FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2020 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

1. Basic Project Data

General Information

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

Milestone Dates:

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	June 25, 2018
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	December 1, 2018
Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE[1]:	November 30, 2021
Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) [2]	November 30, 2021
Actual Implementation End Date[3]:	Non applicable

Funding

[1] As per FPMIS

[2] In case of a project extension.

[3] Actual date at which project implementation ends/closes operationally -- only for projects that have ended.

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	1,540,585
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc[4]:	8,141,408
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2020 (USD m):	USD 487,387
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2020[5]	USD 4,088,494

Review and Evaluation

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee:	January 30, 2020
Mid-term Review or Evaluation Date planned (if applicable):	October, 2020
Mid-term review/evaluation actual:	Non applicable
Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2020 – June 2021).	**Yes**
Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2020 – June 2021).	**No**
Terminal Evaluation Date Actual:	Non applicable
Tracking tools/ Core indicators required[6]	**No**

Ratings

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

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

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

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

Status

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

Project Contacts

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

2. Progress Towards Achieving Project Objectives and Outcomes (Cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s)[7]	Baseline level	Mid-term target[8]	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2020	Progress rating [9]
Objective(s): To mitigate climate change and to restore degraded lands through the promotion of climate-smart practices in the livestock sector, whilst focusing on family farming						
Component 1: Institutional and financial strengthening to support a low-emissions livestock development pathway						
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/incentiv	- During the reporting period, six (6) public sector entities, participating in the Project Steering Committee (PSC), in addition to actively participating in the Committee, have attended a talk in the CSLM approach. - A workshop on the *Effects of climate change in bovine production* was organized. The workshop was attended by participants from the 6 public sector entities represented on the PSC, representatives from 6 private sector organizations (producers and industry), representatives from 2 NGOs and 1 research center and other experts in the area of livestock production. - 8 Coordination meetings on the development of the strategy has been organized. Participants in these meetings included the six project partners.	S

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

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

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

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s)[7]	Baseline level	Mid-term target[8]	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2020	Progress rating [9]
				e mechanisms secured	- A methodology and plan for the development of the Strategy has been developed and shared with project partners. The plan also spells out the role of different partners in the process.	
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 was designed and uploaded in - https://ganaderiayclimard.do - It has been shared with partner entities and stakeholders; relevant information on CSLM has been placed and is frequently updated. Until June 18 2020, it has received 4,417 visits and 1,185 visitors (780 visits / 204 visitors on average per month).	HS
Component 2: Climate-smart livestock management in the field: Technology Transfer, Deployment and Validation of Practices.						
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	- The selection of pilot farms has begun in the intervention area where technologies and good livestock practices will be implemented; pilot farms will also serve to promote and train producers in these areas. To-date 15 pilot farms from eight (8) producers organizations have been selected and their intervention plans are in the process of development. Additional, 4 farms have been preselected. - Two working meetings were held with the members of the evaluation commission to plan, develop the process of farm selection as well as select the pilot farms. A forestation program for livestock farms has been developed, involving 42 producers (12% women), covering 919 ha (56 ha from women) and planting 9,320 plants to improve the tree coverage on the farms. - An exchange was organized with *the Ecuador CSL project* (GEF ID 4775) to share experiences, lessons learned, limitations and barriers regarding the implementation of good practices and technology transfer in pilot farms in both projects.	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s)[7]	Baseline level	Mid-term target[8]	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2020	Progress rating [9]
Outcome 2.2: Field technical capacities have been improved to disseminate CSLM and low- emission production models in targeted areas.	Number of extension workers (men and women) trained in the application of low emission practices	0		30 extension officers (25 men and 5 women) trained in the application of low emission practices	- A training program for technical extension personnel in the livestock sector of the Yuna river basin has been developed. The training program comprises of 6 modules on the following topics: 1) Environmental and natural resource management in livestock farms; 2) Risk management for climate change in livestock farms; 3) Technology transfer and extension system for climate-smart livestock management; 4) Promoting the adoption of good practices for climate-smart livestock farming; 5) Tool for estimating greenhouse gases (GHG) in livestock farms; 6) Agribusiness. - The first training module on environmental and natural resources management on livestock farms was implemented. In this program, 22 technicians (18% women) from two (2) ministries, an NGO and a research institute working in the project intervention area, participated in this training.	HS
Component 3: Monitoring, Reporting and Verification of 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	- Design of the MRV system initiated, with the support of FAO consultants, integrating personnel from government, international and national consultants with expertise in MRV. - Since March 2020, twenty-one (21) meetings have been held: (a) to coordinate activities and to follow up on MRV work plan; (b) for exchanging of methodologies and gathering information on GHG measurement and estimation of the livestock sector. The meetings were attended by the Director of Climate Change and technical personnel of the Ministry of Environment, personnel from General Directorate of Livestock (DIGEGA), personnel from Institute of Agricultural and Forestry Research (IDIAF), personnel from the Ministry of Agriculture, the GANACLIMA team and the international consultant for the MRV System.	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s)[7]	Baseline level	Mid-term target[8]	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2020	Progress rating [9]
				methods even if partially.	- An exchange with the Ecuador CSL Project (GEF ID 4775) was organized to share experiences on the monitoring system for GHG emissions in bovine livestock with the participation of the GANACLIMA team, the technical personnel of the Ministry of Environment and the international consultant for the MRV System.	
Component 4 : Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management						
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	- During this period 4 meetings of the Steering Committee and 6 meetings of the Technical Committee have taken place to review project approaches and progress, activities and outputs, and coordination; - 3 bi-annual reports of the M&E System were prepared. - The activities planned by the Project were disseminated and shared with the 14 associations that are the direct beneficiaries. Also, the methodologies, plans and actions planned were shared with them and the partner entities. - A Climate Smart Livestock Knowledge Platform has been developed. The platform will act as a repository for project documents but will also provide relevant information on the topic of CSL, news, events, capacity building activities and resources. Documentation and deliverables are uploaded in the Project Section in the Platform, https://ganaderiayclimard.do/kb/documentos-del-proyecto/ - A virtual exchange was organized between the three CSL GEF projects (Ecuador, Uruguay and Dominican Republic) in the region to identify opportunities for South-South cooperation and promote the exchange of knowledge. This activity was organized by the FAO Sub-regional Office, Panama (SLM).	HS

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s)[7]	Baseline level	Mid-term target[8]	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2020	Progress rating [9]
					- A Twitter account (@ganaclimard) was created in January 2020, to disseminate information on CSL and project activities. To date, it has received 219 visits, 27 followers and 13,402 impressions.	

Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU rating [10]

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?

[10] To be completed by Budget Holder and the Lead Technical Officer

3. Progress in Generating Project Outputs

Outputs[11]	Expected completion date [12]	Achievements at each PIR[13]					Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance[14] or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1st PIR	2nd PIR	3rd PIR	4th PIR	5th PIR		
Output 1.1.1: A climate-smart livestock management (CSLM) strategy, designed, agreed and disseminated with public and private actors in the livestock sector of the Yuna Watershed.	Q2 Y2	- 3 baseline studies have been initiated: a) Livestock baseline study that will provide an assessment of the current livestock production practices and cattle value chain in the Yuna River basin https://ganaderiayclimard.do/knowledgebase/propuesta-metodologica-estudio-linea-base-proyecto-ganaclima-rd/ b) Financial Analysis of the financial resources allocated to the cattle subsector and identification of the financial entities that provide financial products for the livestock sector within their portfolio. https://ganaderiayclimard.do/knowledgebase/metodologia-de-trabajo-determinacion-oferta-y-demanda-productos-financieros/ c) Gender analysis that aims to assess the participation of women in the livestock sector in the Yuna river basin, their roles and functions; access and control to productive assets, including their limitations and obstacles to access financing. - Methodologies, work plans and instruments to collect information for the studies were developed. Available at Project Documents.					30%	Baseline studies are in progress, however some delays have occurred due to the impacts of COVID-19. This product is expected to be completed by the end of Q3 Y2.

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

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

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

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

		- Four (4) meetings and consultations have been held with public and private actors in the cattle value chain. Twenty-seven (27) in-person and virtual interviews has been conducted with beneficiaries in the Yuna Basin. The main objectives of the consultations were to: • Awareness raising and validation of methodology and instruments to implement. • Establish the role played by women in the bovine value chain. • Identify the limitations and obstacles that women in the sector must face. • Coordinate interviews with producer partners of the organizations, especially women, as a focus group. • Coordinate the support of leaders of the associations affiliated to FEGACIBAO. • Document the history, limitations and challenges of the organization and the role they play in the value chain. • Identify linkages and actors in the value chain. • Assess the role played by companies in the value chain of the area. • Identify the products and assess the interest of banks in financing potential demand for finance of the chain. • Assess potential alternatives of investment. - A methodological guide for design of the CSLM Strategy was prepared and approved by LTO. Available at https://ganaderiayclimard.do/knowledgebase/propuesta-metodologica-estrategia-gci-ganaclima-rd/ - A bibliographic database of studies and research carried out on the livestock sector has been developed. The database will be made available on the Platform. Available at MRV-GEIs- Sector Ganadero.						
Output 1.1.2: Public-Private partnerships designed to: i) pilot incentives, financial and market	Q3 Y2	- A methodology, work plan and instruments to collect information for the study on the financial resources allocated to the bovine livestock subsector were developed and approved by LTO. - An exchange was organized with the Ecuador CSL FAO-GEF project to learn about its experiences on the design and					20%	Some delay is contemplated in the realization of this product due to the impacts of the Covid-19, but it is expected to be achieved this year.

instruments, ii) enhance watershed management; and iii) implement the CSLM strategy.		application of financial products and incentives to promote the CSLM approach.						
Output 1.1.3: National and local public officials trained to effectively support the implementation of the CLSM strategy with a gender perspective	Q2 Y3	- 1 meeting to raise awareness on the CLSM was organized. The meeting was attended by members of the project's Steering Committee representing 6 public and private organizations in the livestock sector at national and local levels. - 1 workshop on the Effects of Climate Change on Bovine Livestock was organized to enhance awareness of stakeholders in Dominican bovine value chain on GHG emissions and the possible contribution of the livestock sector to adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate change. -53 participants attended the meeting from sixteen (16) organizations, representatives from public and private sectors, NGO, academia and a research centre.					20%	Further development will take place after design, adoption and dissemination of the CLSM strategy.
Output 1.1.4: A national CSLM strategy based on the lessons learned from the pilot intervention in the Yuna river, defined and agreed among key stakeholders.	Q3 Y3	- A virtual meeting was organized with the technical team of the Ecuador CSL FAO-GEF project. The aim was to exchange experiences and lessons learned on the process of developing the strategy to promote the approach of CSL.					5%	This product is planned to be implemented after the strategy is piloted in the intervention zone (Y3).
Output 1.2.1: An operational technical platform for the livestock sector, which includes information on monitoring, evaluation,	Q2 Y2	- A Climate Smart Livestock Knowledge Platform has been designed and implemented https://ganaderiayclimard.do/. The platform will be used as repository for project documents and outputs and will act as a one-stop shop for information on CSL. - Project staff were trained to manage the platform and successfully have uploaded information. - Since February to June 18, 2020 the platform has received 4,417 visits and 1,185 visitors (780 visits/204 visitors, average per month).					23%	The platform is operational, and further development will take place, especially after a farm level monitoring system is installed and producing information, and project products and lessons learned are disseminated through it.

dissemination of experiences and lessons learned.								
Output 2.1.1: A CSLM strategy with a gender sensitive approach tested and implemented at farm level, incorporating mechanisms of financial incentives and market access.	Q4 Y2	- 17 presentations of the project were made to national actors and beneficiary organizations in the Yuna basin, to exchange specific information on the scope of the project and the planned activities, as well as to learn about the organizational structure and work priorities. - A strategy and menu of good livestock practices are being developed and validated. A workshop was held with the extension agents of the Ministry of Agriculture to validate the good practices and intervention approach for pilot farms. - 42 producers, 37 men and 5 women (12%), afforested their farms (919 ha) with the plants delivered by the project. https://ganaderiayclimard.do/knowledgebase/programa-de-arborizacion-en-fincas/ - Five (5) meetings were held with national and field government partners from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Environment to plan the supply of tree plants for the tree-planting program. -					8%	This product will present some delay in its implementation due to the impacts of COVID-19. The program is expected to be completed in 2020 and 2021, after the establishment of the pilot 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.	Q3 Y3	An Awareness Program on Climate Change and Sustainable Livestock has been implemented. 275 producers (16% women, 41% are under 50 years of age) were involved in 15 workshops. https://ganaderiayclimard.do/knowledgebase/programa-de-capacitacion-sobre-cambio-climatico-y-ganaderia-para-productores-y-productoras/ - A producer-training program is under development. The methodology for the intervention in the pilot farms was developed and validated with the Technical Committee and LTO. https://ganaderiayclimard.do/knowledgebase/metodologia-para-intervencion-fincas-piloto/ - A virtual meeting to exchange experiences and lessons learned on technology transfer and training of producers was held with the technical team of the CSL project in Ecuador.					39%	Training for producers has been delayed due to the impact of COVID-19. The program is expected to be completed in 2020 and 2021, after the establishment of the pilot farms.
Output 2.2.1 An extension	Q2 Y3	A training program for Extension agents was elaborated with a gender approach					73%	The training of extension agents has been delayed due to the

program with a gender sensitive approach strengthened to support the promotion and implementation of the CSLM strategy and low-emission livestock models.		https://ganaderiayclimard.do/knowledgebase/programa-capacitacion-personal-tecnico-extension/ - The training program consists of: Environmental, natural resources and risk management for climate change in livestock farms; Technology transfer and extension system for climate-smart livestock management; Promoting the adoption of good practices for climate-smart livestock farming; Tool for estimating greenhouse gases (GHG) in livestock farms; and Agribusiness. - Two (2) working meetings were held with extension agents to plan and develop the training program. - 22 extension agents, including 4 women (18%) participated in the first training module on environmental and natural resources management. - Technical staff from the project for technology transfer on livestock farms have been trained on the theme and approach of Climate-smart livestock production, taking advantage of the FAO knowledge platform for CSL https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=437						impact of COVID-19. The program is expected to be completed in 2020 and 2021.
Output 2.2.2 Business Plans with a gender perspective, aimed at public programs or development/commercial banks, and certification schemes, to implement the CSLM Strategy.	Q4 Y3	- The methodology for designing business plans with a gender focus is currently under development. - Through a mapping exercise, priorities of the beneficiary producer organizations were identified. This information will be used as input in design the business plans.					15%	Additional activities foreseen include training of key persons, beneficiary selection and identification of innovative schemes and sources of financing.
Output 3.1.1: An installed MRV system for measuring emissions and reporting data for the livestock sector	*Q3 Y2*	- Preliminary information has been gathered on National Inventory of GHG, bibliographic documentation of studies and research carried out on the livestock sector; and National Reports on Climate Change, to support building technical capacities in MRV of personnel involved in the process. - Two (2) meetings were held with the Director of Climate Change and the Head of the Greenhouse Gas Inventory Department and the international expert on MRV, to understand the government's goal and work program on					25%	This activity has been delayed due to limited availability of required expertise in the country. To address the capacity constraint, the project has hired an international consultant who is supported by a national expert. The International consultant will provide guidance to the process as well as train the national expert. Significant

		MRV. An additional aim to ensure that the MRV system developed for the project aligns with the national MRV. This will allow the project to contribute effectively to the national MRV system. Two reports have been generated regarding the identification of the needs to structure an MRV system for the livestock sector, including the data needs for the MRV system. A work plan for the development of MRV activities was also prepared. https://ganaderiayclimard.do/knowledgebase/identificacion-de-necesidades-de-monitoreo-reporte-y-verificacion-para-el-sector-ganadero/https://ganaderiayclimard.do/knowledgebase/identificacion-de-necesidades-de-datos-para-el-sistema-monitoreo-reporte-y-verificacion-del-sector-ganadero/ - Four (4) meetings and consultations with key actors were held with the MRV GANACLIMA technical team, the government and the international expert MRV. - An exchange was carried out with the Ecuador CSL project to learn about experiences in monitoring GHG emissions in livestock farms. - Technical staff from the project team for MRV have been trained on the theme and approach of Climate-smart livestock production, taking advantage of the FAO knowledge platform for CSL https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=437 - A virtual workshop on the FAO-GLEAM tool for the GANACLIMA and government technical team is planned for the end of June 2020. This activity will be facilitated by the LTO of GANACLIMA-RD.						progress is expected to be made by the end of 2020. In addition, the hiring of the coordinator of this Component is still on-hold because of the impossibility in finding a qualified national expert.
Output 3.1.2: Farm-level monitoring system to monitor GHG emissions, strategies, financing and land degradation.	Q4 Y2	- 15 farms have been selected as pilot, of which 40% are managed by women. An additional 4 farms have preselected. Criteria for selection of pilot farms with a gender perspective was developed and validated with the Technical Committee and LTO. https://ganaderiayclimard.do/knowledgebase/criterios-para-la-seleccion-de-fincas-pilotos/ - Climate smart livestock practices and the tools to collect baseline information in the pilot farms were validated with the MRV expert.					25%	The selection of pilot farms has been delayed due to Covid-19 impact. Work at farm level will resume gradually after June 2020. The project adopted a protocol on COVID-19 to facilitate the work of farm technicians during farm visits. This protocol was elaborated by the CSL FAO-GEF project of Uruguay (GCP/URU/034/GFF)

								https://ganaderiayclimard.do/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Guia-medidas-de-proteccio%CC%81n-Covid-19.pdf. This process will be completed by end of the year, and farm-level monitoring system will be operational.
Output 4.1.1 : Project Monitoring & Evaluation Plan and system, in place	Q4 Y2	- A Project Monitoring & Evaluation Plan and system has been developed. Three (3) progress reports were prepared and reported including gender indicators and data disaggregated by sex. - Two (2) technical supervision missions were conducted to support and monitor project implementation, including meetings with project team, Steering Committee partners, and beneficiaries in the Yuna Basin. - Documentation and deliverables are uploaded in the Project Section in the Platform, https://ganaderiayclimard.do/kb/documentos-del-proyecto/					33%	The plan is operational and will be strengthened by field surveys and the broader development of project actions. The Project Coordination Unit has worked and collaborated to maintain an updated information system on the implementation and status of products and deliverables.
Output 4.1.2 Project Mid-term review and Final Evaluation.	Q3 Y2	- Mid-term review is scheduled for October 2020.					0%	Midterm review date is planned for October 2020, however this can be reviewed due to impacts of COVID-19.
Output 4.1.3 Dissemination and communication products	Q2 Y2	- Semi-annual reports on Production and Diffusion of Products are elaborated. The monitoring plan matrix has been updated twice, including communication products. See Section 10 to access publications and materials produced. Documents and products are uploaded in the Project Section in the Platform, https://ganaderiayclimard.do/kb/documentos-del-proyecto/ - Products developed were designed considering a gender perspective. - The first newsletter documenting progress of the project has been published. https://ganaderiayclimard.do/knowledgebase/boletin-del-proyecto-ganaclima/ - Three interventions in radio and television programs, as well as participation of the project at national agricultural fairs to promote the CSL approach and communicate progress on the project.					40%	

		- Two articles have been published in the written press and in magazines of project partner organizations. CONALECHE Magazine No. 7 2019, NO. 7 2020.						
Output 4.1.4 A Communication Strategy implemented, including project website	Q2 Y2	- A semi-annual report on the implementation of the Communication Strategy was presented. - A project Twitter account has been created to disseminate information on project implementation and promotion of the CSL approach. - Products are uploaded in the Project Section of the Platform Available at Project Documents.					35%	A report documenting communication actions implemented in the reporting period was drafted. Important inputs were received from the partner entities and LTO to support further dissemination of the project actions and the CLSM approach.

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

Please briefly summarize main progress achieving the outcomes (cumulative) and outputs (during this fiscal year):
Max 200 words:

Outcome 1.1 / Outcome 1.2

- Baseline studies have been started for the development of the CSL strategy, which include updating information on the cattle subsector, the analysis of the participation of women in the cattle value chain, and the determination of the supply and demand for financial products of the cattle value chain in the Yuna basin.
- A knowledge-sharing platform for the livestock sector was designed and published. It was shared with the project partners for dissemination.

Outcome 2.1 / Outcome 2.2:

- Coordination with and participation of project counterparts have been crucial for implementation arrangements, including the dissemination of instruments, the selection of pilot farms, training programs, the validation of best management practices, design of farm intervention plans, and tree planting program in livestock farms.
- Livestock extension agents from the Yuna basin have participated in a training program developed to strengthen the delivery of their technical assistance service, promote the adoption of best management practices, and contribute to mitigation and adaptation to climate change.
- Producers have enhanced awareness of the role of bovine sector in climate change and ways to reduce emissions through improved practices by participating in a program that implemented workshops for 14 organizations, 275 producers (43 women)- 42 producers are engaged in the tree-planting plan of their cattle farms.

Outcome 3.1:

- Progress has been made in the development of a work plan and gathering of basic information for the design of the MRV system, in coordination with the staff of the Climate Change Directorate of the Ministry of the Environment and consultants hired for this process.
- The selection process for pilot farms has begun, and as at February 2020, 15 farms have been selected. The MRV system will be validated on these farms.
- Outcome 4.1:
- A Monitoring, Evaluation and Management Plan, as well as the monitoring instruments have been developed
- Four (4) meetings of the Steering Committee and six (6) of the Technical Committee have been held to support project implementation. Various communication outputs have been developed and disseminated (Twitter, newsletter, press releases, radio and television interviews and magazine articles, participation in fairs).

What are the major challenges the project has experienced during this reporting period?
Max 200 words:

- Recruitment of human resources: the lack of national applicants with the required professional expertise, especially for the Coordination of the CSL Strategy and the MRV System, has meant extending the calls for published vacancies more than expected. Given this reality, strategies have been adopted to improve the dissemination of published vacancies, using the written press, emails and dissemination through institutional partners. Despite the multiple vacancy announcements, to-date the project has been unsuccessful in hiring a Coordinator for the MRV component due to the lack of national expertise in this area.

- Project operations office: Despite having identified the space to install the project office, efforts to obtain an official government authorization to carry out the renovation of the office space required more time than expected. In September 2019, the installation of the project offices in the BIOVEGA Laboratory in La Vega was completed.

- The impact of COVID-19 (Coronavirus) in the country has stopped fieldwork since March 2020. Likewise, training activities and workshops have been affected, which will lead to a readjust in planning. During the period March to June 2020, the project team has advanced in the preparation and approval of key documents, the hiring of consultants for baseline studies, procurement procedures, and the planning of the technology transfer for the pilot farms.

Development Objective Ratings, Implementation Progress Ratings and Overall Assessment

	FY2020 Development Objective rating[15]	FY2020 Implementation Progress rating[16]	Comments/reasons justifying the ratings for FY2020 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	**Highly satisfactory**	**Highly satisfactory**	The project has been implemented since 2019 and is satisfactorily addressing the Climate Smart Livestock Management approach in the country, despite being a non-traditional approach. The progress achieved so far is on the way to achieving the objectives established during the project design, as a result of the active integration of the partners and the governance bodies, the participation and interest of the beneficiaries at the field level and the commitment of the team that makes up the Project Implementation Unit. The project is advancing in the consolidation of a platform to promote a transformation of the cattle herd towards a more sustainable, resilient and low GHG emissions activity. For this, the sensitization of actors, strengthening of technical capacities, technology transfer and good livestock practices, innovation and knowledge management around the approach of Climate-smart Livestock are integrated. The implementation strategy of the non-traditional project, aimed at prioritizing the sustainable management of natural resources used for livestock production, is undoubtedly a novel element to achieve the central objective of the project. The execution of the project budget until this reporting date represents 32% of the approved amount. This level of budget execution is mainly attributed to delays in hiring the necessary technical personnel, due to the difficulty of identifying candidates with the required qualifications. On the other hand, there have been delays in the implementation of the work plan for this year, due to the impact of COVID-19 in the country, so that part of the planned actions at the field level have not been fully implemented.

[15] **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

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

Budget Holder	**Highly satisfactory**	**Highly satisfactory**	Agreed with the comments of the project coordinator. There is a high confidence in the execution due to the capacity of the contracted technical team, the appropriation of the Government authorities, especially CONALECHE, and above all due to the knowledge that the producer associations already has, and that has been observed directly in the field, about the need to switch to more sustainable farming practices. Even with the challenge of COVID-19, the project has been able to readjust itself to further advance desk work, and some field visits are already underway with guarantees this June.
Lead Technical Officer[17]	**Satisfactory**	**Highly satisfactory**	The implementation of the project by the technical team is on track and of exceptional quality. The project has succeeded in building national ownership and a strong working relationship and dialogue with the key national and sub-national institutions, key sector stakeholders and project beneficiaries in the territory. The project team has also actively engaged in knowledge exchange with other climate smart livestock projects this has significantly enhanced the implementation approach. While COVID-19 will have implications on the implementation schedule, the project team has in place a contingency plan that will be adjusted as the situation evolves.
GEF Operational Focal Point	**Highly satisfactory**	**Highly satisfactory**	The project has been successfully implemented, especially during 2019. Agreed with comments of the budget holder. Covid-19, as in all other activities, might have changes in agenda and tracking of the main objectives. The contingency plan should be revised and adapted accordingly. The positive interaction created and the engagement of partners and the governance bodies makes the project resilient to the actual situation.

[17] The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	**Satisfactory**	**Satisfactory**	Despite a slow beginning, the Project Implementation Unit succeeded in speeding up the pace in 2019. Notable project achievements are the creation of a CSL platform, including a repository, and the project buy-in by national stakeholders (both the public and private sectors). The project team has taken advantage and shared experiences with other CSL FAO-GEF projects in the region, which is commendable as example of how global public goods can be generated and disseminated with GEF co-funding. As well, the project team has adopted a gender mainstreaming approach in a traditionally male-dominated sector (i.e. livestock production). The project delivery in financial terms is expected to accelerate after the COVID-19 emergency, in late 2020 and early 2021.

5. Risks

Environmental and Social Safeguards (Under the responsibility of the LTO)

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	**Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid[18].** If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Moderate risk	Risk classification is still valid.

Please make sure that the below risk table include also Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans.

Risk ratings

RISK TABLE
*The following table summarizes risks identified in the **Project Document** and reflects also **any new risks** identified in the course of project implementation. The Notes column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, **as relevant**.*

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

	Risk	Risk rating[19]	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions[20]	Notes from the Project Task Force
1	**Climate Risk:** Extreme weather events related to climate change and climate variability: 45% of the Northern and Eastern territory of the Yuna Camú basin is in a zone of moderate risk with respect to hurricanes and tropical storms	High	Design a monitoring system that can also be used as a basis for a basin-wide flood forecasting system, including the risk assessment of landslides.	Progress has been made in the documentation and review of studies carried out in the area as inputs for the system to be designed. In addition, with the Baseline study that is currently being carried out with producer and producer organizations in the Yuna basin, information regarding climate vulnerability will be gathered, as inputs for the system to be proposed. Two Programs has been designed to train producers and extension agents in the Yuna basin, including training on Climate Risk Management, addressing measures to improve resilience at the farm and community level. 275 producers (15% women) from the Yuna basin were trained on climate change and the options to consider to adapt and mitigate its impacts from livestock.	

[19] GEF Risk ratings: Low, Medium, Substantial or High

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

2	**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	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, 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 will be training and offering technical assistance to producers to implement these good practices.	A precipitation reduction in the Yuna-Camu basin occurred in the spring and summer of 2019, affecting the dairy production.

3	**Environmental risk:** Temperature increase and rainfall reduction create propitious conditions for the increase of forest fires.	Medium	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 FAO project 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 has started 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	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.	Progress has been made in the documentation and review of studies carried out in the area as inputs for the system to be designed. In addition, with the Baseline study that is currently being carried out with producer and producer organizations in the Yuna basin, information regarding climate vulnerability will be gathered, as inputs for the system to be proposed. A tree-raising program for livestock farms has been started to improve tree cover in the Yuna basin. The program promotes the planting of tree species with the potential to establish a containment barrier against flooding in vulnerable areas.	
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			

6	**Social risk**: Lack of farmers' interest and motivation to participate in the project.	High	Participating producers with a genuine interest and motivation will be 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 will implement 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.	This risk has been considered to change from High to Medium because beneficiaries have shown interest and have supported project activities.
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.	High	Most stakeholders and potential producers have participated in the project preparation phase and have endorsed the project's approach. During project year 1, all key stakeholders from the agricultural sector of the Yuna river basin will be properly identified and included. A value chain approach will be applied. As well, these stakeholders will be 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.	This risk has been considered to change from High to Medium because stakeholders have shown interest and are engaged in this process.

8	**Institutional risk:** Low technical capacity of experts and institutions at national and local levels may slow the project progress down.	Low	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.	The lack of nominations of proposals with the required professional profiles, especially for the Coordination of the CSL Strategy and the MRV System, has meant extending the calls for published vacancies more than expected.
9	**Institutional risk:** Institutional changes due to national elections in 2020 could slow the progress of the project.	Low	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 will develop a plan to brief and update the new government on the project.	The change of government will take place in August 2020. The project team will focus on executing field tasks or other actions that do not require the direct involvement of the executing entities.

10	**Health risk**: Epidemic of animal diseases in the project area	Low	Project sites will be selected in different agro-ecological zones, to ensure that at least a good proportion of farmers can introduce and test technologies and practices, even if an epidemic is experienced in an area.	The project has developed a methodology for selecting pilot farms, and as part of the criteria that must be met to select farms, 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	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, that farmers' rights to PGRFA and over associated traditional knowledge are	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 will be 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.	

			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	Low	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. - Purchased of protection materials for producers, milk collection centres and extension agents in the project area.	The epidemic has affected the bovine sector supply chain, reducing producers' incomes.

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

FY2019 rating	FY2020 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2020 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Medium	Medium	Up to this point, most of the risks identified are unchanged and mitigation actions have been taken. It is important to note that the institutional risk associated with the change of government has been included, and therefore the representatives in the government regional offices and technical personnel will be replaced, which may represent some delays in the implementation of the project. The coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic and its global and local reach constitutes an additional risk factor with the potential to impact the planning and implementation of activities over time. This will affect the implementation schedule, which will require strategies to adapt project implementation to new reality.

6. Adjustments to Project Strategy

Please report any adjustments made to the project strategy, as reflected in the results matrix, in the past 12 months[21]

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

Adjustments to Project Time Frame

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

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project extension	Original NTE: September 30, 2021 Revised NTE: November 30, 2021 Justification: A new NTE was submitted because the project activities initiated on December 1, 2018. The EOD date was adjusted in FPMIS to reflect the real start date, and considering the project duration of 36 months, the NTE date was adjusted.

[21] Minor adjustments to project outputs can be made during project inception. Significant adjustments can be made only after a mid-term review/evaluation or supervision missions. The changes need to be discussed with the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, then approved by the whole Project Task Force and endorsed by the Project Steering Committee.

7. Gender Mainstreaming

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

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

During the design phase of the Project, a socio-economic analysis was carried out that established the need to analyze the role of women. A study is under development on roles and functions that women play in the cattle value chain in the Yuna basin. This study includes women's access to productive assets (assets, agricultural and financial services) and the capacity for action and power of women. The study will also assess institutional capacities to mainstream gender perspective, identify relevant key entities that may contribute to incorporate the gender perspective in the project, and recommendations and proposals for actions to promote the empowerment of women in the cattle value chain. The study results will inform project implementation and strengthen the mainstreaming of gender perspective in project activities.

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.

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

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

Does the project staff have gender expertise?

In the Project Coordination Unit, most of the people have basic to advanced training on a gender approach in the implementation of development projects. In May 2020, a Gender Specialist was hired to support the project. Likewise, FAO staff have been supporting, from the project design phase to implementation, ensuring that actions are developed considering gender perspective.

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

- closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;	- The Project takes into account the role of women in livestock production. This valorization is mainstreamed in all the actions of the project.
- improving women's participation and decision making; and or	- 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.
- generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	- This Project implements actions to facilitate women's participation in training and income generating activities. The project prioritizes and promotes the participation of women as

		beneficiaries for pilot farms (40% of the selected pilot farms are managed by women).

8. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

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

Non applicable

9. Stakeholders Engagement

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

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

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

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Stakeholder engagement event	Targeted stakeholders	Progress	Challenges	Outcomes
Inception Workshop (3rd month after first disbursement)	Technical officials from Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, CONALECHE, DIGEGA, IDIAF, FEGACIBAO, and Banco Agricola. FEGACIBAO will participate on behalf of producers'	Inception Workshop took place on April 23 and 24 2019, with the participations of representatives of all institutions.	The start date of the Project was effectively in December 2018. The start-up workshop was held in April 2019, having only part of the coordination team.	The results and the project work plan for the year 2019 were reviewed. Likewise, the roles and institutional arrangements for implementation; Possible spaces

	associations working in the Yuna Basin.			to establish synergies with other initiatives in execution were identified; In addition, the M&E and Communication plans were reviewed.
Mid-term workshop (Month 21)	Technical officials from Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, CONALECHE, DIGEGA, IDIAF, FEGACIBAO, and Banco Agricola. Local producers			
Final Workshop (3 months before project closure)	Project co-executing partners. Technical officials from Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, CONALECHE, DIGEGA, IDIAF, FEGACIBAO, and Banco Agricola.			

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

Currently, the project is made up of a partner (CONALECHE) that represents the dairy chain and works with public and private sector resources, specifically from milk processing industries and companies. In addition, actions are coordinated to integrate the dairy and meat industries, as well as organizations from the financial sector within the framework of the design of the Strategy to promote the CSL approach at the national level. A meeting of the Project Coordination Unit with the National Association of Beef Cattle Producers (ASOCARNE) was held in order to exchange information on the project, learn about the structure of this association and assess the potential of being a beneficiary of the project. This association brings together the main producers and is a main marketing organization of beef in the country.

10. Knowledge Management Activities

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

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

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

  The project has developed a digital platform to share knowledge about CSLM in the Dominican Republic. It contains sections for publications (news, events, documentation, technical thematic topics and multimedia), a section for the GANACLIMA-RD project (documents, activities, training, intervention area, project documents and and virtual library for MRV); and a contact section. The Portal can be view in English and Spanish.

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

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

  The following activities have been implemented in this period:
  - Distribution of project brochure among project partners and related parties (+500 copies);
  - Participation in radio and television programs (3) to promote the CSL approach and communicate the main advances of the project https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0f8_j1yYmsc
  - An article about CLSM published in the institutional magazine of CONALECHE (No. 7, 2019);
  - Participation in the National Agricultural Fair 2019 (https://unfao-my.sharepoint.com/:i:/g/personal/clara_fernandeztejada_fao_org/EYbSsDGw1a5JkMAh-fouFE8BdEXqSLiTovvIOwxF_BM37g?e=NjiIbS);
  - Dissemination of a press release to the media (written and digital) on the start of the training program for extension agents in the livestock sector in the Yuna river basin (November 2019);
  - Twitter account creation to disseminate information related to the implementation and promotion of the CSL approach: GANACLIMARD (January 2020);
  - Dissemination of a press release to the media (written and digital) on climate-smart livestock farming (February 2020);
  - Information on the CSLM approach, the project actions and other information has been disseminated through the virtual platform;
  - Tweets through the accounts of FAO Dominicana and GANACLIMARD about the project activities and remarking special days related to project theme;
  - An article on the progress of the project published in the CONALECHE Magazine (No. 9, 2020); Publicacion Revista CONALECHE NO. 9 2020
  - Posters and banners of the project components on the approach of CLSM elaborated.
  - The first newsletter documenting progress of the project has been published. Boletin GANACLIMA-RD Enero-Feb 2020

- **Please share a human interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected global environmental**

benefits. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.

- A milk producer benefiting from the project has participated by sharing her work experience around the COVID-19 pandemic. This contribution was incorporated as part of a video that the FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (RLC) has produced and disseminated in the framework of Labor Day during the quarantine of COVID-19. https://twitter.com/FAOAmericas/status/1256331850735181825?s=08

- **Please provide links to publications, leaflets, video materials, related website, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.**

- Publications:

  - GANACLIMARD – Twitter
  - La ganadería puede ser climáticamente inteligente
  - Inician programa capacitación para extensionistas ganaderos en cuenca del Yuna
  - Inicia proyecto para promover prácticas climáticamente inteligente en sector ganadero
  - Dia Mundial del Suelo
  - Publicacion Revista CONALECHE NO. 9 2020
  - Publicacion Revista CONALECHE NO. 7 2019
  - Twit Dia Mundial del Medio Ambiente 2020
  - Twit Dia Mundial de la Leche 2020
  - Twit Plataforma de Conocimientos GCI 2020
  - Twit Dia de Lucha contra la Desertificacion y Sequia 2020 (1)
  - Twit Dia de Lucha contra la Desertificacion y Sequia 2020 (2)
  - Twit Dia de Lucha contra la Desertificacion y Sequia 2020 (3)
  -

- Posters
  - Enfoque de GCI GANACLIMA RD
  - Objetivos y componentes GANACLIMARD
- Banner
  - PROYECTO GANACLIMARD

- Leaflet:
  - Brochure Proyecto GANACLIMA RD

- Website: http://www.ganaderiayclimard.do/ganaclima

- Knowledge Platform: www.ganaderiayclimard.do

  Newsletter:
  Boletin GANACLIMA-RD Enero-Feb 2020

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

  - Rosa Borg
    Communication Specialist
    Rosa.Borg@fao.org

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

11. Innovative Approaches

Please provide a brief description of an innovative[22] approach in the project / programme, describe the type (e.g. technological, financial, institutional, policy, business model) and explain why it stands out as an innovation.

The project focuses on contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions generated by bovine livestock production, through the implementation of good practice models to improve the adaptation to climate change, productivity and profitability of livestock farms in the Dominican Republic. This objective is part of the FAO's Climate Smart Agriculture approach, which is a novel topic in the country. Currently, the project is developing a livestock management approach that reduces emissions, which for the productive sector has not been relevant until a few years ago. The reduction of the precipitations and more extensive periods of droughts, have caused the livestock sector to look for alternative solutions that allow the sector to adapt to the changing conditions while reducing its emissions.

Likewise, the project will support the development of innovative financial mechanisms for initiatives framed within the climate-smart livestock management approach. Also, business models and differentiated products that allow the sector to take advantage of market niches and improve the incomes of cattle producers.

The good livestock practices promoted by the project also correspond to innovative themes, which will be shared and replicated in the different areas of intervention of the project, adapting them to the climate and soil conditions.

The strategy to strengthen capacities at the level of producers and extension technicians is aimed at promoting non-traditional aspects in the livestock sector, such as the conservation of natural resources (soil, water, forest, and biodiversity), climatic risk management, tree planting of farms, manure management, among others. This approach based on the 3 pillars of the CSLM differs from the traditional model based on productivity and profitability.

Regarding MRV, the project will develop an on-farm GHG emission monitoring system. This will be the first time that this tool will be tested and validated on cattle farms in the country, so it will serve as a basis and example for developing the system in other livestock production systems.

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

12. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing[23]	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2020	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	11,003		988,997
National Government	Ministry of Environment	In-Kind	98,550	2886		95,664
National Government	Ministry of Agriculture	In-Kind	156,460	6,295		150,165
GEF Agency	FAO	In-Kind	60,000	28,808		31,192
National Government	DIGEGA	In-Kind	95,100	21,029		74,071
National Government	Banco Agrícola	Cash	5,142,857	2,781,238		2,361,619
National Government	CONALECHE	Cash	1,256,545	1,244,070		12,475
National Government	CONALECHE	In-Kind	132,176	2,774		129,402
National Government	IDIAF	In-Kind	146,160	352		145,808
Beneficiaries	FEGACIBAO	In-Kind	53,560	1,041		52,519
		TOTAL	8,141,408	4,088,494	0	4,041,912

[23] 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 contributions have been received from the same sources established in the Project Document. The contribution of Banco Agrícola and CONALECHE corresponds to loans granted to beneficiaries in the project intervention area from January 2019 to June 2020. These loans have been partially oriented towards supporting improvements in bovine cattle farms, including good livestock practices as the improvement of pastures and facilities on livestock farms.

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. DO **Ratings definitions: Highly Satisfactory (HS -** Project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as "good practice"); **Satisfactory (S -** Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings); **Moderately Satisfactory (MS -** Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits); **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU -** Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives); **Unsatisfactory (U -** Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits); **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU -** The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

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