



## FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

### 2022 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

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## 1. Basic Project Data

### General Information

<b>Region:</b>	Latin America and Caribbean
<b>Country (ies):</b>	Dominican Republic
<b>Project Title:</b>	Promoting Climate-smart Livestock Management in the Dominican Republic
<b>FAO Project Symbol:</b>	GCP/DOM/019/GFF
<b>GEF ID:</b>	10054
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	Climate Change Mitigation
<b>Project Executing Partners:</b>	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources; Ministry of Agriculture
<b>Project Duration (years):</b>	4 years
<b>Project coordinates:</b>	<p><i>Villa Riva 19.1936829, -69.90939 (GeoName: 11163036)</i></p> <p><i>Maimon 18.9239012, -70.27771 (GeoName : 11166161)</i></p> <p><i>Pimentel 19.2095707, -70.11770 (GeoName : 11161328)</i></p> <p><i>Las Martines 19.2577439, -70.53945 (GeoName : 11163120)</i></p> <p><i>Jobo Afuera 19.1567172, -69.75215 (GeoName : 11160972)</i></p> <p><i>Jobo Afuera 19.181528, -69.773556 (GeoName : 11160974)</i></p> <p><i>La Cueva 19.030833, -70.054444 (GeoName : 11159882)</i></p> <p><i>Arroyo Vuelta 18.809167, -70.306944 (GeoName: 11167341)</i></p> <p><i>19.020833, -69.925000</i></p> <p><i>La Cabirma 18.985556, -70.131111 (GeoName : 11165300)</i></p> <p><i>Maimon 18.923611, -70.265833 (GeoName : 11167230)</i></p> <p><i>Guardianon 18.972778, -70.150278 (GeoName : 11165224)</i></p> <p><i>Ponton 19.186389, -70.499444 (GeoName : 11163028)</i></p> <p><i>La Guasuma 19.272500, -69.196028 (GeoName : 11166335)</i></p> <p><i>El Catey 19.244250, -69.707861 (GeoName : 11159410)</i></p> <p><i>El Catey 19.248194, -69.708694 (GeoName : 11159410)</i></p>

### Project Dates

<b>GEF CEO Endorsement Date:</b>	June 25, 2018
<b>Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :</b>	December 1, 2018
<b>Project Implementation End Date/NTE<sup>1</sup>:</b>	November 30, 2021
<b>Revised project implementation end date (if approved) <sup>2</sup></b>	November 30, 2022

<sup>1</sup> As per FPMIS

<sup>2</sup> If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF CU.

**Funding**

<b>GEF Grant Amount (USD):</b>	1,540,585
<b>Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc<sup>3</sup>:</b>	8,141,408
<b>Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2022 (USD)<sup>4</sup>:</b>	1,187,717
<b>Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2022<sup>5</sup></b>	31,721,019

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<sup>3</sup> This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

<sup>4</sup> For DEX projects, the GEF Coordination Unit will confirm the final amount with the Finance Division in HQ. For OPIM projects, the disbursement amount should be provided by Execution Partners.

<sup>5</sup> Please refer to the section 12 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

**M&E Milestones**

<b>Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:</b>	November 4 <sup>th</sup> 2021
<b>Expected Mid-term Review date<sup>6</sup>:</b>	
<b>Actual Mid-term review date (when it is done):</b>	September 14 <sup>th</sup> 2021
<b>Expected Terminal Evaluation Date<sup>7</sup>:</b>	July-September 2022
<b>Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)</b>	<i>[It is mandatory for projects to update the TTs or Core Indicators (CI) before Mid-Term or Terminal Evaluation stage. For projects that have a planned MTR or TE in the next fiscal year, please indicate YES here and provide the updated TTs or CIs as Annex.]</i>

**Overall ratings**

<b>Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):</b>	Satisfactory
<b>Overall implementation progress rating:</b>	Satisfactory
<b>Overall risk rating:</b>	Moderate

**ESS risk classification**

<b>Current ESS Risk classification:</b>	Moderate risk
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**Status**

<b>Implementation Status (1<sup>st</sup> PIR, 2<sup>nd</sup> PIR, etc. Final PIR):</b>	3 <sup>rd</sup> PIR
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**Project Contacts**

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
<b>Project Manager / Coordinator</b>	Daniel Valerio, Project General Coordinator, FAO Representation in Dominican Republic (FAODO)	Daniel.Valerio@fao.org
<b>Budget Holder</b>	Rodrigo Castañeda Sepúlveda, FAO Representative in Dominican Republic, FAODO	Rodrigo.Castaneda@fao.org

<sup>6</sup> The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2<sup>nd</sup> PIR, around half-point between EOD and NTE. The MTR report in English should be submitted to the GEF Secretariat within 4 years of the CEO Endorsement date.

<sup>7</sup> The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

<b>Lead Technical Officer</b>	Carolyn Opio, Livestock Policy Officer, FAO Subregional Office for Mesoamerica (FAOSLM)	Carolyn.Opio@fao.org
<b>GEF Funding Liaison Officer</b>	Valeria Gonzalez Riggio, Technical Officer, FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, OCB	Valeria.GonzalezRiggio@fao.org

## 2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective)

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

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators <sup>8</sup>	Baseline	Mid-term Target <sup>9</sup>	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress <sup>10</sup> since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating <sup>11</sup>
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<sup>8</sup> This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

<sup>9</sup> 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.

<sup>10</sup> Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic Co-benefits as well.

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

<p>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</p>	<p><b>Outcome 1.1 The national institutional capacity strengthened to support the implementation of a climate-smart livestock management strategy.</b></p>	<p><b>Indicator 9 (CCM):</b> Degree of support for low GHG development in the policy planning and regulatory framework</p> <p><b>Indicator 11 (CCM):</b> 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>- T See document in: <a href="#">Dominican Republic NDC 2020</a></p> <p>- Incorporation of the CSL approach as a country mitigation action within the framework of a national initiative promoted to be financed by the Climate and Clean Air Coalition.</p> <p>- In the planning process with directors of Livestock Extension and the MEGALECHE Program of DIGEGA, the strengthening of the strategic plan of the livestock extension program, with the purpose of incorporating a more inclusive vision and oriented to promoting technical assistance that incorporates the approach of CSL.</p> <p>- A financial mechanism for the livestock sector is being developed with the Banco Agrícola for the implementation of best practices for Livestock (BPL) under the CSL approach, with the technical assistance contracted by the project.</p> <p>-In December 2021, the FAO-Dominican Republic and the Banco Agrícola have signed a technical assistance agreement to implement the first line of green financing for the livestock sector in the Dominican Republic, contemplating a contribution of US\$5,000,000 from the Bank through loans to 500 small and medium-sized livestock producers.</p> <p>-An agreement has been reached with the Program for the Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) of the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources, to integrate livestock producers into this program, based on the tree planting actions of their farms through the project.</p>	<p>S</p>
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					Likewise, the entities and associations were informed about the program and benefit distribution mechanism that will be generated by the effort made within the framework of the reduction of CO2 emissions by agricultural and forestry producers, which has been called the Benefit Distribution Plan. Forest and agricultural producers and associations or federations of small and medium producers are expected to benefit from this program.	
<b>Outcome 1.2: Knowledge shared and dissemination of lessons learned to support the CSLM strategy dissemination.</b>	Number of visits to the platform	0		100 visits per month	- The technical platform on Climate-Smart Livestock is operational and documents, news, relevant events on CSL, project documents and information have been shared and are frequently updated. Since February 2020 to May 2022 the platform has received 29,932 visits and 11,702 visitors (1,069 visits / 418 visitors on average per month).	HS
<b>Outcome 2.1 Farm-level technologies have been implemented, promoting sustainable and low-emission livestock production</b>	<b>Indicator 1 (CCM):</b> t CO2e directly and indirectly reduced or avoided <b>Indicator 5(CCM):</b> Number of Hectares under Low GHG Management Practices (ha)	0  0	1500 ha	47,903 t CO2 eq/year  3000 ha	- The implementation of intervention plans continues in 30 pilot farms for the transfer of BPG and technologies with a CSL approach. Five (5) pilot farms were added as 5 producers no longer continued as pilot farm in 2022. - As of May 31, 2022, the project has directly intervened 124.6 ha of land through the implementation of good livestock practices (planting of grasses for grazing, protein banks and forage, division of paddocks and fertilization) in 61 farms (51% women). -The implementation of the afforestation program continues to improve tree cover on cattle farms. Until May 31, 2022, 3,630 ha of farms have been intervened indirectly (3,299 ha managed by men, 91%; 330 ha by women, 9%) in 168 cattle farms. In total, a total of 52,270 forest and fruit	MS



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					<p>trees have been distributed and planted, directly impacting 83.63 ha.</p> <p>- Calculation of emissions up to May 2022, corresponding to the afforestation program on livestock farms: Planting area: 83.63 ha; planted plants 52,270; absorption per ha/year: 33.81 tCO<sub>2</sub>-eq; total emissions sequestered: 83.63ha*33.81tCO<sub>2</sub>eq= <b>2,828 tCO<sub>2</sub>-eq/year</b>. It is estimated that for the next 20 years the reduction in total emissions would be 56,552 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq.</p> <p>- Calculation of emissions up to December 2021 for the planting of improved pastures, protein and forage banks on livestock farms: 124.6 ha planted, a reduction of <b>408 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq/year</b> is estimated, and for the next 20 years the reduction in total emissions would be 8,162 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq.</p>	
<p><b>Outcome 2.2: Field technical capacities have been improved to disseminate CSLM and low- emission production models in targeted areas.</b></p>	<p>Number of extension workers (men and women) trained in the application of low emission practices</p>	<p>0</p>		<p>30 extension officers (25 men and 5 women) trained in the application of low emission practices</p>	<p>The project has integrated 22 technicians in the training program for extension personnel of the Yuna basin from the Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, IDIAF (Government Research Institution), FLORESTA (NGO), and the General Directorate of Livestock (MEGALECHE).</p> <p>- In 2019 one module of this program was implemented with the participation of 22 extension workers (4 women, 18 men).</p> <p>-In 2020 two modules of this program were implemented virtually with the participation of 14 extension workers (3 women, 11 men).</p> <p>-In May 2022, a workshop to strengthen institutional capacities and expand technical knowledge on climate-smart livestock and quantification of greenhouse gas emissions in cattle farming using the</p>	<p>MS</p>

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					GLEAM Tool was held, with the participation of seven (7) technicians of the Extension Service of DIGEGA-MEGALECHE. So far, the program has integrated 22 technicians	
<b>Outcome 3.1: GHG emissions from the livestock sector integrated into the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification National System</b>	<b>Indicator 10 (CCM):</b> An MRV system for the livestock sector emissions installed and reporting verified data.	1 - Very little measurement is done, reporting is partial and irregular, and verification is not there.		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>- The review of the design proposal for the MRV system for the bovine livestock subsector has been completed and was agreed upon with the Greenhouse Gas Inventory Department (INGEI) of the Ministry of Environment.</p> <p>- The GLEAM tool for calculating emissions in the sector has been validated with the government. The input data corresponding to the pilot farms have been validated, and the total emissions and emission rates by type of product have been determined as a baseline.</p> <p>- The information on the characterization of bovine livestock production systems has been validated, and the need to establish a baseline of GHG emissions for the bovine livestock sector at the national level has been determined to improve measurement and reporting. As of January 2022, data collection has been contracted and started at the national level, based on a representative sample, considering the different production systems.</p>	S
<b>Outcome 4.1: Project implementation based on RBM and lessons learned/good practices documented and disseminated</b>	Number of the M&E system reports; number of regular meetings of the executive committee and advisory committee	0	3 meetings per year of the Steering Committee; Monthly meetings of the Technical	8 meetings of the Steering Committee; 14 meetings of the Technical Committee; 6 biannual reports of the M&E System	<p>-Ten (10) meetings of the Technical Committee have been held, on dates 10/4/2019, 13/06/2019 12/09/2019, 26/11/2019, 14/01/2020, 30/06/2020, 11/02/2021, 28/06/2021, 20/12/2021</p> <p>-Five (5) meetings of the Steering Committee have been held on the following dates: 15/4/2019, 19/11/2019, 30/01/2020, 07/04/2021 and 04/11/2021.</p> <p>-Six (6) biannual project progress reports were prepared corresponding to the</p>	HS

			Committee; 2 biannual reports of the M&E System		semesters January-June, July-December 2019, January-June, July-Dec 2020, January-June, July-December 2021 (reviewed and approved by the LTO).	
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**Action Plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings**

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<b>Outcome 2.1 Farm-level technologies have been implemented, promoting sustainable and low-emission livestock production</b>	A work plan with specific tasks, goals and defined times that allow the necessary actions to be carried out to achieve this result.	Project Coordination Unit, with the support of key stakeholders.	July 2022
<b>Outcome 2.2: Field technical capacities have been improved to disseminate CSLM and low-emission production models in targeted areas.</b>	The hiring of a university is expected to implement two training modules on technology extension and transfer systems for climate-smart livestock management; and adoption of good practices for climate-smart livestock.	Project Coordination Unit	July 2022

### 3. Implementation Progress (IP)

*(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as per the Implementation Plan/Annual Workplan)*

Outcomes and Outputs <sup>12</sup>	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements <sup>13</sup> (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance <sup>14</sup> in delivering outputs
<p><b>Outcome 1.1</b> The national institutional capacity strengthened to support the implementation of a climate-smart livestock management strategy.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 9 (CCM): Degree of support for low GHG development in the policy planning and regulatory framework</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 11 (CCM): Strengthening of Financial and Market Mechanisms.</b></p>		<p>-A meeting was held with the Minister of the Environment and the representative of FAODO as part of the actions promoted to exchange information on the initiatives being implemented and in the pipeline in coordination with the ministry. Also, about current priorities regarding the management of natural resources and climate change in the country.</p> <p>-Consultations were held with directors of Livestock Extension and the MEGALECHE Program of DIGEGA, in order to plan the process of strengthening the strategic plan of the livestock extension program, with the purpose of incorporating a more inclusive approach and aimed at promoting technical assistance that incorporates the CSL approach.</p> <p>- Progress has been made in the initiative with Banco Agrícola to establish a technical cooperation agreement for the development of credit products for the livestock sector, as a financing mechanism for best practices for livestock (BPL) under the CSL approach in the framework of GANA CLIMA-RD. In December 2021, the FAO-Dominicana and the Banco Agrícola signed a technical assistance agreement to implement the first line of green financing for the livestock sector in the Dominican Republic, contemplating a contribution of US\$5,000,000 from the Bank through loans to 500 small and medium cattle producers.</p>	

<sup>12</sup> Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

<sup>13</sup> Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Workplan. Please be concise (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

<sup>14</sup> Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

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			<p>- Meetings and coordination have been held with directors of the European Investment Bank (EIB) and BANFONDESA, as financial entities with the interest of supporting a green financial incentive mechanism, aimed at promoting BPL with a climate-smart approach. Also, experiences generated by the intervention of GANACLIMA have been shared at the level of pilot farms with these banks, to learn about the work carried out, the financing potential, also the chance to be transferred to other basins in the country.</p>	
<p><b>Output 1.1.1:</b> A climate-smart livestock management (CSLM) strategy, designed, agreed and disseminated with public and private actors in the livestock sector of the Yuna Watershed.</p>	<p><b>National strategy document taking a gender perspective</b></p>		<p>Progress is being made in the collection and systematization of information generated at the field level by the implementation of BPL. Also, institutional coordination with public and private partners, to consolidate the pilot CSL model for the Yuna basin. Meetings have been held with partners and beneficiaries, visits, technical assistance, training and knowledge management, representing activities that are implemented to contribute to the consolidation of the model as an input for the strategy.</p> <p>-In the process of contracting technical assistance with international research center on sustainable livestock to support the Design of the National Strategy in CSL and complete the systematization of the experiences at the project farm level to integrate them into the strategy.</p>	
<p><b>Output 1.1.2:</b> Public-Private partnerships designed to: i) pilot incentives, financial and market instruments, ii) enhance watershed management; and iii) implement the CSLM strategy.</p>	<p><b>Number of public-private partnerships established</b></p>		<p>Technical cooperation is being explored between FAO, the European Investment Bank (EIB) and BANFONDESA, to continue the promotion of green financing in the agricultural sector of the DR. Coordination has been carried out with directors of the European Investment Bank (EIB) and BANFONDESA, financial entities with an interest in supporting a financial mechanism, aimed at financing BPL with a climate-smart approach. Experiences generated by the intervention of GANACLIMA have been shared at the level of pilot farms, which have the potential to be transferred to other basins in the country. Banco BANFONDESA presented the existing green financial products in its credit portfolio to the associations of Sabana Grande de Boya (Monte Plata). As a result of this process, it has granted loans to beneficiaries of the project for US\$31,540 to 8 livestock producers (7 men, 1 woman) in this locality.</p> <p>-Development of a meeting with executives and technical staff of multinational dairy company, with the purpose of exploring synergies between the priority areas of multinational dairy company and FAO-</p>	

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			<p>Dominicana. This dairy company highlighted a program it is developing to reduce the CO2 footprint in the dairy chain, by planting trees on livestock farms and monitoring GHG emissions. With this initiative, a potential collaboration was identified with GANACLIMA-RD. In addition, the initiatives that FAO currently promotes in terms of Food and Nutritional Security, Family Farming and Climate Change were shared, highlighting the GANACLIMA initiative, the implementation of BPL in pilot farms and the ongoing process for the Design of the National Strategy in CSL. Priority areas of interest for dairy companies were identified and to continue exploring possible articulation with FAO in relation to the GANACLIMA Project.</p>	
<p><b>Output 1.1.3:</b> National and local public officials trained to effectively support the implementation of the CSLM strategy with a gender perspective</p>	<p><b>Number of public-private partnerships established</b></p>		<p>-In July 2021, an exchange session was organized with the gender focal points of six (6) partner institutions of the project on "Mainstreaming the gender equity and equality approach in the implementation of the GANACLIMA-RD project". In this activity, the experience of incorporating equity and gender equality under the CSL approach was socialized, in order to promote its inclusion in the actions of the partner entities. Next steps were agreed to promote the approach and to share experiences with women cattle producers.</p>	
<p><b>Output 1.1.4:</b> A national CSLM strategy based on the lessons learned from the pilot intervention in the Yuna river, defined and agreed among key stakeholders.</p>			<p>-Initiatives have been identified that promote processes to strengthen value chains in the bovine sector. In this sense, project personnel have participated in several regional consultation workshops, coordinated by PROGANA, a project implemented with USDA funds. This participation responds to the interest of promoting joint actions between GANACLIMA and PROGANA, with a vision to promote the construction of a national strategy to strengthen Dominican livestock.</p>	
<p><b>Outcome 1.2</b> Knowledge shared and dissemination of lessons learned to support the CSLM strategy dissemination.</p>	<p><b>Number of visits to the platform</b></p>		<p><b>- The technical platform on Climate-Smart Livestock is operational and documents, news, relevant events on CSL, project documents and information have been shared and are frequently updated. During the period July 2021-May 2022, the platform has received 14,949 visits and 6,423 visitors (1,359 visits / 584 visitors on average per month).</b></p>	
<p><b>Output 1.2.1:</b> An operational technical platform for the livestock sector, which includes information on</p>	<p><b>Number of documented experiences in the platform</b> <b>Number of visits to the platform</b></p>		<p>- The technical platform on Climate-Smart Livestock is operational at <a href="#">Ganaderia y Clima DO</a>. The platform is used as a repository for project documents and results, as well as a reference for information on CSL.</p> <p>- In the period, 10 publications have been placed on the platform: 5 project documents, 5 shared publications, also 44 news/events about</p>	

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<p>monitoring, evaluation, dissemination of experiences and lessons learned.</p>			<p>the project and related issues. The Platform received 14,949 visits and 6,423 visitors (Average 1,359 visits per month, 584 visitors). Of the people who registered their gender when entering the platform, 51% registered as male, and 49% as female.</p>	
<p><b>Outcome 2.1</b> Farm-level technologies have been implemented, promoting sustainable and low-emission livestock production</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1 (CCM): t CO2e directly and indirectly reduced or avoided</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 5(CCM): Number of Hectares under Low GHG Management Practices (ha)</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The implementation of intervention plans continues in 30 pilot farms for the transfer of BPL and technologies with a CSL approach. Five (5) pilot farms were added as 5 producers no longer continued as pilot farm in 2022.</li> <li>- During the period, the project has directly intervened 58.18 ha of land through the implementation of good livestock practices (planting of grasses for grazing, protein banks and forage, division of paddocks and fertilization) in 57 farms (49% women).</li> <li>-The implementation of the afforestation program continues to improve tree cover on cattle farms. For this report, 2,132 ha of farms have been intervened indirectly (1,938 ha managed by 88 men, 91%; 194 ha by 9 women, 9%) in 97 cattle farms. A total of 26,554 forest and fruit trees have been distributed and planted this year, directly impacting 65.82 ha.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Output 2.1.1:</b> A CSLM strategy with a gender sensitive approach tested and implemented at farm level, incorporating mechanisms of financial incentives and market access.</p>	<p><b>Number of producers that incorporate low emission-sustainable livestock technologies and practices</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- During this year, 97 producers (9% women) reforested their farms with an area of 2,132 ha (1,938 ha for men, 194 ha for women) with the plants delivered by the project and facilitated by the Ministry of Environment and Natural resources.</li> <li>- Also in this period, the project has intervened in 35 pilot farms (11 women, 23 men, 1 IDIAF experimental farm). 48.7 ha of improved pastures, protein and forage banks have been established (39.6 ha for men and 9.1 ha for women). Technical assistance has been given and materials have been delivered for the division of paddocks, fertilizers, seeds, forage conservation, tools and materials for milking, and tanks for feeders. The installation of electric fences and improved irrigation systems as a demonstration of this technology have begun. Twenty-four (24) pilot farms will benefit from these systems.</li> <li>-Also 10 cryogenic containers of liquid nitrogen for semen (20 liter) were acquired to support genetic improvement with tropicalized breeds, delivering these tanks to livestock associations for their management.</li> </ul>	

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increases in productivity and income (milk) in an average of 21% were registered in 12 pilot farms, as a result of the implementation of BPL.</li> <li>- Improvements in yield and nutritional content of pastures for cattle feeding and increase of 41% in the availability of fresh matter (FM) in 21 pilot farms. Also, an increase in the average forage production per farm by 43,405 kg FM/ha, with respect to the degraded natural pastures that initially existed in the pilot farms.</li> <li>- In the period, 22 farms managed/owned by women have been integrated, where 28.93 ha of improved pastures have been established, as part of the program for the recovery of degraded pastures with a gender approach.</li> <li>- In the pilot farms, practices are being promoted for the conservation of soil and water with the sowing of pastures, efficient and rotational grazing, practices to avoid overgrazing, use of manure to improve the availability of nutrients and improvement of the soil organic matter, water management, planting trees in pastures and riparian areas, forage conservation, as well as record management to document and improve the availability of information for decision-making on farms.</li> <li>-175 visits were made to pilot farms for the supervision and follow-up of the implementation of intervention plans and to provide technical assistance to producers. These visits were made by the technical staff of the project, the MEGALECHE program, CONALECHE and FEGACIBAO.</li> <li>- In October 2021, the General Coordinator, the Coordinator of Component 2 and technical staff of MEGALECHE from Duarte province participated in a meeting with the presidents of the associations and the board of directors of FEGACIBAO to share information on the progress of the GANACLIMA project, the next steps and the strategy to maintain the flow of continuous and effective communication between the project and the Federation.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Output 2.1.2:</b> 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><b>Number of trained producers (women and men) on the use of technologies and Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for low emission</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In November 2021, a working meeting was held with the extension technical staff of the MEGALECHE program, the technical staff of GANACLIMA and the facilitators of the Field School sessions, in order to coordinate the start and implementation of the Field Schools in the intervention area. Awareness was built on the FFS guide and the implementation schedule was approved.</li> </ul>	<p>The training of producers has been delayed due to the impact of COVID-19 and restrictions.</p>



	<p><b>livestock in 20 producer associations</b></p>		<p>-A document was developed with the Learning Tools for Livestock Field Schools, as well as six (six) technical sheets on BPL promoted in the FFS.</p> <p>-Since November Livestock Farmer Field School (FFS) have been established in pilot farms. Actually 14 FFS are under implementation with the participation of 247 producers (24% women), and 66 training sessions were implemented. The topics of the sessions were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diagnosis and prioritization of needs sensitive to gender</li> <li>• Planting of improved grasses and selection of planting material</li> <li>• Pasture planting practices in minimum tillage</li> <li>• Efficient management and use of improved pasture</li> <li>• Proper use of cut grass</li> <li>• Plant fodder banks for times of drought</li> <li>• Establishment of silvopastoral systems</li> <li>• Planting, management and use of protein banks</li> <li>• Milk Quality</li> <li>• Use of local inputs for livestock feed</li> <li>• Medicine administration</li> <li>• Control of internal and external parasites</li> <li>• Forage conservation</li> </ul> <p>-In March 2022, an exchange of experiences on sustainable livestock practices led by women was held, with the participation of technical, communication and directors' staff from MEGALECHE-DIGEGA, CONALECHE, IDIAF, the Directorate of the Sectoral Office for Women (OSAM) of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Vice Ministry of International Cooperation of the Ministry of the Environment, as well as members of the livestock associations and FEGACIBAO to which these women belong. This activity is carried out to follow up on the gender mainstreaming actions of the project and in commemoration of International Women's Day. In this activity, the women shared their experiences and lessons learned as executors of a pilot project farm.</p> <p>- A planting day was held at the cattle farm of Mrs. Margarita Gamundi, in Pontón, La Vega. Mrs. Gamundi is a member of the Vegan Association of Milk and Meat Producers (AVEPROLECA), a beneficiary organization of the project. This day was also held to celebrate World Environment Day,</p>	
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			<p>This activity was directed by the staff of the Provincial Directorate of La Vega of the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources. It was attended by representatives of the partner entities of the project, CONALECHE, the General Directorate of Livestock (DIGEGA) and its MEGALECHE Program, the Federation of Livestock Farmers of the Cibao Central and Northeast (FEGACIBAO), members of AVEPROLECA and FAO – GANA CLIMA Project. -DR.</p> <p>During the day, 500 plants of the Mara (<i>Calophyllum calaba</i>) and Samán (<i>Samanea saman</i>) species were planted on the fences, which were provided by the Ministry.</p>	
<b>Outcome 2.2</b> Field technical capacities have been improved to disseminate CSLM and low- emission production models in targeted areas.	<b>Number of extension workers (men and women) trained in the application of low emission practices</b>		-In May 2022, a workshop on GLEAM Tool (virtual/present) was held, with the participation of seven (7) technicians of the Extension Service of DIGEGA-MEGALECHE.	
<b>Output 2.2.1:</b> An extension program with a gender sensitive approach strengthened to support the promotion and implementation of the CSLM strategy and low-emission livestock models.	<b>Number of extension workers (men and women) trained in the application of low emission practices</b>		<p>-Consultations were held with directors of Livestock Extension and the MEGALECHE Program of DIGEGA, in order to plan the process of strengthening the strategic plan of the livestock extension program, with the purpose of incorporating a more inclusive approach and aimed at promoting technical assistance that incorporate the CSL approach.</p> <p>-In September 2021, a workshop was held to learn about the basic principles and resilience assessment tools on livestock farms to climate shocks, and to provide staff with the basic knowledge and skills to carry out this assessment. Technical staff from the project participated in this workshop, which implemented the transfer of best practices and technologies in the bovine livestock sector. This tool will be applied in the pilot farms of the project, so that the resulting recommendations can be implemented as a demonstration.</p> <p>-In the process of developing an LoA with an international entity to implement the last two modules of the technical extension staff training program, as well as the technical assistance required for the development of the strategic plan for the livestock extension program.</p>	The training of extension agents has been delayed due to the impact of COVID-19 and restrictions.
<b>Output 2.2.2:</b> Business Plans with a gender	<b>Number of business plans with a gender perspective</b>		-A Letter of Agreement has been signed with ISA University, for the development of business plans for the livestock sector with a gender	

<p>perspective, aimed at public programs or development/commercial banks, and certification schemes, to implement the CSLM Strategy.</p>	<p><b>or certifications of producers subject to the bank or the competent authority</b></p>		<p>perspective pursuing to strengthen the capacities of the beneficiary organizations and improve the income of the people involved in livestock, their production system, value addition and marketing, as well as to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from these initiatives. Professional staff from this university technically leads the process of designing business plans aimed at the beneficiary organizations of the project. The first meetings with the organizations have begun, the work plan has been completed and the methodology for the evaluation and development of the business plans has been defined. Likewise, associative diagnoses have been implemented to assess institutional and management capacities of the beneficiary organizations of the project. Also, incorporating recommendations on the steps to follow to present and evaluate the prioritized business plan ideas. It is expected that by the end of the project these diagnoses will be completed, the business ideas presented will be evaluated, feasibility and economic and environmental sustainability studies will be carried out on the identified proposals, and business plan documents will be prepared considering the particular situations of each initiative. Fourteen (14) associative diagnostic workshops have been held for the beneficiary livestock organizations, where 210 people (63 women, 158 men) from 14 livestock organizations of the Yuna river basin have joined.</p>	
<p><b>Outcome 3.1 GHG emissions from the livestock sector integrated into the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification National System</b></p>	<p><b>Indicator 10 (CCM): An MRV system for the livestock sector emissions installed and reporting verified data</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The design proposal for the MRV system for the bovine livestock subsector was approved by the Department of Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Effects (INGEI) of the Ministry of the Environment.</li> <li>- A specialist has been contracted to survey the baseline of GHG emissions for the bovine livestock sector at the national level. The information on the characterization of the different cattle production systems has been validated, and in February 2022 the design of the methods and instruments to collect the information in the field and the definition of the sample frame began. The data collected will serve to build the input data for the Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model (GLEAM) to estimate greenhouse gas emissions from cattle ranching in the country.</li> </ul>	

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			<p>- A meeting was held with the Director of Climate Change of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, in order to share information on the progress made in the execution of the project and follow-up on the development of the MRV System for the bovine sector. Likewise, details were shared on the activities planned to be implemented in 2022, with emphasis on those corresponding to Component 3 on MRV. Also, regarding the survey on the base line of GHG emissions for the bovine livestock sector at the national level</p>	
<p><b>Output 3.1.1:</b> An installed MRV system for measuring emissions and reporting data for the livestock sector</p>	<p><b>Number of MRV system reports</b></p>		<p>- A first MRV report has been generated with the input data collected in the initial diagnosis of each pilot farm of the project (30). This first report has made it possible to initially determine emissions and emission rates by product (milk and meat) before the intervention of the project (Year 0). Currently, data is validated, and preliminary reports are generated of the second report (Year 1), to evaluate emissions of these farms.</p> <p>-Input data for GLEAM were also collected from five (5) pilot farms after one year of applying BPL with a CSL approach, to determine the change in emissions and emission rates. Preliminary results obtained show a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions (CO<sub>2</sub>eq) of around 55% per Kg of milk and 16% per Kg of meat.</p> <p>-In May 2022, a workshop to strengthen institutional capacities and expand technical knowledge on climate-smart livestock and quantification of greenhouse gas emissions in cattle farming using the GLEAM Tool was held. Results from this report were shared and discuss with the technical staff of the greenhouse gas inventory department of the Ministries of the Environment and Agriculture and of DIGEGA-MEGALECHE, highlighting the importance and use of these data to establish strategies to reduce emissions at the farm level.</p>	
<p><b>Output 3.1.2:</b> Farm-level monitoring system to monitor GHG emissions, strategies, financing and land degradation.</p>	<p><b>Number of farms taking part in the monitoring system</b></p>		<p>- Technical personnel from the GANACLIMA Project, of the greenhouse gas inventory department of the Ministries of the Environment and Agriculture and the MEGALECHE-DIGEGA Program attended an introductory workshop on gathering information on livestock production farms to calculate GHG emissions and generate input data for GLEAM. This workshop was facilitated by the national and international consultants for the MRV System of Component 3.</p>	

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Data on operations in 30 pilot farms continues to be collected through the operations records (manual), established in each farm.</li> <li>-Progress is made in the documentation of field data on BPL implementation results in pilot farms, including the consolidation of the MRV system to monitor GHG emissions in the farms intervened by the project.</li> <li>- The initial diagnoses of the 30 pilot farms have been validated, as well as all the input data to determine the initial baseline of emissions per farm with the GLEAM Tool as the tool has been adapted to the local context.</li> <li>- Progress continues with the implementation of BPL and technology transfer in 30 pilot farms. Five (5) pilot farms had to be changed, due to changes in owners related to personal matters. New farms have been evaluated and incorporated as pilot farms since February 2022. Interventions in these farms were initiated and monitored.</li> </ul>	
<b>Outcome 4.1</b> Project implementation based on RBM and lessons learned/good practices documented and disseminated	<b>Number of the M&amp;E system reports; number of regular meetings of the executive committee and advisory committee</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Monitoring and Evaluation Report was updated, which includes the indicators, products, gender indicators and data disaggregated by sex, for the semester.</li> </ul> <p>In the period, the Technical Committee met on 12/20/2021. Also, the Steering Committee met on 11/4/2021 and 23/06/2022.</p>	
<b>Output 4.1.1:</b> Project Monitoring & Evaluation Plan and system, in place	<b>Number of project progress reports</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project progress report corresponding to the July-December 2021 semester was prepared (reviewed and approved by the LTO).</li> <li>- The second project implementation report (PIR) was prepared for the period June 2020-July 2021 (reviewed and approved by the LTO and the GEF-FAO Unit).</li> </ul>	
<b>Output 4.1.2:</b> Project Mid-term review and Final Evaluation.	<b>Number of evaluations carried out</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-In June 2021, the Mid-Term Progress Analysis (PA) process began for the project, which was executed by a team of two contracted international consultants. This process concluded in August 2021, generating a final report which included findings and recommendations. In September 2021, a Management Response to</li> </ul>	

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			<p>the Progress Analysis (Evaluation) report was submitted, which was approved, and the Final Report has already been shared and approved.</p> <p>-In October 2021, a workshop was held with the Project Coordination Unit in order to analyze the results of the PA and incorporate recommendations into the planning for 2022.</p>	
<p><b>Output 4.1.3:</b> Dissemination and communication products</p>	<p><b>Number and copies of dissemination products distributed (brochures)</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The products developed were designed considering a gender perspective.</li> <li>- Four (4) bulletins were published during the period documenting the progress of the project, which are published every two months to communicate the actions of the project.</li> <li>-In the period, 10 publications have been placed on the platform: 5 project documents, 5 shared publications, and 44 news about the project. In addition, the actions and publications of the project have been disseminated through the Twitter account. See in: <a href="#">Project Bulletins -GANACLIMA-RD</a></li> <li>- Publication in the written press of a press release about the technical assistance agreement to implement the first line of green financing for the livestock sector in the Dominican Republic. See publication here: <a href="#">Press Note - Promoting Green Financing for Livestock Sector</a>. <a href="https://hoy.com.do/ofrecean-creditos-verdes-a-ganaderia-con-us5-millones/">https://hoy.com.do/ofrecean-creditos-verdes-a-ganaderia-con-us5-millones/</a></li> <li>-Four educational capsules on good livestock practices have been prepared and published, aimed at livestock farmers in the 8 provinces located in the Yuna river basin, where the project is being developed. These educational audio capsules are about the following topics:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Planting pastures to recover degraded land on cattle farms</li> <li>2. Rational use of grass</li> <li>3. Management and nutrition of pastures oriented to the use of manure</li> <li>4. Silvopastoral systems- integration of trees in cattle farms- Participation in the 2021 Agricultural Fair organized by CONFENAGRO, where, in coordination with CONALECHE, the brochure and details on project implementation were shared.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	

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			<p>-The FAO Representation in the country participated in the National Agricultural Fair 2022 that took place from March 18 to 27 at the facilities of the Agricultural City in Santo Domingo. The GANA CLIMA-RD Project presented its work at the Stand, facilitated a talk on the progress made to date and next steps, and shared information and printed materials with the project partners and the general public.</p> <p>-Participation in the Agricultural Fair of the Northern Region (AGROPENOR) 2022, which took place from May 6 to 8, 2021 at the facilities of the Agricultural City in San Francisco de Macorís. The GANA CLIMA-RD Project shared printed materials and information with project partners and the general public. This participation was coordinated through CONALECHE, a partner entity of the Project.</p> <p>The final version of a video to promote the climate-smart livestock approach in the Dominican Republic was published and disseminated through social media.  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DFpzHn8Ljos">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DFpzHn8Ljos</a></p>	
<p><b>Output 4.1.4:</b> A Communication Strategy implemented, including project website</p>	<p><b>Number of appearances in local media; number of visitors to the website and social media accounts</b></p>		<p>- A six-monthly report on the implementation of the Communication Strategy was prepared. The documents and products are uploaded in the Projects Section on the Platform: <a href="#">Project Documents</a>.</p> <p>-All developed products were designed considering a gender perspective.</p> <p>-An article on “Women ranchers are key to mitigating climate change” was prepared and published in the written and virtual press which described the experiences of two women ranchers who participate in the project through a pilot farm. See the article here: <a href="#">Article Ranching women</a>.</p> <p>-In the period, 10 publications have been included on the platform: 5 project documents, 5 shared publications, and 44 news about the project. In addition, these publications have been disseminated through the Twitter account.</p> <p>- Publications on the project and FAO-Dominican Republic Twitter accounts @ganaclimard and to disseminate information related to the</p>	

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		<p>implementation, promotion of the CSL approach, publications on special days, and forwarding of publications relevant to the project; see at: <a href="#">@ganaclimard</a> and @faodominicana.</p> <p>-In this period, the @ganaclimard account has received 3,916 visits, 20 new followers, has had 1,298 impressions, and has made 15 publications. Since its creation, this account has received 3,249 visits, has 115 followers, and has made 125 publications.</p> <p>- The technical platform on Climate-Smart Livestock is frequently updated. During the period July 2021-May 2022, the platform has received 14,949 visits and 6,423 visitors (1,359 visits / 584 visitors on average per month).</p> <p>- With the support of a communications specialist, progress is currently being made in the design of a campaign to promote the CSL approach, based on the results generated by the project, with a view to consolidating a proposal for a National CSL Strategy. This campaign will be aimed at key players in the livestock and environmental sector at the national level.</p>	
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## 4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcome of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR.

### **Outcome 1.1 / Outcome 1.2**

- Signing of an Agreement between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Agricultural Bank of the Dominican Republic, to implement the first line of green financing for the livestock sector in the Dominican Republic, which will promote the implementation of good Livestock practices with a climate-smart approach, including the sustainable use of natural resources, to mitigate the impact of climate change and increase the resilience of producers to extreme weather events.
- Coordination forum with directors of the European Investment Bank (EIB) and BANFONDESA, as private financial entities with an interest in supporting the design of green financial incentive mechanisms, aimed at promoting BPL with a climate-smart approach.
- Strategic actors at the managerial and technical level of Banco Agrícola were sensitized and updated on the design of green financing mechanisms to promote the CSL approach in DR.
- Joint actions agreed between GANACLIMA and PROGANA, with a view to promoting the construction of a national strategy to strengthen Dominican cattle ranching.
- Incorporation of GANACLIMA beneficiaries to the Program for the Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) of the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources, based on the afforestation actions carried out on cattle farms.
- Incorporation of the CSL approach as a country mitigation action within the framework of a national initiative promoted to be financed by the Climate and Clean Air Coalition.

### **Outcome 2.1 / Outcome 2.2**

- BPL implementation and technology transfer in 35 pilot livestock farms (32% women) and 27 linking farms (81% women), with a directly intervened area of 124.7 ha. These producers belong to 14 beneficiary livestock associations of the Yuna river basin.
- 26 pilot farms apply records to document activities implemented and the results of GPG implementation are analyzed, as well as input data for the MRV system.
- Increases in milk productivity by an average of 21% in 12 pilot farms, as a result of the implementation of BPG.
- Improvements in yield and nutritional content of pastures for cattle feed. 41% increase in the availability of fresh matter (FM) in 21 pilot farms, increasing the average additional forage production per farm by 43,405 kg FM/ha.
- Transfer of BPL to pilot and binding farms, through the delivery of 26,554 forest and fruits plants to 97 producers (9% women) covering 2,132 hectares (1,938 ha men, 194 ha women) of cattle farms in the Yuna basin that promote the livestock model with a CSL approach.

- 22 farms managed/owned by women (28.93 ha of improved pastures) have been integrated, as part of the program for the recovery of degraded pastures with a gender approach.
- 247 male and female producers (24% women) from farms linked to the pilot farms, received knowledge and technical assistance through the Livestock Field Schools to promote BPL under the CSL approach.
- 10 technicians of the Extension Service of DIGEGA-MEGALECHE, were trained on the basic principles and resilience assessment tools on livestock farms to climate shocks. A methodological tool was validated with MEGALECHE-DIGEGA extension agents, to assess climate resilience capacity in cattle farms.
- 14 associative diagnostic workshops have been held for the beneficiary livestock organizations of the Yuna basin, for the development of business plans for the livestock sector with a gender perspective.

#### **Outcome 3.1**

- Completed and validated the input data of the 30 pilot farms of the project, and the adaptation of the GLEAM tool to the local context. A first report has been generated that establishes the emission baseline and the emission rates by product for these 30 farms using the GLEAM Tool.
- Advances in the process of consolidating the MRV system for the bovine livestock sector in the D.R.
- Technicians of the greenhouse gas inventory department of the Ministries of the Environment and Agriculture and livestock extension technical staff have been trained on the collection of input data on livestock farms for the GLEAM emission estimation tool.

#### **Outcome 4.1**

- Weekly meetings of the project team are held for planning and monitoring activities.
- A meeting of the Technical Committee and a meeting of the Steering Committee were held during the period.
- Mid-Term Progress Analysis of the project implemented, where progress and achievements were evaluated, and recommendations and corrective measures were obtained for the implementation strategy.
- Reviewed and approved the second Implementation Report (PIR) of the project corresponding to the period June 2020-July 2021.
- Support for the dissemination of the actions and products of the project and the promotion of the CSL approach through the media (digital and written), through press releases, publications on social networks (Twitter), participation in fairs and the platform of knowledge about CSL of the project.

### **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.

	<b>FY2022 Development Objective rating<sup>15</sup></b>	<b>FY2022 Implementation Progress rating<sup>16</sup></b>	<b>Comments/reasons<sup>17</sup> justifying the ratings for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period</b>
<b>Project Manager / Coordinator</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<i>During this last year of implementation reported in this PIR (2021-2022), considerable progress is highlighted with respect to the previous year in relation to the scope of expected results and foreseen objectives, which can be verified from the evidence that is being generated, as a result of the implementation of the project. Within this evidence of changes generated, positive impacts can be highlighted at the level of pilot farms with scope to the pillars of the CSL approach, improving productivity, adaptation to the effects and mitigation of causes that contribute to CC. A budget execution of around 80% has been achieved, and there is a solid plan to execute and commit the available resources in the short term. Additionally, it should be noted that the reduction of restrictions due to the Covid-19 pandemic has favoured considerable progress in the implementation of activities at the field and institutional level. Finally, it should be noted that the coordination unit team has maintained its commitment to proactively respond to the challenge of consolidating quality products with a limited implementation period.</i>
<b>Budget Holder</b>			<i>This project is generating valuable preliminary results, which show the potential of livestock managed under the climate-smart approach, to help mitigate and adapt to the causes and effects of climate change. In this sense, the government has identified and prioritized the climate-smart livestock approach as an action</i>

<sup>15</sup> **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.

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

<sup>16</sup> **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

<sup>17</sup> Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

	S	S	<i>with mitigation potential for the AFOLU sector in the country. In addition, we must highlight the interest shown by the project partners at the public and private levels, to scale the results and lessons learned from this pilot experience, a process that will be promoted from the national strategy proposal that is consolidated within the framework of this ongoing initiative and that will consolidate the base to advance towards the transformation of the national livestock into a more sustainable activity.</i>
<b>GEF Operational Focal Point<sup>18</sup></b>	S	S	<i>Despite the delays caused by the pandemic, it was possible to resume project activities and achieve the results contemplated in section 2.  Due to the results and learning, it is convenient to take the experience to other areas of the country.</i>
<b>Lead Technical Officer<sup>19</sup></b>	MS	S	<i>The project is rated satisfactory. The results obtained during this reporting period indicate good performance as it lays a foundation for future replication and upscaling. The tools, knowledge and information, and financial mechanisms including the partnerships forged by the project will support this effort in upscaling of the climate smart livestock approach.  The numerous challenges faced by the project which translated into implementation delays will impact its ability to fully achieve all its development objectives.</i>
<b>FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer</b>	MS	S	<i>The project is rated satisfactory. Some advances relevant to mention are the mainstream of CSL into the NDCs as mitigation actions for the AFOLU sector, was the contribution of this project to NDCs, reflecting project relevance with a direct contribution into the international commitments of the country, the link between best practices and financing, with the achievements with green credits with banks and the efforts to promote with other financial entities, the link between the private sector and the sustainable production as well as the technical information produce by the project to promote the CSL practices and measurement.</i>

<sup>18</sup> In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

<sup>19</sup> The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

			<p><i>It is necessary to promote capacity building and transfer of capacities on issues like sustainable livestock, as mentioned into Midterm review mission suggested. The spread of project information with national public institutions, producers chambers, extensionists as well as academic institutions it is a key part of project's exit strategy to spread CSL best practices on sustainable production into a wider context in the country.</i></p> <p><i>At IP level consolidate the knowledge into extensionist with CSL best practices and a systematize replication process is key to the project sustainability as well as links of project results and information with academic institutions, producers' chambers and national and regional investigation and innovation institutions of agriculture and livestock are key elements for the promotion of livestock transformation of the country in the future.</i></p>
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## 5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

*Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)*

Please describe the progress made complying with the approved ESM plan. 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. Add new ESS risks if any risks have emerged during this FY.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
<b>ESS 1: Natural Resource Management</b>				
<b>ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats</b>				
<b>ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</b>				
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"> <li>• Avoid undermining local seed &amp; planting material production and supply systems through the use of seed voucher schemes, for instance</li> <li>• Ensure that the seeds and planting materials are from locally adapted crops and varieties that are accepted by farmers and consumers</li> <li>• Ensure that the seeds and planting materials are free from pests and diseases according to agreed norms.</li> </ul> <p>In case of importing seed or</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</p>		Project Coordination Unit.

	<p>planting material it will arrive with a valid phytosanitary certificate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Request FAO Seed and Plant Genetic Resources team (AGPMG) to provide technical specifications for all procurement of seeds and planting materials.</li> <li>• Request clearance from AGPMC is required for chemical treatment of seeds and planting materials</li> <li>• Clarify that the seed or planting material can be legally used in the country to which it is being imported.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p>a local supplier, which has guaranteed that the 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>		
<b>ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</b>				
<b>ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management</b>				
<b>ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement</b>				

<b>ESS 7: Decent Work</b>				
<b>ESS 8: Gender Equality</b>				
<b>ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage</b>				
<b>New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY</b>				

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

<b>Initial ESS Risk classification</b> (At project submission)	<b>Current ESS risk classification</b> Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid <sup>20</sup> . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Moderate risk	Risk classification is still valid.

<b><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></b>
Any grievance has been reported.

<sup>20</sup> **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.



## 6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation (including COVID-19 related risks). The last column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in the project, as relevant.

	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>21</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	<b>Climate Risk:</b> 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	Y	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.</p>	

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<sup>21</sup> Risk ratings means a rating of accesses the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

2	<p><b>Climate risk:</b> 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	Y	<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 and implemented 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>	
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3	<p><b>Environmental risk:</b> Temperature increase and rainfall reduction create propitious conditions for the increase of forest fires.</p>	Medium	Y	<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</p> <p><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 implements a Tree Farming Program for livestock farms to improve tree cover in the Yuna basin.</p>	
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4	<p><b>Landslide risks:</b> The flood area of the Yuna Camú basin covers almost 30% of the basin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• Soils are mostly coarse, and thus, tend to remain humid or saturated – this affects their infiltration capacity during extreme weather events;</li> <li>• Flat topography (less than 3 m.a.s.l) and low soil permeability in the lower basin area, makes soils vulnerable to water force.</li> </ul>	High	Y	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-planting program for livestock farms continues under implementation 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><b>Geographical risk:</b> 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	Y			

6	<p><b>Social risk:</b> Lack of farmers' interest and motivation to participate in the project.</p>	Medium	Y	<p>Participating producers with a genuine interest and motivation are targeted during the selection process. 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. In addition, the project team has invested in building awareness and consensus among all stakeholders on project objectives, CSL approach and activities. Actually, producers are well involved with the project.</p>	
7	<p><b>Social risk:</b> 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	Y	<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 has supported the project implementation in the intervention area.</p>	

8	<b>Institutional risk:</b> Low technical capacity of experts and institutions at national and local levels may slow the project progress down.	Medium	Y	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. In terms of institutional capacities, the project will support capacity development activities to mitigate this risk	Strategies have been adopted to improve the dissemination of published vacancies, using the written press, emails and dissemination through institutional partners.  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.	
9	<b>Institutional risk:</b> Institutional changes due to national elections in 2020 could slow the progress of the project.	Low	N	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.	The project team and FAODO briefed and updated the new government authorities on the project. Steering Committee and Technical Committee members are engaged in project execution and support the works.	
10	<b>Health risk:</b> Epidemic of animal diseases in the project area	Low	Y	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.	

11	<p><b>Health &amp; Legal risks:</b> 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	Y	<p>The Project Coordination Unit will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoid undermining local seed &amp; planting material production and supply systems through the use of seed voucher schemes, for instance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that the seeds and planting materials are from locally adapted crops and varieties that are accepted by farmers and consumers</li> <li>• Ensure that the seeds and planting materials are free from pests and diseases according to agreed norms, especially the IPPC (International Plant Protection Convention)</li> <li>• Request FAO Pesticides Division's (AGPMG) authorization for all procurement of seeds and planting materials.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Request clearance from AGPMC is required for chemical treatment of seeds and planting materials</li> <li>• Clarify that the seed or planting material can be legally used in the country to which it is being imported</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<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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12	<p><b>Health risk:</b> Epidemic of COVID-19 in the project area</p>	Medium	N	<p>Provide support to beneficiary organizations and partner entities to promote protection measures and strategies to reduce the economic impact on the livestock sector.</p>	<p>The project has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provided support to the project's partner entities in the evaluation of the impact and in the measures of support to the productive chain.</li> <li>- 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</li> <li>- Purchased of protection materials for producers, milk collection centres and extension agents in the project area.</li> <li>- Hiring of technical field staff to support the implementation and monitoring of activities on farms and beneficiary organizations of the project.</li> </ul>	
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**Project overall risk rating (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):**

FY2021 rating	FY2022 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
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<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>During this period, it is possible to highlight as risk aspects to be considered are related to the limitations to hire national technical personnel to carry out project activities. To mitigate this situation, professional services have been contracted at an international level to support activities related to specific and priority products for the project. On the other hand, risk reduction due to the effect of the Covid-19 pandemic should be highlighted, allowing for progress with the implementation of activities on the ground with beneficiaries and partners.</p>
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## 7. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR)

If the project had an MTR or a supervision mission, please report on how the recommendations were implemented during this fiscal year as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
<p><b>Recommendation 1:</b> Prioritize the capacity building and transfer of capacities on issues like sustainable livestock, CSL, climate change, sustainability and food security, targeted to the multiple stakeholders that are part of the project, from national authorities to producers in the pilot basin, as part of the role of the FAO country office in the Dominican Republic.</p>	<p>Currently, progress is being made in the coordination with the government of initiatives related to CSL, sustainable livestock, land degradation and climate change, to consolidate proposals for initiatives that allow these issues to continue, within the framework of assistance to the country.</p> <p>At the level of associations and federations, several consultations have been held with federations from other regions, interested in getting involved in the CSL topic.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 2:</b> Promote the CSL approach among national authorities, as an alternative to improve livestock production, and the quality of life of producer families, in an environment impacted by degradation and climate change.</p>	<p>Within the framework of Component 1 for the development of the ICM Strategy, it is proposed to strengthen capacities of national authorities so that they can be promoters of project's approach. Achieve its incorporation into the work plans and strategies of the different entities, based on the results and experiences generated from this pilot initiative.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 3:</b> Strengthen the weekly and monthly planning and reporting processes, reducing delays and non-compliance with what has been agreed in the operational plans and work plans, through a more detailed monitoring of the fulfillment of activities, especially those that are performed in the field. This recommendation is addressed to the entire project team; it is suggested that it be led by the coordinator of component 4 with the support of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To follow up on commitments, planning and agreements, a mechanism has been defined to ensure compliance. The weekly minutes are used to monitor the commitments, adapting the format so that each commitment/agreement can be followed up. The team is motivated to follow up on the agreements included in the minutes.</li> <li>- The follow-up sheets for the afforestation plan, pilot farms and binding farms have been updated.</li> <li>- An Excel spreadsheet has been developed to monitor progress on goals, with the help of a graph that illustrates progress and delays in implementation.</li> <li>- Progress is updated monthly as much as possible.</li> <li>- Indicators are updated every three months for monitoring and decision making.</li> </ul>

<p>the project coordinator and the coordinators of each component.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The field technical staff works with goals and task completion on a weekly basis, and they make their reports including non-compliance, reasons and rescheduling.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Recommendation 4:</b> Review the impact, as well as the goals and indicators of the results and products of the project, in order to analyze the probability of meeting them. In the event that the project team considers that some goals and indicators are not feasible, it is suggested to make an adjustment to the results framework, which must be approved by the donor.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Indicators have not been updated.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Recommendation 5:</b> Systematize and disseminate the experiences and lessons learned in the pilot farms, using shorts videos and quick-read documents, where the environmental, social and economic impacts and benefits of the CSL are detailed and quantified, as a tool to contribute to awakening the interest of the private sector and large and small producers in the approach (component 1).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The records of operations of each pilot farm have been systematized and results analyzed. Changes on milk production and pasture have been registered as result of Best Practices for Climate-Smart Livestock (BPCSL) implementation.</li> <li>- Photos of BPCSL the implementation of Best Practices for Climate-Smart Livestock (BPCSL) have been taken for dissemination through project networks.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Recommendation 6:</b> Reach a consensus in a participatory manner with the owners of the pilot farms on the BPCSL to be developed in each farm, taking into account elements such as: i) alternatives to mitigate water scarcity, working on training activities and preparation for the rainwater harvesting, which is directly related to the viability of the establishment, management and sustainability of pastures and forages, and to the safety of milk production processes; ii) food preservation through silos and multi-nutritional blocks. If there are producers from the pilot farms who are not committed and who do not show interest in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Each intervention plan of the pilot farms has been reviewed and the BPCSL to be implemented in 2022 have been planned.</li> <li>- 14 Field Schools are being implemented in the pilot farms and the topics of water harvesting and soil and water conservation have been included.</li> <li>- The committed producers were evaluated, and 5 pilot farms were replaced from those with limited commitment or who had something unforeseen and could not continue running their farms.</li> </ul>

<p>the establishment of the good practices promoted by the project, consider replacing them to guarantee the progress of this activity (component 2).</p>	
<p><b>Recommendation 7:</b> The building of permanent capacities in the project's extension team, including MEGALECHE extension agents, is essential for the relationship with the producers in the field, for which theoretical and practical sessions can be carried out framed in the training program designed for this target group (component 2).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gender awareness is included in the training modules.</li> <li>- The conclusion of the training program aimed at 30 extensionists with emphasis on the subject of CSLM has been planned for June-July 2022 so that they can extend this principle to the population of producers with whom they work. This group of extension workers includes technicians from DIGEGA-MEGALECHE, the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, DIGEGA and other entities that work in the basin.</li> <li>- MEGALECHE's extension staff participates in the implementation of each Livestock Farmer Field Schools (FFS) which has also allowed them to strengthen their knowledge of BPCSL.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Recommendation 8:</b> To facilitate the delivery of technical assistance to the producers of the pilot farms, each extension agent should have clear objectives and goals considering the number of producers to visit and the establishment of BPCSL on their farms, in a given time. It is suggested that the technicians keep records of their visits to the farms, as proof of the progress and the tasks assigned, which will allow monitoring the farms, and the fulfillment of the tasks in the field. A format of these visits must remain in the hands of the producer as a sign of their commitment to the assigned tasks, another copy must be filed as part of the documentation handled by the project's Monitoring and Evaluation System. It is recommended to implement this recommendation with the technicians hired by the project, as well as with the MEGALECHE technicians (component 2).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Progress has been made with the plan for visits to farms, including goals per month, classified by pilot farms, binding farms and area where technicians are assigned.</li> <li>- The technical extension staff have followed up on all the pilot farms to execute the BPCSL intervention plan and promote the completion of the operations records of each farm.</li> <li>- The extension technical staff have visited farms in the intervention area to link them to the project and integrate them into the Livestock Farmer Field Schools. Likewise, during these visits, the BPs are followed up, the planting plan is promoted and requests for plants are received electronically.</li> <li>- Through the Program for the Recovery of Degraded Pastures, 27 women producers have been identified, and 22 have benefited from the recovery of pastures. Likewise, the extension staff advises these women on the preparation and planting of pastures.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Recommendation 9:</b> To expedite the capacity building process through the FFS, which plans to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project participated in March 2022 in the National Agricultural Fair, where printed and audiovisual materials of the CSL approach were shared with project partners and the general public.</li> </ul>

<p>serve 700 producers, it is proposed (component 2):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-To the extent that the economic and social recovery of the Dominican Republic allows, promote the participation of the project in important agricultural fairs and exhibitions, even generate forums or conferences on sustainable livestock or CSL, which will allow the information of the project to be taken to greater number of producers, adding to the proposed goal.</li> <li>-Adopt the “training of trainers” strategy from the community level, training a group of leading producers with capacities and interest in educating their neighbors, relatives and closest friends, these trainers will be able to carry out (with the support of the project) their own workshops of training through the exchange of knowledge and learning by doing. Young people could play an important role in this strategy, encouraging them to be the trainers of their community, since they have ease in handling the internet and virtual activities which favors their learning, they could also help with the generation of content to disseminate in their territories, favoring the integration of young people with the project activities.</li> <li>- Use the Android technology access that producers have to disseminate information beyond the website and the knowledge management platform; specific, strategic WhatsApp messages could foster interest, accompany producers and strengthen their capacities. For producers with less access to technology, text</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The person who owns the pilot farm plays the role of multiplier of the CSL approach with other producers in their community, and they also invite them to participate in the FFS. In the case of a producer, they are promoting the opening of another FFS in their community, which is under development.</li> <li>-The participation of women (producers, wives, daughters) in the FFS and in the Program for the Recovery of Degraded Pastures is promoted. 27 women have been identified in the Pasture Recovery Program, and 22 have already benefited. Also, 58 women participate in the FFS.</li> <li>-An exchange of experiences was carried out with two women owners of pilot farms, in which the partner entities, associated producers, technical and managerial staff of the project and DIGEGA participated. A press article was written about this exchange and was published in the main national newspaper, the CSL platform and Twitter.</li> <li>- Information sheets on the BPCSL have been prepared. The project bulletins have been published and shared with the partners, on the platform and through Twitter.</li> </ul>
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<p>messages could be an alternative.</p>	
<p><b>Recommendation 10:</b> Promote the capacity strengthening of producers' associations and federations in organizational, administrative, financial and business matters, addressing specific aspects such as financial education, access to markets, governance, joint purchases, and updating of association statutes, as that will allow them to develop a business vision with a modern technical and managerial approach. It is suggested to start a pilot with one or two of the associations that will be participating in the development of business plans, prioritizing at least one association that has women on its board (component 2).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A diagnosis of 14 livestock associations has been implemented in order to identify strengths and weaknesses, within the framework of the process of preparing business plans with a CSL approach.</li> <li>- Capacity building is part of the business plan development process, focused on administrative, financial and business weaknesses. In addition, this process takes into account the strengthening of women ranchers, promoting their active participation and leadership.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Recommendation 11:</b> The business plans to be developed by the project offer an opportunity to improve the weaknesses in relation to the quality of the product generated (milk in this specific case), the same associations have prioritized the activities necessary to carry out health and more competitive production. It is suggested that the project financially support the implementation of the business plans, with counterparts from the partners or beneficiaries. Some associations have important advances, with which pilots could be established. Once the gaps and basic sanitary conditions in the primary sector are resolved, dialogues with the private sector may be established on the possibility of generating</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Progress has been made in the initiative with the Banco Agrícola, in order to establish a technical cooperation agreement for the development of credit products for the livestock sector, as a financing mechanism for best practices for livestock under the CSL approach in the framework of GANA CLIMA-RD. In December 2021, the FAODO and the Banco Agrícola have signed a technical assistance agreement to implement the first line of green financing for the livestock sector in the Dominican Republic, contemplating a contribution of US\$5,000,000 from the Bank through loans to 500 small and medium cattle rancher producers.</li> <li>- There is constant support in the process of preparing business plans by the FAO specialist, to give recommendations and ensure the inclusion of the gender equality approach in the plans.</li> </ul>

differentiated value for products due to their higher quality, together with the sustainable management of production systems (component 2).	
<b>Recommendation 12:</b> Focusing efforts on the technical assistance and implementation of BPCSL in the 30 pilot farms, will allow to demonstrate the impacts and benefits of the CSL approach, and in turn apply the emission calculation methodology, which feeds the MRV system. Prioritizing these activities will require greater synergy and coordination between components 2 and 3 (components 2 and 3).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The joint work of components 2 and 3 is carried out so that the information collected in the field serves as input for the application of the GLEAM tool, ensuring the quality of the data and the required format.</li> <li>- Technical personnel from the GANACLIMA Project and the MEGALECHE-DIGEGA Program attended an introductory workshop on gathering information on livestock production farms to calculate GHG emissions. This workshop was given by the international consultant for the MRV System of Component 3.</li> </ul>
<b>Recommendation 13:</b> Promote the production of informative and educational material for consultation, online and in print, oriented to the producers, and motivate them to conserve and refer this material whenever they require it. For example, educational modules on how to plant a tree, silvicultural arrangements, use of multipurpose species, etc., (component 4).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Five (5) informative sheets on good livestock practices promoted by the project are in the process of being prepared for printing and dissemination.</li> </ul>
<b>Recommendation 14:</b> Empower women and address their specific needs, as a strategy for eliminating obstacles that limit their development, for which it is suggested to identify the roles of men and women in the daily tasks of livestock activity, considering not only women producers who are heads of families, but also the wives and daughters of livestock producers. This will allow generating a proposed set of actions, which could be integrated as part of the FFS, that reinforce skills,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In the 14 Farmer Field Schools started, a diagnostic session was held to identify the roles of men and women in the daily tasks of livestock activity. A document with the systematization is in the editing process.</li> <li>- The register of the people participating in the FFS was applied to identify the participating women, to follow up on the groups and wives and young people involved in livestock production were invited to participate.</li> <li>- The Program for the recovery of degraded pastures with a gender approach was launched, with the goal of incorporating 60 cattle rancher women as linking farms. Until now 22 women are incorporated.</li> </ul>



<p>knowledge and practices for the adaptation and mitigation of climate change of men and women, helping to improve the living conditions of their families.</p> <p>For the identification of roles, it is suggested to design a short survey form that could be part of the activity records at the farm level, the activity could start in the pilot farms.</p>	
<p><b>Recommendation 15:</b> Promote larger spaces for the transfer of capacities and exchanges between the project's partner institutions, producer associations, and women's groups in the Yuna river basin, in order to support knowledge management and share learning and experiences as a mechanism to encourage and empower producers and especially women in the pilot basin.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A field trip was organized during the International Women's Day, in which two pilot farms managed by women were visited. This activity was attended by representatives of the partner entities, members of the livestock associations, technical personnel and especially the Director of the Sectorial Office for Women of the Ministry of Agriculture, and personnel in charge of communications from CONALECHE and the FAO.</li> <li>- The General Coordinator and the Coordinator of Component 2 participated in a meeting of the FEGACIBAO where they shared the progress of the project and the approach of the initiatives in implementation.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Recommendation 16:</b> Explore the possibility of developing partnerships and alliances with the private sector and large producers, to disseminate and raise awareness about the CSL approach. The importance of adding this group of actors is based on the following elements: a) they have a greater capacity for interaction with business actors, having a greater influence on the definition of market prices; b) they have a greater capacity for dialogue with the government to propose changes in terms of public policy; and c) by managing huge areas of land, they could contribute to the replication and scaling of the BPCSL.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A potential beneficiary has been identified to develop at least one demonstrative model in a farm with a large dairy area where GPGs promoted in the pilot farms are implemented. Investments in these farms will be financed by owners, the project will support with technical assistance for implementation of BPG and monitoring of productive, economic and environmental parameters.</li> <li>- Continued dialogue with industries through exchanges and synergies to support production with a CSL approach. Currently, a meeting is being coordinated with the main dairy industries, to present the progress of the project and motivate the pilot of non-financial incentives for producers who implement BPG with a CSL approach.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Recommendation 17:</b> In order to monitor the actions carried out in the 500 binding farms, the project would need to have a larger team of extension agents who can complement the activities of MEGALECHE professionals. Carrying out quarterly visits to the farms could give certainty of the goals that are reported, such as the tree planting program (survival) and carbon sequestration. In order to carry out these quarterly visits, a team of four additional people is proposed, with an assignment of 112 producers each, considering at least two daily visits, taking into account what is stated in recommendation 7 regarding work with extension agents. Another possibility is the integration of technical assistants from the Ministry of Agriculture to this process (component 2).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coordination with MEGALECHE to ensure the reporting and monitoring of the incorporation of the farms assisted by the program where GPG and technologies with a CSL approach are being promoted and introduced.</li> <li>- The MEGALECHE program has strengthened technical assistance in the Yuna basin with two new extension workers in the Duarte province (1) and in the Sánchez Ramírez province (1).</li> <li>- Manage the involvement of MA agricultural extensionists in Samaná (localities of El Catey and Las Galeras) to support technical assistance and the linking of other farms.</li> <li>- The involvement of technicians from the Ministry of the Environment in the La Vega area has been organized to support the planting program and speed up actions on the ground.</li> <li>- Through the FFS, the transfer of BPG and technologies in these linked farms will be increased.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Recommendation 18:</b> The limited availability of university and technical professionals with the profiles required by the project highlights the need to involve educational institutions so that they promote the incorporation of the SCL approach in their curricular plans, in order to train suitable personnel for the challenges presented by the sector. The role of the academia should not be limited to facilitating and advising for the development of business plans, the project could raise awareness and make the approach known to teachers and professors, using the training-trainers strategy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Based on the mapping carried out on the academic institutions in the Yuna basin, the project will develop actions to promote the integration of the CSL approach in said academies.</li> <li>- Contacts have been initiated with the universities that teach careers in the area of livestock to explore availability to start the process of updating the curricular structure, or the introduction of elective subjects within the curricular structure as a first initiative to incorporate the CSL approach.</li> <li>- An exchange will be organized with the universities that teach careers in the livestock area (UASD, ISA, UNPHU) to make the approach known to teachers and students.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Recommendation 19:</b> Develop an exit plan or strategy, with the participation of all project partners, identifying activities to be developed, those responsible, budgets, dates and agreements for each of the proposed actions, based on feasible and quantifiable commitments.</p>	<p>- The project has established as an exit strategy a National CSL Strategy with a gender approach agreed upon by the actors that allows the continuity and scaling of the project's actions to other basins in the country. Before the project closes, it is planned to define the financial and non-financial mechanisms that allow the implementation of this Strategy. Likewise, the updating of the Extension Plan with a gender approach and its subsequent adoption by the Livestock Extension Service.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 20:</b> Ensure the integration of the CSL approach in the work plans of the Ministry of the Environment, and the Ministry of Agriculture, CONALECHE and DIGEGA, including the MEGALECHE program and other agricultural extension programs.</p>	<p>-- By updating the Livestock Extension Plan and its subsequent adoption by the Livestock Extension Service, it is anticipated that the CSL approach will be incorporated into the planning instruments of the institutions.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 21:</b> Integrate the CSL approach as part of the credit lines for livestock promoted by Banco Agrícola and other entities of the national banking, which will allow replicating and scaling the BPCSL. The implementation of BPCSL offers the possibility of improving productivity, improving environmental conditions, including soils and water courses, and generating a return on investment in periods that will allow meeting the assumed credit responsibilities.</p>	<p>- The project has contracted a consultancy to define financial and non-financial mechanisms and make arrangements to integrate a green credit line through the Agricultural Bank, which will allow the implementation of the National CSL Strategy. Contacts are made with other private sector financial entities.</p> <p>- Arrangements are being made for the hiring of an international expert to support the development of a financial product that supports the implementation of the National CSL Strategy.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 22:</b> Share content, information and news from GANA CLIMA RD on the partner entities' internet pages, as well as on the FAO pages at the regional (RLC) and global (HQ) levels, to give the project greater visibility among other actors at the national, regional and international levels. The FAO-GEF Coordination Unit could promote lessons from the three CSL projects implemented in Latin America, so that they can</p>	<p>-Follow-up of the placement of project information on the portals of partner institutions (process started).</p> <p>-Through the communication manager of the project, it will be ensured that the dissemination information generated by the project is shared with regional offices and FAO HQ.</p>

<p>be consulted by actors from Latin American countries and from other regions where work on livestock reconversion is required.</p>	
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<p><b>Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe</b></p>	<p>The project has established as an exit strategy a National CSL Strategy with a gender approach agreed among the actors that allows the continuity and scaling of the project's actions to other basins in the country. Before the project closes, it is planned to define the financial and non-financial mechanisms that allow the implementation of this Strategy. Likewise, the updating of the Extension Plan with a gender approach and its subsequent adoption by the Livestock Extension Service.</p>
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## 8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines<sup>22</sup>. Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories. And, provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
<b>Results framework</b>			
<b>Components and cost</b>			
<b>Institutional and implementation arrangements</b>			
<b>Financial management</b>			
<b>Implementation schedule</b>	Due to impacts recorded on the planning of the project due to various factors (COVID-19 Pandemic, others) in 2021, the project's steering committee approved requesting an extension of the project for one year at no additional cost. In this sense, with the approved extension, the closing date of the project changed from November 30, 2021 to November 30, 2022.	November 30, 2021 to November 30, 2022.	LTO, FLO
<b>Executing Entity</b>			
<b>Executing Entity Category</b>			
<b>Minor project objective change</b>			
<b>Safeguards</b>			
<b>Risk analysis</b>			

<sup>22</sup> Source: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update>

<b>Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%</b>			
<b>Co-financing</b>			
<b>Location of project activity</b>			
<b>Other</b>			

## 9. Stakeholders' Engagement

Please report on progress and results and challenges on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan) included at CEO Endorsement/Approval during this reporting period.

Stakeholder name	Role in project execution	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
<b>Government Institutions</b>			
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	Project executing partner and leader of the implementation through the Directorate of Climate Change, which will coordinate actions with other public and private institutions.	Willingness and interest to support the design and validation of the MRV system for the livestock sector. Favorable disposition to strengthen technical capacities to implement the MRV system for the livestock sector as part of methodologies and tools to monitor and report GHG for the AFOLU sector Technical and logistic support to implement the afforestation program in beneficiary cattle farms.	Consolidate institutional arrangements to adopt the MRV system as part of the methodologies and tools to monitor and report GHG for the AFOLU sector, considering the change of high-level authorities such as the environment minister.
Ministry of Agriculture	Project executing partner. It will support livestock extension services, provide technical assistance on animal genetic improvement and upkeep MMA in the implementation of the MRV system.	Technical support on issues of livestock extension and design, validation and strengthening of local capacities to implement the MRV system for the livestock sector. Technical and logistic support to implement the afforestation program in beneficiary cattle farms.	Ensure more active participation in project governance instances (Technical Committee)
CONALECHE	Executing partner. CONALECHE's Credit Unit will be financing beneficiary farms on good practices. CONALECHE's dairy technical unit will offer technical assistance to dairy	Continuous provision and technical support to promote financing to implement BPG in the livestock sector. Willingness and support to coordinate joint participation in dissemination activities in the livestock sector (fairs, field trips, others)	Continue technical support to accompany the national strategy design process in CSL.

	processors to improve milk quality and efficiency.		
DIGEGA	Project partner. The MEGALECHE Program has field extension agents who will be giving technical assistance to farms and producers' associations – the GEF project beneficiaries.	Willingness to continue offering technical support to the project to implement activities on the farm on technology transfer and BPG and training planning for producers through FFS.  Interest in taking advantage of the experiences and results of GANACLIMA to incorporate into the implementation of the project in the initial phase of implementation for the improvement of Dominican livestock (PROMEGAN).	Support the transfer of results and experiences of GANACLIMA at the transfer of technology and BPG level with a CSL approach to other livestock regions of the country. Synergies with the PROMEGAN project.
IDIAF	Project partner. IDIAF has livestock researchers with experience in sustainable livestock management and measurement of GHG emissions by livestock activity.	Progress is being made in planning research activities on the farm to monitor GHG emissions. Participation in exchange activities with producers at the farm level.	Ensure the flow of knowledge and research results on GHG measurements in livestock generated at the local level.
Banco Agricola	Financing of good practices for sustainable livestock management. Participation in the design of the financial strategy to promote sustainable livestock in project influence area.	Interest in expanding credit supply, promoting the design and implementation of green financial mechanisms to promote technology transfer and BPG with a CSL approach.	Ensure continued prioritization of the green financing mechanism initiative for the livestock sector.
<b>Non-Government organizations (NGOs)</b>			
FEGACIBAO	Project partner during implementation. FEGACIBAO is present in the Yuna basin with 15 associations and more than 1500 dairy producers (women and men). These producers will be the project direct beneficiaries, will implement CSLM practices at farm level, and will participate in	Support for the implementation of activities on the farm with producer organizations, promoting the implementation of afforestation, genetic improvement, milk quality and recovery of pastures and efficient management of the shepherd.	Improve dissemination and communication of results and experiences generated by the project within the Federation and towards other organizations and institutions of the livestock sector



	capacity development activities on how to achieve low-emissions livestock management. It will support the articulation with the associations and the selection of producers to implement sustainable livestock practices and provide training.		
<b>Private sector entities</b>			
<b>Others[1]</b>			
<b>New stakeholders identified/engaged</b>			

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[1] They can include, among others, community-based organizations (CBOs), Indigenous Peoples organizations, women’s groups, private sector companies, farmers, universities, research institutions, and all major groups as identified, for example, in Agenda 21 of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and many times again since then.

## 10. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on Gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable) <u>during this reporting period.</u>		
Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project focuses on the participation of women in all project activities, including the wives, sons and daughters of producers, to promote the inclusion and participation of women and youth in the intervention area. Thus, when calling an activity, the technical staff is instructed to focus on inviting them and promoting their participation.</li> <li>- - In the Livestock Field Schools, an initial diagnosis has been planned to learn about the problems of the bovine livestock community and</li> </ul>

		<p>solutions from the point of view of the livestock farmers affiliated with the organization of the area, with a gender-sensitive approach. The diagnoses were made sensitive to gender, for which information on existing gender relations was collected and analyzed, considering the differences between men and women related to participation in the tasks carried out on the farm, in the distribution of worked. Other surveys are required to determine the situation regarding access to and control of resources, access to training and technical assistance services, and access to the benefits generated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The incorporation of the gender approach is prioritized in ongoing processes promoted within the framework of the project, aimed at strengthening institutional capacities to promote the CSL approach in the DR. These processes include: National Strategy in CSL, Strategic plan for livestock extension, green financing mechanism and business plans for producer organizations in the livestock sector.</li> </ul>	
<p>Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):</p>			
<p>a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources</p>		<p>The Project considers 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 an analysis on women's access to productive assets, agricultural services and financial services. In 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</p>	

		receive technical assistance and technology transfer, incorporating improvements to their production systems.
b) improving women's participation and decision making		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 levels of decision, taking into account their specific needs and interests. Specific actions on this subject are: -Design and implementation of program for the recovery of degraded pastures with a gender approach, to benefit 60 cattle rancher women. -Focus on participation of women in trainings sessions of Field Schools, especially those who participate in the farm chores. -Focus on participation of women in studies, workshops, diagnoses, and meetings.
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women		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 (32% 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.
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?		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.
Staff with 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. FAO staff through the gender focal point of the FAO Representation in the Dominican Republic have provided support, from the project design phase to implementation, ensuring that actions are developed considering the gender perspective.

Any other good practices on gender		

## 11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval <u>during this reporting period.</u>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The project has an operational 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 GANACLIMA-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.</p> <p>- At the field level, a training and knowledge transfer program is implemented for producers, using the field school methodology. Practical knowledge is shared on methods and techniques to consider in order to implement the different good practices that are promoted under the CSL approach. A document was developed with the Learning Tools for Livestock Field Schools, as well as six (6) technical sheets on BPL promoted in the FFS.</p>
<p>Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.</p>	<p>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.</p>

	<p>The project uses the Platform o CSL, Twitter and email to communicates its advances, activities and disseminate the products with partners and the public.</p> <p>These ways of communications have resulted in a good practice because of the responses, views, and visits to the website and Twitter.</p> <p>- Currently, progress is being made in the design of a campaign to promote the CSL approach, based on the results generated by the project, with a view to consolidating a proposal for a National CSL Strategy. This campaign will be aimed at key players in the livestock and environmental sector at the national level.</p>
<p>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. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.</p>	<p>Crucita Paulino is a cattle producer and born community leader, whose enthusiasm is not dampened by difficulties or age when it comes to introducing innovations in the cattle farm that she manages together with her husband, Guillermo Evangelista, in the community of La Cueva, Sánchez Ramírez province. In the 4 hectares of the family property, the spouses feed and milk the 20 head of cattle that graze on their farm destined for the production of meat and milk, for which they had to purchase imported processed foods, which at current market prices each time became more expensive.</p> <p>Little by little, the production of their farm has been improving for this family, which, with technical assistance from FAO and DIGEGA extension agents, has allocated 0.12 ha of land for planting mulberry plants that they use as a protein bank, to enrich the feed of livestock.</p> <p>“If a cow gives you 10 bottles of milk, you feed her mulberry and tomorrow she gives you 12 bottles. It has been wonderful,” says Crucita during a field day organized by FAO together with the partners of the Climate-Smart Livestock project (GANACLIMA) that is being developed in the Yuna river basin.</p> <p>“Before, food was bought here to supplement the cattle, now with the mulberry you no longer must buy bran, which is very expensive and difficult to obtain. The little animals were starving to death, but when this project arrived, they have helped us a lot”, explains Crucita, who belongs to the Association of Livestock Farmers of La Cueva (ASOGACUE) and the Association of Mothers of this community.</p> <p>In addition to the mulberry tree, 1 hectare of San Ramón grass has been planted on the Crucita farm to improve the feeding of the cattle. Also, paddocks have been divided and the grass fertilized, which has allowed an increase in production of 8 to 10 liters of milk per</p>

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	<p>milking cow per day. It has increased the production of grass and forage by 69%, reducing soil erosion, increasing plant cover, improving resilience to drought and greater carbon sequestration.</p> <p>See publication in: <a href="#">Cattle rancher women are key to mitigate climate change</a></p>
<p>Please provide links to related website, social media account</p>	<p><a href="#">@ganaclimard</a> <a href="http://www.ganaderiayclimard.do">www.ganaderiayclimard.do</a></p>
<p>Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.</p>	<p><a href="#">-Jornada de arborización finca ganadera – Día Mundial del Medio Ambiente.</a>  <a href="#">-Día Mundial de la Leche - 2022</a>  <a href="#">-Cápsulas educativas sobre buenas prácticas ganaderas</a>  <a href="#">-Newsletter No 9-GANACLIMA</a>  <a href="#">-Newsleter No 10 -GANACLIMA</a>  <a href="#">-Newsletter No 11 GANACLIMA</a>  <a href="#">-Newsletter No 12 GANACLIMA</a>  <a href="#">-Día Mundial de la Lucha contra la Desertificación y Sequía – 17 junio</a>  <a href="#">-Article about Cattle rancher women are key to mitigate climate change.</a>            - 20 Twits elaborados y publicados: en <a href="#">@ganaclimard</a>            -Five (5) Technical Guide on Good Practices with a CSL approach were edited and are in the process of preparing for printing. <a href="#">Technical sheet on manure management.</a> <a href="#">Technical Sheet - Management of Feed Diets for Cattle.</a> <a href="#">Technical Sheet - Rational Livestock Grazing</a></p>
<p>Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point’s Name and contact details</p>	<p>Clara Fernández            M&amp;E, Knowledge Management            FAO-GANACLIMARD Project  <a href="mailto:Clara.FernandezTejada@fao.org">Clara.FernandezTejada@fao.org</a></p>



## 12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

**Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.**

Not applicable.

### 13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing <sup>23</sup>	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2022	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	1,003,999		
National Government	Ministry of Environment	In-Kind	98,550	11,289		87,261
National Government	Ministry of Agriculture	In-Kind	156,460	23,776		132,684
GEF Agency	FAO	In-Kind	60,000	72,981		
National Government	DIGEGA	In-Kind	95,100	38,768		56,332
National Government	Banco Agrícola	Cash	5,142,857	25,638,905		
National Government	CONALECHE	Cash	1,256,545	4,925,492		
National Government	CONALECHE	In-Kind	132,176	3,182		128,994
National Government	IDIAF	In-Kind	146,160	512		145,648
Beneficiaries	FEGACIBAO	In-Kind	53,560	2,114		51,446
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,141,408</b>	<b>31,721,019</b>		<b>602,364</b>

<sup>23</sup> 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 (COVID-19 response strategy). 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

<b>Development Objectives Rating.</b> A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
<b>Highly Satisfactory (HS)</b>	Project is expected to achieve or exceed <b>all</b> its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”
<b>Satisfactory (S)</b>	Project is expected to achieve <b>most</b> of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings
<b>Moderately Satisfactory (MS)</b>	Project is expected to achieve <b>most</b> of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve <b>some</b> of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits
<b>Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)</b>	Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only <b>some</b> of its major global environmental objectives)
<b>Unsatisfactory (U)</b>	Project is expected <b>not</b> to achieve <b>most</b> of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits)
<b>Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)</b>	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, <b>any</b> of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

<b>Implementation Progress Rating.</b> A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project’s components and activities is in compliance with the project’s approved implementation plan.	
<b>Highly Satisfactory (HS)</b>	Implementation of <b>all</b> components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice
<b>Satisfactory (S)</b>	Implementation of <b>most</b> components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action
<b>Moderately Satisfactory (MS)</b>	Implementation of <b>some</b> components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action
<b>Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)</b>	Implementation of <b>some</b> components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.
<b>Unsatisfactory (U)</b>	Implementation of <b>most</b> components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan
<b>Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)</b>	Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

<b>Risk rating.</b> It should assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
<b>High Risk (H)</b>	There is a probability of greater than <b>75%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
<b>Substantial Risk (S)</b>	There is a probability of between <b>51%</b> and <b>75%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
<b>Moderate Risk (M)</b>	There is a probability of between <b>26%</b> and <b>50%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk.
<b>Low Risk (L)</b>	There is a probability of up to <b>25%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks.