



2020
Project Implementation Review (PIR)



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GEF 6: Mountain landscapes

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A. Basic Data

Project Information	
UNDP PIMS ID	5761
GEF ID	9424
Title	Mainstreaming Conservation of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Productive Landscapes in Threatened Forested Mountainous Areas
Country(ies)	Dominican Republic, Dominican Republic
UNDP-GEF Technical Team	Ecosystems and Biodiversity
Project Implementing Partner	Government
Joint Agencies	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Project Type	Full Size

Project Description
<p>13. The project will promote a landscape approach to the conservation of threatened ecosystems that will benefit all the mountain ranges of the country. It will specifically promote field interventions in 3 landscapes although the final sites will be confirmed during the PPG phase: (I) South side of the Sierra de Neyba; (II) Corridors that connect Valle Nuevo NP, La Humeadora NP, Barbacoa Reserve; and (III) Mid-watershed of Ozama River. These areas have been identified as containing particularly high levels of biodiversity of global importance, generating environmental goods and services of national importance, and being vulnerable to a number of threats of both anthropic and natural origin. Each of these areas contains a wide diversity of ecosystems, stretching from the coast up to the summits of the country's most important mountain ranges. These areas are also of major importance for cocoa and coffee production, which constitute the mainstay of the local economy.</p>

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Other Partners	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

B. Overall Ratings

Overall DO Rating	Satisfactory
Overall IP Rating	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Risk Rating	Substantial

C. Development Progress

Description					
Objective					
Mainstream the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services in public policies and practices to effectively buffer current and future threats across productive mountain landscapes					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2019	Cumulative progress since project start
Mandatory Indicator 1: # of new partnership mechanisms with funding for sustainable management solutions of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste at national and/or sub-national level	0	4 established to promote the project's model: 1 National 3 Local (1 in each pilot)	4 functioning to promote the project's model: 1 National 3 Local (1 in each pilot)	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>During this first year of implementation, relevant progress has been made to identify, establish synergies and develop a work plan to boost sustainable land management both at the national and local levels.</p> <p>These alliances have been established informally and a collaborative work is under implementation. However, in order to formalize these alliances (considering the electoral process that is taking part during 2020), a decision has been made to establish formal agreements.</p> <p>Inter-institutional cooperation agreements for alliances between the project have been defined and developed.</p> <p>-Ministerio de Industria y Comercio y Mipymes (Agreement draft in Annex 1a).</p>

					<p>-Dirección General de Ordenamiento y Desarrollo Territorial (DGODT). (Workplan in annex 1b).</p> <p>-Ministerio de Agricultura (Agreement draft in Annex 1c).</p> <p>-Ministerio de Economía Planificación y Desarrollo (MEPYD), (Agreement draft in Annex 1d).</p> <p>-Proyecto Cocoa Life, (Workplan 1e)</p> <p>- Instituto Dominicano del Café (INDOCAFE), (Agreement draft in Annex 1f)</p> <p>Currently in formalization process and a workplan already in progress..</p> <p>-A Collaboration agreement and joint implementation of the project have been established with the Asociación para el Desarrollo de San José de Ocoa (ADESJO), at the pilot site at San José de Ocoa (Job offer draft in Annex 1g)</p> <p>Most of this project's alliances so far, have settled as Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), according to the Dominican government's matching funding commitment, both in nature and in kind (coffee and cocoa plants production, technical assistance, infrastructures, services, etc.). In cases of FEDOMU and Cocoa Life project, the alliances consist of a joint venture, in which the</p>
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					<p>parties benefit from each other. Currently, only for the alliance with ADESJO, financial support from the project is being considered as a grant agreement according to UNDP Procedures. This is done in order to guarantee the expected results, achieving in a sustainable way in Ocoa.</p> <p>At this moment, the project is working to establish alliances with the most recognized cocoa and coffee private businesses, Risek and INDUBAN. These alliances will address the private sector support (funding, technology, and capacity building, etc.) to improve local production for them to guarantee the raw materials and qualified products for their business.</p>
Mandatory Indicator 2: # of additional people benefitting from livelihoods strengthened through solutions for management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste (disaggregated by sex)	0	6000 -4,800 men -1,200 women	6000 -4,800 men -1,200 women	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>Based on defined criteria, beneficiaries are being identified and prioritized in the pilot areas, strategically whose farms are located in areas with the potential for landscape connectivity and ecosystem services to maintain.</p> <p>The georeferencing of farms is being worked on together with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Presidential Agroforestry Unit, based on the cartographic baseline developed in the project and the national forest inventory. Expressions of interest by</p>

					producers are also being established. It is coordinating with representatives of the Quisqueya Verde National Plan for planting and reforestation.
Mandatory Indicator 3: # direct project beneficiaries	0	<p>1500 producers trained</p> <p>-1200 men</p> <p>-300 women</p> <p>350 people trained in Institutions (MA, MAgri, local governments, extension agents)</p>	<p>1500 producers trained</p> <p>-1200 men</p> <p>-300 women</p> <p>350 people trained in Institutions</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>People trained</p> <p>462 people</p> <p>- 342 men</p> <p>- 120 women</p> <p>(Attaches training matrix 2a)</p> <p>The project has made 4 general trainings through the project start workshops (One in Santo Domingo and one in each pilot sites).</p> <p>8 workshops have been given for the socialization of the biosphere reserve proposal Madre De Las Aguas.</p> <p>(Workshop participants list Annex 2b)</p> <p>In addition, the project has developed training modules of entrepreneurship, empowerment”, completed the following products:</p> <p>-Module I: Empowerment for the integration and participation in the</p>

					<p>decision making, participant manual (final product in annex 2c)</p> <p>-Module I: Empowerment for the integration and the participation in the decision making, Instructor Manual (final product in annex 2d)</p> <p>-Modulo II: Skills to operate and develop micro-businesses, participant manual (final product in annex 2e)</p> <p>-Modulo II: Skills to operate and develop micro-businesses instructor manual (final product in annex 2f)</p> <p>*The workshops will be implemented in august 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>The project carried out a baseline to measure the impact of these trainings on the target population, through the application of surveys.</p> <p>In addition to carrying out these surveys, the project is evaluating the feasibility of designing an instrument with which changes can be measured in real time.</p>
Indicator 4: Total area of productive mountain landscapes covered by improved planning and governance frameworks	0 hectares	58,000 hectares	58,000 hectares	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>Some progress made for this indicator are:</p> <p>The project has advanced in technical coordination with the</p>

					<p>Federación Dominicana de Municipios (FEDOMU) and Ministerio de Economía Planificación y Desarrollo (MEPYD), for the methodological definition and support in the elaboration of the Municipal Development Plans for the municipalities that are in the intervention areas of the project, for which the existing guides have been revised.</p> <p>For this, the project has approached the new elected municipal authorities, who have shown interest and willingness to work with the project. Furthermore, the CO UNDP is establishing alliances with local governments, the Dominican Municipal League and MEPYD, to expand the scope of work with the municipalities, beyond what is established in the project.</p>
Indicator 5: Level of capacity to sustainably manage productive mountain landscapes (as measured by UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard)	<p>Total: 28</p> <p>I3: 2</p> <p>I4: 1</p> <p>I5: 2</p> <p>I9: 2</p> <p>I10: 2</p> <p>I11: 2</p>	<p>Total: tbd (5% increase)</p> <p>At least a 5% increase in ratings in target institutions</p>	<p>Total: tbd (71%)</p> <p>At least 10% increase in ratings in target institutions</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>Different processes of socialization and training have been started for technicians and extension agents from Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Agriculture, such as socialization of the proposal for the biosphere reserve "Madre de las Aguas", empowerment and entrepreneurship, and creation of field schools.</p>

					<p>Technical support teams have been given based on work themes.</p> <p>The project has strengthened the technical and institutional capacity through the donation of technological equipment (4 computers) to the Ministry of the Environment. Likewise, training for the use of GPS and Drones is planned for the technical personnel linked to the project.</p> <p>The project has worked for the establishment of an alliance between the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, which deserves to continue working for an efficient operation.</p> <p>The project has encouraged technicians from the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Agriculture to work together towards the project's achievements at the field work level.</p>
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			
Outcome 1					
Component 1: Systemic landscape management framework					

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2019	Cumulative progress since project start
<p>Indicator 6: # of decision making tools for planning and enforcement strengthened to ensure landscape sustainability [i.e. ensure that infrastructure, productive/ extractive activities and forest clearance are not located in ecologically sensitive areas]:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) for threatened mountain landscapes 2. Gender strategy for productive landscape management 3. # Province-level gender-sensitive environmental agendas that consider BD, SFM, and LD in pilot areas 4. # Municipal Development Plans (MDP) mainstream BD, SFM, and LD considerations, as well as gender sensitivity 5. # Municipal Land Use Plans (LUP) consider BD, SFM, and LD and formulated by consensus between local and national stakeholders. 6. # of special categories of land use that guarantee sustainable use of BD 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 0 SESA for threatened mountain landscapes 2. 0% - MA has a gender strategy but not with respect to productive landscapes 3. 0 – Provincial Environmental Agendas are not implemented in the pilot areas 4. 0 Municipal Devt. Plans 5. 0 Municipal LUP 6. 0 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1 SESA for threatened mountain landscapes: Year 1: criteria defined Mid Term: SESA used to guide policy and planning decisions (especially the below PEA, LUP and MDP) 2. 50% - Gender Strategy for Sustainable Productive Landscape Management formulated 3. 4 Provincial Environmental Agendas formulated 4. 4 Municipal Devt. Plans formulated in the pilot zones 5. 5 municipal LUP formulated 6. 5 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. 100% - Gender Strategy implemented with MA and MAgri technicians in HQ and Provincial offices 3. 4 Provincial Environmental Agendas published and adopted 4. 10 Municipal Development Plans formulated in pilot zones and at least 4 published/ adopted and under implementation 5. 10 LUP formulated in pilot zones and at least 3 implemented 6. 10 (categories of sustainable land use established by LUP) -private conservation areas -MAB Program in Madre de las Aguas 	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 80% progress has been made. To date, the following result is available: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Analysis of the legal and institutional framework related to threatened mountain landscapes in the Dominican Republic (Document in annex 3a). -Work-plan (Document in annex 3b). <p>The current legal schemes affecting BD, SFM, LD and LUP regarding the approach of the project and its implementation are analyzed. It contemplates gaps in regulations, but with a vision for the implementation strategy, not for the modification of the legal framework, since the latter does not depend on the project. Legal gaps in the mechanisms and capacities currently existing in the country are identified, which would have to be taken into account by the project. The project will play an important role to demonstrate the need to work on these gaps towards necessary changes to be assumed.</p> <p>100% will be completed in August 2020.</p>

					<p>2. The CO UNDP Gender Unit is advising the project to ensure mainstreaming in implementation.</p> <p>3. Not planned for Y1. At present ToR have been drafted and the strategy to advance with them has been designed.</p> <p>4. 10% - In this year the electoral process for the municipal authorities was scheduled for February 2020 and was postponed for March 2020. This implied that the new authorities assumed their functions at the end of April, coinciding with the confinement stage by covid-19. The project made contact with the new mayors. No municipality has advanced with the MDP yet as the results of the presidential elections were expected.</p> <p>Despite this, we have advanced with the identification and prioritization of sites that require the preparation of a municipal development plan and those that only require the updating of a pre-existing plan. Municipal development plans will be drawn up in the municipalities of La Descubierta, Rancho Arriba and Yamasá. In Neiba, a pre-existing Plan will be updated.</p>
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					<p>(Document of TdR for consultancy in annex 4)</p> <p>5. 10%-Current planning tools have been evaluated and it has been concluded that those related to the land planning, fulfills with the needs regarding BD, SFM and LD integration.</p> <p>Once the updating and / or preparation of the municipal development plans has been completed, this information will be used to prepare the LUP.</p> <p>6. 80% -The consultancy for the update of the biosphere reserve proposal "Madre De Las Aguas "was developed. The following products were received and reviewed.</p> <p>-Institutional Technical Monitoring Team of Ministry of Environment was established to update and socialize the biosphere reserve proposal Madre De Las Aguas. (Confirmation letter in annex 5a)</p> <p>-Technical document of the biosphere reserve proposal Madre De Las Aguas creation (technical documentation annex 5b).</p>
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					<p>Socialized proposal with 8 workshops development: 271 people trained (Workshop participants list annex 2b).</p> <p>In August 2020 will be updated the biosphere reserve proposal Madre De Las Aguas of Dominican Republic with the community consultations process performed.</p> <p>Annex 5 is a draft of the proposal. It is expected to have a final version endorsed by all participants, to be presented to the MAAB Committee in August 2020. After that, it is expecting to do lobby efforts until the Biosphere Reserve Madre De Las Agua be approved by UNESCO.</p>
<p>Indicator 7: Establishment of interinstitutional coordination platform for improved governance, monitoring and enforcement, involving Government institutions at the central, local and private sector levels, as well as community-based organizations.</p> <p>1. % interconnection of GIS</p> <p>2. % implementation productive landscapes monitoring system including BD, SFM and LD criteria</p>	<p>1. 0% - State of the art GIS capabilities exist in MA, but no interinstitutional coordination.</p> <p>2. BD monitoring guidelines exist but no integrated BD-LD-SFM system for Productive Landscapes</p> <p>3. 0 – Dominican Republic has established the indicators to be monitored</p> <p>4. 0% Linea Verde designed but not implemented</p>	<p>1. 50% - Maps and database updated and integrated in an inter-institutional GIS to include biological importance, fragility and productive potential of the target areas.</p> <p>2. Year 1: System established</p> <p>Mid Term: Productive Landscapes</p>	<p>1. 100% - GIS operating in MA offices in pilot zones and interconnected with MAgri and local governments [eventually Regional Offices of the Planning ministry (MEPYD) could be interconnected as well]</p> <p>2. 100% Productive Landscapes</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>2. In process hiring expert support to update and make operational the BD biodiversity monitoring system integrating LD-SFM (TdR in annex 6)</p> <p>3. The National SDG Secretariat is in process of defining the national strategy to localize and monitor SDG at the local level. With the support of the CO, it has been established technical coordination in order to advance in a coordinated way.</p>

<p>3. % implementation SDG Monitoring System established by project</p> <p>4. % registration of infractions denounced via Linea Verde hotline and documented in MA Provincial HQ Registry of Infractions</p> <p>5. % implementation of National Early Warning System (EWS) for fires</p>	<p>5. Early warning system exists but the flow of information is deficient, slow and intermittent; a proposal has been elaborated</p>	<p>Monitoring System functioning and providing annual data</p> <p>3. Year 1: SDG Monitoring System established with protocol defined for implementation in 4 target municipalities</p> <p>Mid Term: SDG Monitoring System functioning and providing annual data</p> <p>4. 100%: "Linea Verde" operating in 3 pilot sites and Registry improved in 4 provincial HQ.</p> <p>5. Year 1: Proposal for strengthening EWS updated and adopted</p> <p>Mid Term: Early Warning System functioning</p>	<p>Monitoring System functioning and providing data</p> <p>3. 100% SDG Monitoring System functioning and providing data</p> <p>4. 100%: "Linea Verde" operating in 3 pilot sites and Registry improved in 4 provincial HQ.</p> <p>5. 100%: EWS for fires functioning in pilot sites.</p> <p>30%: EWS for fires functioning at national level.</p>		<p>4. The Ministry of Environment is in process of redefining the strategy to detect and address environmental violations. The project will proceed as soon as this new strategy is confirmed.</p> <p>5. The UNDP-FAO Interagency agreement has not been signed yet, which has affected the progress of this activity.</p>
<p>Indicator 8: Availability of financial mechanisms for sustainable management of production:</p>	<p>1. Banco Agrícola and FEDA offer specialized funds for conventional productive systems, but no sustainability criteria</p>	<p>1. 3 Agreements for credit mechanisms for sustainable productive activities</p> <p>2. 1 financial</p>	<p>1. 3 Credit mechanisms functioning (1 per pilot)</p> <p>2. At least 1</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>Not planned for Y1</p>

<p>1. # sectorial credit mechanisms for sustainable management of production landscapes (coffee/cocoa production , under agroforestry or analogous forest schemes, including associated sustainable livelihoods)</p> <p>2. # financial mechanisms associated with ecosystem services</p>	<p>2. 0 - Current initiatives are too resource-specific and/or geographically limited for general application and overall Ecosystem Service consideration</p>	<p>mechanism designed and management/ implementation arrangements agreed upon</p>	<p>financial mechanism for ecosystem services functioning in the pilot sites</p>		
<p>Indicator 9: Local participation mechanisms for land use planning:</p> <p>1. # municipal development councils operating in pilot zone municipalities with stakeholder involvement at different levels</p> <p>2. # of watershed mechanisms established and operating</p>	<p>1. 0</p> <p>2. 1 Commission for the rehabilitation and development of the Ozama and Isabela river basins was established by presidential decree, involving MA and different public, private and community stakeholders.</p>	<p>1. 4 established (Neyba, La Descubierta, Yamasa, Rancho Arriba) 2. 1 watershed mechanism operating as a dialog and coordination platform in the Nizao pilot zone.</p> <p>Local producers supported by the project in the Yamasá pilot zone actively participating in the Ozama-Isabela Presidential Commission.</p>	<p>1. 4 municipalities actively engaged in planning processes through municipal development councils</p> <p>2. 3 watershed mechanisms operating as dialog and coordination platforms in the Nizao, Sierra de Neyba, and Ozama (Yamasá) pilot zones.</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>1. These Committees are in process of renovation after the Municipal elections. they will be strengthened throughout the process of update/prepare Municipal Development Plans.</p> <p>2. Not planned for Y1.</p>

The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			
Outcome 2					
Component 2: Conservation compatible production systems in threatened mountain ecosystems and conservation corridors					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2019	Cumulative progress since project start
<p>Indicator 10: Total area with coverage that guarantees ecosystemic services as well as restoration and connectivity:</p> <p>1. # hectares forest resources restored/ sustainably managed in the landscape</p> <p>2. # hectares dedicated to sustainable production systems</p> <p>3. # hectares applying soil conservation practices that reduce soil erosion rate</p>	<p>1. 1000 Hectares</p> <p>2. 7500 ha of cocoa with organic production methods (no certified organic coffee in pilot sites) 3. 0 ha. reduce erosion</p>	<p>1. 2000 Hectares maintained or increased</p> <p>2. 9,200</p> <p>3. 800 ha</p>	<p>1. 3000 Hectares maintained or increased</p> <p>2. 10,200</p> <p>Additional ha.</p> <p>1,800 Coffee</p> <p>900 Cocoa</p> <p>3. 1,200 ha</p>	<p>(not set or not applicable)</p>	<p>With the results of the updated cartography and the engagement with key stakeholders working in the pilot zones, reforestation needs/sites have been identified.</p> <p>In pilot zone Ocoa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -40.04 hectares of forest trees planted to restore degraded areas. - 10.71 hectares planted with Coffee trees - 3.358 hectares in soil conservation practices <p>(Summary document of plantation progress in annex 7a)</p> <p>Plantation photographs in annex 7b</p> <p>It has been identified that in Sierra de Neiba zone, there are no needs to reforest with forest trees due to the work done by the Presidency.</p> <p>Areas to be recovered with coffee have already been identified.</p>

					In Yamasá farmers and organizations working with cocoa plantations have been contacted and there are agreements in process to establish synergies that contribute to maintain existing vegetal cover.
<p>Indicator 11: Capacity of MA and target communities to apply integrated fire management (prevention, mitigation, control, and restoration of landscapes):</p> <p>1. # of ha affected by forest fires in the three pilot zones</p> <p>2. # Brigades for fire control established with Infrastructure/Towers, equipment, manual, etc.</p>	<p>1. In Nizao pilot zone due to slash & burn agriculture</p> <p>725.9 ha in 2015</p> <p>114.8ha in 2016</p> <p>No data available in the other pilot zones.</p> <p>2. 1 Brigade in San José de Ocoa</p>	<p>1. Data registration will be improved in the three pilot areas.</p> <p>Registers show a reduction in affected number of ha.</p> <p>Data to be completed in the first year of implementation.</p> <p>2. 5 (1 Yamasá, 1 Rancho Arriba, 2 in Neyba) + 1 existing in San José de Ocoa</p>	<p>1. Data registration shows a significant reduction in the areas affected.</p> <p>Data to be completed in the first year of implementation.</p> <p>2. 7 (1 Yamasá, 2 Rancho Arriba, 3 in Neyba) + 1 existing in San José de Ocoa</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>Pending inter-agency agreement between UNDP and FAO, which has taken more time than it was expected.</p> <p>FAO's internal process for assessing this Inter-Agency Agreement with UNDP has taken longer than expected. The fire management work on the project will be carried out through FAO, by the agency's specialization in this area. The technical and financial implementation of these work is subject to the agreement between FAO and UNDP to make it possible to enable work to be carried out from FAO. We have recently received information from FAO that headquarters has completed its internal approval process for this agreement, which will be signed in the coming weeks. Immediately after, the corresponding jobs will be started and the actions rescheduled with the intention of overcoming delays.</p>

The progress of the objective can be described as:	On track				
Outcome 3 Component 3: Sustainable livelihoods mainstream BD-friendly practices					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2019	Cumulative progress since project start
Indicator 12: # of tools/instruments to promote BD friendly livelihoods	1 (Cocoa & coffee organic certification)	<p>1 (organic certification)</p> <p>3 BD friendly technological packages adding value to coffee and cocoa production designed and agreed upon in pilot zones.</p> <p>Design of 3 credit lines (1 per pilot site) with BD friendly production requirements.</p>	<p>1 (organic certification)</p> <p>3 BD friendly technological packages adding value to coffee and cocoa production incorporated in model farms in pilot sites.</p> <p>3 credit lines implemented (1 per pilot site) with BD friendly production requirements.</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>The Dominican Republic is one of the main world's producers of organic cocoa, where most of the producers are certified. This project will work on improving production towards sustainability. Also, small coffee producers work for organic production and many are certified. The project seeks to promote higher productivity to generate higher income and a better connection in the value chain.</p> <p>In process of hiring an expert team to design and implement a training program and field schools for sustainable production systems with coffee and cocoa in three pilot sites in the Dominican Republic (TdR, in annex 8).</p> <p>The project involves the design of training modules for facilitators, trainees and extensionists, in the topics of entrepreneurship, empowerment, accounting, finance</p>

					<p>and market. For this the project has hired experts and /or specialized academic entities, such as ISA University, Mipymes Centers of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. It is hoped that credit institutions in the areas can also be involved in these processes.</p> <p>In order to be able to measure the impact of these trainings, a baseline survey is being carried out to measure the level of knowledge of the target population before training. Subsequently, another survey is conducted on the target population to measure the level of knowledge. The data from both surveys is processed, analyzed and compared. This information is part of the monitoring and evaluation management of the project. Currently, this information is being generated for the entrepreneurship and empowerment training being provided in the project.</p> <p>The private sector has participated in these trainings, and has provided the facilities of infrastructure and logistics to be able to carry out the workshops in the communities, respecting the distance, hygiene and safety protocols of COVID-19.</p>
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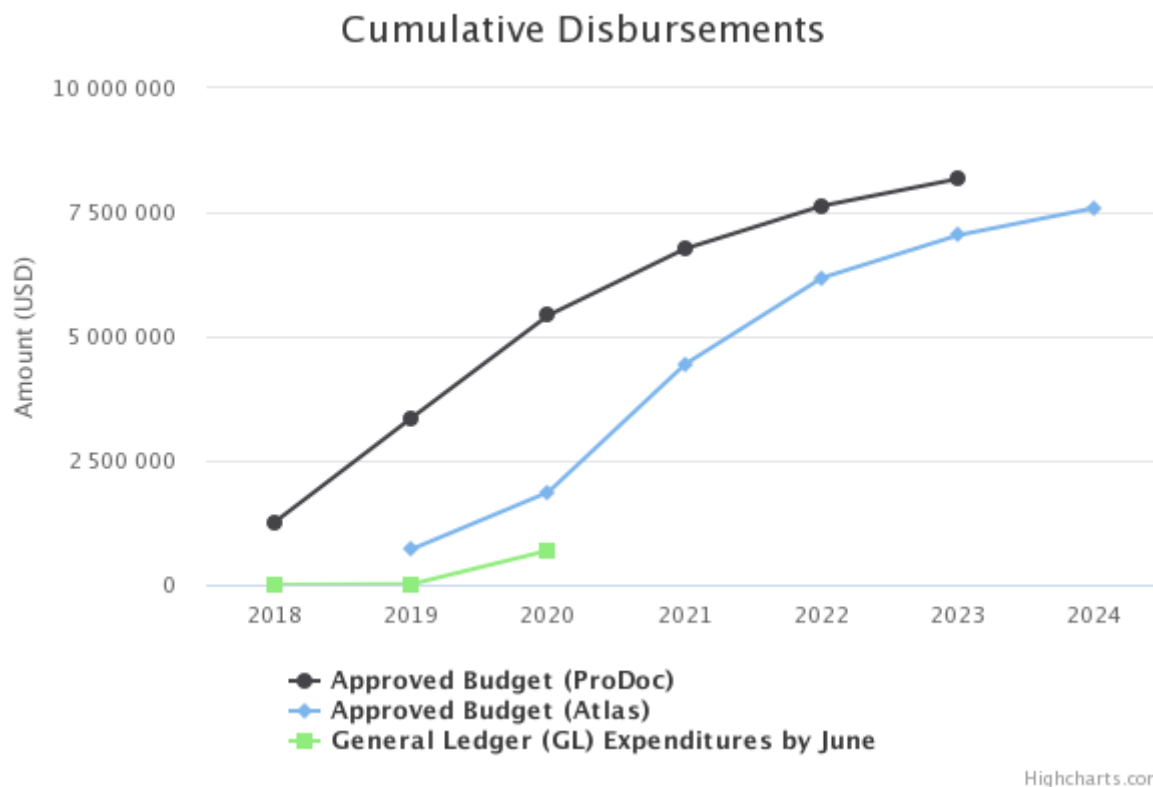
<p>Indicator 13: # of viable business plans for sustainable economic activities developed and implemented.</p>	0	<p>Year 1: consolidate associations</p> <p>Mid-term: 3 designed and approved (1 per theme per pilot zone)</p>	3 implemented (1 per theme and per pilot zone)	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Not planned for Y1. The project team will be starting to work on designing business plans and strengthening associations in Y2.
<p>Indicator 14: Credit Access Package facilitates the adoption of sustainable production and livelihoods:</p> <p>1. # Credit mechanisms for sustainable livelihoods</p> <p>2. % producers with access to credit</p>	<p>1. Commercial Banks have a “green credit line” but do not finance small agricultural producers, due to risks associated with the activities.</p> <p>2 financial institutions support micro-enterprises, 1 of which specializes in microcredits for women.</p> <p>2. 0% support for producers to transition from conventional to sustainable production</p>	<p>1. Year 2: Credit Access Package elaborated</p> <p>Mid-term: 3 credit mechanisms established with local institutions (1 per pilot)</p> <p>2. 70 % Producers in the pilot sites aware of financing options for sustainable productive activities.</p>	<p>1. 3 local entities (1 per pilot) with a financing mechanism functioning for microenterprises dedicated to productive activities, including agro-ecotourism</p> <p>2. 50% Producers in the pilot sites accessing financing options for sustainable productive activities</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>Not planned for Y1, however, on Y2 The project team is going to work on designing/implantation of potential financial mechanisms for the project, to be implemented in Y3.</p> <p>Among the main actions that are being considered to be carried out to evaluate the sustainability and profitability of the models (production and demand costs of the project), the following are mentioned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of livelihood in each pilot area. • Establishment of partnerships with the private sector for the production, processing, intermediation or purchase of cocoa and coffee, development of feasibility studies for production and market, as well as identification/creation of sustainable business models (incentives, knowledge transfer, adoption of new technologies, etc.)

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and/or creation of financial mechanisms for sustainable production. • Strengthening capacities for market access, branding, and international certifications. • Creation and/or improvement of value chains. • Improvement of planting techniques and production of quality plants.
Indicator 15: # of micro enterprises adopting BD friendly production systems	0	6 micro-entrepreneurial initiatives developing in pilot zones	6 micro-entrepreneurial initiatives functioning in pilot zones	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Not planned for Y1
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			
Outcome 4					
Component 4: Knowledge Management and M&E					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2019	Cumulative progress since project start
Indicator 16: Knowledge management methods, processes and tools mainstreamed throughout project implementation	0	1 KM strategy designed and implemented in pilot zones. Annual planning incorporates systematization activities.	1 KM strategy designed and implemented in pilot zones. Annual planning incorporates systematization activities.	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Monitoring and follow-up system in the design process with the following tools: - Annual planning and Annual Presentation of Results. - Systematization of activities: Matrix of activities (document in annex 9a)

					<p>Training Matrix (document in annex 9b)</p> <p>Matrix of project beneficiaries (document in annex 9c)</p> <p>Producer matrix in zone 1 (document in annex 9d).</p> <p>Producer matrix in zone 2 (document in annex 9e).</p> <p>-Weekly progress reports from pilot sites (Report template en annex 9f)</p> <p>-Weekly progress reports from pilot sites (Template en annexes 9g, 9h, 9i)</p> <p>-In process of preparing the Annual Monitoring Plan 2020-2021.</p> <p>-Quarterly and annual monitoring reports delivered to UNDP (annexes 9j, 9k y 9l)</p> <p>Regarding to the shift to high-leverage on-line technology-based KM options as a result of the impact of COVID-19 the project could analyze the impacts of the pandemic on micro and small sized enterprises (operations, supply chain, employees, etc.) using a digital data collection tool to identify the best strategies that contribute to the</p>
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					<p>reactivation and recovery of the local economy .</p> <p>In the meanwhile, the creation of a platform/portal for training, monitoring, evaluation, and accompaniment in organizational development for producers is an alternative that is being evaluated in the project, both its economic and functional feasibility and its acceptance by local communities, including strategy for behavioral change.</p>
<p>The progress of the objective can be described as:</p>		<p>On track</p>			

D. Implementation Progress



Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc):	8.44%
Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:	12.72%
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August):	689,969

Key Financing Amounts	
PPG Amount	180,000
GEF Grant Amount	8,176,165
Co-financing	54,007,377

Key Project Dates	
PIF Approval Date	Jun 9, 2016
CEO Endorsement Date	Oct 18, 2018
Project Document Signature Date (project start date):	Dec 12, 2018
Date of Inception Workshop	Aug 13, 2019
Expected Date of Mid-term Review	Dec 12, 2021

Actual Date of Mid-term Review	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation	Sep 12, 2024
Original Planned Closing Date	Dec 12, 2024
Revised Planned Closing Date	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2019 to 1 July 2020)
2020-08-01
2019-11-18

E. Critical Risk Management

Current Types of Critical Risks	Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period
Political	<p>2. Political - The electoral campaign and its incidence on governmental and municipal entities.</p> <p>Both the local and national elections were postponed, affecting this way the renovation of coordination with government stakeholders. The local government election, initially planned for February 2020, took place on March 15th. The national government election (president and Congress) was moved from May 16th to July 5th, 2020. The mayor impact of this delayed process was the impossibility of working with the local level agenda during the first half of 2020, and the delay in the engagement process with the new government authorities at the national level.</p> <p>*Management measure: Inter-institutional work, establishment of specific actions, use and reference to secondary information, continuous communication with actors. Reinforcement inter-institutional alliances with governmental organizations.</p> <p>Additionally, the CO will engage with the new government as soon as they are in place, in order to inform strategic and operational arrangements and requirements for this initiative, and promote a smooth transition.</p>
Safety and Security	<p>3. Other – Risks and vulnerabilities of delays in the POA related to the pandemic (Covid-19)</p> <p>Management measure: -Revision and restructuring of the POA</p> <p>- Direct contact with the counterparty to follow up on commitments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Among the main changes that have been made to the project are the following: • Working methodologies: reduction of groups of people for training, which involves doubling the time and efforts of some activities to reach the target population. • Reduction of the number of people for planting and reforestation brigades, which involves rescheduling field management and changes in planning in the short and medium term. • Encourage and ensure compliance with distance protocols, and hygiene in field activities. • Reprogramming of consultancies initiated before COVID-19 and focusing the scope of the work in the context of this pandemic that has been contracted during quarantine. <p>UNDP CO is implementing a real time / sustained through time Social & Economic Impact Assessment to COVID in vulnerable households. It is foreseen to expand the assessment to the project sites, in order to understand the impacts in people and micro and small business. This information will be used to define recovery strategies that will be part of the baseline of the livelihoods and economic activities to be promoted by the project.</p>

F. Adjustments

Risk Management

The Country Office is responsible for completing the Risk Management section of the PIR in consultation with the RTA. Before updating the PIR, the Country Office must update project-level risks in the Atlas Risk Register line with UNDP's enterprise risk management policy and have a detailed discussion with the RTA on risk management. Next, the Country Office must select below the 'high' risks identified in the Atlas Risk Register as well as any other 'substantial' risks from the Atlas Risk Register identified by the RTA as needing to be addressed in the PIR. Moderate and Low risks do not need to be entered in the PIR Risk Management section. After selecting the risk, a text field will appear where the Country Office should describe the risk and explain actions undertaken this reporting period to address the risk selected.

Select the risk(s) from the options that match the 'high' risks in the project's UNDP Risk Register as well as any 'significant' risks from the register, as agreed with the RTA. Please describe the risk identified and explain the management approach agreed between the RTA and Country Office on managing/mitigating the risk.

Political

Safety and Security

Comments on delays in key project milestones

Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.

The project launch took place in February, 2020. This political / Ministerial activity served to introduce the project to key stakeholders from government, International cooperation and other partners.

The inception workshop was held on August 13th, 2019. The corresponding report was presented to UNDP on September 3, 2019 (initiation workshop report in annex 10).

The project reviewed the POA for the last 4 months of this year, to reschedule activities making the necessary adjustments for the delays produced due to COVID-19 and the electoral processes. Likewise, adjustments are being made for the 2020-2021 POA.

The activities with the greatest delays are field work, training sessions, and coordination with the Ministry of the Environment. These delays have been handled in accordance with the measures implemented by local authorities for the economic and social opening of the country facing COVID-19 and UNDP's security protocols.

Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.

The inception workshop took place only in August 2019 because of the delay in recruiting the project coordination unit team. This process took nearly 6 months, as it was a challenge to find persons with the required credentials.

In 2020 COVID 19 pandemics affected the project operations since march 2020 (and it is still ongoing). The country face a general lock-down for nearly 4 months and the Ministry of Environment was closed as it was not an essential institution. As part of the monitoring activities the CO requested an assessment of challenges and scenarios and an alternative AWP was prepared in order to mitigate the impact of COVID. Measures to protect personnel were taken and a home work based plan has been developed. Most of the activities in the field were suspended; they will restart as soon as safe conditions can be guaranteed.

The impact of COVID also affected the local and national election schedule. Both elections were postponed, affecting the development of those actions with local governments.

The CO has provided support to the project team, has been working in close contact with the GEF OFP and the project Director in order to develop contingency plans. Home work has been established and all those activities that could be done in safe conditions advanced. A revised work-plan has been prepared and these alternatives have been share with the RTA.

UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.

The Project started with relative normality. However, it will be necessary to document why there was a significant delay in recruiting the project coordination unit team and provide lessons or strategies to other forthcoming hiring processes. If there is a shortage of qualified people available in a given time, the hiring should start at least six months in advance.

COVID 19 affected the project operations since march 2020 (and it is still ongoing). The COVID related delays are fully justified. The COVID19 related lock-down resulted in the closure of the Ministries of Environment and Tourism. Nevertheless, there is good progress in most of the activities planned for Y1, under Outputs 1, 2, and 4. Activities under Output 3 are activities area intended for Y2 of the Project. Nevertheless, the cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year is low (only 12.72%).

Although an alternative AWP is available, in addition to the AWP, it will be important to have an adjustment strategy that outlines the specific strategic implementation changes that the Project will undertake during the rest of 2020 and possibly 2021. I.e., how implementation will change the rest of the year and possible during 2021, including the improvement of funds allocation and spending. The CO and the Project reacted promptly to protect personnel and organize a work from home plan. Field activities are temporarily on hold.

The postponement of activities involving central and local governments is also justified since COVID also affected the local and national election schedule. Both elections are postponed and will take

place in the next months. Most likely, project activities will start returning to normal in the last quarter of 2020.

G. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Manager/Coordinator	Satisfactory	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<p>The POA of the first year of the project did not meet all the established targets, since although it was possible to establish the necessary conditions for the start of the project in the second half of 2019, the first half of 2020 has been a year with strong socioeconomic and environmental processes, both nationally and globally. At the national level, three electoral processes (municipal, congressional and presidential elections), and the global level the pandemic status by COVID-19. Both circumstances have made it difficult, practically preventing the implementation of the project in the pilot areas in the last three months, causing delays that, although manageable, have an impact on the planning of the project.</p> <p>Currently, teleworking has been the option for most activities outside of field work. The project team, together with UNDP and consultants, are evaluating possible alternatives to resume work in the pilot areas, within the framework of established safety protocols. For example, use of virtual platforms for training, reduction of target population by activities, among others.</p>	
Role	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>A general rating of S is assigned, because the project is expected to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure.</p> <p>During the first year of implementation relevant progress was done in terms of consolidating a project team both at the national level and the pilot zones. Alliances and working agreements have been done, including the establishment of coordination teams within the different areas of the M. Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Cocoa Department, INDOCAFE and the Presidential Agroforestry Unit (additional ones are in progress). The CO actively supported this process, contributing to the establishment of synergies with several partners and including the project team in the different working thematic groups in order to ensure coherence and take advantage of the formal alliances and discussions (for example, the Nat. SDG Secretariat, the Dominican Municipal League, The Direction of Land Planning within the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of SMSEs, among others). Synergies with other projects being implemented by the CO have been identified and, at present, collaborative strategies are in process of being implemented. These alliances both at the technical and political level will strengthen the basis to promote sustainable actions and strategies.</p> <p>The most critical challenges faced by the project during Y1 were the political process of selecting local and national authorities (Mayors, Congress, President). Elections were postponed by COVID and after 16 years a different political party has won the elections; as a consequence, it is expected that</p>	

	<p>existing alliances will have to be renewed. Changes in many political and possible technical position withing the project's implementation partners are expected. The Senior management of the CO will support actively this transition.</p> <p>The impact of COVID 29 has been extensive. Even though in the project pilot sites the scope of diseases has not been as extensive as in urban areas, indirect impact affects beneficiaries and partners. Since march 2020, activities in the field have almost stopped in order to protect the project team. Activities like workshops, meetings, nursery's infrastructural improvement, and planting have been halted due to restrictions and health protocols in place. A revision of the work-plan has been made and it is planned to work in order to recover time lost since these restrictions are out.</p> <p>the severe drought</p> <p>Additionally, a severe and continuous drought has been experienced in the region since several years and rising temperatures related to changes in global climate. Climate models predict a possible increase in the frequency of strong climate events such as El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO), which in parts of the tropics are the cause of exceptional droughts, these threaten global food production. These factors are the major climatic limitations for coffee and cocoa production.</p> <p>The CO does not foresee risks that could prevent the achievement of the project goals and it is expected that implementation of activities will speed as soon as restriction measures are eliminated.</p>	
Role	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 Implementation Progress Rating
GEF Operational Focal point	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Implementing Partner	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 Implementation Progress Rating
Other Partners	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	

Role	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>The Project has been impacted by the political (elections) processes, COVID, and the adverse impact of climate change, during its initial implementation phase. Nevertheless, the Project made initial progress in three out of our components. Therefore, it is rated as Satisfactory (S).</p> <p>The coming of the political processes in 2020 was a known factor, by the CO and Project team. Besides, climate change effects are also known, but not its intensity in a given year. What was not known is COVID. Which, for now, has been more extensive in urban areas and less intensive in rural areas. Once the COVID crisis is over, the Project will advance and achieve its mid-term targets and end-of-project targets. During the first year of implementation, the Project managed to complete most of the Project team's hiring at the central and field level.</p> <p>For example, the Project, with support of the CO, forged alliances, working agreements, and coordination platforms with the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Cocoa Department, INDOCAFE, and the Presidential Agroforestry Unit. Further, the Project started working with the National SDG Secretariat, the Dominican Municipal League, The Directorate of Land Planning within the Ministry of Economic, and the Ministry of SMSE. The Project is also working to establish additional alliances that will be strategic for achieving the Project's objectives during the post-COVID economic recovery period. These alliances are working at the technical and political levels. Because the Project is supposed to work with the private sector, it is strongly recommended that the Project gives priority to establish alliances with major commodity buyers (coffee and cocoa). These alliances are critical for Outcomes 2 and 3.</p> <p>The Project is working in a transition strategy to engage the new authorities at the national, provincial, and municipal levels. Besides, the CO Senior Management's engaging approach will support the transition. Alliances with the private sector will help to strengthen the CO's engagement strategy, therefore, recommended. To improve field-level implementation after the COVID, the Project is designing an alternative approach to continue with workshops, meetings, nursery construction and planting, following strict safety protocols. Alliances with the private sector will be indispensable to engage officials of the new administration at different levels.</p> <p>A revised AWP was completed in May. However, the changes to implementation methods need to be harnessed in a step-by-step guide to facilitate implementation as the COVID restrictions are incrementally lifted.</p> <p>The RTA does not foresee risks that could prevent the achievement of the project goals if the CO, as well as the Project Team, applied adaptive management to follow strategic guides and work plans; and uses its partnerships to diversify implementation mechanisms, including technology-based high-leverage distant learning tools and curricula. These adjustments</p>	

	<p>should be included across components, particularly in the communications and KM components, the AWP, and its budget. The hiring of additional specialized is highly recommended.</p>
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H. Gender

Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning. The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

<p>Gender Analysis and Action Plan: PIMS 5761 Productive Lands Gender analysis and action plan.docx</p>
<p>Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.</p>
<p>Atlas Gender Marker Rating</p>
<p>GEN2: gender equality as significant objective</p>
<p>Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):</p>
<p>Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: No</p>
<p>Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes</p>
<p>Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes</p>
<p>Not applicable: No</p>
<p>Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.</p>
<p>Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.</p>
<p>A Gender approach was implemented in the design and facilitation of two modules on local empowerment and entrepreneurship in the three pilot sites, emphasizing the inclusion of women. Differences were evidenced in the participation of women in relation to men; in the security to speak, in the decision to participate in the dialogues and to take a turn. The women consulted from some communities showed less fluency in the dialogues and in the handling of information in front of the men about the productive processes. In most cases, it was necessary to insist asking women directly for their opinion. In the men and women consulted, it was evident the need for the project to have, offer more information on the gender approach and its impact on production, on the development of families and the community, on decision-making and distribution of benefits. The need for a specific gender analysis is recognized, differences were perceived in the participation of women in relation to men in the three project areas.</p>

Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.

The gender approach strategy has not yet been defined and applied for the project. This has been planned for Q3-4, 2020.

I. Social and Environmental Standards

Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)

The Project Manager and/or the project's Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

SESP: PIMS 5761 DR Prodoc Annex F_SESP.docx
For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?
Yes
If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.
Faced with a post-COVID-19 scenario, this project represents a priority alternative in the post-covid economic recovery, as it will contribute to the increase in producer capacity, both in technical and financial management, and in the formalization of micro and small enterprises. Also, the post-covid perspective indicates the need to work on the sustainability of agricultural and forest production systems. These have a significant impact not only on the environmental conservation but in ensuring the production of two of the main agricultural pillars of the Dominican economy: coffee and cocoa. Also, forest management and production, and the increase in income generation for families. For all this matters, the project is considering the main changes in addressing development government priorities (2030 agenda), local communities' agendas (ODS localization), planting strategies according to protocols, communities' vulnerability assessment, and, also, the strengthening of small community businesses' capacity or quantity, and vulnerability reduction.
2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.
No
If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.
No

If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential)?
No
If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

J. Communicating Impact

Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's lives.

(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)

The Project is currently working on the design of its communication and identity strategy, which will be framed in the post-covid situation. It is regarded as essential to consider the post-COVID crisis for this strategy, along with the information and means contemplated.

Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media

Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.

Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file library' button in the top right of the PIR.

This is Year 1 of this project, and it is early to communicate impacts. However the project activities have been present in media and public opinion, mainly with the promotion at the national level of the launch of the project and an informative campaign that was developed after this moment.

- Launching of the Project

- Initiation workshop
- Introduction of the Project to the communities
- Technical committee meeting
- Introduction of the Project to the Minister of Environment (Annex 11).
- Introduction of the Project to the Ministerio de Agricultura
- Introduction of the Project to the Programa Agroforestal

The presence of the project in the public opinion so far has been through the media, with the promotion at the national level of the launch of the project and the informative dissemination of the project.

National Press

Launch of the project

MMA and UNDP implement project sustainable management productive landscapes, Your Republic (February 14, 2019) <https://turepublica.com/noticias/mma-y-UNDP-implementan-proyecto-manejo-sostenible-paisajes-productivos/>

MMA and UNDP implement project for sustainable management of productive landscapes, La Batalla (February 14)

<https://labatallainformativa.com/2019/02/14/mma-y-UNDP-implementan-proyecto-para-manejo-sostenible-de-paisajes-productivos/>

A project is implemented for the sustainable management of productive landscapes, Newspaper Hoy (February 15, 2019)

<https://hoy.com.do/implementan-proyecto-para-manejo-sostenible-de-paisajes-productivos/>

MA and UNDP execute project sustainable management productive landscapes, Proceso.com (February 14, 2019)

<https://proceso.com.do/2019/02/14/ma-y-UNDP-ejecutan-proyecto-manejo-sostenible-paisajes-productivos/>

Ministry of the Environment and UNDP implement a project for the sustainable management of productive landscapes, Descifrandolanoticia.com (February 14, 2019)

<http://descifrandolanoticia.com/ministerio-medio-ambiente-y-UNDP-implementan-proyecto-para-manejo-sostenible-de-paisajes-productivos>

Ministry of the Environment and UNDP implement a project for the sustainable management of productive landscapes, Actualidad.com (February 14, 2019).

<https://actualidad.com.do/ministerio-medio-ambiente-y-UNDP-implementan-proyecto-para-manejo-sostenible-de-paisajes-productivos/>

Environment and UNDP implement project for sustainable management of landscapes, Noticiassin.com (February 15, 2019)

<https://noticiassin.com/ambiente-y-UNDP-implementan-proyecto-para-manejo-sostenible-de-paisajes/>

Authorities implement project for sustainable management of productive landscapes, El Nuevo Diario.com (February 14, 2019)

<https://elnuevodiario.com.do/autoridades-implementan-proyecto-para-manejo-sostenible-de-paisajes-productivos/>

Authorities implement project for the sustainable management of productive landscapes, Reporterosonlineard.com (February 14, 2019)

<http://www.reporterosonlineard.com/2019/02/autoridades-implementan-proyecto-para-manejo-sostenible-de-paisajes-productivos/>

Local press

Neiba:

<https://ggnoticias.com/desarrollaran-proyecto-conservacion-efectiva-de-bienes-y-servicios-ecosistemas-de-montanas-sierra-de-neiba/>

<https://elnuevodiario.com.do/UNDP-y-medio-ambiente-socializan-con-actores-proyecto-de-conservacion-se-implementara-en-sierra-de-neiba/>

San José de Ocoa:

<https://ocoainformativa.net/ocoa-medio-ambiente-y-UNDP-dan-a-conocer-proyecto-conservacion-efectiva-de-bienes-y-servicios-ecosistemas-en-paisajes-de-montanas-amenazados/>

On the same manner, a section was also created on the websites of the Ministry of Environment and UNDP to publish information on the project. Below are the main reference links.

The description of the project can be found on the official website of the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources

<https://ambiente.gob.do/proyectos/>

Publicacions of the Ministerio de Medio Ambiente:

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=265461551066218>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/ambienterd/status/1096048301521154048>

Página Oficial: <https://ambiente.gob.do/ministerio-medio-ambiente-y-UNDP-implementan-proyecto-para-manejo-sostenible-de-paisajes-productivos/>

UNDP Project presentation web page:

Oficial site:

https://www.do.undp.org/content/dominican_republic/es/home/presscenter/articles/2019/ministerio-medio-ambiente-y-UNDP-implementan-proyecto-para-maney.html

Project Location Data

Provide the coordinates for the project's geo-location sites. Provide the coordinates in decimal degrees (Longitude and Latitude). If you are not able to provide the coordinates in decimal degrees, you can alternatively provide them in the Degrees, Minutes, Seconds format. If you have this information stored in a GIS file, upload it below (e.g. shapefile, kmz/kml, or csv). If the project has multiple sites, please attach an Excel file with the coordinates for each site in either decimal degrees or in degrees, minutes, seconds format.

<p>Please attach the GIS data. Any of the following formats are acceptable: shapefile (.shp)*, .kmz, .kml. If helpful, see here a quick note on how to gather geo-reference info. *Note that a shapefile is composed of several files: a .shp file should be zipped in a folder accompanied by the file extensions: .shx, .sbn, .prj, .dbf, .cpg, .sbx, .xml.</p> <p>If the project has multiple sites, please attach an Excel file with the coordinates for each site in either decimal degrees or in degrees, minutes, seconds format.</p>
<p>Provide geo-location in longitude, latitude, format.</p> <p>If you have this information stored in a GIS file, please upload it below (e.g. shapefile, kmz/kml, or csv).</p>
0
Longitude
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Alternatively, provide geo-location in degrees, minutes, seconds format. Please also provide information on what the coordinates point to in the space provided.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Seconds
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

K. Partnerships

Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagement

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important! All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?
Yes
Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?
No
Does the project work with the Private Sector?
Yes
Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?
Yes
Does the project work with UN Volunteers?
No
Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?
Yes
CEO Endorsement Request: 5761_DR_GEF6 CEO Endorsement Approval 30May2018c.docx
Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.
<p>During the formulation of the project, local alliances were identified that have facilitated early implementation in the field. for example, the Asociación para el Desarrollo de San José de Ocoa (ADESJO) and other local ONGs. Likewise, some of these organizations suffered changes in status and in their structures, which have slowed down the establishment of alliances with the project, as is the case of INDOCAFE (It was Consejo Dominicano del Café during desingning project period, and it was upgraded to Instituto Dominicano del Café, wich produced changes in its organizational structure).</p> <p>During of project implementation year, the guidelines for coordination and participation of the main actors involved in the project have been defined. These are:</p>

Asociación para el Desarrollo de San José de Ocoa (ADESJO): Non-profit community organization that works for the socioeconomic and environmental development of San Jose de Ocoa, with a long and recognized history of work in the area. The project is building a strategic alliance for the management and implementation of actions in the three components of the project, in the pilot area of San José de Ocoa.

Fundación para la Asistencia Social, Recuperación y Manejo Orgánico de Plantaciones Cacaotaleras (FUPAROCA): Community non-profit organization sponsored by Rizec Cacao, CxA, which brings together nearly 4,000 cocoa producers from the Dominican Republic. It works in the Yamasá pilot zone with cocoa producers, through the Cocoa Life project. With this alliance, the actions of the three components will be coordinated strategically to complement both projects, maximizing the technical and financial resources of both parties.

Confederación Nacional de Cacaocultores Dominicanos (CONACADO): Democratic, peasant organization at the service of small cocoa producers. It is made up of 9 Blocks that make up some 150 associations of small cocoa producers with more than 9,000 members. In alliance with CONACADO, the production and supply of quality cocoa plants to the project, participation in the improvement and establishment of sustainable production systems in the pilot area of Yamasá are contemplated.

Instituto Dominicano del Café (INDOCAFE): Government entity that works in the promotion and production of coffee at the national level, attached to the Ministry of Agriculture. This alliance contemplates the provision of quality coffee plants, as well as the coordination of training and technical assistance to produce the crop to the producers of the project in two of the three pilot zones.

Ministerio de Agricultura: Governing Body of the National Agricultural Sector. It corresponds to the Ministry of Agriculture directly or in coordination with other entities or through entities linked to the Ministry: Formulate and direct the country's agricultural policy as a whole, in accordance with the general development plans. This alliance contemplates the coordination of actions for technical assistance and accompaniment of the project through the Extension Directorate and the Cocoa Department, as well as in the management for the promotion of production, in the three pilot zones of the project.

Ministerio de Industria, Comercio y Mipymes: Government entity that works to promote the sustainable development of the productivity and competitiveness of industry, commerce and MSMEs, through the formulation and application of public policies. In alliance, it is part of the coordination of actions to accompany the development and strengthening of micro-enterprises, implementation of business plans, technical assistance in business development and supply chain initiatives.

Unidad Técnica Ejecutora de Proyectos de Desarrollo Agroforestal (UTEPDA): Unit that coordinates and supervises the implementation of reforestation and sustainable development projects approved by the Presidency of the Dominican Republic. In alliance with UTEPDA, the project seeks to exchange information on producers of each pilot zone.

Federación Dominicana de Municipios (FEDOMU): national organization that associates and represents the Municipalities and Municipal Districts of the Dominican Republic, to promote development and municipal democracy. Coordination with FEDOMU consists of technical and methodological support for the updating and / or elaboration processes of the Municipal Development Plans.

Dirección General de Ordenamiento y Desarrollo Territorial (DGODT) del Ministerio de Economía Planificación y Desarrollo (MEPYD): It is in charge of the intersectoral and inter-institutional coordination between the different levels of public administration and private entities at the municipal, provincial, regional and sectoral levels, which influence the design, formulation, implementation, management and evaluation of urban planning and regulations, rural and land use qualification. The alliance with the DGODT consists of technical and methodological support for the preparation of the Land Used Planning.

The project is working with MIC, and private sector (INDUBAN, RISEK) to help the communities face the economic recovery according to the national agenda which is taken by government, and the specific situation and local impacts.

These alliances will address the private sector support (funding, technology access, and capacity building) to improve local production for them to guarantee the raw materials and qualified products for their business, both national and international level.

There are some challenges to develop the alliances:

1. To maintain alliances and support towards their implementation in the project by the new authorities.
2. To get the INDOCAFE´s board of directors to ratify the commitments and terms of the memorandum of understanding with the project, within the framework of its new statutes and organizational structure.
3. To expand alliances with the private sector, including other actors (so far only CONACADO and MONDELEZ). In the Y2 will be design the strategy to stablish alliances with the Financial sector, with which the project will work in Y3.
4. To maintain the objectives and joint implementation of the alliances in the new normal of COVID-19.

It is important to highlight the strong work done during the PPG phase, where the partnerships were identified and extensively discussed. This strategy facilitated the formalization during the project initiating stage.

L. Annex - Ratings Definitions

Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.