Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2023 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2022 to 30 November 2022

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1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Latin America and Caribbean
Country (ies):	Dominican Republic
Project Title:	Promoting Climate-smart Livestock Management in the Dominican Republic
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/DOM/019/GFF
GEF ID:	10054
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change Mitigation
Project Executing Partners:	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources; Ministry of Agriculture
Project Duration (years):	4 years
Project coordinates:	

Project Dates

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

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	1,540,585
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc[3]:	8,141,408
Total GEF grant disbursement as of November 30, 2022 (USD)[4]:	1,534,232
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of November 30, 2022[5]	37,629,197

[1] As per FPMIS
[2] If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF CU.
[3] This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.
[4] 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.
[5] 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

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	November 4th 2021
Expected Mid-term Review date[6]:	
Actual Mid-term review date (when it is done):	September 14th 2021
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date[7]:	July-September 2022
Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	

Overall ratings

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

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	*Moderate risk*

Status

Implementation Status ***(1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):***	Final PIR

Project Contacts

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

[6] The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2nd 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.

[7] The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

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

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

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress since project start Level at 30 November 2022	Progress rating
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	**Outcome 1.1 The national institutional capacity strengthened to support the implementation of a climate-smart livestock management strategy.**	**Indicator 9 (CCM):** Degree of support for low GHG development in the policy planning and regulatory framework **Indicator 11 (CCM):** Strengthening of Financial and Market Mechanisms.	2 - Requisite assessments/ knowledge products conducted to support sound climate change mitigation enabling policy framework 1 - No such facilities are in place		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 4 - Resources and capacity for financial/incentive mechanisms secured	Project Achievements: - Introduce the Climate-smart Livestock (CSL) approach in the country agenda, evidenced as a country mitigation action within the framework of NDC and national initiative promoted to be financed by the Climate and Clean Air Coalition. -Consolidation and signing of an agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Banco Agrícola to implement the first CSL green financing mechanism, with technical assistance from FAO for 18 months, to implement CSL technologies and good practices. - A proposal for a national CSL Strategy agreed upon with key stakeholders as a policy instrument to institutionalize CSL in the medium and long term. - A strategic plan to strengthen the livestock extension service, prepared and disseminated to promote the CSL approach in the Dominican Republic. - Six (6) institutions from the livestock and environmental sector have strengthened capacities to promote the CSML approach.-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. 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 agriculture and forestry sectors, referred to as the Benefit Distribution Plan. Forest and	S

						agricultural producers and associations or federations of small and medium producers are expected to benefit from this program.	
	Outcome 1.2: Knowledge shared and dissemination of lessons learned to support the CSLM strategy dissemination.	Number of visits to the platform	0		100 visits per month	- The technical platform on Climate-Smart Livestock is operational https://ganaderiayclimard.do/ and 138 documents, news, relevant events on CSL, project documents and information have been shared and are frequently updated. Since February 2020 to Nov 2022 the platform has received 40,260 visits and 16,447 visitors (51% registered as men, and 49% as women). 1,200 visits / 500 visitors on average per month.	HS
	Outcome 2.1 Farm-level technologies have been implemented, promoting sustainable and low-emission livestock production	**Indicator 1 (CCM):** t CO2e directly and indirectly reduced or avoided **Indicator 5(CCM):** Number of Hectares under Low GHG Management Practices (ha)	0 0	1500 ha	47,903 t CO2 eq/year 3000 ha	- 30 pilot farms consolidated as units for technologies transfer, BPL and knowledge under the CSLM approach. - As of Nov 30, 2022, the project had directly intervened 1,024 ha of land through the implementation of good livestock practices (planting of grasses for grazing, protein banks and forage, division of paddocks and fertilization. 4,618 hectares were intervened with the implementation of best practices for Livestock (BPL) indirectly. -The implementation of the afforestation program improves tree cover on cattle farms. 4,803 Ha have been intervened indirectly (18% women-owned) in 204 cattle farms. 64,942 forest and fruit trees have been distributed and planted, directly impacting 93 ha. - Calculation of emissions up to Nov 2022, corresponding to the afforestation program on livestock farms: total emissions sequestered = 3,359 tCO2-eq/year. It is estimated that for the next 20 years the reduction in total emissions would be 67,180 tCO2eq. - Result of the implementation of practices and technologies with a CSLM approach in cattle farms, the project has contributed to mitigate directly (sequestered/avoided) 11,433 tCO2eq.	MS
	Outcome 2.2: Field technical capacities have been improved to disseminate	Number of extension workers (men and women) trained in the application of low emission practices	0		30 extension officers (25 men and 5 women) trained in the	-A training program to promote the CSM approach aimed at extension workers was developed and implemented. -33 extension agents and technical field staff (18% women) from the Ministry of Agriculture,	HS

	CSLM and low-emission production models in targeted areas.				application of low emission practices	Ministry of the Environment, DIGEGA, CONALECHE, IDIAF, Banco Agricola and FLORESTA (NGO), improved technical capacities to promote the CSLM approach in the Yuna river basin. -Six (6) training modules were given by national and international specialists in extension for CSLM, agroclimatic risk management, soil and water conservation in cattle farms, monitoring of GHG emissions in cattle farms applying the GLEAM tool, transfer of technologies and best practice with a CSLM approach and business plans for the livestock sector.	
	Outcome 3.1: GHG emissions from the livestock sector integrated into the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification National System	**Indicator 10 (CCM):** 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.	- A proposal for an MRV system for the bovine livestock subsector was development and with the Greenhouse Gas Inventory Department (INGEI) of the Ministry of Environment, including protocols and tools to monitor GHG emissions on farms, validated and adapted to local production systems. - 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. - Three (3) reports of GHG emissions in pilot farms with CSLM management generated. - Web to calculate emissions with GLEAM.	S
	Outcome 4.1: Project implementation based on RBM and lessons learned/good practices documented and disseminated	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 Committee; 2 biannual reports of the M&E System	8 meetings of the Steering Committee; 14 meetings of the Technical Committee; 6 biannual reports of the M&E System	-Six (6) meetings of the Steering Committee have been held on the following dates: 15/4/2019, 19/11/2019, 30/01/2020, 07/04/2021, 04/11/2021 and 21/11/2022. -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 -Seven (7) biannual project progress reports were prepared corresponding to the semesters January-June, July-December 2019, January-June, July-Dec 2020, January-June, July-December 2021, January-June 2022 (reviewed and approved by the LTO).	HS

Action Plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
The project was completed in November 2022			

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

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

Outcomes and Outputs[8]	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements[9] (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance[10] in delivering outputs
<u>Outcome 1.1</u> The national institutional capacity strengthened to support the implementation of a climate-smart livestock management strategy.	**Indicator 9 (CCM): Degree of support for low GHG development in the policy planning and regulatory framework** **Indicator 11 (CCM): Strengthening of Financial and Market Mechanisms.**		- A proposal for a National Climate-Smart Livestock Strategy for the bovine livestock subsector of the Dominican Republic consolidated and socialized among the main actors (public and private) of the bovine and environmental livestock sector. -A strategic plan of the livestock extension program was generated, with the purpose of incorporating a more inclusive approach and aimed at promoting technical assistance that incorporates the CSL approach. - A technical assistance agreement FAO, MA and the Banco Agrícola was signed 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.	
<u>Output 1.1.1:</u> A climate-smart livestock management (CSLM) strategy, designed, agreed and	**National strategy document taking a gender perspective**		A document describing the results of technology transfer and on-farm BLP, technical assistance, training, specific actions to promote gender focus, successful experiences, knowledge management, and lessons learned from the CSML approach implementation process at field level was produced.	

[8] Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

[9] 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)

[10] Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

disseminated with public and private actors in the livestock sector of the Yuna Watershed.			A technical assistance agreement was implemented with international research center on sustainable livestock to support the process of systematization of the experiences at the project farm level to integrate them into the national strategy CSLM.	
Output 1.1.2: Public-Private partnerships designed to: i) pilot incentives, financial and market instruments, ii) enhance watershed management; and iii) implement the CSLM strategy.	**Number of public-private partnerships established**		- An agreement signed between the Ministry of Agriculture, Banco Agrícola and FAO, to technically support the implementation of the first gender-sensitive green financing product for producers in the livestock sector, diversifying the credit portfolio of the Agricultural Bank to promote investments in best practices and climate-smart technological solutions, with positive indicators of economic, social and environmental sustainability. This agreement will have a duration of 18 months and will allow 500 producers to access credit, with technical assistance and training to implement technological changes with a CSLM approach. - An agreement in the process of finalization between commercial banks and FAO (pending signing), to promote sustainable investments in the agri-food system, including the livestock sector with a climate-smart approach based on experience with GANACLIMA in the Yuna basin. -An education and financial assistance plan for livestock producers in the Dominican Republic was generated and shared with Banco Agricola staff.	
Output 1.1.3: National and local public officials trained to effectively support the implementation of the CSLM strategy with a gender perspective	**Number of national organizations and local institutions with strengthened capacities.**		- Six (6) public organizations in the livestock sector (DIGEGA, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, IDIAF, Banco Agrícola, CONALECHE) and a local non-governmental organization in the environmental area (FLORESTA), have strengthened capacities to promote the CSLM approach based on experiences generated from the implementation of GANACLIMA in the Yuna basin. Among the activities carried out with officials from government institutions, the following stand out: a) Seminar - workshop on livestock and climate change, b) Exchange of experience in the implementation of the CSLM approach in pilot farms managed by women producers with gender focal points from partner institutions , c) exchange of knowledge on the experience of implementing the CSLM approach in the DR with those responsible for communication from partner institutions, d) exchange of knowledge and experience with managers and technicians from Banco Agrícola, e) talk on the potential of the CSML approach in the DR (experience GANACLIMA) to executives from CONALECHE, DIGEGA and MA, f) National and international seminars to promote the CSML approach. - The technical staff (33 men and 5 women) of these organizations with a local presence in the Yuna basin, actively participated in the training processes to promote the climate-smart livestock approach.	
Output 1.1.4: A national CSLM strategy based on the lessons learned from the pilot intervention			-The country has a proposal for a National Strategy for Climate-Smart Livestock for the cattle subsector of the Dominican Republic, agreed upon by the main actors (public and private) of the livestock sector, including government institutions, processing industries, insurance, credit, academies, research centers and producer organizations. This strategic document constitutes a living instrument to be scaled to public policy, based on experience developed in	

in the Yuna river, defined and agreed among key stakeholders.			Yuna basin with GANACLIMA and other experiences developed with technical assistance from FAO in other countries of the LAC region.	
Outcome 1.2 Knowledge shared and dissemination of lessons learned to support the CSLM strategy dissemination.	**Number of visits to the platform**		**- 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 June - Nov 2022, the platform has received 10,779 visits and 4,929 visitors (Average 1,797 visits per month, 822 visitors).**	
Output 1.2.1: An operational technical platform for the livestock sector, which includes information on monitoring, evaluation, dissemination of experiences and lessons learned.	**Number of documented experiences in the platform** **Number of visits to the platform**		- The technical platform on Climate-Smart Livestock is operational at Ganaderia y Clima DO. The platform is used as a repository for project documents and results, as well as a reference for information on CSL. - In the period, 13 publications have been placed on the platform: 11 project documents, 2 shared publications, also 8 news/events about the project and related issues. The Platform received 10,779 visits and 4,929 visitors (Average 1,797 visits per month, 822 visitors). Of the people who registered their gender when entering the platform, 51% registered as male, and 49% as female.	
Outcome 2.1 Farm-level technologies have been implemented, promoting sustainable and low-emission livestock production	**Indicator 1 (CCM):** **t CO2e directly and indirectly reduced or avoided** **Indicator 5(CCM):** **Number of Hectares under Low GHG Management Practices (ha)**		- 3,672 tons of CO2 eq were directly mitigated (sequestered/avoided) by the implementation of technologies and practices on farms with a CSLM approach in this period. - 30 pilot farms consolidated as units for technologies transfer, BPL and knowledge under the CSLM approach. - During the period, the project has directly intervened 108 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 (79% women). -The implementation of the afforestation program continues to improve tree cover on cattle farms. For this report, 1,609 ha of farms have been intervened indirectly (1,247 ha managed by 41 men, 77%; 370 ha by 12 women, 23%) in 53 cattle farms. A total of 13,147 forest trees have been distributed and planted this year, directly impacting 21 ha.	
Output 2.1.1: A CSLM strategy with a gender sensitive approach tested and implemented at farm level, incorporating	**Number of producers that incorporate low emission-sustainable livestock technologies and practices**		- During this year, 53 producers (23% women) reforested their farms with an area of 1,609 ha (1,247 ha managed by men and 370 ha for women) with the plants delivered by the project and facilitated by the Ministry of Environment and Natural resources. - Also in this period, the project has intervened in 30 pilot farms (9 women, 20 men, 1 IDIAF experimental farm). 108 ha of improved pastures, protein and forage banks have been established (72 ha for men and 36 ha for women). Technical assistance has been given and	

mechanisms of financial incentives and market access.			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. -12 producer livestock organizations were support with materials for implement artificial insemination program focus to promote genetic improvement with tropicalized breeds. -60 livestock farms (13% women) adopted artificial insemination technology in the initial phase of the genetic improvement program in coordination with MEGALECHE-DIGEGA technicians. -388 dairy and beef cows have been inseminated within the framework of the genetic improvement program. -Two (2) pilot farms implement the biodigester technology for the use of manure to produce biofertilizer and methane gas. - Four (4) pilot farms implemented pressurized irrigation system technology to improve efficient use of water for forage production. - Increases in productivity and income (milk) in an average of 31% (1.7 Liter/cow/day) and 35% respectively, were registered in 23 pilot farms, as a result of the implementation of BPL. - In the period, 45 farms managed/owned by women have been integrated, where 71 ha of improved pastures have been established, as part of the program for the recovery of degraded pastures with a gender approach. -78 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 and the MEGALECHE program. - 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.	
Output 2.1.2: A capacity development program for dairy and beef producers to support the adoption of CSLM technologies and good practices at the farm level.	**Number of trained producers (women and men) on the use of technologies and Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for low emission livestock in 20 producer associations**		- A knowledge transfer methodology to strengthen the capacities of producers through Farmer Field Schools was implemented in the pilot farms of the project. This methodology was implemented in coordination with extension agents from MEGALECHE, specialist technical staff from GANACLIMA and producer organizations. Different documents to apply this methodology of Farmer field schools were developed, including six (6) technical sheets of technologies with a CSLM approach. -Four (4) Farmer Field School (FFS) additional were established on pilot farms, in this period (for a total of 18 farmer field schools). 375 producers (15% women), and 70 training sessions were implemented. The topics of the sessions were: • Diagnosis and prioritization of needs sensitive to gender.	

			• Planting of improved grasses and selection of planting material • Pasture planting practices in minimum tillage • Efficient management and use of improved pasture • Proper use of cut grass. • Plant fodder banks for times of drought • Establishment of silvopastoral systems • Planting, management and use of protein banks • Milk Quality • Use of local inputs for livestock feed • Medicine administration • Control of internal and external parasites • Forage conservation • Production of organic fertilizer and management of manure. - Five (5) bovine artificial insemination courses aimed at producers and technician facilitated by technical personnel from DIGEGA and the PROMEGAN and MEGALECHE programs, as part of the genetic improvement program implemented by the project. 38 participants (8% women). - Five (5) technicians trained in artificial insemination techniques have been hired by DIGEGA to support the genetic improvement program in 5 beneficiary producer organizations in the Yuna basin. - Four (4) exchanges of experiences on sustainable livestock practices were held, with the participation of technical, communication and directors' staff from MEGALECHE-DIGEGA, CONALECHE, IDIAF, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of the Environment, as well as members of the livestock associations and FEGACIBAO. This activity is carried out to follow up on the producers lead pilot farms of the project. In this activity, the producer and technician shared their experiences and lessons learned as executors of a pilot project farm, on implementing best practice CSLM approach. - An exchange of experiences was organized between the project and with beneficiaries and technicians from another GEF project implemented by the Ministry of the Environment in the Higuamo basin of the eastern region of the country. See more details here https://ganaderiayclimard.do/encuentro-de-campo-para-intercambio-de-experiencias/ -95 producers (11% women), technical staff and managers of public and private organizations in order to show the results of the pilot farms, and share experiences and lessons learned from the process of promoting the CSL approach.	
Outcome 2.2 Field technical capacities have been improved to disseminate CSLM	**Number of extension workers (men and women) trained in the**		- Two (2) trainings organized for 38 extension agents (13% women) on extension strategies and methodologies for technology transfer and best practices at the farm level with a CSLM approach.	

and low- emission production models in targeted areas.	**application of low emission practices**		⁻ A gender-sensitive livestock extension plan, prepared and shared with key stakeholders in the livestock sector for the promotion of climate-smart livestock in the Dominican Republic.	
Output 2.2.1: An extension program with a gender sensitive approach strengthened to support the promotion and implementation of the CSLM strategy and low-emission livestock models.	**Number of extension workers (men and women) trained in the application of low emission practices**		⁻ A technical collaboration agreement implemented by the International Center for agriculture, to technically support the process of strengthening the capacities of extension personnel. - Strengthened technical capacities of 38 extension agents (13% women) within the framework of the Training Program on Climate-Smart Livestock for livestock technicians. - 80 hours of theoretical-practical trainings were organized to extension agents on extension strategies to promote CSML to producers and methodologies for technology transfer and good practices at the farm level with a CSML approach. ⁻ A gender-sensitive livestock extension plan, prepared and shared with key stakeholders in the livestock sector for the promotion of climate-smart livestock in the Dominican Republic. Consultations were held with government officials, directors of research centers, academies, federations of cattle breeders, and dairy industries.	
Output 2.2.2: Business Plans with a gender perspective, aimed at public programs or development/commercial banks, and certification schemes, to implement the CSLM Strategy.	**Number of business plans with a gender perspective or certifications of producers subject to the bank or the competent authority**		Within the framework of the technical collaboration agreement signed with the ISA University to lead the business plan design process, the following has been achieved: - Seven (7) business plans prepared and agreed with the leadership of the beneficiary livestock associations. This business plan design process was developed following defined methodology that includes, diagnosis of organizations, identification of business opportunities, prioritization of business ideas, market analysis and feasibility and consolidation of the business plan. 612 direct producers (15% women) will benefit from these prepared business plans. ⁻ Four (4) organizational strengthening plans developed for livestock associations, as part of the strategy for strengthening producer organizations to advance in the promotion of the CSLM approach and improvement of the technical capacities of its members. 169 direct producers (14% women) will benefit from these strengthened plans.	
Outcome 3.1 GHG emissions from the livestock sector integrated into the Monitoring, Reporting and	**Indicator 10 (CCM): An MRV system for the livestock sector emissions installed and reporting verified data**		- A proposal for an MRV system for the bovine livestock subsector was development and was agreed upon with the Greenhouse Gas Inventory Department (INGEI) of the Ministry of Environment, including protocols and tools to monitor GHG emissions on farms, validated and adapted to local production systems. - GLEAM tool installed in the computer system of the GHG inventory department of the Ministry of the Environment.	

Verification National System			- A report of GHG emissions in pilot farms with CSLM management generated to period 2022, through the GLEAM tool for calculating emissions in the sector validated with the government and the input data corresponding to the pilot farms collected for monitoring the total emissions and emission rates by type of product.	
Output 3.1.1: An installed MRV system for measuring emissions and reporting data for the livestock sector	**Number of MRV system reports**		- A third MRV report has been generated with the input data collected in the initial diagnosis of each pilot farm of the project (30). This report has made it possible to determine emissions and emission rates by product (milk and meat) during the intervention of the project focus to measure impact of the implementation best practice CSLM approach in the pilot farm (last year 2022) around to GHG mitigation potential. -Main results obtained in the last report GLEAM 2022, show a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions (CO2eq) of around 24% per pilot farm, 30% per Kg of milk and 26% per Kg of meat. Methane reduction by enteric fermentation by 23%.	
Output 3.1.2: Farm-level monitoring system to monitor GHG emissions, strategies, financing and land degradation.	**Number of farms taking part in the monitoring system**		-Technical personnel from the GANACLIMA Project, the MEGALECHE-DIGEGA Program, the greenhouse gas inventory department of the Ministries of the Environment and Agriculture, coordinated to collect of information from the pilot farms to assess GHG emissions and generate input data for GLEAM. This process was supported by the national and international specialist for the MRV System in the livestock sector. -Data on operations in 30 pilot farms was collected through the operations records (manual), established in each farm for the period 2022, until November 30th. - Methodology to collect information in the field and analyze data to monitor GHG emissions in pilot farms was validated and standardized. -Relevant results generated from monitoring in pilot farms, in addition to GHG emissions, the following should be highlighted: *Increase in average milk production by 31% (1.7 liters/cow/day). * Increase in income in milk production in CSL pilot farms around 35%. *Increase in average meat production by 9% by 2022 on the pilot farms. - Research activities coordinated with IDIAF was held to monitor GHG emissions in grass of the pilot farms.	
Outcome 4.1 Project implementation based on RBM and lessons learned/good practices	**Number of the M&E system reports; number of regular meetings of the executive committee and advisory committee**		- Project implementation progress report for the first half of 2022, prepared and approved by LTO. -In the period, the Steering Committee met on 21/11/2022. - The final evaluation of the project was carried out.	

documented and disseminated				
Output 4.1.1: Project Monitoring & Evaluation Plan and system, in place	**Number of project progress reports**		- Project implementation progress report for the first half of 2022, prepared and approved by LTO. - The third project implementation report (PIR) was prepared for the period July 2021-June 2022 (reviewed and approved by the LTO and the GEF-FAO Unit).	
Output 4.1.2: Project Mid-term review and Final Evaluation.	**Number of evaluations carried out**		-The final evaluation of the project was carried out during the period July-October 2022. The process was led by the RLC evaluation manager and two national and international consultants external to the project and with experience in evaluating GEF projects. 86 people were consulted during the information gathering process to prepare the final evaluation report, including government officials, technicians, leaders of livestock organizations, producers, national and international partners, and FAO staff at the country, subregional, and regional levels. Workshops with beneficiaries in the field and visits to pilot farms were carried out.	
Output 4.1.3: Dissemination and communication products	**Number and copies of dissemination products distributed (brochures)**		- The dissemination products developed were designed considering a gender perspective. - One bulletin was published during the period documenting the progress of the project, to communicate the actions of the project. -In the period, 13 publications have been placed on the platform: 11 project documents, 2 shared publications, and 8 news about the project. In addition, the actions and publications of the project have been disseminated through the Twitter account. See in: https://ganaderiayclimard.do/knowledgebase/boletin-ganaclima-rd-no-13/ - An article on the potential of the livestock sector in the Dominican Republic. See publication here: https://listindiario.com/la-republica/2022/11/26/750092/la-ganaderia-puede-ser-mas-eficiente-y-contaminar-menos.html - Publication on the potential of the climate smart livestock management approach for the livestock sector in the Dominican Republic. See publication here: https://ganaderiayclimard.do/hay-gran-potencial-en-la-ganaderia-climaticamente-inteligente-en-republica-dominicana/ - An article published in the CONALECHE magazine - November 2022, with the title ''Promoting the Climate-Smart Livestock approach in the Dominican Republic. Progress in the implementation of the GANACLIMA-RD project´´. -Four (4) technical factsheets on climate smart livestock practices have been prepared and published. These technical sheets are about the following topics: 1. Forage conservation 2. Genetic improvement	

			3. Use of records on cattle farms 4. Sowing of pastures 5. Silvopastoral systems- integration of trees in cattle farms. 6. Renewable energy https://ganaderiayclimard.do/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Ficha-conservacion-forrajes.pdf https://ganaderiayclimard.do/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Ficha-Siembra-pastos.pdf https://ganaderiayclimard.do/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Ficha-sistemas-silvopastoril.pdf https://ganaderiayclimard.do/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Ficha-energia-renovable.pdf - A document on the mainstreaming of the gender approach in the design and implementation of the project was produced, including lessons learned. -Two infographics on the participation of women in the livestock sector and the situation of cattle farming in the Yuna river basin were prepared and disseminated. https://ganaderiayclimard.do/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Infografi%CC%81a-Mujer-sector-ganadero.pdf https://ganaderiayclimard.do/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Linea-de-Base-infografias.pdf - Three (3) videos were produced documenting the experience of 2 producers and extension technician beneficiaries of the GANACLIMA-RD project. -Participation in the Agricultural Fair of the Northwest Region 2022, which took place from July 2022 at the facilities of the Agricultural City in Mao, Valverde. The GANACLIMA-RD Project had a Informative talk and shared printed materials and information with project partners and the general public. This participation was coordinated through Department of Agriculture, a partner in the Project. -Participation in an international event within the framework of the Regional Climate Week in July 2022, presentation of progress in the implementation of the CSLM approach in DR, as a country initiative prioritized by the Ministry of the Environment. https://ganaderiayclimard.do/el-proyecto-ganaclima-rd-comparte-avances-en-la-semana-regional-del-clima-2022/ -Participation in a national event within the framework of the Seminar for leaders of the agricultural sector held in September 2022, organized by the Dominican Agribusiness Board, which integrates private actors from the national agri-food sector. Participation in Panel on Climate-smart Agriculture and Livestock. https://ganaderiayclimard.do/proyecto-ganaclimard-presenta-resultados-en-el-xxiii-encuentro-nacional-de-lideres-del-sector-agropecuario/	

Output 4.1.4: A Communication Strategy implemented, including project website	**Number of appearances in local media; number of visitors to the website and social media accounts**		- An article published in the CONALECHE magazine October-November 2022, with the title ''Promoting the Climate-Smart Livestock Management approach in the Dominican Republic. Progress in the implementation of the GANACLIMA-RD project´´. https://www.conaleche.gob.do/transparencia/phocadownload/Publicaciones/Revista%202022_compressed.pdf -An article on "La ganadería puede ser más eficiente y contaminar menos" was prepared and published in the written and virtual press which described the potential of the CSML about the pilot experience in Yuna basin with GANACLIMA. See the article here https://listindiario.com/la-republica/2022/11/26/750092/la-ganaderia-puede-ser-mas-eficiente-y-contaminar-menos.html -In the period, 13 publications have been included on the platform: 11 project documents, 2 shared publications, and 8 news items about the project. In addition, these publications have been disseminated through the Twitter account. - Publications on the project and FAO-Dominican Republic Twitter accounts @ganaclimard and to disseminate information related to the implementation, promotion of the CSL approach, and forwarding of publications relevant to the project; see at: @ganaclimard and @faodominicana. -In this period, the @ganaclimard account has received 2,397 visits, has had 9,379 impressions. Since its creation, this account has received 7,703 visits, has 122 followers. - The technical platform on Climate-Smart Livestock is frequently updated. During the period June – Nov 2022, the platform has received 10,779 visits and 4,929 visitors (Average 1,797 visits per month, 822 visitors). - Presence in the television program ´´Ruta Ganadera´´ was carried out to disseminate experiences of producers and technicians promoting the CSML approach in the Yuna basin. - Participation in a radio program with a segment to present stories of prominent women, where a beneficiary of the GANACLIMA pilot farm shared her experience implementing and promoting the CSML approach on her farm. Podcast Episode Programa ´´Sumemonos´´ Suma Radio. September 2022.	

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

During this period, the project has managed to strengthen capacities at the institutional level regarding the promotion and incorporation of the CSLM approach in the agenda of the government and private actors in the livestock sector. Currently, the country has a national strategy proposal to promote the CSLM approach, directive personnel from the government and the productive sector with more knowledge about CSLM and a financial mechanism developed with initial capital of 5 million dollars for credits, aimed at promoting the implementation of the national CSLM strategy. Guaranteeing the sustainability of the results obtained at the institutional level is a priority for public and private actors in coordination with technical assistance from FAO, with a view to consolidating a public policy aimed at transforming livestock into a more efficient, resilient and environmentally sustainable activity.

Outcome 2.1 / Outcome 2.2

At the farm level, the validation process of a methodology (Livestock Field Schools) for the transfer of technologies and knowledge with a gender approach was completed, with specific actions focused on women farmers, impacting more than 1,600 hectares with best livestock practices CSLM. Capacities of 375 producers were strengthened in the final period of the project, through the implementation of a training program to promote technologies and good practices with a CSLM approach at the farm level. The livestock extension service was strengthened with the implementation of a CSLM training program for 38 extension agents and the development of an institutional strategic plan to strengthen the extension service in the short and medium term, incorporating CSLM as a technical assistance approach to livestock producers. The process of strengthening the extension service considers increasing the availability of extension agents in the field, to support the implementation of the national strategy to promote the CSLM approach to other regions of the country. The impacts generated by this intervention at the farm level in productive terms (31% increase in milk production), economic (35% increase in income from milk sales) and environmental (reduction of CO2 emissions per liter of milk and kilo of meat produced in 30% and 26%, respectively), show the potential of the CSLM approach to help transform livestock into a more efficient, resilient, inclusive activity with low environmental impact.

Outcome 3.1

During this period, as part of the MRV proposal for the livestock sector agreed with the greenhouse gas inventory department of the Ministry of the Environment, the validation of protocols and tools (GLEAM) to monitor greenhouse gas emissions at a national level has been completed in 30 pilot livestock farms. The application of these instruments has consolidated the bases for reporting impacts of the implementation of good CSLM practices on livestock farms in terms of greenhouse gas emissions. The implementation of the livestock MRV depends directly on the quality of country information available on the livestock census, a process that is currently being addressed by the government to update this information in the short term.

Outcome 4.1

A communication strategy has been implemented to support the sensitization of key stakeholders and knowledge management to promote the CSLM approach, including several technical documents, dissemination and systematization of lessons learned have been developed and published. Communication material on experiences of farmers and extension workers promoting the CSLM approach has been developed and published. Different national media (TV, radio, written press) and events for the exchange of national and international experiences were used to share results, experiences, and lessons learned from this pilot project in the Yuna basin.

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.

	FY2022 Development Objective rating[11]	FY2022 Implementation Progress rating[12]	Comments/reasons[13] justifying the ratings for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	**S**	**S**	During the final stage of project implementation, the actions of the coordination unit were aimed at consolidating ongoing processes and activities, required to achieve the proposed objectives and expected results that guarantee the sustainability of the impact generated by this pilot initiative. and pioneer for the country. The evidence, experiences and learning lesson generated at the farm level and the institutional strengthening processes and instruments agreed upon to continue promoting the CSML approach in the country in the short, medium and long term, constitute the main achievements of the project. A look back at the year 2018, compared with the current situation, allows us to confirm that the livestock sector in the Dominican Republic has institutions, officials, technical personnel and producers with strengthened capacities to continue promoting a livestock activity with a CSML approach, based on the results and productive, economic and environmental impacts generated in local livestock farms of the Yuna basin.
Budget Holder	**S**	**S**	The final stage of the first innovative project that promotes the CSML approach in DR has made it possible to consolidate a win-win strategy for all stakeholders in the livestock sector. For FAODO, this process has made it possible to identify important spaces to continue technically accompanying the government. For the country, there are strengthened capacities at the institutional level, local

[11] **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.
[12] **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.
[13] Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

			information on the potential of the CSML approach, as well as tools, methodologies and experiences to scale up this livestock production approach to other basins and regions of the national territory. With this important step forward, the country has a solid platform to advance its vision of transforming livestock into a more efficient, resilient, inclusive activity with less environmental impact.
GEF Operational Focal Point[14]	**S**	**S**	The important contribution of this pilot initiative should be highlighted to help strengthen national capacities around the incorporation of the CSLM approach in the national climate agenda. In the specific case of the Ministry of the Environment, the bases have been consolidated to advance in the implementation of a GHG monitoring, reporting and verification system in the livestock sector. Considering that this CSLM approach has been incorporated as a priority mitigation action in the NDCs, it is in the interest of the ministry to continue promoting the scaling of this experience to other basins in the country, in coordination with public and private actors.
Lead Technical Officer[15]	**S**	**S**	DO rating is seen as (S), considering that during last year of implementation substantial progress towards meeting objective was made, in spite of some slowdown during the COVID-19 Pandemic. The project had a low start on all its components, mostly due to delays in the recruitment of the technical team and the limited technical capacity in the country which continued to be a problem throughout the project. Even though these delays have been reflected in target achievement, significant progress has been made in the last year of the project implementation after successful efforts in engaging international expertise and the continued engagement of government and private sector in the project. Implementation progress is rated as satisfactory. The project is being well managed with no deviations in terms of financial delivery. As mentioned previously, the project had suffered important delays in the activities under component 2 on field work. Because of this, the full accomplishment of other components was compromised. Despite this the project has made important progress in particularly in building capacity, providing knowledge and tools,

[14] In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.
[15] The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

			strategic frameworks and incentive mechanisms for the replication and upscaling of the approach.
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	**S**	**S**	During last reporting period, project has significance advances in partnership with a national development bank in order to include a green credit line for livestock sector in the country. This action is at least a replica of climate smart agriculture in other regions of the country and promote its scale up. Financial sustainability is one of the most difficult elements to achieve, as is the active incorporation of a bank to ensure that the project's activities last over time. This element is one of the most valuable achievements of this project that with few resources promotes a paradigm shift in livestock, promoting sustainable production.

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
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
3.2.1 Importing or transfer of seeds and/or planting materials for cultivation	The Project Coordination Unit will: • Avoid undermining local seed & planting material production and supply systems through the use of seed voucher schemes, for instance • Ensure that the seeds and planting materials are from locally adapted crops and varieties that are accepted by farmers and consumers • Ensure that the seeds and planting materials are free from pests and diseases according to agreed norms. In case of importing seed or	-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. -Pasture varieties adapted to the agroclimatic conditions of the project intervention area have been selected. -The grass seeds acquired by the project have been supplied by		Project Coordination Unit.

	planting material it will arrive with a valid phytosanitary certificate • Request FAO Seed and Plant Genetic Resources team (AGPMG) to provide technical specifications for all procurement of seeds and planting materials. • Request clearance from AGPMC is required for chemical treatment of seeds and planting materials • Clarify that the seed or planting material can be legally used in the country to which it is being imported. • Ensure, according to applicable national laws and/or regulations, that farmers' rights to PGRFA and over associated traditional knowledge are respected in the access to PGRFA and the sharing of the benefits accruing from their use. This is part of FAO Environmental and Social Safeguards.	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. -The seeds have the corresponding phytosanitary authorizations from the Ministry of Agriculture for their commercialization in the country.		
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				

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

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

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	**Current ESS risk classification** Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid[16]. If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Moderate risk	Risk classification is still valid.

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.
No grievances have been reported.

[16] **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[17]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	**Climate Risk:** Extreme weather events related to climate change and climate variability: 45% of the Northern and Eastern territory of the Yuna Camú basin is in a zone of moderate risk with respect to hurricanes and tropical storms	High	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.	The project offered technical assistance and promoted the implementation of different alternatives at the farm level that contribute to reducing the vulnerability of livestock systems to climate change, such as forage conservation, efficient use of water, silvopastoral systems, efficient pasture management, and conservation of soils. Practical training was organized with extension agents in the Yuna basin to apply methodology to assess resilience in cattle farms against climatic shocks.	
2	**Climate risk:** The project target areas may experience droughts during project implementation. Climate models clearly point to a precipitation reduction in the Yuna-Camú basin in the future.	High	Y	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.	Pilot farms are being selected in different agroecological areas and good livestock practices are proposed based on the agroecological conditions of each pilot farm. 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	

[17] 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.

					assistance to producers to implement these best practices.	
3	**Environmental risk:** Temperature increase and rainfall reduction create propitious conditions for the increase of forest fires.	Medium	Y	Forest fires in the Yuna basin can be controlled through management and surveillance measures, particularly wood burning within protected areas. 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: *No person should cause or allow open burning of solid waste*.	Coordination actions are carried out to implement joint actions with a the GEF project *Mainstreaming Conservation of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Productive Landscapes in Threatened Forested Mountainous Area* 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. To mitigate the increase in temperature, the project implements a Tree Farming Program for livestock farms to improve tree cover in the Yuna basin.	
4	**Landslide risks:** The flood area of the Yuna Camú basin covers almost 30% of the basin: • high slopes that show drastic drops over short distances, such as the Camú River, which rises to more than 2,000 m.a.s.l and descends to 120 m.a.s.l in its 50 km route to the Yuna River; • the amount of water discharged in the Yuna River is substantial and flows speed is quite high, due to the basin's dense hydrographic network; • Soils are mostly coarse, and thus, tend to remain humid or saturated – this affects their infiltration capacity during extreme weather events; • Flat topography (less than 3 m.a.s.l) and low soil permeability in the lower basin area, makes soils vulnerable to water force.	High	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.	A tree-planting program for livestock farms was implemented 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.	
5	**Geographical risk:** The Yuna Camú Basin is crossed by three well-known geological faults: the North, the Hispaniola by the center, and the San Juan-Restoration to the South. This indicates a risk to geodynamic phenomena.	Low	Y			

6	**Social risk**: Lack of farmers' interest and motivation to participate in the project.	Medium	Y	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. 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).	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.	
7	**Social risk:** Lack of interest of project stakeholders in participating in the process of elaboration and validation of the Climate-Smart Livestock Management Strategy and capacity development activities.	Medium	Y	Most stakeholders and potential producers have participated in the project preparation phase and have endorsed the project's approach. 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.	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. A good collaboration with associations has supported the project implementation in the intervention area.	
8	**Institutional risk:** 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	**Institutional risk:** 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	**Health risk**: 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	**Health & Legal risks:** Transmission of seed and seedling pests and/or diseases in the pilot farms. The project includes the provision of sowing material (seeds or seedlings) of local forage tree species	Medium	Y	The Project Coordination Unit will: - Avoid undermining local seed & planting material production and supply systems through the use of seed voucher schemes, for instance • Ensure that the seeds and planting materials are from locally adapted crops and varieties that are accepted by farmers and consumers • Ensure that the seeds and planting materials are free from pests and diseases according to agreed norms, especially the IPPC (International Plant Protection Convention) • Request FAO Pesticides Division's (AGPMG) authorization for all procurement of seeds and planting materials. - Request clearance from AGPMC is required for chemical treatment of seeds and planting materials • Clarify that the seed or planting material can be legally used in the country to which it is being imported • Ensure, according to applicable national laws and/or regulations,	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. 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.	

				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.		
12	**Health risk:** Epidemic of COVID-19 in the project area	Medium	N	Provide support to beneficiary organizations and partner entities to promote protection measures and strategies to reduce the economic impact on the livestock sector.	The project has: - Provided support to the project's partner entities in the evaluation of the impact and in the measures of support to the productive chain. - Developed flyers on protection measures to be distributed to producers, milk collection centres and extension agents, including information materials on access to emergency assistance services for gender-based violence - Purchased of protection materials for producers, milk collection centres and extension agents in the project area. - Hiring of technical field staff to support the implementation and monitoring of activities on farms and beneficiary organizations of the project.	

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

FY2022 rating	FY2023 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Moderate	**Moderate**	The project faced challenges in contracting national technical capacity of high quality to support the project in selected activities. To mitigate this situation, professional services have been contracted at an international level to support specific activities and priority products for the project.

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 during this Fiscal Year
NA	

Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe	Yes.

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[18]. 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
Results framework			
Components and cost			
Institutional and implementation arrangements			
Financial management			
Implementation schedule			
Executing Entity			
Executing Entity Category			
Minor project objective change			
Safeguards			
Risk analysis			
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%			
Co-financing			
Location of project activity			
Other			

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

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
Government Institutions			
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. -GLEAM tool installed in the computer equipment of the GHG inventory department of the ministry. -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 in high-level authorities such as the environment minister. Delays in the national livestock census limits progress in the application of livestock MRV for country emissions reports. It is expected that by the end of 2023 the country will complete the national livestock inventory to cover this information gap.
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	Continuous provision and technical support to promote financing to implement BPL in the livestock sector. Willingness	Continued technical support to accompany the national strategy design process in CSL.

	good practices. CONALECHE's dairy technical unit will offer technical assistance to dairy processors to improve milk quality and efficiency.	and support to coordinate joint participation in dissemination activities in the livestock sector (fairs, field trips, others)	
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 BPL 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 BPL 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 BPL with a CSL approach.	Ensure continued prioritization of the green financing mechanism initiative for the livestock sector.
Non-Government organizations (NGOs)			
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	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

	project direct beneficiaries, will implement CSLM practices at farm level, and will participate in 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.		
Private sector entities			
Others[1]			
New stakeholders identified/engaged			

[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) during this reporting period.

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.		During the reporting period, a document was prepared to systematize the lessons learned in the incorporation of the gender approach in the promotion of CSLM. 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.
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?		- 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. - - In the Livestock Field Schools, an initial diagnosis has been completed to learn about the problems of the bovine livestock community and 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, work distribution and access to training and resources. - The incorporation of the gender approach was 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.
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):		
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources		The Project considered the role of women in livestock production. This valorization was mainstreamed in all the actions of the project. In this sense, a document has been prepared on the lessons learned in the incorporation of the gender approach in the promotion of CSLM. This document considers the actions developed during the design and implementation of the project to promote gender mainstreaming in the livestock sector, considering studies, technical documents, methodologies, training programs and strategic documents generated by the project. Likewise, it analyzes the results generated from the pilot intervention. Based on the analysis carried out, conclusions and recommendations are presented to be considered for future projects aimed at promoting the CSLM approach. 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 was implemented, with the purpose of promoting results of experiences generated in pilot farms, to support the most vulnerable group with limited opportunities to receive technical assistance and technology transfer, incorporating improvements to their production systems.
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 implemented 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 (30% of the selected pilot farms are managed/owned by women). During this project implementation period, 119 women have been benefited, of which 61 women have implemented good CSML practices and 58 women have participated in training activities through Livestock Field Schools.
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 and consultant gender specialist 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		Two (2) documents were generated during this period to make more visible the participation and role of women in the livestock sector and improve the approach to gender mainstreaming in future projects. The documents generated and disseminated were: - Lessons learned on the mainstreaming of the gender approach during the design and execution of the GANACLIMA-RD project. - Infographics on the participation of women in the livestock sector of the Yuna river basin.

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval during this reporting period.

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.	Result of the implementation of the monitoring strategy and knowledge management of the project, during this period the following lessons learned are highlighted: -The integration of actors and beneficiaries in the planning of interventions at the farm level, facilitated the implementation of activities aimed at promoting CSLM. -The combination of the technology transfer mechanism and good practices through pilot farms with the transfer of knowledge through Farmer Field Schools, contributed to arousing interest in producers and technicians, proving to be an effective strategy to adopt and promote the approach of CSLM. -The organization of 4 experiences exchange activities in this period facilitated the dissemination of knowledge from producer to producer, increasing the potential for replicability of technologies and practices on binding farms. -The development and continuous feeding of the knowledge management platform on the CSLM approach, favors the flow of information aimed at improving the knowledge of actors and beneficiaries in relation to the implementation process, results and impacts of the CSLM. This platform 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), 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. - 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 four (4) technical sheets on BPL promoted in the FFS.
Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.	During this period, the implementation of the communication strategy of the project continued, highlighting the following actions: -Participation in two national and international events as a space to share and disseminate results and experiences generated from the implementation of the project. -The participation of producers benefiting from the project was made visible, through television and radio media, where the experience of implementing the CSLM approach was shared from the perspective of the productive sector. - Publications in the written press and institutional magazines were generated with the purpose of communicating progress and preliminary results in the implementation of the CSLM.

	-Participation in national and regional agricultural fairs was organized to disseminate results and experiences of the projects to strategic actors with a presence in other regions and basins of the country.
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.	Waner Caraballo is a young cattle producer, whose enthusiasm is not dampened by difficulties when it comes to introducing innovations in the cattle farm that he manages together with his father Felix Caraballo, in the community of Cojobal, Sabana Grande de Boya, Monte Plata province. In the 17 hectares of the family property, the spouses feed and milk the 36 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. Little by little, the production of their farm has been improving for this family, which, with technical assistance from FAO and DIGEGA extension agents, they have recovered 4 hectares of pasture degraded by overgrazing with the introduction of improved Brachiaria brizantha (Sinai) pasture. A rational grazing system has been implemented with an electric fence that operates with solar energy and that allows a more efficient use of grass while preserving the soil. They have established two fodder banks by 0.33 ha c/u to improve the quantity and quality of the cattle's diet, based on Mulberry (Morus alba) and Merker (Pennisetum purpureum). With the implementation of these practices, the farm has managed to improve forage production by 78%, reducing soil erosion, increasing plant cover, improving resilience to drought and greater carbon sequestration. Milk productivity increase per cow by 39% (from 4.4 to 6.13 liters/cow/day in one milking), supplementation costs have been reduced by more than 50%, and GHG emissions have been reduced by 50% per liter of milk and kg of meat produced. This farm has a basin with a biodigester that allows manure to be used to produce biofertilizer and methane gas. The biofertilizer is used for the production of pastures and the gas is used by the employees to cook their food daily. "*We used to have 11 paddocks and now, with the technical assistance of FAO, we have 20 paddocks, which has resulted in an improvement in the availability of food and in the body condition of the animals*" says Waner 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. "*Before we produced 24 liters of milk per day and with the improvement of the diet with Morera we were able to produce between 75 and 50 liters of milk per day. If before we used to spend $30,000 extra per month, now we spend $15,000 (half)*", explains Waner, who belongs to the Association of Livestock Farmers of the Association of Grupo Agropecuario Sabana Grande de Boya (GASAGBO). See publication in: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CNSEn3kVmmE
Please provide links to related website, social media account	@ganaclimard www.ganaderiayclimard.do
Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other	- Signing of an agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture, Banco Agricola and FAO to promote the first line of green financing for the livestock sector

communications assets published on the web.	with a CSML approach. https://ganaderiayclimard.do/firman-acuerdo-de-financiamiento-verde-para-beneficiar-a-500-productores-del-sector-ganadero/ -Article about "La ganadería puede ser más eficiente y contaminar menos" https://listindiario.com/la-republica/2022/11/26/750092/la-ganaderia-puede-ser-mas-eficiente-y-contaminar-menos.html - Publication in the platform CSML release about the potential of the climate smart livestock management approach for the livestock sector in the Dominican Republic. See publication here: https://ganaderiayclimard.do/hay-gran-potencial-en-la-ganaderia-climaticamente-inteligente-en-republica-dominicana/ - An article published in the CONALECHE magazine, October - November 2022, with the title ''Promoting the Climate-Smart Livestock approach in the Dominican Republic. Progress in the implementation of the GANACLIMA-RD project´´. -Two infographics on the participation of women in the livestock sector and the situation of cattle farming in the Yuna river basin were prepared and disseminated. https://ganaderiayclimard.do/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Infografi%CC%81a-Mujer-sector-ganadero.pdf https://ganaderiayclimard.do/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Linea-de-Base-infografias.pdf -Bulletin # 13 with informative actions of the project. https://ganaderiayclimard.do/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Boletin-13-GANACLIMARD-Ene-feb-2022-1.pdf -Four (4) technical sheets on best livestock practices CSML have been prepared and published. These technical sheets are about the following topics: 1. Forage conservation 2. Sowing of pastures 3. Silvopastoral systems- integration of trees in cattle farms. 4. Renewable energy -Participation in an international event within the framework of the Regional Climate Week in July 2022. https://ganaderiayclimard.do/el-proyecto-ganaclima-rd-comparte-avances-en-la-semana-regional-del-clima-2022/ -Participation in a national event within the framework of the Seminar for leaders of the agricultural sector held in September 2022. https://ganaderiayclimard.do/proyecto-ganaclimard-presenta-resultados-en-el-xxiii-encuentro-nacional-de-lideres-del-sector-agropecuario/ -Video testimony of Crucita Paulino pilot farm beneficiary, experience implementing CSML approach. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kX0Jak996zo -Video testimony of Waner Caraballo pilot farm beneficiary, experience implementing CSML approach. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CNSEn3kVmmE

	-Video testimony of Cesar Mendez MEGALECHE extension technician, experience implementing CSML approach. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yEPNWaxv6FY - TV program ´´ Ruta Ganadera´´ - November 2022, where producers and technical beneficiaries of the project share experiences implementing the CSML approach in the Yuna basin. - Participation in a radio program ´´Sumemonos´´ Podcast Episode Sumas Radio with a segment to present stories of prominent women, where a beneficiary of the GANACLIMA pilot farm shared her experience implementing and promoting the CSML approach on her farm. https://open.spotify.com/episode/2tQbefLrXc49jMssk4Wdny?si=XDgoaflUSlaVAB04lnPxfQ&nd=1 - 10 Twits elaborados y publicados: en @ganaclimard
Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's Name and contact details	Daniel Valerio FAO-GANACLIMARD Project coordinator daniel.valerio@fao.org FAO-DO@fao.org

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[19]	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 November 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	1,003,999	
National Government	Ministry of Environment	In-Kind	98,550	12,240	12,240	
National Government	Ministry of Agriculture	In-Kind	156,460	24,331	24,331	
GEF Agency	FAO	In-Kind	60,000	91,309	91,309	
National Government	DIGEGA	In-Kind	95,100	44,801	44,801	
National Government	Banco Agricola	Cash	5,142,857	31,513,948	31,513,948	
National Government	CONALECHE	Cash	1,256,545	4,925,492	4,925,492	
National Government	CONALECHE	In-Kind	132,176	5,637	5,637	
National Government	IDIAF	In-Kind	146,160	4,826	4,826	
Beneficiaries	FEGACIBAO	In-Kind	53,560	2,614	2,614	
		TOTAL	**8,141,408**	**37,629,197**	**37,629,197**	

[19] 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

Co-financing disbursed by CONALECHE and BANCO AGRICOLA have increased during project implementation, because both entities have received funds from government under the COVID-19 Response strategy to invest in livestock production at very low interest rates, which has raised their contribution in the intervention area. The contributions of these institutions refer to loans granted to cattle producers in the intervention area as part of the program to support the development of the dairy industry and livestock production respectively. These resources have not been granted taking into consideration a production with a CSL approach, however they have considered the promotion of good livestock practices that improve the productivity and quality of livestock production in the Yuna basin.

The project completed the design of a green financing mechanism for livestock producers who are committed to sustainable, low-emission livestock farming. This mechanism was developed with the Agricultural Bank of the Dominican Republic, with technical assistance from the project and will be implemented for next 18 months in the pilot phase.

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

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

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

Risk rating. It should access 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:	
High Risk (H)	There is a probability of greater than **75%** that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Substantial Risk (S)	There is a probability of between **51%** and **75%** that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
Moderate Risk (M)	There is a probability of between **26%** and **50%** that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk.
Low Risk (L)	There is a probability of up to **25%** that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks.