agreed to promote the completion of this result with the support of the LTO. Likewise, three people have been hired. Local technical support in the implementation of good livestock practices and the monitoring of the farms, who already have a defined work plan and are making progress in the implementation. The immediate hiring of pending consultancies is required to obtain the products that support the development of the Strategy.	Project Coordination Unit, with the support of key stakeholders.	July 2021
Outcome 2.2: Field technical capacities have been improved to disseminate CSLM and low-emission production models in targeted areas.	Due to COVID-19 restrictions, training for extension staff has been severely limited. To achieve the result, it is necessary to implement the training at a theoretical and practical level, so it is expected to continue with this process in the third quarter of 2021.	Project Coordination Unit, with the support of key stakeholders.	September-December 2021
Outcome 3.1: GHG emissions from the livestock sector integrated into the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification National System	There is limited availability of statistical information on the livestock sector at the national level, so it is expected that it will be necessary to collect primary information to establish a baseline. Work is being done to define the baseline for the Yuna basin based on the surveys of the implemented baseline study, which will allow the MRV system to be put into operation. An international consultant is in the process of hiring to support this process and to implement/adapt the GLEAM tool.	Project Coordination Unit	July-August 2021
Outcome 4.1: Project implementation based on RBM and lessons learned/good practices documented and disseminated	Advance with the integration of new authorities and enhance the participation of stakeholders in the project implementation	Project Coordination Unit, with the support of key stakeholders.	July-August 2021

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

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

Outputs ¹²	Expected completion date ¹³	Achievements at each PIR ¹⁴					Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments Describe any variance ¹⁵ or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 st PIR	2 nd PIR	3 rd PIR	4 th PIR	5 th PIR		
Output 1.1.1: A climate-smart livestock management (CSLM) strategy, designed, agreed and disseminated with public and private actors in the livestock sector of the Yuna Watershed.	Q2 Y2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 baseline studies have been initiated: Livestock baseline study that will provide an assessment of the current livestock production practices and cattle value chain in the Yuna River basin https://ganaderiayclimard.do/knowledgebase/propuesta-metodologica-estudio-linea-base-proyecto-ganaclima-rd/ Financial Analysis of the financial resources allocated to the cattle subsector and identification of the financial entities that provide financial products for the livestock sector within their 	<p>- 3 livestock baseline studies concluded providing an initial assessment of the current livestock production practices and cattle value chain, the resources allocated to the cattle subsector and identification of the financial entities that provide financial products in the Yuna River basin. Also, a study of the participation of women in the livestock sector was developed. These studies are inputs for the development of the strategy. Final reports of two of these studies are under revision.</p> <p>- Eleven (11) meetings and consultations were held with public and private stakeholders of the livestock value chain in the Yuna basin. Consultations were held with producers and leaders of organizations of the livestock sector, industries, two federations of livestock associations (North and South Region), to support the design of the National Strategy in CSL. These consultations aimed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Identifying linkages and actors in the value chain; evaluating the role played by the private sector in the value chain in the project area; Gathering information on the current situation of the 				30%	The restrictions due to COVID-19 have not allowed the consultations and workshops planned to develop this result to take place. It is expected that until the end of 2021 these consultations will be concluded and actions to deliver this output will be carried out. Actions such as hiring a person to coordinate the processes planned for the strategy; review the implementation strategy to foresee risks that limit the development of the Strategy and propose actions to face them; the creation of working groups by thematic area, which allow to advance with the lines of action of the strategy; use virtual platforms to develop meetings and / or small group face-to-face meetings; promote participation in the development of the Strategy from the executive level of public and private institutions; among other actions.

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

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

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

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

		<p>portfolio. https://ganaderiayclimard.do/knowledgebase/metodologia-de-trabajo-determinacion-oferta-y-demanda-productos-financieros/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender analysis that aims to assess the participation of women in the livestock sector in the Yuna river basin, their roles and functions; access and control to productive assets, including their limitations and obstacles to access financing. • Methodologies, work plans and instruments to collect information for the studies were developed. Available at Project Documents. • Four (4) meetings and consultations have been held with public and private actors in the cattle value chain. Twenty- seven (27) in-person and virtual interviews has been conducted with beneficiaries in 	<p>productive units in relation to their capacity to face the effects of climate change;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying plans at the institutional level to strengthen capacities of members of livestock associations in order to face the effects of climate change. • Sharing information on the GANACLIMA-RD project and actions developed to improve the adaptation and mitigation capacity of livestock farms to climate change. <p>Likewise, local experiences were identified with the potential to transfer technological solutions that contribute to promoting the CSL approach and reducing GHG emissions in cattle farms in the Yuna basin. In the North Coast Region, consultations were made with five producers, the presidents of two associations belonging to the FEDEGANORTE and the president of the Federation. These consultations were held on December 3 and 4, 2020 in the communities of Imbert, Luperón and Estero Hondo, in the Puerto Plata province. The consultation was accompanied by a MEGALECHE technician, the General Project Coordinator and the Coordinator of Component 1 of the GANACLIMA-RD project.</p> <p>In the Southern Region, due to COVID 19 restrictions, individual consultations with producers were organized, and information was collected from nine (9) male and female producers, from six (6) livestock organizations from the Southern region, members of FEGASUR. These consultations were held on March 24 and 25, 2021 with the support of CONALECHE and the</p>					
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		<p>the Yuna Basin. The main objectives of the consultations were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Awareness raising and validation of methodology and instruments to implement. ○ Establish the role played by women in the bovine value chain. ○ Identify the limitations and obstacles that women in the sector must face. ○ Coordinate interviews with producer partners of the organizations, especially women, as a focus group. ○ Coordinate the support of leaders of the associations affiliated to FEGACIBAO. ○ Document the history, limitations and challenges of the organization and the role they play in the value chain. ○ Identify linkages and actors in the value chain. ○ Assess the role played by companies in the 	<p>technical support of MEGALECHE extension agents. Consultations were held in the communities of Azua, Hato del Padre and Barranca in San Juan de la Maguana province, El Peñón, Canoa and Enriquillo in the Barahona province.</p>					
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		<p>value chain of the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identify the products and assess the interest of banks in financing potential demand for finance of the chain. ○ Assess potential alternatives of investment. ● A methodological guide for design of the CSLM Strategy was prepared and approved by LTO. Available at https://ganaderiayclimard.do/knowledgebase/propuesta-metodologica-estrategia-gci-ganaclima-rd/ ● A bibliographic database of studies and research carried out on the livestock sector has been developed. The database will be made available on the Platform. Available at MRV-GEIs- Sector Ganadero. 						
Output 1.1.2: Public-Private partnerships designed to: i) pilot incentives,	Q3 Y2	- A methodology, work plan and instruments to collect information for the study on the financial resources	A study to analyze financial resources allocated to the cattle subsector was concluded and the final report was reviewed. This study determined the demand for financial products of actors in				20%	The restrictions due to COVID-19 have not allowed the consultations and workshops planned to develop this result to take place. It is expected that

<p>financial and market instruments, ii) enhance watershed management; and iii) implement the CSLM strategy.</p>		<p>allocated to the bovine livestock subsector were developed and approved by LTO.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An exchange was organized with the Ecuador CSL FAO-GEF project to learn about its experiences on the design and application of financial products and incentives to promote the CSLM approach. 	<p>bovine value chain in the Yuna river basin and the supply of financial products and banking entities to satisfy this demand.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Five (5) meetings were held with representatives of the national bank to gather information on the financial products offered to the livestock sector and the willingness to design financial products to promote Climate-Smart Livestock. These meetings were held with representatives of ADOPEM, ADEMI, Banco Agricola, CONALECHE and BANFONDESA. These consultations will serve as inputs for the Strategy. 					<p>until the end of 2021 these consultations can be concluded and the necessary actions to achieve this result will be carried out, such as advancing with partner entities in the identification of possible public-private partnerships and technically support the development of these alliances. Articulate the green financing window with Banco Agricola to support these alliances.</p>
<p>Output 1.1.3: National and local public officials trained to effectively support the implementation of the CLSM strategy with a gender perspective</p>	<p>Q2 Y3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 meeting to raise awareness on the CLSM was organized. The meeting was attended by members of the project's Steering Committee representing 6 public and private organizations in the livestock sector at national and local levels. - 1 workshop on the Effects of Climate Change on Bovine Livestock was organized to enhance awareness of stakeholders in Dominican bovine value chain on GHG emissions and the possible contribution of the livestock sector to adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate 	<p>Nine (9) meetings with new high-level authorities of livestock, environmental and climate change sector institutions were held, in order to share information on the climate-smart livestock approach and the process of building a national strategy in CSLM. The authorities included: Minister of the Environment, Vice Minister of International Cooperation of the Ministry of the Environment and GEF Operational Focal Point, Vice Minister of Extension and Training of the Ministry of Agriculture, Director of Climate Change of the Ministry of the Environment, Director of CONALECHE, Director of DIGEGA, General Administrator of Banco Agricola, Vice President of the National Council for Climate Change and Director of IDIAF.</p>			<p>20%</p>		

		change. -53 participants attended the meeting from sixteen (16) organizations, representatives from public and private sectors, NGO, academia and a research centre.					
Output 1.1.4: A national CSLM strategy based on the lessons learned from the pilot intervention in the Yuna river, defined and agreed among key stakeholders.	Q3 Y3	- A virtual meeting was organized with the technical team of the Ecuador CSL FAO-GEF project. The aim was to exchange experiences and lessons learned on the process of developing the strategy to promote the approach of CSL.	Two meetings were held with authorities and technicians from CONALECHE and FAO, in order to explore potential technical assistance to develop a national inventory of cattle. This initiative aims to contribute to improving data availability through updated statistics on the census and characteristics of the productive systems of cattle, a key input necessary for the development of the GHG emissions baseline and mitigation potential for the national CSLM strategy.			5%	
Output 1.2.1: An operational technical platform for the livestock sector, which includes information on monitoring, evaluation, dissemination of experiences and lessons learned.	Q2 Y2	- A Climate Smart Livestock Knowledge Platform has been designed and implemented https://ganaderiayclimard.do/ . The platform will be used as repository for project documents and outputs and will act as a one-stop shop for information on CSL. - Project staff were trained to manage the platform and successfully have	- The technical platform on Climate-Smart Livestock is operational at the address https://ganaderiayclimard.do/ The platform is used as a repository for project documents and results, as well as a one-stop-shop for information on CSL. - In the last year, 50 publications have been placed, and 49 news / events / articles were shared. Since February 2020, 100 publications have been placed and 71 news / events / articles have been shared; 55 project documents, 8 videos, maps of the intervention area and location of the pilot farms of the project have been shared. -In the last year (July 2020-May 2021) the Platform has received 10,115 visits from 3,910 visitors (920 visits / 355 visitors on average per month)			23%	

		<p>uploaded information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Since February to June 18, 2020 the platform has received 4,417 visits and 1,185 visitors (780 visits/204 visitors, average per month). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Until May 31, 2021, the platform has received 14,042 visits and 4,960 visitors (826 visits / 292 visitors on average per month). Of the 106 people who registered their gender when entering the platform, 55% were registered as men, and 45% as women. 					
<p>Output 2.1.1: A CSLM strategy with a gender sensitive approach tested and implemented at farm level, incorporating mechanisms of financial incentives and market access.</p>	<p>Q4 Y3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 17 presentations of the project were made to national actors and beneficiary organizations in the Yuna basin, to exchange specific information on the scope of the project and the planned activities, as well as to learn about the organizational structure and work priorities. - A strategy and menu of good livestock practices are being developed and validated. A workshop was held with the extension agents of the Ministry of Agriculture to validate the good practices and intervention approach for pilot farms. 	<p>In April 2021, a working meeting was held with the technical extension staff of the MEGALECHE program of the Yuna basin, in order to raise awareness on the priority actions for the intervention of the project during the current year, as planned in the POA 2021. This space was also used to define and review the implementation arrangements to support the demands for monitoring and gathering field information that will be required, as a strategy to generate, analyze, monitor and disseminate the results generated in the field from the intervention in the pilot farms of the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 44 producers (36 men- 82%, 8 women - 18%), reforested 696 ha of their livestock farms (men 564 ha, women 132 ha) with 11,130 forest plants delivered by the project and facilitated by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. - 41.51 ha of pasture and protein bank have been sown in 20 pilot farms of the project (7 women, 12 men, 1 IDIAF experimental farm). This corresponds to men: 21.57 ha, women: 11.45 ha, IDIAF: 8.49 ha). -The use of farm records has been introduced in 30 pilot farms, as a tool to monitor impacts of the implementation of good practices promoted by the project with a CSLM approach. 			<p>16%</p>	<p>Due to COVID 19 delays in the delivery of this product are anticipated. The program is expected to be completed in 2021 and 2022, after the establishment of the pilot farms.</p>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 42 producers, 37 men and 5 women (12%), afforested their farms (919 ha) with the plants delivered by the project. - Five (5) meetings were held with national and field government partners from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Environment to plan the supply of tree plants for the tree-planting program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A brochure on the tree planting program for livestock farms was prepared, which was uploaded to the platform and shared with the project's partner entities. See the document at https://ganaderiayclimard.do/knowledgebase/programa-de-arborizacion-en-fincas-ganaderas/ -86 farm visits were made for the evaluation of the proposed pilot farms, the coordination and delivery of plants, the socialization of the intervention plans of the pilot farms, and the supervision and monitoring of the implementation of the intervention plans in the pilot farms of the project. These visits were made by the project staff, the MEGALECHE program, CONALECHE and the FEGACIBAO. - South-south virtual meetings with FAO Ecuador have taken place to technically support the project implementation 					
<p>Output 2.1.2: A capacity development program for dairy and beef producers to support the adoption of CSLM technologies and good practices at the farm level.</p>	<p>Q3 Y3</p>	<p>An Awareness Program on Climate Change and Sustainable Livestock has been implemented. 275 producers (16% women, 41% are under 50 years of age) were involved in 15 workshops.</p> <p>https://ganaderiayclimard.do/knowledgebase/programa-de-capacitacion-sobre-cambio-climatico-y-ganaderia-para-productores-y-productoras/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -During this period, 19 producers from the project's pilot farms (12 men, 7 women) were trained in the planting of improved pastures, installation of protein banks (mulberry), and in the planting and management of forest plants. - A producer-training program is completed, and the planning and curricular design has been completed to support the implementation of the farm field schools on the pilot farms. First three introduction meetings have taken place in two pilot farms with the participation of 27 producers. Exchange meetings to support this process have taken place with FAO Ecuador with the support of the LTO. 			<p>41%</p>		<p>Training for producers at farm level has been severely delayed due to the impact of COVID-19. The program is expected to be completed by late 2021, with the establishment of all the pilot farms.</p>

		<p>- A producer-training program is under development.</p> <p>The methodology for the intervention in the pilot farms was developed and validated with the Technical Committee and LTO.</p> <p>https://ganaderiayclimard.do/knowledgebase/metodologia-para-intervencion-fincas-piloto/</p> <p>- A virtual meeting to exchange experiences and lessons learned on technology transfer and training of producers was held with the technical team of the CSL project in Ecuador.</p>					
Output 2.2.1 An extension program with a gender sensitive approach strengthened to support the promotion and implementation of the CSLM strategy and low-emission livestock models.	Q2 Y3	<p>A training program for Extension agents was elaborated with a gender approach</p> <p>https://ganaderiayclimard.do/knowledgebase/programa-capacitacion-personal-tecnico-extension/</p> <p>- The training program consists of: Environmental, natural resources and risk management for climate change in livestock farms; Technology transfer</p>	<p>- In April 2021, a meeting was held with the Director of Livestock Extension and the Director of the MEGALECHE Program of DIGEGA, where actions to advance in the strengthening of livestock extension to incorporate the CSL approach, as well as the review of arrangements of implementation for the technical support of extension agents of the MEGALECHE Program to the activities of the GANACLIMA project was discussed.</p> <p>- In April 2021, a meeting was held with the Assistant Representative of FAODO Programs with the Vice Minister of Extension of the Ministry of Agriculture in order to share information on the progress status of the GANACLIMA-RD project and the process of construction of</p>			73%	The training of extension agents has been delayed due to the impact of COVID-19. The program is expected to progress by the end 2021 and continue in 2022.

		<p>and extension system for climate-smart livestock management; Promoting the adoption of good practices for climate-smart livestock farming; Tool for estimating greenhouse gases (GHG) in livestock farms; and Agribusiness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two (2) working meetings were held with extension agents to plan and develop the training program. - 22 extension agents, including 4 women (18%) participated in the first training module on environmental and natural resources management. - Technical staff from the project for technology transfer on livestock farms have been trained on the theme and approach of Climate-smart livestock production, taking advantage of the FAO knowledge platform for CSL 	<p>the National Strategy by CSL. The Ministry of Agriculture has expressed interest in continuing to support the development process of the CSL Strategy and has suggested the need to identify sustainable production models to be transferred to the national level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During the reporting period, module II on Agroclimatic Risk Management in the Livestock Sector (October 2020), and module III (November 2020) on Business Plans for the Livestock Sector, corresponding to the Training Program for Extensionists of the basin were implemented. . Participation in Module II was 14 extension workers (3 Women, 11 Men), and in Module III, 12 extension workers (2 women, 10 men). 					
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		https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=437						
Output 2.2.2 Business Plans with a gender perspective, aimed at public programs or development/commercial banks, and certification schemes, to implement the CSLM Strategy.	Q4 Y3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The methodology for designing business plans with a gender focus is currently under development. - Through a mapping exercise, priorities of the beneficiary producer organizations were identified. This information will be used as input in design the business plans. 	The Terms of Reference for the consultancy have been drawn up to allow the development of business plans for the livestock sector with a gender perspective. The entities of the academic sector that could implement this consultancy have been identified. Progress is being made in the management to sign a Letter of Agreement with a local Academy, to technically lead the process of designing business plans aimed at beneficiary organizations of the project				15%	By August 2021, the signing of a Letter of Agreement for the implementation of this study is expected. Important delays have arisen due to the increase in COVID-19 cases in the country in the month of May 2021.
Output 3.1.1: An installed MRV system for measuring emissions and reporting data for the livestock sector	Q3 Y3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preliminary information has been gathered on National Inventory of GHG, bibliographic documentation of studies and research carried out on the livestock sector; and National Reports on Climate Change, to support building technical capacities in MRV of personnel involved in the process. - Two (2) meetings were held with the Director of Climate Change and the Head of the 	<p>In April 2021, a workshop was held with experts from the livestock sector and representatives of government institutions, in order to validate information corresponding to the bovine livestock census and characterization of production systems, as inputs to develop the baseline of GHG emissions, both for the livestock sector at the national level and for the project intervention area. As a result of this activity, sources of information were identified to fill information gaps.</p> <p>- In April 2021, a consultation workshop was held with the Meat Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture, together with the Livestock Adviser of the Ministry of Agriculture, to validate information corresponding to the characterization of production systems, as inputs to build the baseline of GHG emissions for the livestock sector at the national level and in the project intervention area.</p>				25%	This activity has been delayed due to the restrictions of technical personnel in the pandemic. In addition, there is limited availability of statistical information on the livestock sector at the national level, so it is expected that it will be necessary to collect primary information to establish a baseline. Work is being done to define the baseline for the Yuna basin based on the surveys of the implemented baseline study, which will allow the MRV system to be put into operation. Also, since March 2021 the National MRV Specialist is no longer working for the project. The international consultant and GANA CLIMA team area supporting the component and

		<p>Greenhouse Gas Inventory Department and the international expert on MRV, to understand the government's goal and work program on MRV. An additional aim to ensure that the MRV system developed for the project aligns with the national MRV. This will allow the project to contribute effectively to the national MRV system.</p> <p>- Two reports have been generated regarding the identification of the needs to structure an MRV system for the livestock sector, including the data needs for the MRV system. A work plan for the development of MRV activities was also prepared.</p> <p>https://ganaderiayclimard.do/knowledgebase/identificacion-de-necesidades-de-monitoreo-reporte-y-verificacion-para-el-sector-ganadero/https://ganaderiayclimard.do/</p>	<p>- Two reports have been generated regarding the Identification of needs for the creation and strengthening of capacities for the livestock MRV System, and on the identification of useful tools to estimate livestock emissions. See documents prepared in</p> <p>- https://ganaderiayclimard.do/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/IDENTIFICACION-DE-HERRAMIENTAS-UTILES-PARA-ESTIMAR-EMISIONES-DEL-GANADO.pdf</p> <p>- https://ganaderiayclimard.do/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/IDENTIFICACION-DE-NECESIDADES-DE-CREACION-Y-FORTALECIMIENTO-DE-CAPACIDAD.pdf</p> <p>- Five (5) meetings and consultations have been held with key stakeholders with the participation of the technical team of GANA CLIMA, the government and the international expert MRV to gather key information on data sources and processes that allow the design of the MRV system.</p> <p>- A proposal for a measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system has been developed for the cattle subsector. This proposal was formulated with the assistance of the international consultant for the MRV System, and it has been reviewed and agreed with the Ministry of the Environment. The proposal is under review.</p> <p>- Training of 4 people from partner institutions on GLEAM emissions calculation tools given by FAO.</p> <p>- Participation in five (5) training workshops on IPCC Guidelines, GHG Inventory Systems and Excel, with the participation of technical staff from the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, the</p>					<p>providing guidance to the process. Currently, the project is hiring another national MRV specialist. The position of Coordinator of this Component is still on-hold because of the impossibility in finding a qualified national expert.</p>
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		<p>knowledgebase/identificacion-de-necesidades-de-datos-para-el-sistema-monitoreo-reporte-y-verificacion-del-sector-ganadero/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Four (4) meetings and consultations with key actors were held with the MRV GANACLIMA technical team, the government and the international expert MRV. - An exchange was carried out with the Ecuador CSL project to learn about experiences in monitoring GHG emissions in livestock farms. - Technical staff from the project team for MRV have been trained on the theme and approach of Climate-smart livestock production, taking advantage of the FAO knowledge platform for CSL https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=437 - A virtual workshop on the FAO-GLEAM 	<p>Ministry of Agriculture and the staff of GANACLIMA-RD , as part of the capacity-building process of the Directorate of Climate Change of the Ministry of the Environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical staff from the GANACLIMA Project and FAO attended an introductory workshop on the EX-ACT tool, given by the national support consultant for Component 3 (4 women, 3 men). - Two exchanges have been carried out with FAOEC to support the work to define the emissions baseline at the national level and at the project level. 					
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		<p>tool for the GANA CLIMA and government technical team is planned for the end of June 2020. This activity will be facilitated by the LTO of GANA CLIMA-RD.</p>					
<p>Output 3.1.2: Farm-level monitoring system to monitor GHG emissions, strategies, financing and land degradation.</p>	Q4 Y3	<p>- 15 farms have been selected as pilot, of which 40% are managed by women. An additional 4 farms have preselected. Criteria for selection of pilot farms with a gender perspective was developed and validated with the Technical Committee and LTO. https://ganaderiayclimard.do/knowledgebase/criterios-para-la-seleccion-de-fincas-pilotos/</p> <p>- Climate smart livestock practices and the tools to collect baseline information in the pilot farms were validated with the MRV expert.</p>	<p>- 30 pilot farms have been selected, of which 31% are managed by women.</p> <p>-6 documents have been prepared for the registration of information from pilot farms on data of reproduction, production, costs, sanitary activities, feeding, and inventory of animals, for the monitoring of the farms. These records have been handed over to producers and have been trained on their use.</p> <p>- The initial diagnoses of the 30 pilot farms have been carried out, which contain the information that will make it possible to determine the initial baseline of emissions per farm. Also, initial data on social, economic and environmental variables related to the farms have been raised.</p> <p>- The first tests have been carried out with the GLEAM system to calculate the baseline of emissions from the pilot farms of the project, and the missing data required to make the calculation have been determined.</p>			25%	<p>Progress on monitoring system (farm level) has been delayed due to Covid-19 impact. Activities at farm level has not resume fully during year 2020, and in 2021, during the month of January was not possible to visit the farms due to COVID-19 high levels of contagious in the country. The farm-level monitoring system is not fully operational, but this process will be completed by end of the year. During the month of June new restrictions in mobility and social interactions were imposed to people in DR.</p>
<p>Output 4.1.1 : Project Monitoring & Evaluation Plan</p>	Q4 Y2	<p>- A Project Monitoring & Evaluation Plan and system has been developed. Three (3) progress reports</p>	<p>-Two project progress reports were prepared corresponding to the semesters January-June 2020 and July-December 2020 (reviewed and approved by LTO, shared with partner entities).</p>			54%	<p>The plan is operational and the Project Coordination Unit has worked and collaborated to maintain an updated information system on the</p>

and system, in place		<p>were prepared and reported including gender indicators and data disaggregated by sex.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two (2) technical supervision missions were conducted to support and monitor project implementation, including meetings with project team, Steering Committee partners, and beneficiaries in the Yuna Basin. - Documentation and deliverables are uploaded in the Project Section in the Platform, https://ganaderiayclimard.do/kb/documentos-del-proyecto/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Monitoring and Evaluation Report was updated in December 2020, and in April 2021, which includes indicators, products, gender indicators and data disaggregated by sex. 					implementation and status of products and deliverables.
Output 4.1.2 Project Mid-term review and Final Evaluation.	Q2 Y3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mid-term review is scheduled for October 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Based on consultations with the LTO, the FAO GEF Focal Point for SLM and FAO GEF Coordination Unit in HQ, the mid-term review of the project was rescheduled for the first quarter of 2021. -An initial mid-term review planning meeting was held with FAO HQ and SLM. The guidelines, MTR guide and ToR template to carry out the MTR process for GEF projects were shared with the GANA CLIMA and FAODO team. It was agreed to establish a roadmap to advance with the planning of the Mid-Term Review, and it was agreed that this process will be called Project Progress Analysis. Until the end of February, the TORs were completed, 			15%		

			the lead consultant for the process was identified and the review began in May 2021, although the evaluation team was completed in early June.					
Output 4.1.3 Dissemination and communication products	Q4 Y3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Semi-annual reports on Production and Diffusion of Products are elaborated. The monitoring plan matrix has been updated twice, including communication products. See Section 10 to access publications and materials produced. Documents and products are uploaded in the Project Section in the Platform, https://ganaderiayclimard.do/kb/documentos-del-proyecto/ - Products developed were designed considering a gender perspective. - The first newsletter documenting progress of the project has been published. https://ganaderiayclimard.do/knownledgebase/boletin- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two semi-annual reports were prepared on the production and dissemination of products. The monitoring plan matrix has been updated twice, including communication products. Documents and products are uploaded in the Projects Section on the Platform https://ganaderiayclimard.do/kb/documentos-del-proyecto/ - The communication products developed were designed with a gender perspective in mind. - Six bulletins have been published documenting the progress of the project, which are published every two months to communicate the actions of the project. See at: https://ganaderiayclimard.do/kb/documentos-del-proyecto/ -In the period, 50 publications have been disseminated on the Information Platform related to the CSL approach, the actions of the project and other information; 11 documents of the project have been published, in addition they have been disseminated through the Twitter account. Also, 49 news / events / articles were shared. -In the last year (July 2020-May 2021) the Platform has received 10,115 visits from 3,910 visitors (920 visits / 355 visitors on average per month). -Since February 2020, 100 publications have been placed and 71 news / events / articles have been shared; 55 project documents, 8 videos, maps of the intervention area and location of the pilot farms of the project have been shared. 				50%	

		<p>del-proyecto-ganaclima/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three interventions in radio and television programs, as well as participation of the project at national agricultural fairs to promote the CSL approach and communicate progress on the project. - Two articles have been published in the written press and in magazines of project partner organizations. CONALECHE Magazine No. 7 2019, NO. 7 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Since February 2020, the platform has received 14,042 visits and 4,960 visitors (826 visits / 292 visitors on average per month). Of the 106 people who registered their gender when entering the platform, 55% were registered as men, and 45% as women. -Communication materials on COVID-19 have been published on the platform: FAO Publications, measures to avoid contagion by COVID-19 in farms and collection centers; also a poster was published and disseminated in the intervention area, aimed at rural women in situations of gender-based violence during the COVID-19 contingency, including available emergency channels. See publication in https://ganaderiayclimard.do/knowledgebase/mujeres-rurales-en-tiempos-de-covid-19/ -A brochure was prepared for the Forestation Program, through which the introduction of trees in beneficiary livestock farms is promoted, as part of the strategy to establish Silvipastoral Systems, where pastures, animals and trees are integrated. See publication in: https://ganaderiayclimard.do/knowledgebase/programa-de-arborizacion-en-fincas-ganaderas/ - An article was published in the magazine "Alimentaria RD" to promote climate-smart livestock with a gender approach. https://en.calameo.com/read/00636670140aa688c28c6?authid=0ipDlInxcnKU - Three videos were produced with testimonies from beneficiaries of pilot farms of the project that implement good climate-smart livestock practices 					
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			- A video has been developed to promote the climate-smart livestock approach in the Dominican Republic. Final revision version.				
Output 4.1.4 A Communication Strategy implemented, including project website	Q2 Y2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A semi-annual report on the implementation of the Communication Strategy was presented. - A project Twitter account has been created to disseminate information on project implementation and promotion of the CSL approach. - Products are uploaded in the Project Section of the Platform Available at Project Documents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On March 25, the Coordinator participated in a virtual interview for the radio program "Conuco Digital", where details about the implementation of the GANACLIMA-RD project were shared. - Publication of an article on the CSL Platform and disseminated through Twitter about the conservation of healthy and productive soils in cattle farms. See publication in: https://ganaderiayclimard.do/conservacion-de-suelos-sanos-en-fincas-ganaderas/ - Publication of the Effects of Covid-19 in the Bovine Livestock of the Dominican Republic. See in: https://ganaderiayclimard.do/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Efectos-del-Covid-19-en-la-ganaderia-bovina-GANACLIMA-RD-FINAL.pdf - Publications on the Twitter account @ganaclimard to disseminate information related to the implementation, promotion of the CSL approach, publications on special days, and forwarding of publications relevant to the project; see at: https://twitter.com/ganaclimard <p>In this period, the @ganaclimard account has received 1,171 visits, 61 new followers, has had 23,108 impressions, and has made 59 publications. Since its creation, this account has received 1,456 visits, has 88 followers, has had 39,293 impressions, and has made 86 publications.</p>			60%	A report documenting communication actions implemented in the reporting period was drafted. Important inputs were received from the partner entities and LTO to support further dissemination of the project actions and the CLSM approach.

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

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

Outcome 1.1 / Outcome 1.2

- Baseline studies have been completed for the development of the CSL strategy, which include updating information on the cattle subsector, the analysis of the participation of women in the cattle value chain, and the determination of the supply and demand for financial products of the cattle value chain in the Yuna basin. Final reports are under revision.
- Eleven (11) meetings and consultations have been held with public and private stakeholders of the livestock value chain in the Yuna basin. Consultations were held with producers and leaders of organizations of the livestock sector, industries, two federations of livestock associations (North and South Region), to support the design of the National Strategy in CSL.
- The Climate Smart Livestock approach has been incorporated in the updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of the country in 2020. This CSL project has been incorporated as a GHG emission mitigation action for the AFOLU sector. See document in [t.ly/NpIP](#)

Outcome 2.1 / Outcome 2.2:

- 30 pilot farms have been selected (31% managed/owned by women producers) in the intervention area. These farms correspond to binding producers with fifteen (15) livestock organizations and the IDIAF experimental farm. The selection of these farms was realized through an Evaluation Commission, made up of representatives of the MEGALECHE Program, CONALECHE, FEGACIBAO and the GANA CLIMA-RD project.
- 30 intervention plans for these farms have been prepared and socialized with producers as a preliminary step to the start of the pilot. The implementation of technologies and good livestock practices (GLP) has started in 20 farms, and the planning of livestock field schools is beginning on these farms.
- Establishment of 41.5 ha of improved pasture, cut pasture and protein bank in 20 intervened pilot farms.
- Implementation of two training modules (virtually) for technical agricultural extension staff (14 participants, 21% women) from the Yuna basin. To date, a total of 24 extension workers and technicians from the Yuna basin have been trained.
- 30 pilot farms have initiated record keeping, as a tool to monitor impacts of the implementation of good practices promoted by the project with a CSLM approach.
- Publication and dissemination of an informative brochure on the tree planting program for cattle farms.

- Delivery of 11,130 forest plants for the arborization of 696 hectares of cattle farms of the women and men producers benefiting from the project in the Yuna basin.
- Prepared the draft of the methodology for the design business plans with a gender perspective and consulting TORs. Document prepared in coordination with Component 1.

Outcome 3.1:

- The 30 pilot farms of the project have been selected. The MRV system will be validated on these farms.
- Continuation of the gathering of information and the availability of data at the national level for the design of the MRV system of the bovine livestock sector with the support of FAO consultants, consulting government personnel, international and national consultants with experience in MRV.
- Identification of MRV needs of the livestock sector, including components of MRV of emissions and MRV of mitigation actions, of tools available for estimating emissions that can be used for MRV of the livestock sector, needs for the creation and strengthening of capacities techniques for the GHG Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system for the livestock sector.
- Strengthening the capacities of government technical staff on IPCC Guides, GHG emissions analysis software (GLEAM, EX-ACT) and B-INTACT.
- Open access digital platform that includes a digital library with a compendium of documents on the subject of MRV of greenhouse gases (GHG).
- Selection of the GLEAM emissions calculation tool to measure the impact of the project.
- Proposal of the MRV System for cattle, agreed with the project partners to proceed with its implementation.

Outcome 4.1:

- Biannual reports of the Monitoring, Evaluation and Management Plan are prepared and updated every three months.
 - One meeting of the Steering Committee and one meeting of the Technical Committee have been held in this period to support project implementation.
- Various communication outputs have been developed and disseminated through Twitter, newsletters, press releases, videos, a radio interview and magazine articles. Also, were posted in the CSL Platform.

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

- **COVID-19 Situation:** The impact of COVID-19 (Coronavirus) in the country has caused considerable limitations to work in the field, due to mobility restrictions for FAO staff and partner institutions. These limitations have been extended from March 2020 to date, with periods of greater restrictions on field trips due to the increase in infections at the national level, long periods of quarantine and changing curfews on working days at the national level that still limit the circulation of the population. The main activities that have been limited refer to consultations with key stakeholders for the design of the CSL strategy, training activities for technical staff and producers, the implementation and impact monitoring of good livestock practices and technologies in the pilot farms, diagnostic work and the monitoring of emissions in the pilot farms, delays in the completion of certain products under development, and impact on the purchasing and contracting processes, consequently resulting in low financial execution in relation to the time of implementation elapsed.

- **Hiring of human resources:** the hiring process has taken longer than normally stipulated, mainly due to the limited availability of national specialists in the areas of Monitoring, Reporting and Verification of emissions and livestock. As part of the actions that have been implemented to coordinate and streamline actions at the farm level, during the period it was agreed to hire three people as technical personnel to support field work during the pandemic. This technical support staff will have the responsibility of coordinating and implementing actions at the livestock farm level to speed up the implementation of components 2 and 3. In addition, at the beginning of 2021, the staff for Component 3 (National MRV Support Personnel) and Component 1 (Coordinator) is no longer working for the project. Currently, the process of hiring a person for Component 3 (National MRV Support Personnel) has been completed.

- **Change of government:** 2020 was a tumultuous electoral year, with suspended elections, and two electoral processes for the selection of municipal, congressional and presidential authorities. This led to a total change of government authorities in August 2020, and consequently a change in the focal points at the central, regional, and provincial levels. This has implied resuming work coordination and updating of the governance bodies of the project (Steering Committee and Technical Committee) already established, which have required awareness, information exchange and managing institutional support committed in the project document for implementation. Face-to-face and virtual exchanges have been organized with the new national and local authorities in the Yuna basin, to resume coordination and confirm institutional roles to support the implementation of the project. This caused significant delays in the coordination and implementation of project work.

Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR.

For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

FY2021 Development Objective rating ¹⁶	FY2021 Implementation Progress rating ¹⁷	Comments/reasons ¹⁸ justifying the ratings for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
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¹⁶ **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet.

For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

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

¹⁸ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

<p>Project Manager / Coordinator</p>	<p>MS</p>	<p>MS</p>	<p>The implementation of the project has presented limited progress during the last year, caused by events that have been registered and that have negatively impacted the planning and achievement of expected results for this period, such as: effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, change of all the government authorities in the partner institutions of the project, affecting the governance bodies of the project and limitations to hiring specialized personnel with the required professional profile.</p> <p>Although measures have been put in place to mitigate the indicated impacts, it is necessary to continue promoting adjustments and improvements in the implementation, considering that this is a project with important activities to be developed in the field and that other activities depend on the fulfillment and results of these key components and products of the project, such as the design of the national strategy for CSLM and the monitoring of GHG emissions in pilot farms.</p> <p>It is important to highlight the current interest of the government to continue promoting initiatives such as CSLM and define a strategy to scale the results of this pilot experience, for which we consider that an updated and realistic work plan agreed with the implementation team, the government and stakeholders strategic as the private sector, we will advance more effectively to achieve the expected results in the implementation time to be covered.</p> <p>Finally, the commitment and capacity for adaptation and innovation of the professional team that makes up the project implementation unit should be highlighted, to face unforeseen events and challenges that have arisen during this period.</p>
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Budget Holder	MS	MS	<p>This Project represents for the country and for this Office, an alternative with high potential to help transform traditional livestock production systems towards a more efficient, more resilient and low GHG emission model, which has been evidenced in consultations with different actors, such as national authorities and private sector actors, who have expressed interest in this CSLM issue. For this reason, we consider that despite the challenges and unforeseen events that have arisen during implementation and are still in force, the Coordination Unit, together with the governance bodies, partners and beneficiaries of the project, maintain the commitment to advance strategically towards the achievement of the objectives and expected results with this initiative. It is our interest to contribute to scaling this pilot initiative towards a country program with national scope.</p>
GEF Operational Focal Point	MS	MS	<p>The implementation of the project and the development of the objectives have unfortunately been delayed due to external factors that have been already mentioned such as the COVID-19 pandemic, the change in government authorities and the difficulty to hire specialized personnel able to fulfill the required profile necessary for the different positions. All these reasons are why the project has been rated Moderately Satisfactory (MS).</p> <p>Even though these events have prevented the progress of the project, many efforts have also been made to achieve the implementation of various activities and objectives. It is in the best interest of all the governance bodies and institutions involved in the project to continue working towards the implementation of the objectives regarding the improvement of climate smart livestock management in the Dominican Republic.</p>

Lead Technical Officer¹⁹	MS	MS	<p>During this PIR period, the project is rated Moderately Satisfactory (MS) for Development/Global Environment Objectives. Achieving this will be challenging considering the delays in implementation, the difficulty in contracting quality technical expertise in the country and the limited time available for implementation.</p> <p>The project is rated of Moderately Satisfactory (MS) for Implementation. This is because it has reached an accumulated delivery of only 52% it still needs to disburse 48% before project closure. Therefore, the project is strongly encouraged to work on a detailed work plan for the next six months of project implementation.</p>
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	MS	MS	<p>The Project Coordination Unit has shown ability to cope with a challenging context, including the COVID-19 pandemic and change of authorities in 2020. The generation of communication products is very welcome. It would be advisable to share this knowledge globally through the FAO platforms and websites in Rome. The lack of national capacities in MRV and baseline GHG information may have caused delays more related to design inaccuracies rather than issues under the PCU's control. However, the level of project disbursement is low given that the initial NTE was in November 2021. The PCU is encouraged to develop a detailed work plan to guide the project work by November 2022 (new NTE).</p>

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

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

This section of the PIR describes the progress made towards complying with the approved ESM plan, when appropriate. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Please add recommendations to improve the implementation of the ESM plan, when needed.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
3.2.1 Importing or transfer of seeds and/or planting materials for cultivation	<p>The Project Coordination Unit will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid undermining local seed & planting material production and supply systems through the use of seed voucher schemes, for instance • Ensure that the seeds and planting materials are from locally adapted crops and varieties that are accepted by farmers and consumers • Ensure that the seeds and planting materials are free from pests and diseases according to agreed norms. <p>In case of importing seed or planting material it will</p>	<p>-The pasture varieties promoted by the project have been defined in coordination with the technical extension staff of the MEGALECHE program of the Ministry of Agriculture.</p> <p>-Pasture varieties adapted to the agroclimatic conditions of the project intervention area have been selected.</p> <p>-The grass seeds acquired by the project have been supplied by a local supplier, which has guaranteed that the</p>		Project Coordination Unit.

	<p>arrive with a valid phytosanitary certificate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request FAO Seed and Plant Genetic Resources team (AGPMG) to provide technical specifications for all procurement of seeds and planting materials. • Request clearance from AGPMC is required for chemical treatment of seeds and planting materials • Clarify that the seed or planting material can be legally used in the country to which it is being imported. • Ensure, according to applicable national laws and/or regulations, that farmers’ rights to PGRFA and over associated traditional knowledge are respected in the access to PGRFA and the sharing of the benefits accruing from their use. This is part of FAO Environmental and Social Safeguards. 	<p>material is free from pests and diseases and this material comes with treatment to protect against pest attacks after planting.</p> <p>-The seeds have the corresponding phytosanitary authorizations from the Ministry of Agriculture for their commercialization in the country.</p>		
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				
ESS 7: Decent Work				
ESS 8: Gender Equality				

ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				

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

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

<i>Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.</i>
Any grievance related to the project has been received.

²⁰ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

6. Risks

Risk ratings

RISK TABLE

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

	Risk	Risk rating ²¹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²²	Notes from the Project Task Force
1	Climate Risk: Extreme weather events related to climate change and climate variability: 45% of the Northern and Eastern territory of the Yuna Camú basin is in a zone of moderate risk with respect to hurricanes and tropical storms	High	Design a monitoring system that can also be used as a basis for a basin-wide flood forecasting system, including the risk assessment of landslides.	<p>Progress has been made in the documentation and review of studies carried out in the area as inputs for the system to be designed. In addition, with the baseline studies carried out, information regarding climate vulnerability has been gathered, as inputs for the system to be proposed.</p> <p>Two Programs have been designed to train producers and extension agents in the Yuna basin, including training on Climate Risk Management, addressing measures to improve resilience at the farm and community level. 275 producers (15% women) from the Yuna basin were trained on climate change and the options to consider to adapt and mitigate its impacts from livestock.</p>	

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

²² If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation. For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period".

2	<p>Climate risk: The project target areas may experience droughts during project implementation. Climate models clearly point to a precipitation reduction in the Yuna-Camú basin in the future.</p>	High	<p>The selection of sites in the project area in different agro-ecological zones will ensure that at least a good proportion of farmers can introduce and test technologies and practices, even if drought is experienced in one of the areas.</p>	<p>Pilot farms are being selected in different agroecological areas and good livestock practices are proposed based on the agroecological conditions of each pilot farm.</p> <p>A menu of good livestock practices has been designed, including practices aimed at improving the capacity of pilot farms to cope with droughts, such as forage conservation, forage banks and efficient use of water. In addition, the project is training and offering technical assistance to producers to implement these good practices.</p>	<p>A precipitation reduction in the Yuna-Camu basin occurred in the spring and summer of 2019, affecting the dairy production.</p>
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3	<p>Environmental risk: Temperature increase and rainfall reduction create propitious conditions for the increase of forest fires.</p>	Medium	<p>Forest fires in the Yuna basin can be controlled through management and surveillance measures, particularly wood burning within protected areas.</p> <p>To remove illegal burning in landfills, it would suffice to enforce the Environmental Management Standard for solid waste – which in Article 6.1.5 states: <i>No person should cause or allow open burning of solid waste.</i></p>	<p>Coordination actions are carried out to implement joint actions with a the GEF project <i>Mainstreaming Conservation of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Productive Landscapes in Threatened Forested Mountainous Area</i> that promotes forest fire management, which will strengthen technical capacities in the Ministry of the Environment to monitor, prevent and manage forest fires in protected areas.</p> <p>To mitigate the increase in temperature, the project has started a Tree Farming Program for livestock farms to improve tree cover in the Yuna basin.</p>	
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4	<p>Landslide risks: The flood area of the Yuna Camú basin covers almost 30% of the basin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high slopes that show drastic drops over short distances, such as the Camú River, which rises to more than 2,000 m.a.s.l and descends to 120 m.a.s.l in its 50 km route to the Yuna River; • the amount of water discharged in the Yuna River is substantial and flows speed is quite high, due to the basin's dense hydrographic network; • Soils are mostly coarse, and thus, tend to remain humid or saturated – this affects their infiltration capacity during extreme weather events; • Flat topography (less than 3 m.a.s.l) and low soil permeability in the lower basin area, makes soils vulnerable to water force. 	High	Design a monitoring system that can also be used as a basis for a basin-wide flood forecasting system, including the risk assessment of landslides.	<p>Progress has been made in the documentation and review of studies carried out in the area as inputs for the system to be designed. In addition, with the Baseline study that is currently being carried out with producer and producer organizations in the Yuna basin, information regarding climate vulnerability will be gathered, as inputs for the system to be proposed.</p> <p>A tree-raising program for livestock farms has been started to improve tree cover in the Yuna basin. The program promotes the planting of tree species with the potential to establish a containment barrier against flooding in vulnerable areas and for protecting soils.</p>	
5	<p>Geographical risk: The Yuna Camú Basin is crossed by three well-known geological faults: the North, the Hispaniola by the center, and the San Juan-Restoration to the South. This indicates a risk to geodynamic phenomena.</p>	Low			

6	<p>Social risk: Lack of farmers' interest and motivation to participate in the project.</p>	Medium	<p>Participating producers with a genuine interest and motivation will be targeted during the selection process.</p> <p>In addition, the selection process is articulated with the associations of local producers that will support the deployment of field activities.</p> <p>The Project is implementing tested measures and approaches that ensure the generation of producers' economic and financial benefits. This socio-economic feature is expected to be a strong rationale for farmers to participate in proposed climate-smart livestock activities (learning, testing, and sharing).</p>	<p>The project has adopted a bottom-up participatory approach that serves to engage project beneficiaries at various levels in the planning and implementation of the project.</p> <p>In addition, the project team has invested in building awareness and consensus among all stakeholders on project objectives, CSL approach and activities.</p>	<p>This risk has been considered to change from High to Medium because beneficiaries have shown interest and have supported project activities.</p>
7	<p>Social risk: Lack of interest of project stakeholders in participating in the process of elaboration and validation of the Climate-Smart Livestock Management Strategy and capacity development activities.</p>	Medium	<p>Most stakeholders and potential producers have participated in the project preparation phase and have endorsed the project's approach.</p> <p>During project implementation, all key stakeholders from the agricultural sector of the Yuna river basin have been identified and included. A value chain approach was applied. Stakeholders are included as part of project implementation, and systematic monitoring.</p>	<p>The project has adopted a participatory approach based on consultations with the different actors in the cattle value chain, creation of thematic work groups and awareness of the CSL approach.</p> <p>A good collaboration with associations have supported the project implementation in the intervention area.</p>	<p>This risk has been considered to change from High to Medium because stakeholders have shown interest and are engaged in this process.</p>

8	<p>Institutional risk: Low technical capacity of experts and institutions at national and local levels may slow the project progress down.</p>	Low	<p>A capacity assessment was conducted during the Project formulation phase and this risk has been identified as 'low'. Adequate national experts will be identified to support project implementation.</p> <p>In terms of institutional capacities, the project will support capacity development activities to mitigate this risk</p>	<p>Strategies have been adopted to improve the dissemination of published vacancies, using the written press, emails and dissemination through institutional partners.</p> <p>A program to strengthen technical capacities was designed by the project and is being implemented to support national partners, extension agents and producer organizations in the Yuna basin.</p>	<p>The lack of nominations of proposals with the required professional profiles, especially for the Coordination of the CSL Strategy and the MRV System, has meant extending the calls for published vacancies more than expected.</p>
9	<p>Institutional risk: Institutional changes due to national elections in 2020 could slow the progress of the project.</p>	Low	<p>The Project Coordination Unit will soon establish institutional relations with the new officials and technicians of the public entities involved. Similarly, in this phase the project will focus on executing field tasks or other actions that do not require the direct involvement of the executing entities.</p>	<p>The project team and FAODO developed a plan to brief and update the new government authorities on the project. Also, was necessary the selection of a new Steering Committee and Technical Committee members, by official designation of focal points in every partner institution.</p>	<p>The change of government that took place in August 2020 presented some delays in project execution due to change in all government statements (central, regional and municipals).</p> <p>The project team established relations with new appointees to cover field and management tasks.</p>

10	Health risk: Epidemic of animal diseases in the project area	Low	Project sites will be selected in different agro-ecological zones, to ensure that at least a good proportion of farmers can introduce and test technologies and practices, even if an epidemic is experienced in an area.	The project has developed a methodology for selecting pilot farms, and as part of the criteria that must be met to select farms, is the implementation of sanitary protocols recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture to avoid the spread of livestock diseases, is considered.	
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11	<p>Health & Legal risks: Transmission of seed and seedling pests and/or diseases in the pilot farms. The project includes the provision of sowing material (seeds or seedlings) of local forage tree species</p>	Medium	<p>The Project Coordination Unit will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoid undermining local seed & planting material production and supply systems through the use of seed voucher schemes, for instance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the seeds and planting materials are from locally adapted crops and varieties that are accepted by farmers and consumers • Ensure that the seeds and planting materials are free from pests and diseases according to agreed norms, especially the IPPC (International Plant Protection Convention) • Request FAO Pesticides Division's (AGPMG) authorization for all procurement of seeds and planting materials. - Request clearance from AGPMC is required for chemical treatment of seeds and planting materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarify that the seed or planting material can be legally used in the country to which it is being imported • Ensure, according to applicable national laws and/or regulations, that farmers' rights to PGRFA and over associated traditional knowledge are 	<p>The project within the tree plantation program on livestock farms has used forest tree seedlings produced by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, following the appropriate production techniques. These seedlings correspond to local species adapted to the agro-ecological conditions of the Yuna basin, which are produced free of pests and diseases.</p> <p>For the implementation of forage species in pilot farms, species used locally and adapted to the agro-ecological conditions of the Yuna basin are used. The project has elaborated technical sheets that require that the forage species seeds have a quality certification that guarantees that the material is free of pests and diseases.</p>	
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			respected in the access to PGRFA and the sharing of the benefits accruing from their use. This is part of FAO Environmental and Social Safeguards.		
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12	<p>Health risk: Epidemic of COVID-19 in the project area</p>	High	Provide support to beneficiary organizations and partner entities to promote protection measures and strategies to reduce the economic impact on the livestock sector.	<p>The project has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provided support to the project's partner entities in the evaluation of the impact and in the measures of support to the productive chain. - Developed flyers on protection measures to be distributed to producers, milk collection centres and extension agents, including information materials on access to emergency assistance services for gender-based violence - Purchased of protection materials for producers, milk collection centres and extension agents in the project area. - Hiring of technical field staff to support the implementation and monitoring of activities on farms and beneficiary 	<p>The epidemic has affected the bovine sector supply chain, reducing producers' incomes.</p> <p>Also, the implementation at farm level has been significantly affected due to COVID-19 restrictions.</p>
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				organizations of the project.	
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Project overall risk rating (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):

FY2020 rating	FY2021 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Moderate	Moderate	In this period, most of the risks identified are unchanged and mitigation actions were taken. The institutional risk associated with the change of government represented some delays in the implementation of the project. The coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) and its global and local reach constitutes a high risk factor that is impacting the planning and implementation of activities. The implementation schedule has been adapted and innovative strategies to address this risk adopted.

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

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

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented
Recommendation 1:	
Recommendation 2:	
Recommendation 3:	
Recommendation 4:	

Adjustments to the project strategy.

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

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project Outputs		
Project Indicators/Targets		

Adjustments to Project Time Frame

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

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
<p>Project extension</p>	<p>Original NTE: 30.11.2021 Revised NTE: 30.11.2022</p> <p>Justification:</p> <p>The most relevant aspects that have been considered from the last ordinary meeting of the Project Steering Committee (d / f 04-07-2021), to request an extension, are highlighted below:</p> <p>The hiring of human resources has taken longer than normally stipulated, mainly due to the limited availability of national specialists in the areas of Monitoring, Reporting and Verification of emissions and in the area of livestock.</p> <p>The impact of COVID-19 (Coronavirus) in the country has caused considerable limitations to work in the field, due to the mobility restrictions of FAO staff. The main activities that have been limited refer to consultations with key stakeholders for the design of the CSL strategy, training activities for technical staff and producers, the implementation of good livestock practices and technologies in the pilot farms, the Emissions diagnosis and monitoring works in the pilot farms, delays in the completion of certain products under development, consequently generating a limited financial execution in relation to the time of implementation elapsed. These limitations have been extended from March 2020 to date, with periods of greater restrictions during the increase in infections nationwide.</p> <p>The change of government authorities in the month of August 2020, and therefore of the focal points at the central and regional, and provincial levels, has implied resuming work coordination and updating of the project's governance bodies (Steering Committee and Technical Committee) already established, which have required socialization, information exchange and managing institutional support committed in the project document for implementation.</p> <p>Finally, it is important to note that the current budget available to be executed allows the implementation of the planned activities to be completed, with the aim of achieving the expected results in the project's work plan.</p>

8. Stakeholders Engagement

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

If your project had a stakeholder engagement plan, specify whether any new stakeholders have been identified/engaged:

The Project partners defined in the Project Document are the same ones that have been involved in the implementation phase. The partners have been actively integrated into the work of the Steering Committee, Technical Committee, working commissions and fieldwork.

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Stakeholder engagement event	Targeted stakeholders	Progress	Challenges	Outcomes
Inception Workshop (3 rd month after first disbursement)	<p>Technical officials from the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, CONALECHE, DIGEGA, IDIAF, FEGACIBAO, and Banco Agrícola.</p> <p>FEGACIBAO will participate on behalf of producers' associations working in the Yuna Basin.</p>	Inception Workshop took place on April 23 and 24 2019, with the participation of representatives of all institutions.	<p>The start date of the Project was effectively in December 2018.</p> <p>The start-up workshop was held in April 2019, having only part of the coordination team.</p>	<p>The results and the project work plan for the year 2019 were reviewed.</p> <p>Likewise, the roles and institutional arrangements for implementation; Possible spaces to establish synergies with other initiatives in execution were identified; In addition, the M&E and Communication plans were reviewed.</p>
Mid-term workshop (Month 21)	<p>Technical officials from the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture,</p>	<p>First introduction meeting took place on May 26, 2021 between the Evaluation Team,</p>	<p>The start date of the Project was effectively in December 2018.</p> <p>Mid-Term Review</p>	

	<p>CONALECHE, DIGEGA, IDIAF, FEGACIBAO, and Banco Agricola.</p> <p>Local producers</p>	<p>Technical and Steering Committee, Project Coordination Unit and FAODO Staff.</p>	<p>was scheduled for the last semester of 2020, but the COVID-19 restrictions did not allowed to execute this review. The process initiated in the second week of May, and will finish at the end of June.</p>	
<p>Final Workshop (3 months before project closure)</p>	<p>Project co-executing partners. Technical officials from Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, CONALECHE, DIGEGA, IDIAF, FEGACIBAO, and Banco Agricola.</p>			

Please also indicate if the private sector has been involved in your project and provide the nature of the private sector actors, their role in the project and the way they were involved

Currently, the project is made up of a partner (CONALECHE) that represents the dairy chain and works with public and private sector resources, specifically from milk processing industries and companies. In addition, actions are coordinated to integrate the dairy and meat industries, as well as organizations from the financial sector within the framework of the design of the Strategy to promote the CSL approach at the national level, such as the Banco Agricola. A consultation meeting between the Project Coordination Unit and the Beef Cattle Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture was held to exchange information on the project and gather information about the production systems as inputs of the MRV System.

9. Gender Mainstreaming

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

Was a gender analysis undertaken or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages? Please briefly indicate the gender differences here.

During the design phase of the Project, a socio-economic analysis was carried out that established the need to analyze the role of women. In 2020 a study was developed on roles and functions that women play in the cattle value chain in the Yuna basin. This study includes an analysis of women’s access to productive assets (assets, agricultural and financial services). In addition, the study proposes key actions that may support the incorporation of the gender perspective in the project, and recommendations and proposals for actions to promote the empowerment of women in the cattle value chain. Results will inform project implementation and strengthen the mainstreaming of gender perspective in project activities. The final report is under revision.

Furthermore, this project mainstreams the gender equality approach in all components, in order to contribute to reducing the gaps between men and women in the livestock sector, within the framework of climate-smart livestock farming. The gender equality approach has been mainstreamed in the studies carried out within the framework of the project, as well as in the methodological proposals especially those related to component 1 and 2.

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

The Project design included indicators with data disaggregated by gender, as well as the inclusion of a gender approach in the expected results and impacts. Similarly, the M&E system presents data and information disaggregated by gender.

Does the project staff have gender expertise?

In the Project Coordination Unit, most of the project team have basic to advanced training on a gender approach in the implementation of development projects. In May 2020, a Gender Specialist was hired to support the project. Likewise, FAO staff through the gender focal point of the FAO Representation in the Dominican Republic have provided, from the project design phase to implementation, ensuring that actions are developed considering the gender perspective.

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

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural and productive resources; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Project takes into account the role of women in livestock production. This valorization is mainstreamed in all the actions of the project. In this sense, a study has been carried out to understand the role and functions that women play in the productive tier of the cattle value chain of the Yuna river basin, as a starting point to define actions aimed to reduce the existing gaps in this sector. This study included the analysis on women's access to productive assets, agricultural services and financial services. In
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		<p>addition, the gender equality approach has been included in the baseline survey of the livestock sector of the Yuna river basin, in the study of supply and demand for financial services and in the preparation of plans and methodologies for technology transfer at the farm level to stimulate climate-smart livestock production. In order to cover the gaps and inequalities identified in the gender baseline study, a pilot program for the recovery of degraded pastures and lands in women's cattle farms in the Yuna basin has been formulated, with the purpose of promoting results of experiences generated in pilot farms, to support the most vulnerable group with limited opportunities to receive technical assistance and technology transfer, incorporating improvements to their production systems.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improving women's participation and decision making; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project assures gender equality in all activities implemented in the Yuna River basin. This means giving the same opportunities to men and women to develop their capacities, improve their access to production assets, credit, training opportunities, etc. Particular attention is paid to the inclusion and participation of women in training programs. Furthermore, the need to strengthen producers' organizations has been identified to encourage the active participation of women at all level of decision, taking into account their specific needs and interests. Specific actions on this subject are being integrated in planning.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - generating socio-economic benefits or services for women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This Project implements actions to facilitate women's participation in training and income generating activities, promoting equitable actions to promote equal opportunities between men and women. The project prioritizes and promotes the participation of women as beneficiaries for pilot farms (31% of the selected pilot farms are managed/owned by women). Once this strategy is implemented, it will be possible to determine the changes for women in: access to credit, increase in productivity, decrease in emissions, income, in order to demonstrate the social and economic co-benefits that these projects can generate.

10. Knowledge Management Activities

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

- **Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.**

The project has elaborated a Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Management Plan. This plan establishes the indicators, techniques and tools determined for data collection, monitoring and evaluation activities, users, the means to facilitate the transfer of knowledge and learning, the evaluation plan and the risk management plan.

The project has developed a digital platform to share knowledge about CSLM in the Dominican Republic. It contains sections for publications (news, events, documentation, technical thematic topics and multimedia), a section for the GANA CLIMA-RD project (documents, activities, training, intervention area, project documents and virtual library for MRV); and a contact section. The Portal can be viewed in English and Spanish. This platform is continually promoted in meetings, workshops and encounters with partners and stakeholders from the livestock and environmental sectors, including the university of the agricultural sector.

- **Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.**

The Project has elaborated a Communications Plan that contains the communication activities, the goals, the target audience, communication tools and channels, the calendar (date, duration, and frequency), the dissemination format, the persons responsible, indicators of achievement, the means to obtain feedback, related partners, human resources and budget. The plan is a "living document" and is constantly updated.

The following activities have been implemented in this period:

- o Diffusion of the Forestation Plan Brochure through the CSL Platform, Twitter and WhatsApp;
- o Participation in a radio program "El Conuco Digital" to promote the CSL approach and communicate the main advances of the project.
- o An article about CSLM with Gender Focus published in the magazine Alimentaria (Jan-Feb 2021); <https://en.calameo.com/read/00636670140aa688c28c6?authid=0ipDlInxcnKU>
- o Publication of an article on "Conservation of healthy and productive soils in cattle farms" disseminated through the CSLM Platform (Dec. 8, 2020). <https://ganaderiayclimard.do/conservacion-de-suelos-sanos-en-fincas-ganaderas/>
- o Publication of articles on "Effects of COVID-19 on the cattle value chain in the Yuna river basin" (Dec 17, 2020). <https://ganaderiayclimard.do/efectos-del-covid-19-en-la-cadena-de-valor-de-ganado-bovino-en-la-cuenca-del-rio-yuna/>
- o Information on the CSLM approach, the project actions and other information has been disseminated through the virtual platform. <https://ganaderiayclimard.do/kb/documentos-del-proyecto/>
- o Tweets through the accounts of FAO Dominicana and GANA CLIMARD about the project activities and remarking special days related to project theme [@ganaclimard](https://twitter.com/ganaclimard) ;
- o Six (6) Newsletter documenting progress of the project has been published. See [Documentos del Proyecto](#).
- o Three (3) videos were produced with testimonies from beneficiaries of pilot farms of the project that implement good climate-smart livestock practices (under final revision):
 - o <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1-CBnIjNLOI>
 - o <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5-Gr0xrvFm0>

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WLOkUSvU7v0>
- A video has been developed to promote the climate-smart livestock approach in the Dominican Republic. Final revision version.

As a challenge in terms of communication, the updating of the communication managers of the partner institutions of the project can be highlighted, considering that as a result of the change in government authorities, a large part of the communication personnel was replaced. As a measure to address this challenge, two virtual sessions were organized with the communication managers of the partners (Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, CONALECHE, DIGEGA, Banco Agricola) and the communication manager of the project, in order to share information about the project and the communication mechanisms and tools available. Likewise, it was used to sensitize these actors about the CSLM approach and the need to promote this initiative from their respective work spaces.

- **Please share a human interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected global environmental benefits. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.**
- Two producers benefiting from the project have shared their fieldwork experience with the project. They shared two home-made videos with the project, which were edited and are under revision (by FAO) before publishing them.
- **Please provide links to publications, leaflets, video materials, related websites, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.**
- Publications:

[Publicación Efectos del Covid-19 en la cadena valor bovina en la Cuenca del rio Yuna](#)

[Artículo: Conservacion de suelos sanos en fincas ganaderas](#)

[Publicación Día Internacional de Las Montañas](#)

[Publicacion Twitter Programa de Arborizacion en fincas ganaderas](#)

[Publicacion Twitter Dia Internacional de las Montañas](#)

[Publicacion Twitter Presentacion Dia Mundial del Suelo](#)

[Publicacion Twitter Dia Mundial del Suelo](#)

[Publicacion Twitter compartiendo Material Dia Mundial del Suelo](#)

[Publicacion Twitter Dia Mundial del Suelo](#)

[Publicacion Twitter Capacitacion Planes de Negocio](#)

[Publicacion Twitter Recomendacion proteccion COVID centros de acopio](#)

[Publicacion Twitter Recomendaciones proteccion Covid en fincas](#)

[Publicacion Twitter Video Dia del Suelo](#)

[Publicacion Dia Internacional Contra el Cambio Climatico](#)

[Publicacion Base de Datos sobre MRV](#)

[Publicacion Compartiendo Proyecto CSLM Ecuador](#)

[Publicacion Twitter Video Agricultura Sostenible y CC-FAO](#)

[Publicacion Twitter Capacitacion Extensionistas](#)

[Publicacion FAO. Curso GLEAM](#)

[Publicacion Twitter Informe de Herramientas estimaciones de emisiones](#)

[Publicacion Twitter Juntos podemos transformar de modo sostenible el sector ganadero](#)

[Publicacion Twitter Video Reduccion Metano Enterico](#)

[Publicacion Twitter Articulo Director General FAO](#)

[Publicacion Twitter Estrategia Nacional GCI- RD](#)

[Publicacion Twitter Reunion Gobierno compartir avances proyecto](#)

[Publicacion Twitter Base de Datos de Emisiones de la Plataforma](#)
[Publicacion en Twitter Artículo Efectos del Covid en la cadena bovina](#)
[Publicacion en Twitter Inicio Estudio Linea Base Proyecto](#)
[Publicacion Twitter Finca Piloto: Crucita Paulino](#)
[Publicacion Twitter Medidas Proteccion Covid en la cuenca](#)
[Publicacion Twitter Plan Nacional de Lucha Desertificacion y Sequia](#)
[Publicacion Twitter Recomendacion medidas proteccion Covid-19 Centros de acopio](#)
[Publicacion Twitter Recomendaciones prevención Covid-19 en fincas](#)
[Publicacion Twitter Noticias Proyecto](#)
[Publicacion Twitter Banner Prevencion Violencia Genero en Tiempos COVID](#)
[Publicacion Twitter Inicio Estudio Rol de la Mujeres en la GAnaderia](#)
[Publicacion Twitter Video Ganaderia y Clima-Uruguay](#)
[Publicacion Twitter Curso Comunicacion y Genero](#)
[Publicacion Twitter Compartiendo Plataforma GCI](#)
[Publicacio Twitter Recomendaciones proteccion COVID-19](#)
[Publicacion Twitter Recomendacion proteccion COVID-19 en fincas](#)
[Publicacion Twitter Video Recomendaciones Proteccion contra COVID-19-fao](#)
[Publicacion Twitter Nuevo proyecto GEF](#)
[Publicacion Revista Alimentaria Ene-feb 2021- Artículo GCI](#)
[Publicacion Twitter Artículo GCI con enfoque de género](#)
[Publicacion Twitter Avances Plan Arborizacion fincas](#)
[Publicacion Twitter Dia Mundial de la Tierra](#)
[Publicacion Twitter Consultas de la Estrategia GCI](#)
[Publicacion Twitter BANner contra Violencia Genero en Zonas Rurales](#)
[Publicacion twitter Consejos contra Covid en fincas](#)
[Publicacion Twitter Dia Mundial del Agua 2021](#)
[Publicacion Twitter Visita Representante FAO zona intervención](#)
[Publicacion Twitter Boletin Proyecto](#)
[Publicacion Twitter Finca Piloto Juan Carlos Ramirez-Monte Plata](#)
[Publicacion Twitter Reunión con Director IDIAF](#)
[Publicacion Twitter Boletin 5 GANA CLIMA](#)
[Publicacion Dia Mundial del Medio Ambiente](#)
[Publicacion Día Mundial de la Leche](#)
[Publicacion Georeferenciacion Fincas Piloto del proyecto](#)
[Publicacion Eficiencia en el uso del agua en la agricultura reto y oportunidad](#)
[Publicación Potencial GCI para reducir vulnerabilidad de las mujeres ante el CC](#)

- Leaflet:
 - o [Brochure Forestation Plan – GANA CLIMA-RD](#)
- Website: <http://www.ganaderiayclimard.do/ganaclima>
- Knowledge Platform: www.ganaderiayclimard.do

Newsletter:

[Boletin GANA CLIMA-RD Jan-Feb 2020](#)
[Boletin GANA CLIMA-RD March-April 2020](#)
[Boletin GANA CLIMA-RD May-June 2020](#)
[Boletin GANA CLIMA-RD July-Aug 2020](#)
[Boletin GANA CLIMA-RD Sept-October- 2020](#)
[Boletin GANA CLIMA-RD Nov-Dec 2020](#)

- Does the project have a communication and/or knowledge management focal point? If yes, please provide their names and email addresses

- Rosa Borg
Communication Specialist
Rosa.Borg@fao.org
- Clara Fernández
Responsible for Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management
Clara.Fernandeztejada@fao.org

11. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

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

Non applicable

12. Innovative Approaches

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

During this year, the project adopted some innovative approach to go forward with activities:

- The virtual training of technicians is an innovative tool in the country, taking advantage of virtual platforms. Technicians are not familiar with the online training environment (virtual), so it is something new for them, and they have known and managed virtual platforms. This practice has facilitated the transfer of knowledge to extension agents, guaranteeing their health in the condition of a COVID-19 pandemic, while helping to reduce costs and GHG emissions from transport and energy required to carry out face-to-face training, considering that participants reside in different communities and provinces. Also, the virtual platforms facilitated the coordination with the beneficiary extension agents to organize the activities in flexible hours that did not affect their working hours.
- Tree planting program in livestock farms to promote greater plant coverage of the soil. The afforestation plan in cattle farms is something new for the country, since this type of plan had never been implemented, which includes the participation of the Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, DIGEGA-MEGALECHE, CONALECHE and FEGACIBAO. This initiative is helping to reversing an unfavorable culture in producers by introducing trees in livestock farms, raising awareness about the benefits and multiple purposes, such as: living fences, shade in pastures, protection of water sources and rivers, generation of extra earnings, among others. This pilot initiative contributes to promoting the CSML approach, by increasing carbon sequestration on the surface and in the soil, improving animal welfare conditions for livestock. The interest generated by this initiative in the Federation of Cattlemen, has given rise to a proposal to articulate an inter-institutional collaboration agreement between the Ministry of the

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

- Environment and FEGACIBAO (in the process of construction), as a strategy to guarantee sustainability of the program and transfer to other regions.
- Promotion of the use of electronic media among project beneficiaries, leading them to develop products to disseminate their experiences in the field implementing good practices under the CSLM approach, such as videos recorded from their own cell phones. Initiative promoted because of restrictions on field trips for project personnel due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Likewise, in the context of a pandemic, educational materials were produced and disseminated via electronic channels on measures to be considered to reduce the risk of contagion in the farms and milk collection centers of the project's beneficiary organizations.
 - Design of a pilot program for the recovery of degraded pastures and lands in women's cattle farms in the Yuna basin. Initiative is in the design phase, with the purpose of promoting results of experiences generated in pilot farms to binding producers, as the most vulnerable group and more limited opportunities to receive technical assistance and technology transfer to incorporate improvements to their production systems. As identified in the study carried out by the project to determine the participation of women in the primary link of the bovine chain in the Yuna basin.

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

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

Implications:

- Limitations to offer technical assistance for field activities aimed at promoting the implementation of practices and technology transfer on farms and training with producers, due to travel restrictions and protection measures provided by FAO and national health authorities.
- These limitations have impacted the initial work plan and have generated delays in priority activities of component 2 of the project, in turn impacting the progress of other components (comp. 1) that require inputs from comp.2 for their implementation.
- The delays and limitations to implement actions on the ground have impacted budget execution due to trips, workshops and training that were not carried out as initially planned.
-

Adaptive measures:

- A review of the project work plan was carried out and, depending on the limitations generated as a result of the pandemic, the products and actions that could be developed remotely were prioritized, such as: methodological documents, instruments for gathering information, communication, among others.
- In order to ensure the health of the beneficiaries and extension workers in the field, protection materials were distributed to producers, employees of milk collection centers, artisanal milk processors and extension workers.
- Communication materials were prepared containing recommended measures to reduce the risk of contagion in the field and avoid interruptions in the milk production chains. These materials included messages aimed at mitigating gender-based violence in rural areas. The communication materials were distributed through digital channels.
- Hiring of technical field staff to support the implementation and monitoring of activities on farms and beneficiary organizations of the project.

14. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²⁴	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2021	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
National Government	Ministry of Environment	Cash	1,000,000	794,454		205,546
National Government	Ministry of Environment	In-Kind	98,550	6,766		91,784
National Government	Ministry of Agriculture	In-Kind	156,460	15,909		140,731
GEF Agency	FAO	In-Kind	60,000	51,629		8,371
National Government	DIGEGA	In-Kind	95,100	38,768		56,332
National Government	Banco Agrícola	Cash	5,142,857	12,390,425		
National Government	CONALECHE	Cash	1,256,545	2,988,952		
National Government	CONALECHE	In-Kind	132,176	3,044		129,132
National Government	IDIAF	In-Kind	146,160	374		145,786
Beneficiaries	FEGACIBAO	In-Kind	53,560	1,379		52,181
		TOTAL	8,141,408	16,291,700	0	829,863

²⁴ Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

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

Cofinancing disbursed by CONALECHE and BANCO AGRICOLA have increased during project implementation, because both entities have received funds from government to stimulate livestock production with very low interest rates, which has raised these contributions in the intervention area. The contributions of these institutions refer to loans granted to cattle producers in the intervention area as part of the program to support the development of the dairy industry and livestock production respectively. These financings have not been granted taking into consideration a production with a CSL approach, but rather for the promotion of good livestock practices that improve the quality of national production. The project is advancing in the design of a green financing mechanism for livestock producers who are committed to sustainable, low-emission livestock farming. This mechanism will be developed with the Agricultural Bank of the Dominican Republic, with technical assistance from the project.

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. **DO Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS)** - Project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”); **Satisfactory (S)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings); **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits); **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)** - Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives); **Unsatisfactory (U)** - Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory

global environmental benefits); **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU** - The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

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