Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

global environment facility
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

Period covered: 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

Table of contents

1. BASIC PROJECT DATA 2
2. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) (DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE) 5
3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS (IP) 16
4. SUMMARY ON PROGRESS AND RATINGS 23
5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS (ESS) 26
6. RISKS 32
7. FOLLOW-UP ON MID-TERM REVIEW OR SUPERVISION MISSION 41
8. MINOR PROJECT AMENDMENTS 42
9. STAKEHOLDERS' ENGAGEMENT 43
10. GENDER MAINSTREAMING 51
11. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES 53
12. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES INVOLVEMENT 54
13. CO-FINANCING TABLE 55

1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Latin America and the Caribbean
Country (ies):	Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
Project Title:	BIOREACH: Biodiversity Conservation and Agroecological Land Restoration in Productive Landscapes of Trinidad and Tobago
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP /TRI/007/GFF
GEF ID:	10188
GEF Focal Area(s):	Multi-focal – Biodiversity and Land Degradation: BD 1-1, LD 1-1, LD 1-3, LD 1-4
Project Executing Partners:	1. The Environmental Management Authority (EMA) 2. The National Agricultural Marketing and Development Corporation (NAMDEVCO)
Initial project duration (years):	Four (4) Years: 01-Feb-2022 – 31-Jan-2026
Project coordinates: *This section should be completed ONLY by:* a) *Projects with 1st PIR;* *b) In case the geographic coverage of project activities has changed since last reporting period.*	Trinidad: (Capital – Port of Spain: 10.6616 , -61.5131) Tobago: (Largest City – Scarborough: 11.1869 , -60.7307) **Approximate Project Sites**: Valencia: E -61.096687; N 10.645087 Central Forest Reserve: E -61.145611; N 10.428897 Victoria/ Mayaro Forest Reserve: E -61.250346; N 10.132955 Courland Watershed, Tobago: E -60.731864; N 11.227509

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	29-July-2021
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	01-Feb-2022
Project Implementation End Date/NTE[1]:	31-Jan-2026
Revised project implementation End date (if approved) [2]	-

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	3,752,162
Total Co-financing amount (USD)[3]:	18,702,630
Total GEF grant delivery (as of June 30, 2023 (USD):	845,856
Total GEF grant actual expenditures (excluding commitments) as of June 30, 2023 (USD)[4]:	363,557

[1] As per FPMIS

[2] If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit.

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

[4] The amount should show the values included in the financial statements generated by IMIS.

Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2023[5]	1,522,658

M&E Milestones

Date of Last Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	13th April, 2023
Expected Mid-term Review date[6]:	July, 2025
Actual Mid-term review date (if already completed):	n/a
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date[7]:	***TBD***
Tracking tools (TT)/Core indicators (CI) updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	There has been some progress under Core Indicator 11 as described below. Further detail on core indicators is provided under Annex 3 at June 2023.

Core Indicator	Expected	Achieved
Core Indicator 11 - Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	Female: 2,765 Male: 2,766 Total: 5,531	Female: 169 Male: 140 Total: 309

Overall ratings

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

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	Moderate

Status

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

[5] Please refer to the Section 13 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

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

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

Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Coordinator (PC)	Asif Khan – Technical Advisor – Ministry of Planning and Development	Asif.Khan@planning.gov.tt
Budget Holder (BH)	Ms. Gillian Smith FAOR a.i. Trinidad and Tobago and Suriname	Gillian.Smith@fao.org
GEF Operational Focal Point (GEF OFP)	Mr. Hayden Romano - Managing Director Environmental Management Authority	hromano@ema.co.tt
Lead Technical Officer (LTO)	Eckelmann, Claus – Regional Forestry Officer, FAO	Claus.eckelmann@fao.org
GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO)	Campos Aguirre, Lorenzo Arturo Neila Bobb-Prescott	Lorenzo.CamposAguirre@fao.org Neila.BobbPrescott@fao.org

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

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

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

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators[8]	Baseline	Mid-term TargetMid-term Target[9]	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress[10] since project start Level (and %) at 30 June 2023	Progress rating[11]
BIOREACH: Biodiversity Conservation and Agroecological Land Restoration in Productive Landscapes of Trinidad and Tobago *Objective: To promote biodiversity conservation, restore degraded lands, and*	**Component 1: Biodiversity-Supportive Land Use Planning**						
	Outcome 1.1: Biodiversity-sensitive land use planning and participatory land management mechanisms established in productive landscapes	Number of participatory land use management mechanisms established Percentage of women members of land use management mechanisms	Land Settlement Agency has done land use plans for the Valencia area in adjacent communities. National Quarries are doing quarry rehabilitation works on seven acres at Valencia, through a complementary GEF project. Oil exploration plans with requisite approvals planned in area north of Trinity Hills.	2 land use management mechanisms established At least 20% of members of land use mechanisms are women	4 land use management mechanisms established At least 40% of members of land use mechanisms are women	5% Service Provider selected and proposal developed and approved by the Technical Sub-Committee; LOA being drafted 0%	MU

[8] This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

[9] 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.

[10] Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic co-benefits as well.

[11] Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory** (HS), **Satisfactory** (S), **Moderately Satisfactory** (MS), **Moderately Unsatisfactory** (MU), **Unsatisfactory** (U), and **Highly Unsatisfactory** (HU). Refer to Annex 1.

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

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators[8]	Baseline	Mid-term TargetMid-term Target[9]	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress[10] since project start Level (and %) at 30 June 2023	Progress rating[11]
improve livelihoods of rural communities in targeted productive landscapes.			Plymouth Adventure Estate Land Acquisition; driven by the community for improved and sustainable management of natural resources. Castara community environmental practices implemented by the community, driven by tourism. IWEco/Sustrust/IAM Project (Valencia) –A regional project which will employ/train 21 women and two men in the rehabilitation of decommissioned acreages of National Quarries lands with forest species and food crops.				
	Component 2: Forest and agricultural Landscape restoration and biodiversity protection through agroecology						
	Outcome 2.1: Land degradation decreased as degraded sites are restored and	Number of hectares of land restored Number of hectares under improved practices	Carbon Zero Initiative ongoing at various locations (working primarily with schools) on	500 hectares 400 hectares	1,400 hectares of degraded lands restored	5% Draft wildfire management plan	MU

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

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators[8]	Baseline	Mid-term TargetMid-term Target[9]	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress[10] since project start Level (and %) at 30 June 2023	Progress rating[11]
	productive capacity of agricultural landscapes is enhanced		importance of reforestation IWEco/Sustrust/IAM Project: regional project focused on rehabilitating decommissioned acreages of National Quarries Fondes Amandes Community Reforestation Project: mainly in the St. Ann's Valley; focuses on forest fire prevention, environmental education, reforestation. National Gas Company reforestation programme: selected areas, initiated along the 56-foot pipeline running from Galeota to Pt. Fortin. National Reforestation and Watershed Rehabilitation Programme, Forestry Division: nationwide programme funded from URP budget with supplementary staff from URP labour force. Broad leaf species plantation at Courland by Forestry Division, Tobago:		1,000 ha of land under improved practices	developed and training schedule Key stakeholders identified	

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

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators[8]	Baseline	Mid-term TargetMid-term Target[9]	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress[10] since project start Level (and %) at 30 June 2023	Progress rating[11]
			ongoing initiative over four acres Mason Hall reforestation: reforestation programme in Tobago Cocoa Growers Association: Rehabilitation of cocoa estates at Lure Estate in Goldsborough, Dove Cocoa Estate in Argyle Bayleaf Estate in Hope, Tobago. Project model can be used as a guidance to implement priority areas Corbin Local Wildlife Park: breeding of local wildlife and releasing them back into the wild (Private enterprise)				
	Outcome 2.2: Restoration of habitats and ecological corridors between protected areas	Number of hectares of restored habitats	National Reforestation and Watershed Rehabilitation Programme in Trinidad and Tobago Protectors of the Environment based in the Lopinot valley carried out replanting and education exercises- one off event but may be repeated GEF-IWEco- project with aim to work with National	50 hectares	100 hectares with restored habitat	8% Key stakeholders determined; draft monitoring and capacity development plan for White-tailed Sabrewing received.	MU

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

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators[8]	Baseline	Mid-term TargetMid-term Target[9]	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress[10] since project start Level (and %) at 30 June 2023	Progress rating[11]
			Quarries in Turure to rehabilitate quarries. Sites not yet finalised. Nature Seekers reforestation project in Matura Protected Area. The Trinidad and Tobago Field Naturalists' Club (TTFNC) is planning to launch a herpetofauna conservation and education study and campaign across protected areas in Trinidad and Tobago Adopt a River Programme-a community-based approach to watershed management-has been working with communities along several rivers in both islands. Recovery plans for piping-guan and white-tailed sabrewing were developed in 2011 but not implemented.				
	Component 3: Enabling Environment For Green, Biodiversity-Friendly Value Chain Development						
	Outcome 3.1:	Percentage of producers, disaggregated by sex,	Cropper Foundation with IDB, is developing a	At least 30 per cent of farmers	At least 60 per cent of farmers	4%	MU

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

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators[8]	Baseline	Mid-term TargetMid-term Target[9]	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress[10] since project start Level (and %) at 30 June 2023	Progress rating[11]
	Emerging value chains produced sustainably to build resilience to climate change while conserving biodiversity, and supporting livelihoods	converting to sustainable practices Number of farmer field schools providing capacity training on sustainable development	voluntary certification programme for pesticide usage and microbial content, even use of child labour on the farms. Programme will be monitored by NAMDEVCO and testing will be conducted by CARIRI. Currently, Talparo Estate sustainably produces garlic, pepper, cinnamon and encourages the growth of wild tobacco and wild senna. Wild tobacco seeds are preferred food for birds in that area. Farmers in Moruga involved in production of Hill Rice, benne (Sesame Seed), and corn (Warao). The waste from rice promotes the production of additional offspring from agouti. Instead of one or two, they may be able to produce up to four. The farmers are working with The UWI, using CO2 to alter the colour of the meat to a pinker hue to better	engaged have converted to sustainable practices 4 farmer field schools are conducted	engaged have converted to sustainable practices 8 farmer field schools are conducted	Key stakeholders determined and capacities to support execution	

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

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators[8]	Baseline	Mid-term TargetMid-term Target[9]	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress[10] since project start Level (and %) at 30 June 2023	Progress rating[11]
			promote the meat for overseas markets. Tobago: Integrated farming systems have been established in Starwood, Speyside Flagstaff,Charlotteville, Bloody Bay				
	Outcome 3.2: Enabling environment for green, biodiversity-friendly value chain development	Number of small producers, (disaggregated by sex) selling to new and larger markets Percentage of producers whose income has increased through sustainable production	Existing markets: Las Hermanas Estate, Santa Cruz; Wa Samaki, Freeport; Toco Foundation	100 small producers; 50 per cent of which are women At least 10% of producers have experienced an increase in income; half of which are women	At least 200 small producers; 50 per cent of which are women At least 20%; half of which are women	8% Key stakeholders and markets identified. Proposal received and approved for public-private sector partnerships; LOA been drafted	MU
	Outcome 3.3: Green value chains policy informs national level agricultural development	Number of roadmaps produced outlining green value chains policy	No existing agricultural policy addresses agroecological considerations and gender dimensions	0 Roadmap produced outlining a green value chain policy	1 Roadmap produced outlining a green value chain policy	5% Service provider selected for development of green value chain policy, proposal received and approved and LOA being drafted	MU
	Component 4: Knowledge Management and Monitoring						

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

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators[8]	Baseline	Mid-term TargetMid-term Target[9]	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress[10] since project start Level (and %) at 30 June 2023	Progress rating[11]
	Outcome 4.1: Improved knowledge management on biodiversity and land degradation issues	Number of knowledge materials produced for appropriate audiences (government ministries, CBOs, local communities) Number of public awareness campaigns on improved land use Number of curriculums produced for Lead Farmer Training Programme	None for this project	At least 4 knowledge materials produced for appropriate audiences At least 2 public awareness campaigns on improved land use 1 curriculum produced for Lead Farmer Training Programme	At least 8 knowledge materials produced for appropriate audiences At least 4 public awareness campaigns on improved land use 1 curriculum produced for Lead Farmer Training Programme	50%	MS
	Outcome 4.2: Ongoing monitoring feeds into adaptive project management	Number of instances where monitoring promotes adaptive management (e.g., adjustment in budget, project priorities, changes in messaging to resonate with audiences)	None for this project	2 instances where monitoring promotes adaptive management	4 instances where monitoring promotes adaptive management	1	MU

Measures taken to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings on Section 2

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
Outcome 1.1: Biodiversity-sensitive land use planning and participatory land management mechanisms established in productive landscapes	LOA to Service Provider to execute the outcome is being developed. Once the LOA is in place, the subsequent execution of the outputs and activities will proceed. During design, sites and approach was determined and then subsequently approved by the Technical Sub-Committee	FAO	Next quarter (July-Sept, 2023)
Outcome 2.1: Land degradation decreased as degraded sites are restored and productive capacity of agricultural landscapes is enhanced	The Executing Entities only received their first tranche of funding in April and May of 2023. Therefore, execution of the outputs and activities could not begin. In the interim however, the entities worked with stakeholders to determine sites, technical aspects and partners to undertake the activities. As funds have now been received, execution of the activities can proceed on schedule. However, preliminary costing for restoration as determined by the Forestry Division was approximated to $500 per Hectare. With a sum allocated under the project of $200,000.00 would equate to 400 hectares restored (target under project is 1,500 Ha). Cost per hectare is in some cases higher that the figures proposed in the PPG phase. This is due to the fact that the labour was to be undertaken by the community reforestation programme which at the time was under the remit of the Forestry Division and would have counted as co-financing support. However, since inception management of the programme has shifted to another agency and labour may have to be sourced directly from the communities or the open market which is higher. Therefore, additional strategies are being explored. Additionally, during the PPG phase of the project, the main community reforestation programme that were identified to undertake the restoration activities has been removed from under the oversight and management of the Forestry Division, Ministry of Agriculture to another Agency; therefore, the feasibility of the intended approach is unclear but the PMU and executing partners are working on a strategy.	EMA and NAMDEVCO	Jul – Dec, 2023

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
Outcome 2.2: Restoration of habitats and ecological corridors between protected areas	The Executing Entities only received their first tranche of funding in April and May of 2023. Therefore, execution of the outputs and activities could not begin. In the interim however, the entities worked with stakeholders to determine sites, technical aspects and partners to undertake the activities. The Forestry Division will provide the technical advice and support as well as supply of planting materials while communities will be directly engaged to undertake the planting/ tending activities. The Tobago House of Assembly has submitted a proposal for monitoring and capacity development for its Department of Natural Resources and Forestry and tour guides involved in monitoring of the White-tailed Sabrewing. As funds have now been received, execution of the activities can proceed on schedule. LOA to be completed with Service Provider to undertake the baseline biodiversity surveillance in the areas before interventions are implemented.	EMA FAO	Jul 2023 – Jun, 2024 Next quarter (July-Sept, 2023)
Outcome 3.1: Emerging value chains produced sustainably to build resilience to climate change while conserving biodiversity, and supporting livelihoods	The Executing Entities only received their first tranche of funding in April and May of 2023. Therefore, execution of the outputs and activities could not begin. In the interim however, the entities worked with stakeholders to determine sites, technical aspects and partners to undertake the activities .The Cocoa Development Company Limited of Trinidad and Tobago along with the Cocoa Research Centre have developed and submitted proposals for development of the Cocoa green value chain. A farmer sub group has been formed for both Trinidad and Tobago which includes the major farming associations; they are actively engaging with their associations to identify interested farmers and sites. As funds have now been received, execution of the activities can proceed on schedule.	NAMDEVCO	Jul 2023 – Jun, 2024
Outcome 3.2: Enabling environment for green, biodiversity-friendly value chain development	The Executing Entities only received their first tranche of funding in April and May of 2023. Therefore, execution of the outputs and activities could not begin. In the interim however, the entities worked with stakeholders to determine sites, technical aspects and partners to undertake the activities. The NAMDEVCO will utilise its robust network of markets, farmers and sellers to implement the activities.	NAMDEVCO	Jul 2023 – Jun, 2024

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
	As funds have now been received, execution of the activities can proceed on schedule. LOA to be completed with Service Provider to undertake the development of the public-private sector partnerships which is aimed at increasing the consumption of agroecologically produced commodities	FAO	Next quarter (July-Sept, 2023)
Outcome 3.3: Green value chains policy informs national level agricultural development	The Executing Entities only received their first tranche of funding in April and May of 2023. Therefore, execution of the outputs and activities could not begin. In the interim however, the entities worked with stakeholders to determine sites, technical aspects and partners to undertake the activities. The Cropper Foundation has been selected as the Service Provider to develop the green value chain policy and a proposal has been developed and was approved by the Technical Sub-Committee. Submitted to the FAO for execution of an LOA in year 2 and 3.	NAMDEVCO	2024 and 2025
Outcome 4.1: Improved knowledge management on biodiversity and land degradation issues	The Executing Entities only received their first tranche of funding in April and May of 2023. Therefore, execution of the outputs and activities could not begin. In the interim however, the entities worked with stakeholders to determine sites, technical aspects and partners to undertake the activities. Outcome is proposed for year 2 and 3.	EMA	2024 and 2025
Outcome 4.2: Ongoing monitoring feeds into adaptive project management	The Executing Entities only received their first tranche of funding in April and May of 2023. Therefore, execution of the outputs and activities could not begin. In the interim however, the entities worked with stakeholders to determine sites, technical aspects and partners to undertake the activities. Gender Specialist to support with execution soon to be appointed. The Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist has been engaged and has conducted one training and one baseline monitoring exercise of the executing partners. The development of the PPR (Jan to Jun 2023) and this PIR will go towards the first monitoring exercise.	EMA/ PMU	Continuous Next quarter (July-Sept, 2023)

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

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

Outcomes and Outputs[12]	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements[13] (please DO NOT repeat results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance[14] in delivering outputs
Outcome 1.1				
Output 1.1.1 - Land use plans identifying high value conservation areas, productive terrestrial landscapes in buffer zones, and climate change resilience measures, are developed and validated	Completion of Land use plans with clear strategies for management of vulnerable resources/sites Percentage of Community Stakeholders engaged who validate land use plans Land use plans include gender considerations	Initiate community mapping exercises, gathering of data to obtain land uses, delineate through participatory process land uses and high conservation areas, identify how current land use and projected land use will impact women and vulnerable communities	Service provider selected and proposal developed which will guide execution of the output. Project sites and community groups along with key stakeholders have been identified and engagement via consultations have also been initiated. These stakeholders will guide development of the land use plans	Letter of Agreement to enable entity to undertake the Participatory Land Use Planning in Trinidad and Tobago is outstanding, therefore activities and outputs not achieved.
Output 1.1.2 - Multi-stakeholder committees are established in four ecologically vulnerable areas	Multi-stakeholder committees exist, with adequate representation from various interest groups	Identifying key stakeholders with interest in area; Convening stakeholders through participatory process and conducting community consultation	Key stakeholders with interest in the areas identified Participatory process not yet started but the approach has been determined and the stakeholders who will comprise the multistakeholder committees.	Letter of Agreement to enable entity to undertake the Participatory Land Use Planning in Trinidad and Tobago is outstanding, therefore activities and outputs not achieved.

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

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

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

Outcome 2.1				
Output 2.1.1 - Diversified, integrated agroforestry production systems upscaled in 750 hectares of degraded lands	Number of hectares of agroforestry on degraded lands	Identifying plots of land where diverse agroforestry can take place; Identifying farmers interested in expanding diverse agroforestry or rehabilitating plantations	Discussions triggered with Ministry, farmer groups and other key stakeholders towards identifying plots and interested farmers where the agroforestry and other production systems will be implemented/upscaled.	Funding received by executing partner – NAMDEVCO in May 2023. Therefore, limited execution has started.
Output 2.1.2 - Agroecological and climate-smart best practices disseminated through farmer field schools, model farms and capacities of extension services are improved	Number of farmer field schools	Identify model farms and practices to be carried out; establish work arrangements with farmers	Identification process of farmers and farms initiated but not completed; A criteria is being developed by the NAMDEVCO to ensure a transparent and equitable approach is utilized, this is being guided by the Ministry as well as the farming representative sub group. Contract/ work arrangements not yet finalized.	Funding received by executing partner – NAMDEVCO in May, 2023. Therefore limited execution has started.
Output 2.1.3 - Degraded forests restored and an integrated wildfire management system developed	Establishment of Integrated wildfire management system Number of hectares of forest and forest land restored	Working with the Forestry Division (FD) at rehabilitating forests previously managed under the open range block system in selected forest reserves; Providing capacity building to monitor, prevent, detect and suppress uncontrolled wildland fires	Development of the wildfire management system has started with a draft plan developed Capacity development activities started with 40 Forest officers trained in integrated wildfire management during June 2023 in both Trinidad and Tobago. Plan for management of the degraded forests under open range block system was developed in April, 2023 with the Forestry Division; site of 20	Funding received by executing partner – EMA in April, 2023. Therefore limited execution has started. However, progress of activities with the Forestry Division are satisfactory.

			Hectares in the Catshill reserve also identified for the intervention. This has been approved by the LTO and the EMA as the executing agency	
Output 2.1.4 - Pest management plan established for three sites	Completion of Pest management plan for three sites	Supporting ongoing research initiatives; Conducting phased rehabilitation of pest infected plantations, with agroforestry approach; Increasing the vigilance, surveillance and education activities against the frosty pod disease of cocoa	Concept for two pest management plans received – Coconut plantations in eastern Trinidad and Cocoa plantations in Central Trinidad & Tobago currently under review by the NAMDEVCO and the Technical Sub-Committee; expected to be completed by July, 2023.	Funding received by executing partner – NAMDEVCO in May, 2023. Therefore limited execution has started.
Outcome 2.2				
Output 2.2.1: Biodiversity data is collected in corridors between PAs	New biodiversity-related data are collected from the corridors between PAs	Identifying appropriate biodiversity data collection method as well as which values will be measured; Conduct ground truthing mission; determining what species exist in the site; Using a citizen science approach to data collection with communities	Methods and sites have been identified with the submission of a proposal that outlines a preliminary literature review, standard methods, expertise required, sampling schedule and recommendations based on the data. This baseline data will then determine the intervention strategies, following which another surveillance exercise will be conducted in year 4 of the project to determine success of said interventions. Proposal still to be approved by the Technical Sub-Committee which is scheduled for July, 2023.	LOA with potential Service Provider not yet executed.
Output 2.2.2: Riparian forest established with native	Number of hectares forested	Kilgwyn Wetland in Tobago; Rehabilitate freshwater marshes	Forestry Division and stakeholders have advised restoration at other sites be	Funding received by executing partner – EMA in April, 2023.

species in riverbanks between PAs (15 kilometres) Target 100 hectares of degraded forested lands	Number of persons from the area employed in project activities		pursued as the sites initially suggested are no longer feasible. This was based on site visits conducted in April and June of 2023. Discussions are ongoing towards identifying other sites with other stakeholders such as the Tobago House of Assembly and CBO's from various areas.	Therefore limited execution has started. Activities however are proposed for the 2nd and 3rd year of the project
Output 2.2.3: Recovery plans for significant species (e.g., piping-guan, white-tailed sabrewing hummingbird) in productive landscapes are implemented	Number of recovery plans implemented in targeted productive landscapes	Review of existing species management plans completed and priority areas determined	In progress with one monitoring and recovery plan completed and priority activities identified for implementation. Awaiting the formulation of the EMA's Management Advisory Committee to reassess the existing management plans	Funding received by executing partner – EMA in April, 2023. Therefore limited execution has started.
Outcome 3.1				
Output 3.1.1 - Agroecological practices are implemented along five priority green value chains	Types of agroecological practices implemented along five priority, sustainable, value chains	Conduct baseline soil analysis as key indicator of resilience; Document baseline production and marketing systems and quantify farm productivity levels	No achievements to date	Funding received by executing partner – NAMDEVCO in May, 2023. Therefore limited execution has started.
Output 3.1.2 - 30 lead farmers are trained on sustainable land management and agroecological principles using a standardized curriculum for lead farmer training	Number of farmers trained on sustainable land management (disaggregated by sex) Percentage of farmers who indicate their knowledge increased as a result of training Number of farmers trained by the initial round of Lead Farmers	Develop a standardised agroecology curriculum for Lead Farmer Training Programme; Select key training institution and agree on the curriculum; Develop training material prior to start of the Lead Farmer Training Programme; Select candidates to be trained as "lead farmers" and agree on terms of participation in the programme	Draft curriculum revised based on the preliminary curriculum which was developed in the PPG stage by the NAMDEVCO and Ministry. Discussions ongoing with possible partners to undertake the training. Framework in development for selection of possible lead farmers	Funding received by executing partner – NAMDEVCO in May, 2023. Therefore limited execution has started.

Output 3.1.3: 20 farmer field schools on agroecology including integrated pest management, soil fertility, production focusing on diversification are conducted using a standardized curriculum for Lead Farmer Training Programme, developed under this project	Number of farmer field schools on agroecology including integrated pest management, soil fertility, production focusing on diversification are conducted using a standardized curriculum for Lead Farmer Training Programme	Training of trainers builds capacity of extension services to conduct their own field schools	Key institutions identified for 'train the trainer' approach to the lead farmer training. The Ministry of Agriculture, through its Education, Training and Information Services Division will be the first set of trainers to train. Selection will be based on recommendations from the Ministry. The intention is to have the Ministry integrate and continue the training in their programmes of work.	Funding received by executing partner – NAMDEVCO in May, 2023. Therefore limited execution has started.
Outcome 3.2				
Output 3.2.1: Marketing strategies and business plans are developed to increase biodiversity-friendly products in markets	Percentage of producers engaged developing business plans/strategies to increase biodiversity products in the markets (disaggregated by sex)	Business planning support provided to interested farmers or farming households; Provide training on GAP (good agricultural practices) certification guidelines	163 farmers trained in GAP practices over the period thus far during the first two weeks of June, 2023.	Funding received by executing partner – NAMDEVCO in May, 2023. Therefore limited execution has started. However the Corporation has instituted the GAP training to various stakeholders.
Output 3.2.2: A minimum of three public-private sector partnerships are established to increase consumption of agroecologically produced products	Number of public-private sector partnerships are established to increase consumption of agroecologically produced products	Identifying viable public-private sector partnerships; Agreeing on key terms with businesses with an emphasis on sustainability via self-financing post project.	LOA to Service Provider to facilitate execution of output not yet finalized, however in development of the proposal partnerships have been suggested	LOA note yet executed with Service provider
Output 3.2.3: Upscaling of ecotourism/	Number of ecotourism/agrotourism	Identifying potential ecotourism or agrotourism opportunities in each of the established clusters	No achievements	Awaiting recruitment of the Tobago Technical Advisor to pursue the output as much of

agritourism operators in four ecologically vulnerable areas	operators upscaled, disaggregated by sex	and/or developing tourism opportunities in agricultural areas and estates		the tourism based activities are proposed for Tobago. Most of the output is also proposed for year 2 and 3 of the project.
Outcome 3.3				
Output 3.3.1: Agricultural policy informs national work of state agencies to actively mainstream agroecology in Trinidad and Tobago thereby increasing the supply of locally produced foods	Number of agricultural policies including agroecological considerations and gender dimensions developed	None	No achievements	Output proposed to begin in 2nd year of the project
Outcome 4.1				
Output 4.1.1: Knowledge products produced and disseminated by partner institutions	Number of knowledge products produced and disseminated by partner institutions	Produce land degradation maps; Generate best practices in combating land degradation	2 Project brochures (knowledge management products) developed and shared with stakeholders via workshops, public displays, stakeholder meetings. Materials include a one page flyer which presents an overview of the project and seeks to engage interested parties and another on 'Agroecology 101' that explains the objectives and approach of agroecology.	Most of the activities are proposed for year 2 and beyond
Output 4.1.2: A communication strategy is developed to ensure project stakeholders are duly	Development and implementation of communications strategy completed	Developing a project communication strategy at inception and revising it annually to ensure that it is updated and	No achievements	Engagement of the Communications Specialist that will be tasked with developing the communication strategy is ongoing

informed on progress and benefit from knowledge gathered		takes into account project progress		
Outcome 4.2				
Output 4.2.1: Project results and gender balance monitored annually	Revised Results Framework developed and adopted; Revised Gender and Youth Action Plan developed and integrated in the project; Number of monitoring exercises conducted with clear findings.	Collecting baseline socioeconomic data disaggregated by sex and age;	Revised results framework has been developed and adopted along with draft gender and youth plan; first M&E training and monitoring exercise conducted in May-June, 2023.	Gender specialist to be engaged who will then completed and implement the plan.

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcomes of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR (max 400 words)
The reporting period covers the first year of the Project which was submitted and approved while the country and much of the world was facing the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent restrictions and lockdown measures. As such, the Project only entered into inception phase in February, 2022 with the LOA to the EMA for facilitation of the inception phase of the project. This enabled the Authority to initiate recruitment of the Project Management Unit, call for the formulation of the Steering Committees and begin development of the necessary inception reports. The Inception workshops were held, but this was delayed as the Government did not wish to host the workshops when there were still restrictions on in-person gathering. It was felt that a virtual inception would have been disadvantageous to certain groups such as farmers. Also, necessary for execution of the project was the execution of the OPIM agreements with the executing parties which is new to the country partners. Therefore, significant efforts had to be made drafting and outlining the obligations and roles. Added to this, disbursement of funds to the agencies to begin full was only received in April and May 2023. In the short time since execution, the project has been able to develop, train and implement its M&E plan. On the project execution side, the engagement and facilitation of a fact-finding mission by the Fire Management Specialist occurred in June 2023. A draft proposal for the development of the integrated wildfire management system and training schedule has been created via a participatory approach. Also, the NAMDEVCO under Component 3 of the project has been able to provide training on GAP certification guidelines to 163 youths in June 2023. The Organization is developing proposals for outputs where execution support will be done via LOA's. Component 1 of the project shall be implemented via a large-scale LOA. The formal reconfirmation of the selected Service provider (CANARI) took more than a year but is now concluded and the LOA with CANARI is ready to be signed. Generally, this process is lengthy and has resulted in delays to executing these activities, but the Organization is working closely with them to develop their capacities. There are some other issues brought about by administrative changes which has unfortunately resulted in delays and potential changes in the execution approach.

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

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	FY2023 Development Objective rating[15]	FY2023 Implementation Progress rating[16]	Comments/reasons[17] justifying the ratings for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	**MU**	**MU**	While project execution is behind on the work plan for the reasons outlined above; it is expected to achieve its objectives with a full four (4) years of execution. It should be mention that the project's timeline had not accounted for the inception phases and critically the development of the OPIM and LOA agreements which have taken significant time (1 year); added to this was the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic. The OPIM approach is also a challenge to execution of the project. Not only in the time taken to execute, but due to the fact that the overarching, coordinating Project Management Unit is funded and hired by the executing agencies. This therefore required funding to be received by the executing entities before the PMU could have been engaged and begin the critical inception steps before execution. Perhaps funding can be allocated to the implementing agency for recruiting the PMU with local expertise. Given the delays, it is expected that at least a one-year extension will be required.
Budget Holder	**MS**	**MS**	Although the project is somewhat delayed in execution, the plans for accelerating implementation will make a difference. The recruitment of the Project Coordinator will be extremely helpful in this regard.
GEF Operational Focal Point[18]	**MS**	**MS**	The project is delayed in execution due to several factors. One of the main delays was the submission of the OPIM to the Executing Agencies. The OPIM was a new arrangement for the Implementing Agency (FAO-UN) and as such, the LOA was signed in the interim with the EMA (Executing Agency) to commence implementation with the establishment of the PMU and hosting of the inception workshops.

[15] **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.
[16] **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.
[17] Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence
[18] In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

			Also, following the signing of the OPIM in January 2023, the Executing Agencies finally received funds for execution of project activities in April/May 2023; this also resulted in delays in execution of project activities. However as stated above, in the interim, EMA and NAMDEVCO continued discussions with relevant stakeholders on matters such as but not limited to, development of strategies and identification of sites for restoration.
Lead Technical Officer[19]	**MS**	**MS**	The project is behind schedule and this is due to a late start and setting up the OPIM execution modality. It was a good decision of using the mechanism of an LOA to engage one of the delivery partners, contract key personal to execute the inception phase of the project . Now that the project is fully operational execution can speed up.
GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO)	**MS**	**MS**	As reported, the project is delayed in execution due in first instance to the pandemic and then to a learning curve in the administrative arrangements at country level, which have affected the implementation progress rating. Temporary solutions were implemented to push the project forward and recently the executing partners have received the corresponding disbursement of resources. It's important that the project keeps an updated workplan to incorporate changes due to national circumstances that are being reported in some outputs. Despite the delayed start and the challenges with the contractual arrangements the project is now on the way to implementing much needed action. The governance structures seem to be functioning well to guide execution.

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

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

This section is under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

Please describe the progress made to comply with the approved ESM plan. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Please indicate if new risks have emerged during this FY.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
Project will be implemented on the boundaries of a legally Protected Area or its buffer zone	The project is purposefully being performed outside of any Protected Areas (Ramsar sites and locally defined – Environmentally Sensitive Areas), and are targeted towards the activities in the corridors between PA's. These sites of project interventions are already heavily modified by human activity and the Project's objectives are to conserve, regenerate and teach best practices all through a highly participatory manner. By bettering practices in these areas, the resilience of the protected areas will be improved.	Selected sites are not within protected areas, but in the corridor areas surrounding them. Stakeholder outreach and education is ongoing in these and surrounding areas.	Activities and interventions to be executed in these corridor areas	Executing Entities – EMA and NAMDEVCO
Project involves access to genetic resources for their utilization and/or access to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that is held by	The project will support farmers to combat pests and threats to biodiversity, particularly in the key value chains identified, and especially in cacao. For some of the interventions, the projects will seek guidance from local communities/indigenous groups to share strategies and best practices (e.g.	Stakeholder engagement with local communities/ indigenous groups are ongoing	Interventions to be executed Agreements to be prepared and made between farmers and	EMA and NAMDEVCO Gender and Engagement Specialist, Project Management Unit

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
indigenous local communities and/or farmers	Moruga Hill rice), to be shared with other small farmers desiring to transition to sustainable production. The demonstration groups and sites will be voluntary to ensure that they are willing participants, and that there is no imposition of the project. In some cases, in partnerships with universities and testing sites, some plant species may be studied for resilience to pests—this will be done in agreement and with interest from individual farmers. The project will also seek to disseminate local climate information to farmers and raise general awareness on climate change impacts on the agricultural landscapes and integrate climate-smart modules in the capacity building activities such as through the lead farmer training.		executing entities, ensuring that exploitation will not occur FPIC process to be designed and implemented if deemed necessary	
Project will provide seeds/planting materials for their cultivation	The project will provide seeds and planting materials for rehabilitation of degraded forests, lands, riverbanks, degraded plantations and agricultural lands, watershed. However, these will be native species and those with long usage in the country with demonstrated resilience. Biodiversity studies will be conducted to determine the baseline and document native species, this information will then be used to guide the project.	Appropriate listing of local/ native species supplied by local stakeholders. To be verified by the Technical Sub-Committee along with experts from the Research Division in the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries, CBOs and other area experts from the National Herbarium	Planting of local/ native species to be done by and under the guidance of local stakeholders Baseline biodiversity study to document project sites to be executed	EMA and NAMDEVCO
Project will supply or use modern plant biotechnology and their products	The project will support green value chain development according to sustainability guidelines established by local partners. This	Local stakeholders providing information on varieties and techniques	Listing of varieties and techniques will	EMA and NAMDEVCO

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
	may require community groups or farmers to use biotechnology, facilitated by research institutes, to strengthen the resilience of certain varieties. However, the aim of any intervention will be to support sustainable production in order to replace degrading practices. The project will further adhere to the CBD and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in the handling, transport, and use of living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse impacts on biodiversity and human health. The FAO Biosafety Resource Book will be consulted and applicable elements incorporated into the training programmes.	that are well suited and resilient. The aim of the project is to support sustainable production and methods, therefore this is being prioritized in dialogues with stakeholders. Research Division in the Ministry of Agriculture and Biodiversity Specialist are providing QC on any varieties and techniques that are to be used and will advise on their adherence to CBD and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	be submitted to the Research Division and Biodiversity Specialist before also undertaking the necessary screening.	PMU/ Ministry of Agriculture
Project will establish/manage planted forests	The project will restore degraded forests and riverbanks with resilient and native species. Biodiversity studies will be conducted to determine the baseline and document native species, this information will then be used to guide the project. The project in many areas will also support existing initiatives by the local Forestry Division and community-based reforestation groups. The wild fire management plan will also assist in further protecting and managing forest. The project is ensuring the application of good forestry practices by consulting with the local forestry department and the Regional Forestry Officer of the FAO. Support will also be available with	Reforestation plans, sites, species and techniques have been agreed upon with the local forestry department, community groups, Regional Forestry Officer – FAO and other technical expertise from the University and the Fire Management Specialist. These plans have been presented to the Technical Sub-Committee for approval.	Reforestation activities to be undertaken	EMA and NAMDEVCO FAO

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
	technical assistance in sustainable forestry management and farm planning under the project to farmers. Reforestation elements of the project will be monitored by the M&E specialist.			
Project located in or near an internationally recognized conservation area or some other nationally important habitat	The project will be in 'buffer zones' (corridors between PA's) of coastlines, forest reserves, protected areas, and wetlands. The very purpose of establishing the project in these sites is to provide protection for vulnerable natural resources, and establish the community ownership and strategies on how best to manage them. The intention is that the practices developed and enacted during the project will be reviewed and applied to other areas in the future to further preserve PA's and influence negative practices which result in biodiversity loss and land degradation.	Discussions ongoing with stakeholder inclusive of policy and enforcement agencies, communities, academic and other area experts. Plans are being developed and will seek approval/ consultations from relevant entities. The Environmental Management Authority is an executing partner which has the mandate to protect and manage some of these recognized areas. Additionally, the PMU falls under the Environmental Policy and Planning Division in the Ministry of Planning and Development, so all necessary international obligations are not just in compliance, but are communicated to the project stakeholders. Lastly, as the Forestry Division is a key partner in the project,	Activities to be executed when plans are completed and approved.	EMA and NAMDEVCO PMU Forestry Division

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
		plans being created will ensure sustainability, capacity development and integration of communities.		
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
Project can change the water quality and quantity in the project area	The restoration of riparian zones may enhance water quality. Other areas of the project focused on sustainable agriculture will entail lead farmer training through a standardized curriculum which will demonstrate proper usage of inputs and environmentally friendly alternatives, the model is via the farmer field school methods, so farmers will be able to see results. All local laws and standards will be consulted and indicators included in the projects monitoring Project will also perform soil and other testing in areas where project interventions	Consultations with enforcement and advisory agencies ongoing; methods and interventions also screened by technical experts.	Project will conduct baseline studies and environmental quality assessments. Interventions still to be executed.	EMA and NAMDEVCO
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan **at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate:**

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	**Current ESS risk classification** Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid[20]. If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Moderate	Moderate – The moderate rating is as a consequence of the project being implemented in sites surrounding (but not within) protected areas. One of the key objectives of the project is to conserve

[20] **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit (Esm-unit@fao.org) should be contacted. The project shall prepare or amend an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or other ESS instruments and management tools based on the new risk classification (please refer to page 13 https://www.fao.org/3/cb9870en/cb9870en.pdf)

	biodiversity and decrease land degradation in these corridor/ buffer areas surrounding protected areas. In so doing, the services within and surrounding protected areas will be enhanced.

Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.
The Project Management Unit received an email from the on 15th February 2023 from the Tableland Pineapple Farmers Association (TFPA) regarding the non-inclusion at a Farmer's Sub-Committee Meeting on 13th February. This meeting was convened by the PMU to meet with the main farmer organizations that the Project had not yet engaged. The listing of farmer groups was provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries but the TFPA was not listed. The TFPA were however invited to and attended workshops during the PPG phase as well as the Project Inception Workshop in October, 2022. At the Workshop, the TFPA assisted in defining project activities and priorities. Farmer representatives were invited to attend a consultation facilitated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries. As the BIOREACH project approaches the early stages of execution, the Project Team is in the process of meeting with various key stakeholders. A response was provided to the TFPA on 16th February 2023 which indicated the intent of the meeting and previous occasions where they were engaged. The project also committed to keeping them informed and engaged as the project progresses. The Farming representation group of the Technical Sub-Committee which represents the umbrella farming groups for both Trinidad and Tobago will also communicate with and seek feedback from these groups as the project is executed. The Project has an established GRM, detailed in the approved ProDoc. At Inception, the procedure was updated and can be viewed at **annex 6a.** By the criteria, the issue flagged by the TPFA was viewed and handled as a grievance and therefore triggered the procedure. As a result, the Level 1 response is for the PMU to receive, register, investigate and seek to amicable solve the issue. Consequently, the TPFA was officially written (see **annex 6b** for letter) on February 28th, 2023 informing them that the issue was being treated as a grievance, their rights to express such opinions and then for a project response which would seek a satisfactory resolution. In the letter, the proposed response and resolution was presented which indicated that the Project was continuing to meet with key stakeholders and was in the process seeking out those that it had not yet had the opportunity to engage. The TPFA was given the assurance that further engagement will take place when the specific activities focused on the pineapple production and marketing, farmer training and agro-tourism opportunities arise under the Project. A response was subsequently received, which thanked the PMU for the letter and noted the process and response. The matter was taken to be amicably resolved; the executing entities and the Project Director was kept aware of the situation and response.

6. Risks

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

	Type of risk	Risk rating[21]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	Lack of community buy-in for protecting biodiversity through agroecological practices (Socio-political)	Preintervention – High (Probability = 2, Impact) = 4 Post mitigation – Low (P=1, I=2)	Y	The project document will be developed through in-depth stakeholder consultation to ensure that needs are addressed in a way that fosters community interest. All interventions will be built on the premise of strengthening peoples' livelihoods and immediate environment thereby incentivising participation. Groups that have historically not been part of consultations will be invited to multi-stakeholder collaborations thereby giving voice and improving inclusion. A civil society partner that has proven track record in working with local communities will be contracted to execute Component 1 and create stronger acceptance and engagement in the project.	**Well advanced.** The PMU and executing entities have thoroughly engaged and consulted with stakeholders to explain the project, benefits, areas for support and possible risks. Thus far, there has been good interest and buy-in from stakeholders. The strategy which has worked well is by the project supporting ongoing and proposed activities by stakeholders which align with the objectives of the project. Furthermore, the inclusion of farming groups and CSO's in the steering committee has built confidence.	Satisfied with the measures implemented and the approach of supporting stakeholders. Risk has been managed well thus far.

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

	Type of risk	Risk rating[21]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
2	The high cost of agricultural labour and inputs prevent the recommended (Financial)	Preintervention – Moderate (P=3, I=3) Post mitigation – Low (P=1, I=Low)	Y	The project will promote value chains that require fewer external inputs (i.e., agroecology) and lower medium to long term labour inputs as a result of crop selection. Farmers will also be targeted for the Lead Farmer Training Programme that will give first-hand, practical knowledge about agroecological methods. The project will support business plan development, which will include plans to access financing. In the short term, the challenge of agricultural input will be dealt with by using the resources in the project (FFS, clusters, demonstrations) as on-farm labour to carry out pilots. This will also serve as a model of how farmers can work together on larger plantations.	**No mitigation strategies yet implemented.** As execution is thus far limited.	The approach of the project and its strategies are aimed at lowering cost of inputs given the agroecological approach. Incidentally, as a consequence of the Pandemic and other global events, the cost of inputs have increased significantly and farmers are now more than ever receptive to new approaches which will lower production cost.

	Type of risk	Risk rating[21]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
3	Political changes (Socio-political)	Preintervention – Low (P=3, I=1) Post mitigation – Low (P=1, I=Low)	Y	The project is structured that activities will continue even with changes in administration. Activities are focused very much at the community/local level and seeks to address priorities such as enhancing food production and protecting biodiversity, mitigating risks such as fires. A Project Steering Committee was established during the PPG This PSC has been a part of every phase of the PPG to maintain continuity once the project begins implementation . It is composed of both public servants and CSOs, and a range of stakeholder representatives.	Regular meetings by the Project Steering Committee have taken place. While there was a change in the political administration in Tobago, the Organization and the PMU met with and have since held regular meetings with the new personnel. It should be mentioned that the technical staff remains unchanged and those on the various committees continue to inform and seek feedback from the administrators.	There have been no significant challenges from any administrative changes. The approach of the steering committees works well. The FAO-TT also holds regular meetings with senior administrators to appraise them of projects and general developments.

4	Limited funds available to sustain project benefits (Financial, Institutional)	Preintervention – Moderate (P=3, I=2) Post mitigation – Moderate (P=3, I=2)	Y	Biodiversity conservation activities are designed to bear benefits, which will provide incentives to biodiversity and natural resource (BD/NR) managers after project closure. Project will focus on what is relevant based on determining stakeholder needs; therefore, resources will be directed to supporting and upscaling existing activities as much as possible. This ensures that endeavours where there is already support and commitment that are in line with the project objectives are pursued. Restoration/ rehabilitation and wildfire control activities are designed with strong community integration elements that will include initiatives to make the projects sustainable (e.g., setting up of plant nurseries, including tourism opportunities, allowing employees to cultivate their own crops in the project areas). Lead Farmer Training Programme also developed to continue after the project because it allows for lead farmers trained under the project to train other farmers that can provide labour on their farms while the project is ongoing. Additionally, the programme is designed around existing training modules already being taught by the MALF and academic institutions. Co-financing commitments from various agencies indicate the commitment to have the project succeed. The approach during project development has been to support	Even though project execution has thus far been limited, the approach by the partners to support initiatives of stakeholders that aligns to the project's objectives should ensure sustainability of the outcomes of the project after it ends.	The implementation focused approach and support of existing activities is promising towards ensuring sustainability beyond the project.

	Type of risk	Risk rating[21]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
				existing initiatives and scale up where necessary rather than create too many new and untested endeavours. Business plans developed will also focus on long term sustainability. Farmers and other beneficiaries will continue to benefit after the project due to the methods and activities instituted by the project. Once there is an improvement to the environment and their livelihoods (and that linkage understood), persons will continue to utilise the knowledge and techniques learnt in the project. Project executing partners should look for additional funding sources to support projects that are unlikely to be completed within this project timeframe but is still in line with the objectives.		

5	Natural hazards and climate shock (Environmental)	Preintervention – High (P=3, I=4) Post mitigation – Moderate (P=3, I=3)	Y	Agroecology and improved land management are anticipated to increase climate resilience of farming systems. Resilient species will be selected to survive periods of climate variability. Specific projects to be pursued to lower vulnerability of endemic species. Restoration of degraded landscapes, riparian zones and wetlands will strengthen natural systems' abilities to absorb the impact of hazards. Farmers and extension staff will be provided with training on how to improve water resource management and manage production during periods of climatic uncertainty. Diversification of crops will decrease the impact of natural disasters to farmers. Training for early warnings and on fire and species selection will be integrated into the fire prevention plan. Proposed business plans and technologies to focus on low investment and maintenance cost, therefore decreasing the impact of natural disasters on farmers.	**Limited project execution, therefore outputs and activities not yet in place for benefits to be derived.**	While, the project cannot decrease the probability of a natural disaster occurring, it should serve to lower its impact through the execution of its various activities which are in line with the overall objectives. Heightened biodiversity, lower levels of land degradation and the promotion of agroecological principles will have a tremendous impact on lowering the risk to natural disaster a building resilience to climate change and variability.

	Type of risk	Risk rating[21]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
6	New pests and diseases (Environmental)	Preintervention – High (P=3, I=4) Post mitigation – Low (P=2, I=2)	Y	This risk will be mitigated through crop diversity, soil rehabilitation, and the use of tested plant varieties through model and demonstration farms. Strong training and education component will focus on integrated pest management and promotion of disease resistant varieties (e.g., cocoa, coconut, etc.). Local/ indigenous knowledge of crops to be captured by the project and promoted Project will also focus on building surveillance and monitoring against pests and diseases that are not yet present.	**Limited project execution, therefore outputs and activities not yet in place for benefits to be derived**	The probability of new pest and diseases being introduced is expected to decrease once measures to increase surveillance and monitoring are implemented. Additionally, the impact is also expected to decrease through the promotion of diversity, agroecology, training, and promotion of indigenous varieties.

7	COVID-19 or similar crises delay project implementation, affect health of beneficiaries, limit areas in which the project can be implemented, limit face-to-face consultations among stakeholders, further marginalize the disenfranchised that have limited access to resources and technology	Preintervention – High (P=4, I=4) Post mitigation – High (P=4, I=4)	Y	COVID-19 threats are prevalent during the project design and can have long-lasting impacts on people's health, security, safety and economic conditions. Due to the rapid spread of the pandemic, risk mitigation procedures will be developed to address possible operational delays or pauses on an ongoing basis, to follow the latest guidance and advisories. Increased communication will be considered when consulting with local beneficiaries regarding possible impacts, and site specific protocols will be followed. Changes in the scope or timing of planned activities may be necessary through work plan adjustments. The Project Steering Committee should monitor and address significant financial constraints arising due to both exchange rate fluctuations and any delays or failures in co-financing delivery. In some cases, collaboration with smaller organizations may happen through proxy institutions that are in proximity and have access technology/communication tools that can be shared. Whatsapp and mobile phones, which many have access to, will be used for communication and exchange of information. The Project Management Unit will have to be mindful of the kind of resources that are available to beneficiary groups. The Communications Strategy should include specific considerations for communication, public awareness and	The consequences of the pandemic have been significant on the Project, which has resulted in a delayed inception and execution. Inception was put on hold until in person gatherings could be held. Also, with travel restrictions, the LTO was unable to directly meet with key stakeholders. Furthermore, many of the State institutions were restricted to remote working, which made communication and meeting with persons difficult and requisite tasks such as negotiations, assessments and development of agreements, took longer than expected. Critically, new contacts with possible partners and stakeholders could not be made, especially those in the informal and agriculture sectors that operate in rural areas without proper access and knowledge of remote communication methods. The team worked within the restrictions through remote meetings and by keeping in close contact with the key stakeholders and executing partners. The ease in restrictions has allowed for in person discussions to resume, which were deemed to be of	While the risk was identified in project design and mitigation measures put in place, there were real consequences to the project's inception and early execution phase. Even with the implementation of the mitigation measures, delays and challenges were unavoidable. As a consequence, an extension to the project may be required.

	Type of risk	Risk rating[21]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
				exchange of information under these circumstances	importance to the project as much of the activities required in direct engagement with stakeholders such as farmers and those in the informal sectors; remote engagement would have posed a challenge.	

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

FY2022 rating	FY2023 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Moderate	Moderate	Limited project execution has taken place as at the reporting period; therefore the interventions and benefits which will mitigate against some of the risks have not yet been realised.

7. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR)

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

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented during this Fiscal Year
Recommendation 1:	
Recommendation 2:	
Recommendation 3:	
Recommendation…..	
Recommendation…..	

Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please summarize	

8. Minor project amendments

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

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework	Minor changes to the Results Framework by the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist to ensure they are S.M.A.R.T. and consistent to the Core Indicators. **N.B Targets nor actual indicators have changed from the approved ProDoc, but only reporting measures**.	Timelines not changed. See annex 5 for revised results framework (approved changes in purple text)	**Approved by the Technical Sub-Committee in April, 2023**
Components and cost			
Institutional and implementation arrangements			
Financial management			
Implementation schedule	Minor changes to first year work plan from the ProDoc. This was based on stakeholder consultations and meetings of the Technical Sub-Committee held at Inception. Changes were based on new realities and streamlining to existing initiatives.	Some activities were either moved up or down in the execution timeline. See **annex 4** for revised and approved project execution schedule.	**Technical Sub-Committee/ Project Steering Committee in December, 2022**
Executing Entity			
Executing Entity Category			
Minor project objective change			
Safeguards			
Risk analysis			
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%			
Co-financing			
Location of project activity			

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

9. Stakeholders' Engagement

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

Stakeholder name	Type of partnership	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
Government institutions			
Environmental Planning and Policy Division (EPPD) - Ministry of Planning & Sustainable Development	Project Directorate Project implementation support and technical	See Annex 7 National Technical Project Director, Chair of Technical Sub-Committee and host of the PMU	-
Central Statistical Office (CSO) - Ministry of Planning & Sustainable Development	Project support and provision of data and information Conduct socioeconomic survey of targeted communities	Low influence partner. Invited to Inception workshop (did not attend); potential data source	-
Minerals Division - Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries	Sharing of information and possible joint community interventions Participation in land use planning exercises	Medium influence partner. Participant at Inception workshop, potential data source and can advise on sites for interventions	-
Cocoa Development Company of Trinidad and Tobago (CDCTT)	Execute Green value chain development of Cocoa	High influence partner. Actively engaged in the project.	-
The Cocoa Research Centre - UWI	Execute Green value chain development of Cocoa	High influence partner. Actively engaged in the project.	-
County Victoria Agriculture office – Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries	Participation of staff in training activities Mobilisation and monitoring of farmers involved in FFS Sharing of information and possible joint community interventions	High influence partner. Actively engaged in the project as a source of technical advice	-
Division of Food Security, Natural Resources, the Environment and	Support for capacity development, technical assistance and co-financing	High influence partner. Actively engaged in the project as a source	-

Sustainable Development, Tobago House of Assembly	Participation of extension/technical personnel in training in agroecology and farmer field school methodology Inform on the priority areas and stakeholders to support in Tobago	of technical advice and member of the TSC	
Environmental Management Authority (EMA)	Executing Partner	High influence Executing partner, technical advice and reporting obligations under the OPIM Operational Focal Point to the GEF	-
Forestry Division (FD) - Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries	Partner for reforestation, habitat enrichment, biodiversity monitoring Key stakeholder in developing wildfire management plan Recipient of training on wildfire management Provision of seedlings and training Monitoring of reforested sites	High influence Technical advice, member of the TSC, implementation of reforestation activities.	-
Land Settlement Agency (LSA)	Sharing of information on illegal use of land and planned developments Stakeholder in consultations on land use	High influence partner Engaged at inception workshop, data source, technical advice.	-
Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries	Support for capacity development, technical assistance and co-financing Participation of extension/technical personnel in training in agroecology and farmer field school methodology Mobilisation and monitoring of farmers involved in farmer field schools (FFS) Policy support for development of green value chains Policy support for agroecological production and innovation	High influence partner Member of both PSC and TSC	-

Estate Management and Business Development Co Ltd (EMBD)	Rehabilitation of quarries and degraded agricultural lands and documentation of process for replication at other sites Provision of data related to farmers, education outreach programmes	Low influence Attended inception workshops, potential data source	-
National Agricultural Marketing and Development Corporation (NAMDEVCO)	Executing Partner	High influence Executing partner, technical advice and reporting obligations under the OPIM	-
National Reforestation and Watershed Rehabilitation Programme (NRWRP) - Forestry Division	Support for capacity development consultations on the kind of restorations that will be taking place with the appropriate species	High influence Attended inception workshop. Cited as implementing entity for reforestation activities in the PPG Change in management – to be further engaged to determine future role	-
National Gas Company (NGC)	Support for capacity development Technical support, knowledge sharing, input into reforestation activities of the project Possible partnership arrangements under the project	Medium influence Support for capacity development Technical support, knowledge sharing, input into reforestation activities of the project	-
The Zoological Society of Trinidad and Tobago (ZSTT)	Support for capacity development and facilities development for ecotourism and species conservation	Medium influence Support for capacity development Technical support, knowledge sharing, input into reforestation activities of the project. To be further engaged	-
Town and Country Planning Division (TCPD) - Ministry of Planning & Sustainable Development	Project planning support and assistance with implementation of project activities.	High influence Technical advice related to implementation of Component 1, to be further engaged	-

	Key stakeholder on biosensitive land use planning		
Ministry of Tourism of Trinidad and Tobago	Support for capacity development and facilities development for ecotourism Upstreaming policy advice through the ecotourism experience	High influence Technical advice related to implementation of eco/ agrotourism activities. Provided data on possible sites/ partners the project can engage	-
NGOs[23] and CBOs			
Moruga Hill Rice Multi-purpose Co-operative Society Ltd	Involved in project implementation Development of green value chains Source of lead farmers and farms for farmer field schools (FFS) Direct beneficiaries of project Will pilot demonstrations on agroecological practices	High influence Development of green value chains Source of lead farmers and farms for farmer field schools (FFS) Direct beneficiaries of project	-
Tableland Pineapple Farmers Association Represents	Involved in project implementation Development of green value chains Source of Lead farmers and farms for FFS Direct beneficiaries of project Will pilot demonstrations on agroecological practices	High influence Development of green value chains Source of lead farmers and farms for farmer field schools (FFS) Direct beneficiaries of project	-
The Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago (ASTT)	Involved in project implementation Source of Lead farmers and farms for FFS Will share best practices on agroecology	High influence Member of the TSC Provide information and connect with potential beneficiaries	-
Tobago Agribusiness Cooperative Society	Will support the green value chains development by supporting the implementation of a Green Farmers' Market in Tobago	Medium influence Can support the green value chains development by supporting the implementation of a	-

[23] Non-government organizations

		Green Farmers' Market in Tobago To engage further	
Tobago Agricultural Society (TAS)	Will support in project implementation Development of green value chains Source of Lead farmers and farms for FFS Possible support for agroecological application to pineapple production in the Windward areas	High influence Member of the TSC Provide information and connect with potential beneficiaries	-
Tobago Apiculture Association	Development of green value chains Will build linkages with other sustainably producing groups	Low influence Potential beneficiaries, Can provide linkages with other sustainably producing groups, to engage further	-
Tobago Cocoa Farmers' Association	Will be involved in project implementation Development of green value chains Source of Lead farmers and farms for FFS Will share knowledge or build synergies with Trinidad cocoa producers on cocoa best practices	High influence Development of green value chains Source of lead farmers and farms for farmer field schools (FFS) Direct beneficiaries of project. To engage further	-
Asa Wright Nature Centre Trust	Will provide technical support to protect the pawi	Low influence Can provide technical support to protect the pawi, potential site for agro forestry and eco/ agro tourism	-
Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)	Execute Component 1 Engagement of CBOs and NGOs to participate in project execution	High influence Service provider for execution of Component 1. Frequent engagement	-
Cropper Foundation	Support in agroecological adoption through pesticide and microbial certification for agriculture Mobilisation of farmers Capacity to execute elements of Component 3	High influence Service provider for execution of elements in Component 3. Frequent engagement	-

Fondes Amandes Community Reforestation Project (FACRP)	Possible site for FFS Demonstration site for land restoration practices and wildfire management	Medium influence Possible site and group for community-based wildfire system. Ongoing engagement	-
Network of Rural Women Producers Trinidad and Tobago	Identification of women for involvement in project Supporting women producers that are beneficiaries in the project Providing expertise on the needs of women producers so that project can include these considerations Recipient of training and FFS courses	High influence Facilitate connection with potential beneficiaries. Providing expertise on the needs of women producers Recipient of training and FFS courses	-
WHYFARM (We Help Youth Farm)	Youth engagement, mobilisation motivation and entrepreneurship Ensuring that youth are a part of training offered and benefit from project interventions	Medium influence Provide potential beneficiaries Determine strategies to engage youth in project To engage with further	-
Ah Grow	Training in agroecological practices Outreach to farmers	Low influence Provide potential beneficiaries To engage with further	-
Organic Agriculture Stakeholders Association of Trinidad and Tobago	Identification of lead farmers vis a vis agroecological or organic practices Share best practices and experiences in organic agriculture	Low influence Provide potential beneficiaries To engage with further	-
Santa Rosa First Peoples Community (Indigenous group	Participate in the development of the green value chain Recipients of training related to agroecological practices Support for the development of innovative practices or outputs emanating from agroecological practices Location for FFS	Medium influence Participated in inception workshop Possible beneficiaries under lead farmer training and sites for FFS Source of knowledge in native/ medicinal crops To engage with further	-
Private sector entities			

Green Market Santa Cruz	Creating market access for green value chains ecotourism support Demonstration of agroecological practices Building communities of sustainable producers and including those in the project	Low influence Possible partner in marketing and demonstration of best practices Engagement ongoing	-
Wa Samaki Ecosystems	Possible site for FFS Demonstration site for land restoration practices Sharing of best practices and techniques	Low influence Possible site for FFS to showcase best practices in agroecology To engage further	-
Hoteliers and tour operators, Trinidad Hotels, Restaurants and Tourism Association, Tobago Hotel and Tourism Association, etc.	Support the development and marketing of ecotourism opportunities	Low influence Possible markets for agroecologically produced commodities To engage further	-
Private Land owners & farmers	Outreach initiatives Lead Farmers and Farmer Field School sites	High influence Possible beneficiaries of various project interventions Ongoing engagement	-
Others[24]			
Centre for Agriculture and Bioscience International (CABI)	Supporting the formation of agricultural clusters Disseminating information on agroecological best practices Institute lead farmer training Linking different producer groups with one another Facilitate Lead Farmer Training	Low influence Possible implementing partner for lead farmer training, technical expertise Ongoing engagement	-
Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI)	Information sharing through the Coconut Industry Development Project (CIDP) for the Caribbean	Low influence Technical advice Attended inception workshop To engage further	-

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

The University of the West Indies (The UWI)	Research and technical support on cocoa resilience, residue testing, monitoring of land rehabilitation exercises, biodiversity studies Possible partnership arrangements under the project	Medium Influence Service provider for biodiversity surveillance Ongoing, technical expertise engagement	-
The University of Trinidad and Tobago	Research and technical support on agriculture and agro ecology Execute Lead Farmer Training	Low influence Technical expertise Engagement ongoing	-
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture (IICA)	Technical support on effective agroecological practices Supporting extension staff training Providing best practices and sharing expertise	Low influence Technical advice Attended inception workshop To engage further	-
New stakeholders identified			
Ecosystems Approach	NGO – Involved in eco/ agrotourism and outreach with farmers and communities in the central region. Target audience for outreach and knowledge management products	Low influence Engagement ongoing	-
WASA - Adopt a River	State Entity – Involved in riparian restoration and public awareness Possible project partner for interventions and outreach and knowledge management products	Low influence Engagement ongoing	-
GIS Unit – Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries	State Agency – Can be partnered with to undertake land degradation and wildfire mapping General management of spatial data	Medium Influence Data source, technical expertise Engagement ongoing	-

N.B. Draft stakeholder plan has been revised at Project Inception to update changes/ shifts from PPG phase to Inception. Plan presented at **Annex 7**.

10.Gender Mainstreaming

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

Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period.
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	Yes	Conducted at PPG phase then plan updated at Inception. Awaiting engagement of Gender Specialist to revise and guide implementation of the plan. Due to commence next quarter (Q3 – 2023)
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes	As outlined in the Gender Plan. Limited measures instituted as execution is limited and the Gender Specialist is not yet onboarded. The PMU tracks gender targets
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):		
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	Yes	Component 2 – Outcome 2.1 10% women involved in expanding diverse agroforestry production; At least 15% participants are women on wildfire management system; At least 15% participants are women for pest management plans Outcome 2.2 - At least 50% of trainees are women in species recovery planning Component 3 – Outcome 3.1 30 lead farmers trained, to include at least 1 woman; Training curriculum folds in gender issues Outcome 3.2 - At least 200 small producers; 50 per cent of which are women of small producers selling to new markets; At least 20%; half of which are women that are producers whose income has increased through sustainable production; at least 40% of which are women that are involved in business planning
b) improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	Component 1 – Outcome 1.1 At least 40% of members of land use mechanisms are women; Gender considerations are folded into land use plans; 30% women participants in community monitoring mechanisms Outcome 3.3 - At least 1 agricultural policy includes agroecological considerations and gender dimensions Component 4 – Outcome 4.2

		Project results and gender balance monitored annually; Revised Gender and Youth Action Plan developed and integrated in the project
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes	Component 2 – Outcome 2.1 10% women involved in expanding diverse agroforestry production; Outcome 2.2 - At least 50% of trainees are women in species recovery planning Component 3 – Outcome 3.1 30 lead farmers trained, to include at least 1 woman; Training curriculum folds in gender issues Outcome 3.2 - At least 200 small producers; 50 per cent of which are women of small producers selling to new markets; At least 20%; half of which are women that are producers whose income has increased through sustainable production; at least 40% of which are women that are involved in business planning
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Yes	See revised results framework with gender disaggregated data collection mechanism at Annex 5
Staff with gender expertise	Yes	Administrative Assistant to PMU has received gender sensitive training and continues to pursue such training. Has revised the gender plan at inception.
Any other good practices on gender	Yes	The PMU and in its engagement with the executing partners institutes elements from the gender plan, such as in implementing strategies to be inclusive and sensitive. The Unit has also pursued early consultations with women groups that can benefit or contribute to the project.

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval, during this reporting period.	
Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.	Not yet, expected to be developed and instituted when the Communications Expert in engaged. At present the PMU documents practices and reports according to the results framework. Also, as the project is still in the early stages of execution, there has not been much new/ best practices instituted. However, knowledge sharing is being heavily encouraged with stakeholders and this is dependant on the already high level of confidence with the executing agencies.
Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges **this year**.	Not yet, expected to be developed and instituted when the Communications Expert in engaged.
Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.	None yet available to share
Please provide links to related website, social media account	https://www.facebook.com/eppdtt/; https://www.facebook.com/PlanningTT/; https://www.facebook.com/AgricultureTT; https://www.facebook.com/NAMDEVCO; http://eppd-tt.blogspot.com/;
Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.	https://www.ttt.live/planning-ministry-announces-us22m-bioreach-conservation-project/; http://www.planning.gov.tt/content/tobago-inception-workshop-global-environment-facility-gef-bioreach-project; https://www.planning.gov.tt/content/over-40-forestry-officers-benefit-wildfire-management-training-under-bioreach-project; https://trinidadexpress.com/features/local/taming-the-wildfires/article_23e7ab52-0980-11ee-8141-b7a9dd2cc154.html; https://tinyurl.com/n7znpsff; Bioreach Information Flyer (See Annex 8) Bioreach Poster (See Annex 8) Agroecology 101 (See Annex 8)
Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's name and contact details	

12.Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

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

If applicable, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities.

Do indigenous peoples and or local communities have an active participation in the project activities? If yes, briefly describe how.

During the PPG phase, one indigenous community was identified – the Santa Rosa First Peoples, descendants of Amerindians from the Arima Valley.
At present, there are no interventions or activities proposed with the First Peoples community which is located in an urban/ semi urban area and much of the project's interventions will target rural areas. The Community has however been granted a parcel of land higher in the Arima valley, but at present there are no plans for the site which may align with the project.
Due to COVID-19 restrictions, a fully-fledged FPIC process could not be conducted during the project formulation phase. However, the Gender Specialist on engagement will work with the PMU to develop an appropriate consent procedure.

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing[25]	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing[26]	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2023	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
FAO	FAO	Grant	100,000			100,000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries Programme	Public Investment	10,000,000	736,000		10,000,000
Recipient Country Government	Cocoa Development Company of Trinidad and Tobago	In-Kind	829,630	207,408		829,630
Recipient Country Government	Environment Management Authority	In-Kind	197,000	49,250		197,000

[25]Sources of Co-financing may include: GEF Agency, Donor Agency, Recipient Country Government, Private Sector, Civil Society Organization, Beneficiaries, Other.

[26]Grant, Loan, Equity Investment, Guarantee, In-Kind, Public Investment, Other (please refer to the *Guidelines on co-financing* for definitions

https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF_FI_GN_01_Cofinancing_Guidelines_2018.pdf

Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Planning and Development	In-Kind	576,000	144,000		576,000
Recipient Country Government	Tobago House of Assembly – Division of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Public Investment	7,000,000	386,000		7,000,000
		TOTAL	18,702,630	1,522,658		18,702,630

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

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

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

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

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

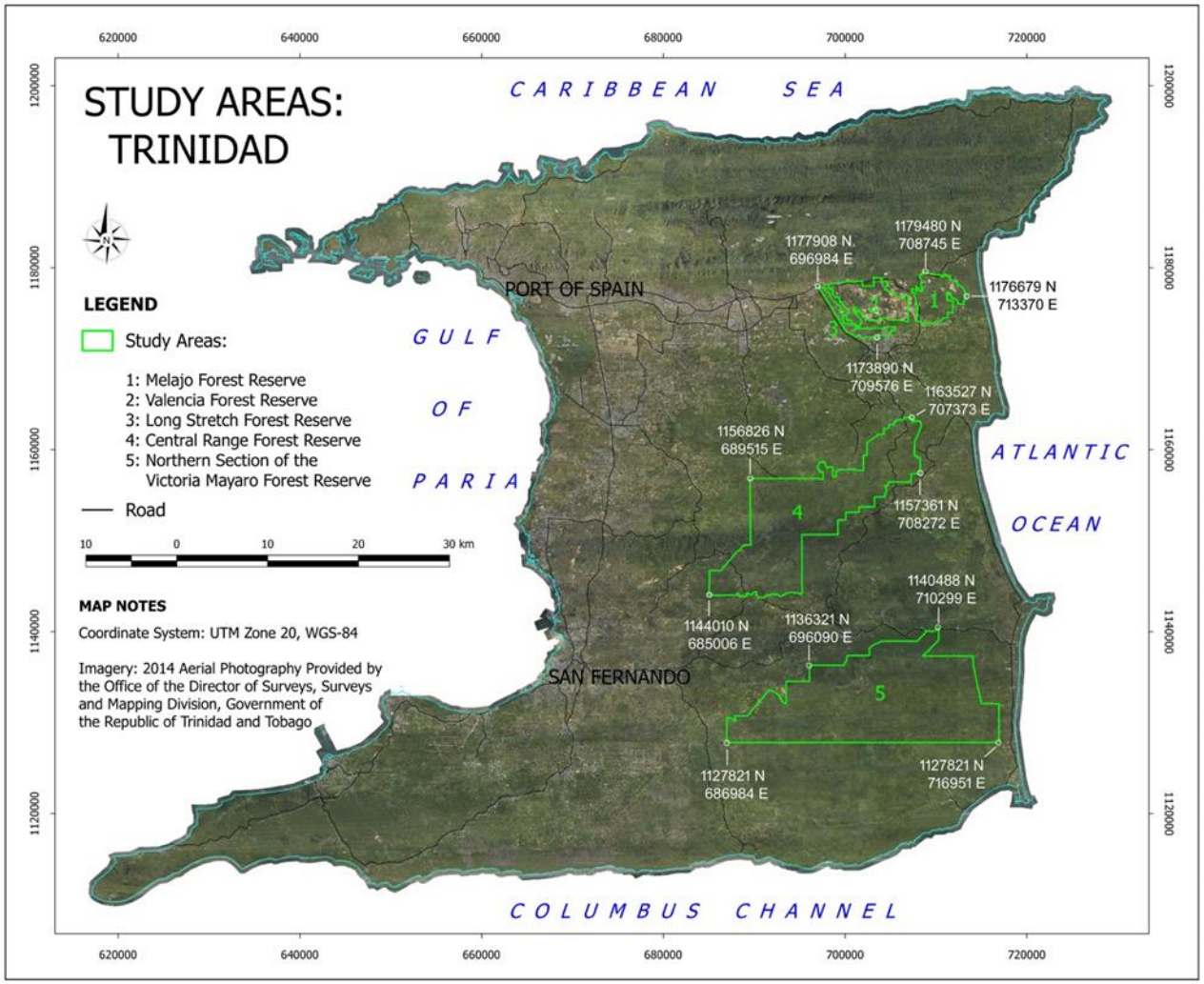
Annex 2.

GEO LOCATION INFORMATION

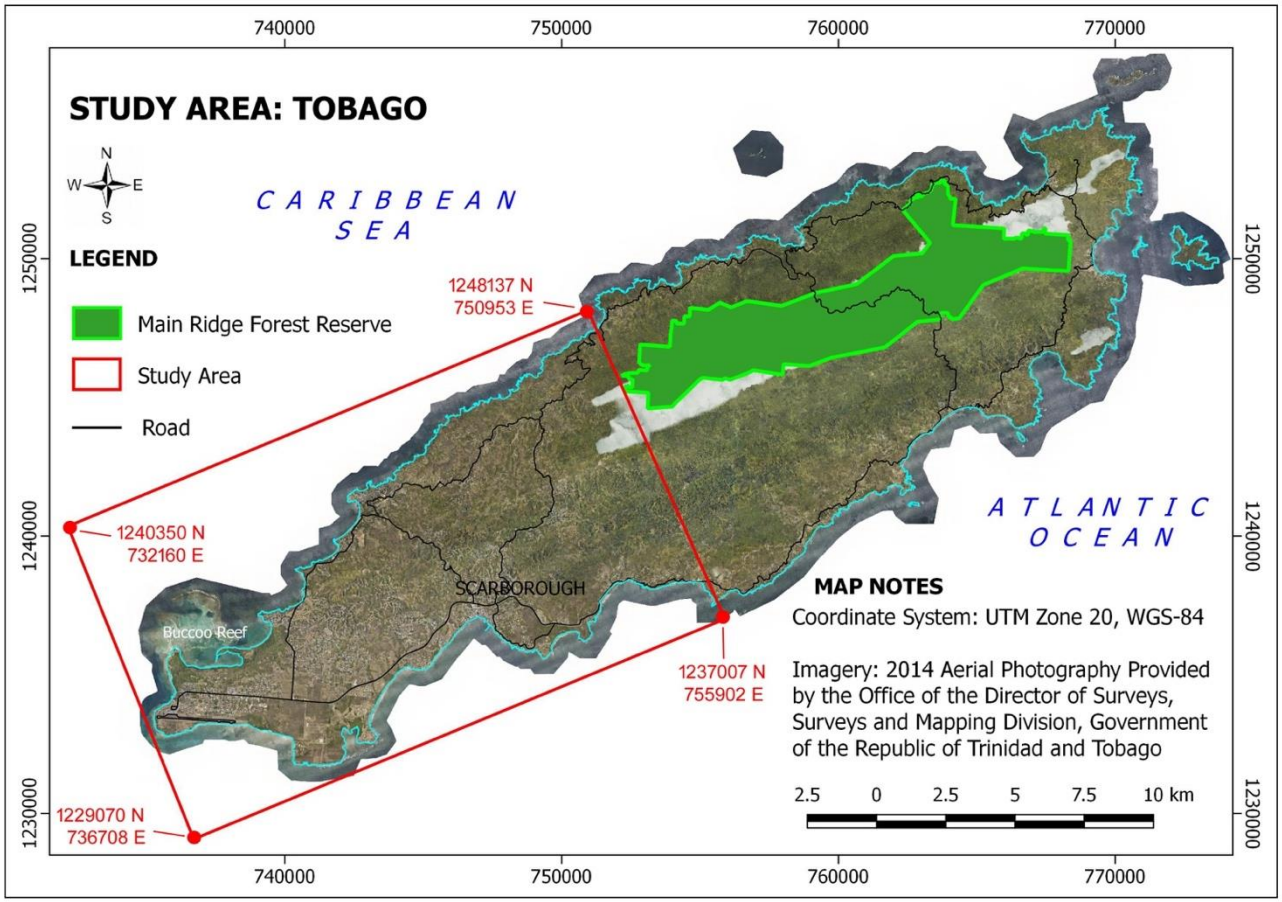
The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: https://coordinates-converter.com Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

Location Name	Latitude (Approximate)	Longitude (Approximate)	Geo Name ID	Location & Activity Description
Valencia	10.645087	-61.096687		
Central Forest Reserve	10.428897	-61.145611		
Victoria/ Mayaro Forest Reserve	10.132955	-61.250346		
Courland Watershed, Tobago	11.227509	-60.731864		

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate.



Proposed sites of intervention in Trinidad



Proposed sites of intervention in Tobago

Annex 3 – Core Indicators as at 22nd June, 2023

Core Indicator from CEO Endorsed Project Document	Expected	Achieved as at 1st PIR (Project Inception to 30th June, 2023)
Core Indicator 3 - Area of land restored	1,500 Hectares	0 Hectares
Core Indicator 4 - Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)	1,000 Hectares	0 Hectares
Core Indicator 6 - Greenhouse gas emission mitigated	1,650,000 metric tons of CO_2	0 metric tons of CO_2
Core Indicator 11 - Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	Female: 2,765 Male: 2,766 Total: 5,531	Female: 169 Male: 140 Total: 309

ANNEX 4 – APPROVED 1ST YEAR WORK PLAN

GEF 10188: BIOREACH

WORK PROGRAMME - POST INCEPTION REVISION

Project Outcomes, Outputs and Activities		YEAR 1											
		Month 1	*Month 2*	*Month 3*	*Month 4*	*Month 5*	*Month 6*	*Month 7*	*Month 8*	*Month 9*	*Month 10*	*Month 11*	*Month 12*
Component 1: Biodiversity-supportive land use planning													
Outcome 1.1	Biodiversity-sensitive land use planning and participatory land management mechanisms established in productive landscapes (in South and West of Nariva Swamp, West of Valencia Forest Reserve, South of the Northern Range Reserve in Trinidad and in the Courland Watershed in Tobago)												
Output 1.1.1	Land use plans identifying high value conservation areas and productive terrestrial landscapes in buffer zones, and climate change resilience measures, are developed and validated												
Activity 1.1.1.1	Community mapping exercises; identification of economic/agricultural activities and location; demarcation of residential use from agriculture and development uses; identification of vulnerable areas; identification of current and projected use of land resources and how to manage them sustainably; identification of community-level incentives for producing; and implementation of the land use plan												
Activity 1.1.1.2	Gathering drone/satellite imagery/footage to obtain exact land use data												
Activity 1.1.1.3	Delineate, through participatory process, productive landscape from high conservation areas using natural boundaries, ridges, rivers, roads												

Activity 1.1.1.4	Identifying how current land use and projected land use will impact women and vulnerable communities, and ensuring adequate safeguards and inclusion of equitable measures												
Activity 1.1.1.5	Once land use plans have been validated, establishing public awareness initiatives												
Activity 1.1.1.6	Identifying community-led monitoring mechanisms												
Output 1.1.2	Multi-stakeholder committees are established in four ecologically vulnerable areas in South and West of Nariva Swamp, West of Valencia Forest Reserve, South of the Northern Range Reserve in Trinidad and in the Courland Watershed in Tobago												
Activity 1.1.2.1	Identifying key stakeholders with interest in area (e.g., local communities, Rural Women's Network, Commissioner of State Lands, MALF, etc.); identifying key players that will represent community needs while ensuring representation from women and marginalised groupsIdentify how current land use and projected land use will impact women and vulnerable communities, and ensuring adequate safeguards												
Activity 1.1.2.2	Convening stakeholders through participatory process and conducting community consultations to identify/respond to local level needs												
Activity 1.1.2.3	Mainstreaming understanding of land use plan; identifying key players that will represent community needs (ensuring representation from women and indigenous groups)												
Activity 1.1.2.4	Establishing multi-stakeholder committees including local representatives, encroaching communities, farmer cooperatives, MALF, Commissioner of State Lands, Ministry of Planning and Development, Ministry of Community Development, Culture and the Arts, Ministry of Rural Development and Local Government, Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries												
Activity 1.1.2.5	Conducting quarterly meetings to establish common vision and goals for land use planning												
Activity 1.1.2.6	Obtain agreement on land use practices (zoning collaboratively for specific land uses: agroforestry crops, or tree crops restrict the use pesticides)												

Component 2: Forest and agricultural Landscape restoration and biodiversity protection through agroecology													
Outcome 2.1	Land degradation decreased as degraded sites are restored and productive capacity of agricultural landscapes is enhanced												
Output 2.1.1	Diversified, integrated agroforestry production systems upscaled in 2000 hectares of degraded lands												
Activity 2.1.1.1	Identifying plots of land where diverse agroforestry can take place, and especially cocoa or coconut plantations that require rehabilitation												
Activity 2.1.1.2	Identifying farmers interested in expanding diverse agroforestry or rehabilitating plantations												
Activity 2.1.1.3	Identifying optimal production system for each site (agricultural mix)												
Activity 2.1.1.4	Plant crops; establish agroforestry systems along with disease and climate resilient varieties; identify core inputs (water, waste management, equipment) and how they will be sustainably managed and used												
Activity 2.1.1.5	Providing training/capacity support for fledglings through a learning-by-doing approach												
Output 2.1.2	Agroecological and climate-smart best practices disseminated through farmer field schools, model farms and capacities of extension services are improved												
Activity 2.1.2.1	Establish integrated pest management farmer field schools; subject will include integrated management of nutrients (composting/management of water, water harvesting, water retention, mulching, etc.)												
Activity 2.1.2.2	Identify the model farms and practices to be carried out												
Activity 2.1.2.3	Establish working arrangements between lead model farmer and team of farmers to work collaboratively in a cluster												

Activity 2.1.2.4	Demonstrate transition from monoculture towards integrated agricultural systems												
Output 2.1.3	Degraded forests restored, and an integrated wildfire management system developed												
Activity 2.1.3.1	Working with the Forestry Division (FD) at rehabilitating forests previously managed under the open range block system in selected forest reserves (Cats Hill, Moruga, Victoria-Mayaro Forest Reserve and in the Cedros Open Range.)												
Activity 2.1.3.2	Sensitising the population and decision makers on the issues of wildfires												
Activity 2.1.3.3	Review laws/institutional arrangements and regulations for forest and wildland fire management												
Activity 2.1.3.4	Improving early warning and wildfire monitoring systems												
Activity 2.1.3.5	Providing capacity building to monitor, prevent, detect and suppress uncontrolled wildland fires												
Activity 2.1.3.6	Piloting the rehabilitation of frequently burned areas with a community management approach to oversee protection of rehabilitated sites.												
Output 2.1.4	Pest management plan established for three sites												

Activity 2.1.4.1	Bringing red ring disease and its vector (palm weevil) and other stem and flower damaging insects under control through sustainable means, especially in replanting/reforesting native and indigenous species initiatives												
Activity 2.1.4.2	Enhancing scientific capacity through exchanges (on pest prevention and management experiences of indigenous biodiversity) between laboratories, training of staff and facilitating greater South-South collaborations												
Activity 2.1.4.3	Supporting ongoing research initiatives and testing resilient palms												
Activity 2.1.4.4	Improving access to planting materials and widening varietal gene pool												
Activity 2.1.4.5	Conducting phased rehabilitation of pest infected plantations, with agroforestry approach to avoid monoculture												
Activity 2.1.4.6	Pilot the removal of Guinea grass												
Activity 2.1.4.7	Conduct field studies and identify best practices to manage indigenous pests (i.e., red ring disease, locusts)												
Activity 2.1.4.8	Managing bamboo which limits the growth of other crops and trees												
Activity 2.1.4.9	Increasing the vigilance, surveillance and education activities against the frosty pod disease of cocoa												
Activity 2.1.4.10	Establishing better monitoring of inter-island movement of planting materials to avoid introducing pests. This will be done through training of farmers, wholesalers and retailers, and port authorities												
Outcome 2.2	Restoration of habitats and ecological corridors between protected areas												
Output 2.2.1	Biodiversity data is collected in corridors between PAs												

Activity 2.2.1.1	Identifying appropriate biodiversity data collection method as well as which values will be measured												
Activity 2.2.1.2	Conduct ground truthing mission; determining what species exist in the site, which are at risk, patterns of movement/migration, human factors impacting habitats												
Activity 2.2.1.3	Identifying species/composition of corridor to assess conservation status												
Activity 2.2.1.4	Conducting point count/line transect/territorial or spot mapping												
Activity 2.2.1.5	Using a citizen science approach to data collection with communities, schools and resource users such as farmers—this method allows for public participation in scientific information gathering, through a collaborative approach												
Activity 2.2.1.6	Integrating this information in the EMA (EPPD - BIS) database of species												
Activity 2.2.1.7	Developing recommendations to establish riparian forest based on findings												
Output 2.2.2	Riparian forest established with native species in river banks between PAs (15 kilometres) Target 100 hectares of degraded forest lands												
Activity 2.2.2.2	Kilgwyn Wetland in Tobago (34 hectares)												
Activity 2.2.2.3	Rehabilitate freshwater marshes that interconnect farms/ residential land uses with the Caroni Swamp Protected Area (15 hectares)												
Output 2.2.3	Recovery plan for significant species (e.g., Trinidad piping-guan, white-tailed sabrewing hummingbird in productive landscapes is implemented												
Activity2.2.3.1	Utilise existing species management plans developed by the EMA and implement them inpriority areas												
Activity 2.2.3.2	Promote community conservation approach of the pawi and white-tailed sabrewing												

Activity 2.2.3.3a	Reduce the vulnerability of the white-tailed sabrewing to natural disasters through the restoration of suitable but diverse habitats and the training of personnel to monitor and report on the status of the species												
Activity 2.2.3.3b	Restore lands that support songbirds and waterfowl												
Component 3: Enabling environment for green, biodiversity-friendly value chains													
Outcome 3.1	Emerging green value chain commodities produced sustainably to build resilience to climate change while conserving biodiversity, and supporting livelihoods												
Output 3.1.1	Agroecological practices are implemented along five priority green value chains (cocoa, coconut, avocado, pineapple, roots and tubers) and specialised commodities (e.g. Moruga Hill Rice)												
Activity 3.1.1.1	Conduct baseline soil analysis as key indicator of resilience of the production system												
Activity 3.1.1.2	Document baseline production and marketing systems and quantify farm productivity levels												
Activity 3.1.1.3	Establish clusters of producers and buyers that can work collaboratively; complete detailed baseline data to characterise the status of each cluster prior to full project participation												
Activity 3.1.1.4	Develop agroecological farm and cluster plans as outputs from the Lead Farmer Training Programme												
Activity 3.1.1.5	Formalise support by the project with community or farmer groups to promote production and marketing of the priority commodities												
Activity 3.1.1.6	Develop farm plans to clarify planning and responsibilities												

Activity 3.1.1.7	Provide training towards ongoing monitoring of improvements in soil quality, enhancements of yield per area, quality of produce, decreased reliance on harmful chemicals												
Activity 3.1.1.8	Establish system to monitor farms and producers to ensure developed standards or techniques are complied												
Output 3.1.2	30 lead farmers are trained on sustainable land management and agroecological principles using a standardised curriculum for the Lead Farmer Training Programme in TT.												
Activity 3.1.2.1	Develop a standardised agroecology curriculum for Lead Farmer Training Programme												
Activity 3.1.2.2	Select key training institution and agree on the curriculum												
Activity 3.1.2.3.a	Develop training material prior to start of the Lead Farmer Training Programme												
Activity 3.1.2.3.b	Select candidates to be trained as “lead farmers” and agree on terms of participation in the programme												
Activity 3.1.2.3.c	Implement Lead Farmer Training Programme for a minimum of one year												
Activity 3.1.2.3.d	Actively monitor trainers and trainees to ensure quality of the programme will lead to a mainstreaming of agroecology through lead farmers becoming competent to mentor existing farmers and young persons and women willing to farm along the principles of agroecology												
Activity 3.1.2.3.e	Provide training on integrated crop management (ICM) and integrated pest management (IPM)												
Activity 3.1.2.3.f	Implement multi-cropping; intercropping; vegetable and tree crop establishment/production while incorporating soil, water and nutrient management.												

Activity 3.1.2.3.g	Rehabilitate degraded lands/soils through reforestation; soil amelioration through green- manure techniques, zero-tillage agriculture and application of limestone and other soil amelioration techniques												
Activity 3.1.2.3.h	Conduct water recycling, micro-irrigation, water harvesting, fertigation												
Activity3.1.2.3.i	Use natural weeds such as lemon grass to prevent use of herbicide												
Activity 3.1.2.3.j	Use of biological methods for soil conservation and erosion control through planting of vetiver grass												
Output 3.1.3	20 farmer field schools on agroecology including integrated pest management, soil fertility, production focusing on diversification, are conducted using a standardised curriculum for the Lead Farmer Training Programme developed under this project												
Activity 3.1.3.1.a	Each lead farmer will mentor 10 other farmers per year												
Activity 3.1.3.1.b	Problems identified and solutions proposed in the farmer field schools are documented and recommendations upstreamed in outcome 3.3												
Activity 3.1.3.1.c	Trainees monitored for levels of adoption and practice of agroecology; transition from a reliance on the high usage of agro-chemicals to more sustainable approaches of production with minimal impact on the environment.												
Activity 3.1.3.1.d	Competitiveness of these agroecological farms documented comparing yield per unit area, profitability of farm, improvement of cash flow, and quantifying reduced consumption of imported agro-chemicals; improvements in soil physical and chemical structure as well as evidence of improved biodiversity												
Activity 3.1.3.1.e	Public awareness campaign of agroecology to promote the project; clusters and adoption by wider community in backyards with focus on communities surrounding the Protected Areas												
Activity 3.1.3.1.f	Training of trainers builds capacity of extension services to conduct their own field schools												

Activity 3.1.3.1.g	Capacity building in field testing to improve the capacity of extension services to recognise and test for pests, diseases, and measure chemical residue through field testing kits												
Outcome 3.2	Enabling environment for green, biodiversity-friendly value chain development												
Output 3.2.1	Marketing strategies and business plans are developed to increase biodiversity-friendly products in markets												
Activity 3.2.1.1	Evaluate the marketing strategies most suited to each cluster and develop a winning marketing strategy for each; implement the marketing strategy and monitor its performance												
Activity3.2.1.2	Actively promote to established markets												
Activity 3.2.1.3	Business planning support provided to interested farmers or farming households												
Activity 3.2.1.4	Provide training on GAP (good agricultural practices) certification guidelines												
Activity 3.2.1.5	Recognisable branding exercise carried out, so consumer sees value of good agricultural practices												
Activity 3.2.1.6	Improve or facilitate distribution, packaging, processing using channels that exist (e.g., NAMDEVCO)												
Output 3.2.2	A minimum of three public-private sector partnerships are established to increase consumption of agroecologically produced products												
Activity 3.2.2.1	Identifying viable public-private sector partnerships												
Activity 3.2.2.2	Agreeing on key terms with businesses with an emphasis on sustainability via self-financing post project.												
Activity 3.2.2.3	Establishing marketing arrangements												

Activity 3.2.2.4	Monitoring the performance of the market cost of operating, participation by the public, and incorporate suggestions from both buyers and sellers to expand the market												
Output 3.2.3	Upscaling of ecotourism or agrotourism operators in four ecologically vulnerable areas												
Activity 3.2.3.1	Identifying potential ecotourism or agrotourism opportunities in each of the established clusters and/or developing tourism opportunities in agricultural areas and estates												
Activity 3.2.3.2	Developing plans to promote them via linkages with the foods produced by participating farmers in the cluster												
Activity 3.2.3.3	Supporting eco-friendly tour operators in standardisation of product												
Activity 3.2.3.4	Supporting hotels, bed & breakfasts, and tour operators to improve quality and market access												
Activity 3.2.3.5	Including partnerships with the private sector to enhance knowledge of sustainability options												
Outcome 3.3	Green value chains policy informs national level agricultural development												
Output 3.3.1	Agricultural policy informs national work of state agencies to actively mainstream agroecology in Trinidad and Tobago thereby increasing the supply of locally produced foods												
Activity 3.3.1.1.a	Policy makers are aware that the Lead Farmer Training Programme exists and endorse it via linking agricultural incentives to the programme												
Activity 3.3.1.1.b	Opportunity is created for participation of lead farmer in giving input into the agricultural policy												
Activity 3.3.1.1.c	Lead Farmer Training Programme adopted as a sustainable method of training farmers												
Activity 3.3.1.1.d	Goals for development of green value chains are identified												

Activity 3.3.1.1.a	Roles of private sector, government and individual farmers are identified												
Activity 3.3.1.1.e	Economic and environmental benefits of green value chains are validated												
Activity 3.3.1.1.f	Integrate requirements of NAMDEVCO certification into capacity training. This includes the application of the TTGAP (Trinidad and Tobago Good Agriculture Practices) programme, once launched, on farms which agree to participate												
Component 4: Knowledge management and monitoring													
Outcome 4.1	Improved knowledge management in biodiversity and land degradation issues												
Output 4.1.1	Knowledge products produced and disseminated by partner institutions												
Activity 4.1.1.1	Produce land degradation maps as there is a lack of information on the levels of degradation, where most degradation takes place, and how it is linked to various other activities												
Activity 4.1.1.2	Generate best practices in combating land degradation while protecting biodiversity. The project will identify feasible means of doing this which can be mainstreamed for different levels of audiences: farmers, local communities, government ministries , etc.												
Activity 4.1.1.3	Research and list of wild plants used in TT for medicinal and consumption purposes												
Output 4.1.2	A communication strategy is developed to ensure project stakeholders are duly informed on progress and benefit from knowledge gathered												
Activity 4.1.2.1	Developing a project communication strategy at inception and revising it annually to ensure that it is updated and takes into account project progress												
Activity 4.1.2.2	Maintaining ongoing communication with stakeholders to provide oversight on the type of knowledge products being produced, identifying what purposes they are being produced for and geared to what audiences												
Activity 4.1.2.3	Establishing mechanisms by which to channel information from local communities upstream to inform project activities and policy processes												

Activity 4.1.2.4	Maintaining quality control over the products developed												
Activity 4.1.2.5	Contributing data or information to various networks and civil society groups to inform their own activities												
Activity 4.1.2.6	Sharing best practices and lessons learnt												
Outcome 4.2	Ongoing monitoring feeds into adaptive project management												
Output 4.2.1	Project results and gender balance monitored annually												
Activity 4.2.1.1	Collecting baseline socioeconomic data disaggregated by sex and age												
Activity 4.2.1.2	Comparing progress; assessing against indicators (change course if need be)												
Activity 4.2.1.3	Leveraging support from co-financing partners and other initiatives												
Activity 4.2.1.4	Conducting focus group discussions with men, women, and youth to assess project impact on the individual social group												
Activity 4.2.1.5	Conduct Midterm Review												
Activity 4.2.1.6	Conduct Terminal Evaluation												
Activity4.2.1.7	Conduct spotchecks and Audit												
Activity 4.2.1.8	Complete Terminal Report												

ANNEX 5 – REVISED AND APPROVED RESULTS FRAMEWORK

GEF BIOREACH: Biodiversity Conservation and Agro-ecological Land Restoration in Productive Landscapes of T&T Project

Results Framework

Revised start date: March 10, 2022
End date: March 09, 2026
Project duration: Four (4) years
Project Lead: David Persaud, Technical Project Director

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Component 1: Biodiversity-Supportive Land Use Planning							
Outcome 1.1: Biodiversity-sensitive land use planning and participatory land management mechanisms established in productive landscapes (South and West of Nariva Swamp, West of Valencia Forest Reserve, South of the Northern Range Reserve in Trinidad and in the Courland Watershed in Tobago)	Number of participatory land use management mechanisms established	Land Settlement Agency has done land use plans for the Valencia area in adjacent communities. National Quarries are doing quarry rehabilitation works on seven acres at Valencia, through a complementary GEF project. Oil exploration plans with requisite approvals planned in area north of Trinity Hills. Plymouth Adventure Estate Land Acquisition; driven by the community for improved and sustainable management of natural resources.	2	4	CANARI Monthly Reports Stakeholder Interviews: (i) Communities (ii) Technical Officers Independent Interviews by M&E	Community organizations and local communities are interested in developing participatory land use plans to manage their natural resources and activities	CANARI CANARI M&E Specialist

		Castara community environmental practices implemented by the community, driven by tourism. IWEco/Sustrust/IAM Project (Valencia) –A regional project which will employ/train 21 women and two men in the rehabilitation of decommissioned acreages of National Quarries lands with forest species and food crops.					
1.1 continued	Percentage of women members of land use management mechanisms *(Contributes to GEF core indicator 11)*	See above baseline	At least 20% of members of land use mechanisms are women	At least 40% of members of land use mechanisms are women	Multi-stakeholder Committee Meeting Minutes	See assumption above	CANARI
Output.1.1.1: Land use plans identifying high value conservation areas, productive terrestrial landscapes in buffer zones, and climate change resilience measures, are developed and validated	Completion of Land use plans with clear strategies for management of vulnerable resources/sites	See outcome-level baseline	Draft land-use plans are developed	Final land use plans are finalized and endorsed	CANARI ReportsRecord of final land use plans	Land use plans will be developed in a timely manner and involve key stakeholders and reps. from vulnerable groups	CANARICANARI

1.1.1 continued	Percentage of Community Stakeholders engaged who validate land use plans	N/A	N/A	100% endorsement	Multi-stakeholder Committee Meeting Minutes documenting endorsement Community Stakeholder Meeting Reports	Community stakeholders are open and willing to engage	CANARI CANARI
1.1.1 continued	Land use plans include gender considerations	See outcome-level baseline	Gender considerations are being examined to include in land use plans	Gender considerations are folded into land use plans	Multi-stakeholder Committee Meeting Minutes Community Stakeholder Meeting Reports	Land use plans will be developed in a timely manner and involve key stakeholders and representatives from vulnerable groups	CANARI CANARI
1.1.1 continued	Number of women involved in community led monitoring mechanisms	TBD by Gender Consultant	TBD by Gender Consultant	30% women participants in community monitoring mechanisms	Multi-stakeholder Committee Meeting Minutes	TBD by Gender Consultant	CANARI

Output 1.1.2: Multi-stakeholder committees are established in four ecologically vulnerable areas in South and West of Nariva Swamp, west of Valencia Forest Reserve, South of the Northern Range Reserve in Trinidad and in the Courland Watershed in Tobago	Establishment of functional multi-stakeholder committees exist, with adequate representation from various interest groups	Sub-committees from the IFPAMTT project exist in Nariva, Matura, Main Ridge, Caroni, and NorthEast Tobago.	Multi-stakeholder committees have had at least one meeting	Fully-functional stakeholder committees with processes in place for effective governance	Multi-stakeholder Committee Meeting Minutes	The sub-committees under the previous project provided the necessary experience and interest in continuing the culture of participatory governance; necessary social and organizational supports are provided to enhance engagement and participation. Barriers preventing women from engaging are taken into account and removed for enhanced female participation.	CANARI
Component 2: Landscape Restoration and Biodiversity Protection through Agroecology							
Outcome 2.1: Land degradation decreased as degraded sites are restored and productive capacity of agricultural landscapes is enhanced	Number of hectares of land restored *(Contributes to GEF core indicator 3)**	Carbon Zero Initiative ongoing at various locations (working primarily with schools) on importance of reforestation IWEco/Sustrust/IAM Project: regional project focused on rehabilitating decommissioned acreages of National Quarries Fondes Amandes Community Reforestation Project: mainly in the St. Ann's Valley; focuses on forest fire prevention, environmental education, reforestation. National Gas Company reforestation programme: selected areas, initiated along	500 hectares	1,400 hectares of degraded lands restored	GIS/drone footage Site visits PMU Site Visits M&E Site Visits	There are no climate hazards, natural disasters or hardships that prevent or delay rehabilitation and restoration of sites.	EMA & NAMDEVCO EMA, NAMDEVCO PMU M&E

		the 56-foot pipeline running from Galeota to Pt. Fortin. National Reforestation and Watershed Rehabilitation Programme, Forestry Division: nationwide programme funded from URP budget with supplementary staff from URP labour force. Broad leaf species plantation at Courland by Forestry Division, Tobago: ongoing initiative over four acres Mason Hall reforestation: reforestation programme in Tobago Cocoa Growers Association: Rehabilitation of cocoa estates at Lure Estate in Goldsborough, Dove Cocoa Estate in Argyle Bayleaf Estate in Hope, Tobago. Project model can be used as a guidance to implement priority areas Corbin Local Wildlife Park: breeding of local wildlife and releasing them back into the wild (Private enterprise)					

2.1 continued	Number of hectares under improved practices*(Contributes to GEF core indicator 4)**	See above baseline	400 hectares	1,000 ha of land under improved practices	GIS/drone footageSite visitsPMU Site VisitsM&E Site Visits	See above	EMA & NAMDEVCOEMA, NAMDEVCOPMU M&E
Output 2.1.1: Diversified, integrated agroforestry production systems upscaled in 750 hectares of degraded lands	Number of hectares of agroforestry on degraded lands	Degraded sites identified during PPG, where there is interest on the part of stakeholders and the biophysical capacity to benefit from agroforestry	250 hectares of agroforestry on degraded lands	750 hectares of agroforestry on degraded lands	GIS/drone footage Site visits PMU Site Visits M&E Site Visits	There are no climate-related or procurement delays in materials, equipment, labour, or climate hazards that prevent successful establishment of agroforestry in targeted sites.	EMA & NAMDEVCO EMA, NAMDEVCO PMU M&E
2.1.1 continued	Number of farmers by sex participating in agroforestry project activities	N/A	TBD by Gender Consultant	10% women involved in expanding diverse agroforestry production	Registration Attendance Forms	TBD by Gender Consultant	NAMDEVCO

Output 2.1.2: Agroecological and climate-smart best practices disseminated through farmer field schools, model farms and capacities of extension services are improved	Number of farmer field schools	Farmer field schools have been carried out in the past, but they were short-term with little follow up. Communities were not able to use those resources over time, and much of the trainings did not inform	60% Model farms identified Piloting activities at 6 farms	20 Farmer field schools	NAMDEVCO Reports PMU Site Visits	Farmer field school and trainings are able to provide follow up and respond to the farmers' most pressing needs	NAMDEVCO PMU
2.1.2 continued	Number of trainings for extension services	See above baseline	TBD	TBD	Training Register	See above	NAMDEVCO
2.1.2 continued	Number of farmers participating in farmer field schools and other training, disaggregated by sex	N/A	2 Training Workshops (Trinidad, Tobago)	TBD At least 15% participants are women	Attendance registers	See above	NAMDEVCO
Output 2.1.3: Degraded forests restored and an integrated wildfire management system developed	Establishment of Integrated wildfire management system	Wildfire management is disparate and undergoing transition; many of the community-level mechanisms have been underused in combating and increasing awareness of the risk of fire.	Stakeholders have collaborated on defining key priorities combating fires. Roles and responsibilities in fire management have been clarified. 100% Equipment has been purchased. Public awareness campaigns are underway.	Wildfire management system has been developed and software installed at the relevant department	Wildfire Management Specialist Report Confirmation from relevant dept.	Fire management system addresses the root causes and education/awareness in collaboration with firefighting abilities.	Integrated Fire Management Specialist Forestry Division
2.1.3 continued	Number of participants by sex involved in training	NA	TBD	At least 15% participants are women	Attendance Register	TBD by Gender Consultant	Integrated Fire Management Specialist

2.1.3 continued	Number of hectares of forest and forest land restored	See outcome level baseline	250 hectares of forest and forest land restored	650 hectares of forest and forest land restored	GIS/drone footage Site visits PMU Site Visits	-	EMA EMA Field Supervisor PMU
Output 2.1.4: Pest management plan established for three sites	Completion of Pest management plan for three sites	No such plan exists	Pests have been identified, best practices to manage them have been identified, pilot areas to be chosen	Pest management plan for three sites	Submission of Pest management plan for three sites Meeting Minutes Technical Reports	Key stakeholders are able to collaborate on this issue: government ministries, local know-how, research institutes and labs effectively work together to identify best practices.	PMU/ NAMDEVCO MALF MALF, THA, NAMDEVCO
2.1.4 continued	Number of farmers by sex involved in training and other related activities	NA	TBD	At least 15% participants are women	Attendance Register	TBD by Gender Consultant	NAMDEVCO
Outcome 2.2: Restoration of habitats and ecological corridors between protected areas	Number of hectares of restored habitats*(Contributes to GEF core indicator 3)**	National Reforestation and Watershed Rehabilitation Programme in Trinidad and TobagoProtectors of the Environment based in the Lopinot valley carried out replanting and education exercises- one off event but may be repeatedGEF-IWEco-project with aim to work with National Quarries in Turure to rehabilitate quarries. Sites not yet finalised.Nature Seekers reforestation project in Matura Protected Area.The Trinidad and Tobago Field Naturalists' Club (TTFNC) is planning to launch a herpetofauna conservation	50 hectares	100 hectares with restored habitats	GIS/drone footageSite VisitsSite Visits	There are no climate disasters or procurement challenges.Other infrastructuredevelopment priorities do not impede the restoration of biological corridors	EMAEMAPMU

		and education study and campaign across protected areas in Trinidad and TobagoAdopt a River Programme-a community-based approach to watershed management-has been working with communities along several rivers in both islands.Recovery plans for piping-guan and white-tailed sabrewing were developed in 2011 but not implemented.					
Output 2.2.1: Biodiversity data is collected in corridors between PAs	New biodiversity-related data are collected from the corridors between PAs	IFPAMTT project established biodiversity monitoring protocols is identified for use in data collection.	Communities have received training for biodiversity monitoring and data collection	Biodiversity data is incorporated into EPPD TTBIS databases and used for policy development	Site visits	Communities are interested in playing a role in biodiversity monitoring. Data collected is done in a way that it can be easily incorporated into EMA's existing database	EMA
2.2.1 continued	Number of persons consulted by sex and age	Limited consultations given challenges such as security concerns	TBD	At least 2 consultations in each targeted area	Biodiversity Consultation Reports	TBD by Gender Consultant	EMA
Output 2.2.2: Riparian forest established with native species in riverbanks between PAs (15 kilometres) Target 100 hectares of degraded forested lands	Number of hectares forested	See outcome-level baseline	40 hectares	100 hectares	GIS/drone footage Site visits PMU Site Visits	Reforested riparian zones will be maintained by local communities and government ministries	EMA EMA Field Supervisor PMU
2.2.2 continued	Number of persons from the area emloyed in project activities	See outcome-level baseline	TBD	TBD	Attendance Registers	Communities are interested in playing a role.	EMA Field Supervisor

2.2.2 continued	Number of local groups involved in delivering the output and other related project activities	Local community groups have been involved at some level in former efforts to restore forests (e.g. IWCAM project)	TBD	Sustained involvement of community based groups in production of Output	Site visitsAttendance Registers	TBD by Gender Consultant	EMA
Output 2.2.3: Recovery plans for significant species (e.g., piping-guan, white-tailed sabrewing hummingbird) in productive landscapes are implemented	Number of recovery plans implemented in targeted productive landscapes	See outcome-level baseline	Review of existing species management plans completed and priority areas determined	Recovery plans for significant species are implemented	Management Advisory Committee Meeting Minutes and Reports Recovery Plans Policies including recommendations/interventions identified in recovery plans	There is political will to implement recovery plans	EMA EMA
2.2.3 continued	Number of women trained in the research and management of significant species	N/A	TBD by Gender Consultant	At least 50% of trainees are women	Trainee Registers – Trinidad, Tobago	TBD by Gender Consultant	EMA
Component 3: Enabling Environment For Green, Biodiversity-Friendly Value Chain Development							
Outcome 3.1: Emerging value chains produced sustainably to build resilience to climate change while conserving biodiversity, and supporting livelihoods	Percentage of producers, disaggregated by sex, converting to sustainable practices *(Contributes to GEF core indicator 11)*	Cropper Foundation with IDB, is developing a voluntary certification programme for pesticide usage and microbial content, even use of child labour on the farms. Programme will be monitored by NAMDEVCO and testing will be conducted by CARIRI. Currently, Talparo Estate sustainably produces garlic, pepper, cinnamon and encourages the growth of wild tobacco and wild senna.	At least 30 per cent of farmers engaged have converted to sustainable practices	At least 60 per cent of farmers engaged have converted to sustainable practices	2 rounds of interviews with farmers engaged (Lead farmers and trainees) – Trinidad, Tobago Site Visits	Farmers and local producers will persevere with emerging value chains, even if livelihood increases come in the later phases of project implementation—i.e. there will be sufficient incentives built in to the process o farmers are committed and see various types of long-term benefit	NAMDEVCO PMU

		Wild tobacco seeds are preferred food for birds in that area. Farmers in Moruga involved in production of Hill Rice, benne (Sesame Seed), and corn (Warao). The waste from rice promotes the production of additional offspring from agouti. Instead of one or two, they may be able to produce up to four. The farmers are working with The UWI, using CO2 to alter the colour of the meat to a pinker hue to better promote the meat for overseas markets. Tobago: Integrated farming systems have been established in Starwood, Speyside Flagstaff,Charlotteville, Bloody Bay					
3.1 continued	Number of farmer field schools providing capacity training on sustainable development (disaggregated by sex)*(Contributes to GEF core indicator 11)*	0	4 farmer field schools are conducted	8 farmer field schools are conducted	Technical Reports Site Visits	See above	NAMDEVCOPMU

Output 3.1.1: Agroecological practices are implemented along five priority green value chains (cocoa, coconut, avocado, pineapple, roots and tubers) and specialized commodities (e.g. Moruga Hill Rice)	Types of agroecological practices implemented along five priority, sustainable, value chains	See outcome-level baseline	Trainings, farmer field schools and capacity building initiatives on agroecological practices have been conducted.	Farmers and producers along five priority, green value chains are employing agroecological practices in production.	2 rounds of interviews with farmers engaged (Lead farmers and trainees) – Trinidad, Tobago Technical Reports Site Visits	Farmers/producers will be interested in employing agroecological means of production. Consumers will be interested in purchasing products produced through agroecological means	NAMDEVCO PMU
Output 3.1.2: 30 lead farmers are trained on sustainable land management and agroecological principles using a standardized curriculum for lead farmer training	Number of farmers trained on sustainable land management (disaggregated by sex)	See outcome-level baseline	15 lead farmers trained	30 lead farmers trained, to include at least 1 woman	Graduates Register	Lead farmers will transmit knowledge to other community members through assistance of the project	NAMDEVCO
3.1.2 continued:	Percentage of farmers who indicate their knowledge increased as a result of training	N/A	N/A	70% indicate increased knowledge	Feedback Survey	Training is effective and trainees are honest and willing to be engaged	NAMDEVCO
3.1.2 continued:	Number of farmers trained by the initial round of Lead Farmers	0	0	200 persons trained	Training lists Site Visits	See above	NAMDEVCO

Output 3.1.3: 20 farmer field schools on agroecology including integrated pest management, soil fertility, production focusing on diversification are conducted using a standardized curriculum for Lead Farmer Training Programme, developed under this project	Number of farmer field schools on agroecology including integrated pest management, soil fertility, production focusing on diversification are conducted using a standardized curriculum for Lead Farmer Training Programme	See outcome-level baseline	10 farmer field schools on agroecology including integrated pest management, soil fertility, production focusing on diversification are conducted using a standardized curriculum for Lead Farmer Training for Lead Farmer Programme	20 farmer field schools on agroecology including integrated pest management, soil fertility, production focusing on diversification are conducted using a standardized curriculum Training Programme	Farmer Field School PlansGAP Certification of the SchoolsTraining curriculaSite visits	Lead farmers will transmit knowledge to other community members through assistance of the project	NAMDEVCO NAMDEVCONAMDEVCOPMU
3.1.3 continued	Farmer field school training ***curriculum*** estabished including gender considerations	N/A	Gender issues in training identified	Training curriculum folds in gender issues	Training curriculum	TBD Gender Consultant	NAMDEVCO
Outcome 3.2: Enabling environment for green, biodiversity-friendly value chain development	Number of small producers, (disaggregated by sex) selling to new and larger markets	Existing markets: Las Hermanas Estate, Santa Cruz; Wa Samaki, Freeport; Toco Foundation	100 small producers; 50 per cent of which are women	At least 200 small producers; 50 per cent of which are women	Tracking distribution chain of beneficiary producer groups Vendor Survey	There is capacity and demand in the market to accommodate more sustainable production	NAMDEVCO NAMDEVCO
3.2 continued	Percentage of producers whose income has increased through sustainable production *(Contributes to GEF core indicator 11)*	N/A	At least 10% of producers have experienced an increase in income; half of which are women	At least 20%; half of which are women	Tracking distribution chain of beneficiary producer groups Vendor Survey	See above	NAMDEVCO

Output 3.2.1: Marketing strategies and business plans are developed to increase biodiversity-friendly products in markets	Percentage of producers engaged developing business plans/strategies to increase biodiversity products in the markets (disaggregated by sex)	See outcome-level baseline	At least 10% of producers engaged in targeted sites (at least 40% of which are women)	At least 20% in targeted sites (at least 40% of which are women)	Business plans	Business plans and marketing strategies will support enterprises to be more viable.	NAMDEVCO
Output 3.2.2: A minimum of three public-private sector partnerships are established to increase consumption of agroecologically produced products	Number of public-private sector partnerships are established to increase consumption of agroecologically produced products	4 public-private sector partnerships exist for the marketing of agroecologically produced products	At least 1 public-private sector partnership is established	At least 3 public-private sector partnerships are established	Partnership Agreements/ ContractsProof of purchase	Public private partnerships will enhance consumption, marketing and distribution of sustainably produced products.	NAMDEVCO & selected NGO
Output 3.2.3: Upscaling of ecotourism/ agritourism operators in four ecologically vulnerable areas	Number of ecotourism/agrotourism operators upscaled, disaggregated by sex	3-4 agrotourism and eco-tourism operators in TT	Eco-tourism and agrotourism operators with potential and desire for growth are identified	At least 3 ecotourism and agrotourism operators upscaled in TT	Tour operators' websites and establishments Survey on operators engaged	Tourism demand for these types of activities will continue	NAMDEVCO NAMDEVCO
Outcome 3.3: Green value chains policy informs national level agricultural development	Number of roadmaps produced outlining green value chains policy	0	0	1	Sub-Committee Meeting minutes Roadmap developed	Roadmap will serve as the baseline document supporting future value chains policies	NAMDEVCO & selected NGO
Output 3.3.1: Agricultural policy informs national work of state agencies to actively mainstream agroecology in Trinidad and Tobago thereby increasing the supply of locally produced foods	Number of agricultural policies including agroecological considerations and gender dimensions developed	No existing agricultural policy addresses agroecological considerations and gender dimensions	Agricultural policy recommendations developed	At least 1 agricultural policy includes agroecological considerations and gender dimensions	Sub-Committee Meeting minutes Roadmap developed	Agricultural policies will be an effective tool through which to mainstream successful agroecological practices	NAMDEVCO & selected NGO
Component 4: Knowledge Management and Monitoring							

Outcome 4.1: Improved knowledge management on biodiversity and land degradation issues	Number of knowledge materials produced for appropriate audiences (government ministries, CBOs, local communities)	0	At least 4	At least 8	Knowledge materials Communication strategy	Institutions and communities have the capacity of incorporating knowledge products into programmes of work, and activities. Improved knowledge and capacity building will lead to positive impacts on issues related to biodiversity and land degradation.	EMA Communications Specialist
4.1 continued	Number of public awareness campaigns on improved land use	0	At least 2	At least 4	Knowledge materialsCommunication strategy	See above	EMACommunications Specialist
4.1 continued	Number of curriculums produced for Lead Farmer Training Programme	0	1	1	Knowledge materials Communication strategy	See above	EMA Communications Specialist
Output 4.1.1: Knowledge products produced and disseminated by partner institutions	Number of knowledge products produced and disseminated by partner institutions	None for this project	At least 4	At least 8	Knowledge materials Communication strategy	Institutions have the capacity of incorporating knowledge products into programmes of work	EMA Communications Specialist
Output 4.1.2: A communication strategy is developed to ensure project stakeholders are duly informed on progress and benefit from knowledge gathered	Development and implementation of communications strategy completed	None for this project	100%	100%	Approved Communications Strategy	The strategy includes targeted approach to different audiences, and success is monitored periodically	Communications Specialist

Outcome 4.2: Ongoing monitoring feeds into adaptive project management	Number of instances where monitoring promotes adaptive management (e.g., adjustment in budget, project priorities, changes in messaging to resonate with audiences)	0	2	4	Mid-Term Review Terminal Evaluation PIR	Rigorous monitoring will allow adaptive management of project	Independent Evaluator/ PMU Independent Evaluator/ PMU PMU
Output 4.2.1: Project results and gender balance monitored annually	Revised Results Framework developed and adopted	Draft Framework developed at Project Proposal stage.	100%	100%	Approved Results Framework	See outcome assumption	M&E Specialist, PMU
4.2.1 continued	Revised Gender and Youth Action Plan developed and integrated in the project	Draft Gender Action Plan developed at Project Proposal stage.	100%	100%	Approved Gender and Youth Action Plan	See outcome assumption	Gender Specialist, PMU
4.2.1 continued	Number of monitoring exercises conducted with clear findings	0 for this phase	4 exercises conducted	8 exercises conducted	Monitoring reports, including PPR, PIR, midterm review, terminal evaluation	See outcome assumption	Technical Staff

ANNEX 6A – GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANIM

Grievance Redress Mechanism

TABLE 17: GRIEVANCE REDRESS INFORMATION

Focal Point Information	The FAO Representation
Contact Details	Mr. Reuben Robertson #2 Serpentine Road ST CLAIR PORT OF SPAIN Tel: (868) 299 0027 EMAIL FAO-TT@fao.org
Explain how the grievance mechanism will be/ has been communicated to stakeholders	Grievance Redress Mechanism was presented to stakeholders during the Inception workshop. Included details on the usage, when complaints can be lodged and the information required to lodge such a compliant along with responsible parties, timelines and outcomes. During project execution, an infographic will be developed and shared with stakeholders via meetings, websites and other outreach activities under the project. A dedicated portal for reports will also be instituted.

Any negative impact of the project should be analyzed, solve and mitigated as soon as possible in order to avoid problems and tensions.

The grievance redress mechanism is a tool to avoid conflicts looking for a very expedite resolution of problems. At the same time, this mechanism is cost – efficient as it does not require specific external professional to solve problems.

The objectives of the mechanism as efficient conflict resolution process are to create a mechanism:

- For affected people to communicate their dissatisfaction.
- To pick up complains that in another circumstances will not be received and any corrective solutions could be applied.
- That shows to the beneficiaries and people that results are important but also processes in which some mistakes could happen.
- To approach the project staff to people in order to solve arisen problems.

The Grievance redress mechanism (GRM) responds to complaints by people who feel they have been adversely affected, is being affected or could be affected by the project, during the design

or execution phase. The idea is that GRM should promote a quick conflicts resolution to avoid long judicial process in tribunals in cases of complaint or dispute.

FAO is committed to ensuring that its programs are implemented in accordance with the Organization's environmental and social obligations. In order to better achieve these goals, and to ensure that beneficiaries of FAO programs have access to an effective and timely mechanism to address their concerns about non-compliance with these obligations, the Organization, in order to supplement measures for receiving, reviewing and acting as appropriate on these concerns at the program management level, has entrusted the Office of the Inspector-General with the mandate to independently review the complaints that cannot be resolved at that level.

FAO will facilitate the resolution of concerns of beneficiaries of FAO programs regarding alleged or potential violations of FAO's social and environmental commitments. For this purpose, concerns may be communicated in accordance with the eligibility criteria of the Guidelines for Compliance Reviews Following Complaints Related to the Organization's Environmental and Social Standards[64], which applies to all FAO programs and projects.

Concerns must be addressed at the closest appropriate level, i.e. at the Project Management Unit/ Project Steering Committee, and if necessary at the Regional Office level. If a concern or grievance cannot be resolved through consultations and measures at the project management level, a complaint requesting a Compliance Review may be filed with the Office of the Inspector-General (OIG) in accordance with the Guidelines. Program and project managers will have the responsibility to address concerns brought to the attention of the focal point.

The principles to be followed during the complaint resolution process include impartiality, respect for human rights, including those pertaining to indigenous peoples, compliance of national norms, coherence with the norms, equality, transparency, honesty, and mutual respect.

4.6.1 Project-level grievance mechanism

The project will establish a grievance mechanism at field level to file complaints during project inception phase. Contact information and information on the process to file a complaint will be disclosed in all meetings, workshops and other related events throughout the life of the project. In addition, it is expected that all awareness raising material to be distributed will include the necessary information regarding the contacts and the process for filing grievances.

The project will also be responsible for documenting and reporting as part of the safeguards performance monitoring on any grievances received and how they were addressed.

The mechanism includes the following stages:

- In the instance in which the claimant has the means to directly file the claim, he/she has the right to do so, presenting it directly to the Project Management Unit

(PMU). The process of filing a complaint will duly consider anonymity as well as any existing traditional or indigenous dispute resolution mechanisms and it will not interfere with the community's self-governance system.

- The complainant files a complaint through one of the channels of the grievance mechanism. This will be sent to the Technical Advisor to assess whether the complaint is eligible. The confidentiality of the complaint must be preserved during the process.
- The Project Grievance Contact will be responsible for recording the grievance and how it has been addressed if a resolution was agreed.
- If the situation is too complex, or the complainer does not accept the resolution, the complaint must be sent to a higher level, until a solution or acceptance is reached.
- For every complaint received, a written proof will be sent within ten (10) working days; afterwards, a resolution proposal will be made within thirty (30) working days.
- In compliance with the resolution, the person in charge of dealing with the complaint, may interact with the complainant, or may call for interviews and meetings, to better understand the reasons.
- All complaint received, its response and resolutions, must be duly registered.

4.6.2 Internal process

1. Project Management Unit (PMU). The complaint could come in writing or orally to the PMU directly. At this level, received complaints will be registered, investigated and solved by the PMU.
2. If the complaint has not been solved and could not be solve in level 1, then the Technical Advisor elevates it to the FAO Representative of Trinidad and Tobago and Suriname.
3. Project Steering Committee (PSC). The assistance of the PSC is requested if a resolution was not agreed in levels 1 and 2.
4. FAO Regional Office for the Caribbean. FAO Representative will request if necessary the advice of the Regional Office to resolve a grievance, or will transfer the resolution of the grievance entirely to the regional office, if the problem is highly complex.
5. The FAO Regional Representative will request only on very specific situations or complex problems the assistance on the FAO Inspector General who pursuits its own procedures to solve the problem.

4.6.3 Resolution

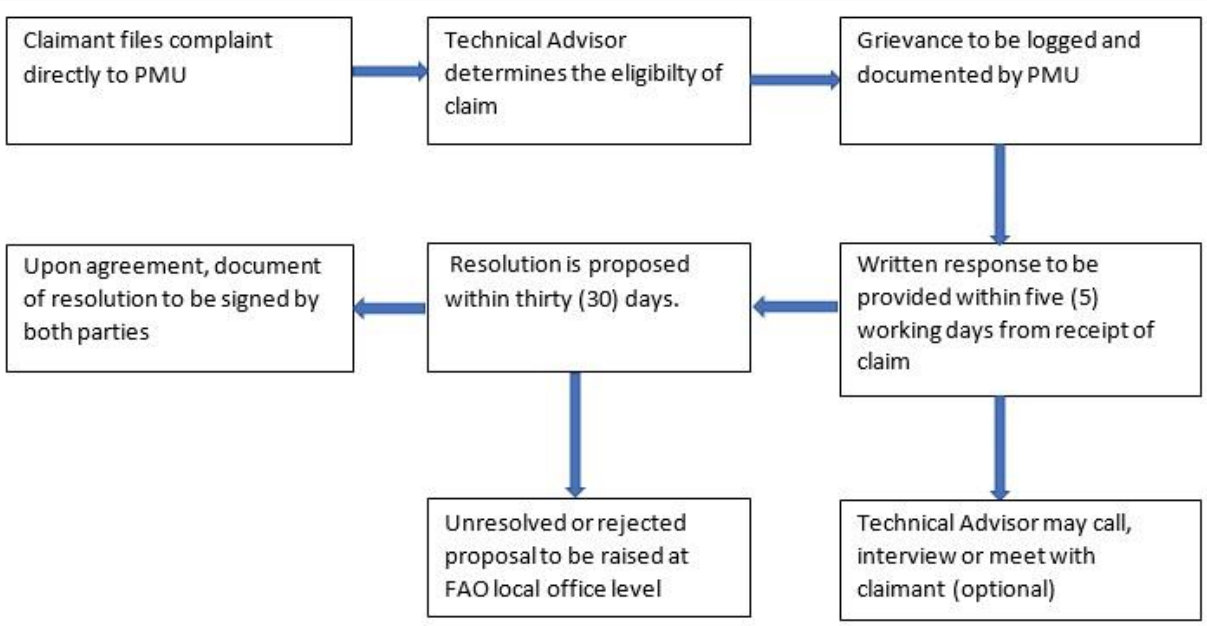
Upon acceptance a solution by the complainer, a document with the agreement should be signed with the agreement.

TABLE 18: GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS

Responsible Entity	Grievance Mechanism
Project Management Unit (PMU)	Anyone in the FAO Representation or Project Management Unit may receive a complaint and must request proof of receipt. If the case is accepted, the PMU must respond within 5 working days in consultation with FAO Representation Level 7, Tower C, International Waterfront Centre, 1A Wrightson Road, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago. +1 868-225-3411 or email: Asif.Khan@planning.gov.tt
FAO Representation in Trinidad and Tobago	Reuben Robertson 2 Serpentine Road, St. Clair, PORT OF SPAIN Mailing Address: PO Box 822 Port-of-Spain Telephone: +1-868-625 0467 Fax: +1-868-623 0995 E-mail: FAO-TT@fao.org
Project Steering Committee	The Project Steering Committee will follow processes for investigating and will submit a report for review and final presentation to the complainant. Dr. David Persaud - Environmental Manager, Environmental Policy & Planning Division (EPPD)/ Technical Project Director and Secretariat of the Project Steering Committee. Level 7, Tower C, International Waterfront Centre, 1A Wrightson Road, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago. David.Persaud@planning.gov.tt
FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	Must respond within 5 working days in consultation with FAO's Representation. Mr. Mario Lubetkin Assistant Director-General, Regional Representative for Latin America and the Caribbean Address: Dag Hammarskjold 3241 SANTIAGO, Chile Phone number: +56-2-29232100
Office of the Inspector Level 7, Tower C, International Waterfront Centre, 1A Wrightson Road, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago.	To report possible fraud and bad behavior by fax, confidential: (+39) 06 570 55550 By e-mail: Investigations-hotline@fao.org By confidential hotline: (+ 39) 06 570 52333

General (OIG)	

PROCESS FLOW CHART OF THE GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM FOR BIOREACH



ANNEX 6B – GRIEVANCE #GR0123

From: "Ramash Ramsumair" <ramashramsumair@hotmail.com>
To: "Asif Khan" <Asif.Khan@planning.gov.tt>
Date: 3/1/2023 2:10:52 AM
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Re: BIOREACH Project - Grievance Redress #001/23 - TPFA

Noted and thank you for the information and the association further invite you to send representatives (if possible) to our planned Pine Tour (AgroEcoTourism) on 23rd March 2023 at 10am at Enchanted.
This will further educate your Team/others on Pine Production/Marketing/Land Degradation etc.
Many more Tours are presently being planned until June 2023 if you are unable to attend.
Regards
Ramash.

Get Outlook for Android

From: Asif Khan <Asif.Khan@planning.gov.tt>
Sent: Tuesday, February 28, 2023 1:36:54 PM
To: ramashramsumair@hotmail.com <ramashramsumair@hotmail.com>
Cc: David Persaud <David.Persaud@planning.gov.tt>; Stephanie Samuel-Chhita <Stephanie.Samuel-Chhita@planning.gov.tt>
Subject: BIOREACH Project - Grievance Redress #001/23 - TPFA

Dear Mr. Ramsumair,

Reference is made to your email dated 16th February, 2023 where you expressed concern that the Trinidad Pineapple Farmers Association (TPFA) was excluded in the meeting at the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries with the BIOREACH Project team and farmer representatives on 13th February, 2023.

Please note, that the Project treats your concern with importance and urgency.

Background
The Implementing Agency for the Project – the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has established a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The GRM is put in place for stakeholders involved in or affected by activities supported by Project *who have a right to express their opinions, whether positive or negative, with regard to the actions that affect them*. The goal of the GRM is to help to **find a satisfactory resolution to a complaint or concern expressed** and to ensure that affected parties have access to fair, transparent, inclusive and no-cost processes and mechanisms to redress grievances and resolve conflicts. Any concern or complaint can expressed at the closest appropriate level in any form (writing, email, verbal) and if the party is not satisfied with the response, the grievance is taken to a higher level for resolution (see diagram below summerising the steps in the GRM).

For the BIOREACH Project, the first level to receive your concern/ complaint is with the Technical Advisor for the Project Management Unit (PMU). At this level, the concern/ complaint will be registered, investigated and resolved by the PMU. If the complaint has not been solved, then the Technical Advisor will elevate it to the FAO Representative of Trinidad and Tobago. Again, if the matter is not considered to be resolved, it will then be referred to the Project Steering Committee and subsequently to higher levels at the FAO. Upon acceptance a solution by the party lodging the concern/ complaint, a document should be signed with the agreement of resolution.

Proposed response to your concern/ complaint
As such, we wish to assure you that your issue that the TPFA was excluded at the meeting of 13th February, 2023 has been registered and investigated.

We responded to you via email on the 16th February, 2023 to indicate that the Project was continuing to meet with key stakeholders as we are still in the early stages of execution. Further to this, we indicated that the Project was now seeking to connect with stakeholders, such as other farming associations that we had not yet had the opportunity to engage with as we had with the TFPA in the recent past. Additionally, we wish to assure the TFPA that further engagement will take place by the Project team when the specific activities focused on the pineapple production and marketing, farmer training and agro-tourism opportunities.

Kindly indicate if you find this response satisfactory to the concern you previously expressed. If the information provided resolves your concern, an agreement will be prepared for review, signature and will be kept on record for purposes of transparency.

We remain committed to providing any further information and ensuring such concerns do not reoccur.

Attachment 1 – GRM for the BIOREACH Project

Kind regards,

Asif Khan
Technical Advisor
BIOREACH Project
Level 7, Tower C, International Waterfront Centre,
1A Wrightson Road, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago.
+1 868-225-3411
or email: Asif.Khan@planning.gov.tt

ANNEX 7 – UPDATED STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

4. Stakeholder Engagement

4.1 Objective of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan is guided by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Framework for Environmental and Social Management (FESM) - Environmental and Social Operational Pillar (ESOP) 2: Stakeholder engagement, information disclosure and grievance, conflict resolution and accountability mechanisms.

Project stakeholders are defined as individuals, groups or other entities who:

(i) are impacted or likely to be impacted directly or indirectly, positively or adversely, by the Project (also known as 'affected parties'); and

(ii) may have an interest in the Project ('interested parties'). They include individuals or groups whose interests may be affected by the Project and who have the potential to influence the Project outcomes in any way[26].

The main objective of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan is to ensure sustainable, transparent and inclusive engagement of all potential stakeholders throughout the project life cycle by:

- Timely access to key project information such as the project's goals, activities, expected outcomes, milestones
- Understanding their role in the project and areas where they can contribute to or benefit from the activities of the project.)
- Knowing when and where key consultations are scheduled and being able to participate with the ability to provide meaningful feedback through a structured approach inclusive of grievance redress mechanisms

An effective Stakeholder Engagement Plan can foster strong, constructive, and responsive relationships which lead to the overall success of the project. It allows for improved environmental and social sustainability and project acceptance through public consultation, equal participation and disclosure of information. These are to be carried out in a culturally acceptable manner that is free from intimidation, manipulation, coercion and discrimination.

The involvement of a diverse group of stakeholders is imperative for the smooth collaboration between the project staff, local communities and the most vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities, women empowerment entities and indigenous peoples, where applicable. The project will continue to engage government ministries, civil society, research institutes, farming representatives and farmers and the private sector. This will ensure that the project considers the latest information with regard to stakeholder engagement, capacities, nature of interest, participation methods, associated costs, and timelines. This is particularly relevant as the project consultations took place before the COVID-19 pandemic, whose impacts are not well understood and still changing. A revised comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan at inception will allow the project manager to take stock of the roles different stakeholders can play, and how their engagement may differ or change than identified during the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase.

By establishing a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement, the executing agencies and Project Management Unit (PMU) can:

- Identify stakeholders
- Build and maintain constructive relationships
- Assess the level of support and interest of stakeholders at different stages of the project

ANNEX 8 – KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT PRODUCTS

Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
Ministry of Planning and Development

BIOREACH: Biodiversity Conservation and Agroecological Land Restoration in Productive Landscapes of Trinidad and Tobago

gef

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

BACKGROUND

The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago through the Ministry of Planning & Development (MPD) has received approval from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to execute the project entitled "*BIOREACH: Biodiversity Conservation and Agroecological Land Restoration in Productive Landscapes of Trinidad and Tobago*".

This project seeks to promote biodiversity conservation, restore degraded lands and improve the livelihoods of rural communities in targeted productive landscapes (agriculture, forestry and other land uses) throughout Trinidad and Tobago.

The Project will be jointly executed by the Environmental Management Authority (EMA) and the National Agricultural Marketing and Development Corporation (NAMDEVCO) with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO/UN) as the GEF implementing agency and the Environmental Policy and Planning Division of the MPD as the Project Directorate.

The project budget is valued at USD 22,454,792 through a mix of grant funding from the GEF and co-financing commitments from the Government of Trinidad & Tobago.

WHY IS THIS PROJECT IMPORTANT?

The main problem that this project seeks to address is the threat to our local biodiversity and productive landscapes from unsustainable livelihood practices such as poor land use, encroachment into protected areas and forest fires.

The biodiversity of Trinidad and Tobago plays an important role in the provision of products and ecosystem services which maintain our well- being. These include the support services such as nutrient cycling, pollination and soil formation; the provision of food, medicine and other raw materials; the regulation of our climate, air and water purification and our many cultural and recreational opportunities.

The depletion of biodiversity and land degradation therefore reduces our access, use and enjoyment of these valuable services. Loss of which will invariably lead to impacts on our livelihoods, health and food systems.

This project therefore seeks to limit and reverse some of these negative impacts through the restoration of landscapes, effective land use planning and the proliferation of sustainably cultivated green value chains that can contribute towards more diverse livelihood opportunities.

In addition to supporting livelihoods and food security, diverse, better integrated production systems will also increase environmental resilience, especially in the context of severe climate events, which small island developing states (SIDS) such as Trinidad and Tobago are especially susceptible.

Bioreach Information Flyer Page 1

Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
Ministry of Planning and Development

gef

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

BIOREACH: Biodiversity Conservation and Agroecological Land Restoration in Productive Landscapes of Trinidad and Tobago

WHAT ARE THE PROJECT COMPONENTS?

Components	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs
Biodiversity-supportive land use planning	Biodiversity-sensitive land use planning and participatory land management mechanisms established in South & West of Nariva Swamp, South of Valencia Forest Reserve and Tobago	• Development of Land use plans which identifies high value conservation areas and productive terrestrial landscapes • Multi-stakeholder committees are established in ecologically vulnerable areas which will create awareness, allow for stronger local level planning and improved livelihood opportunities
Forest and Agricultural landscape restoration and biodiversity protection through Agroecology	Land degradation neutrality achieved as degraded sites are restored and productive capacity of agricultural landscapes is enhanced	• Create diverse and integrated agroforestry and climate smart agricultural production systems • Create awareness and disseminate agroecological practices through farmer field schools and model farms; restore degraded forest, better manage wildfires and invasive species
	Restoration of critical habitats in ecological corridors between Protected Areas	• Collect valuable biodiversity data • Re-establishment of forests along corridors between protected areas and river banks; rehabilitate wetlands • Implement species recovery plans for the Pawi, and White- tailed Sabrewing
Enabling environment for green, biodiversity-friendly value chain development	Sustainability of biodiversity-friendly value chains are improved	• Training of farmers in sustainable Land management practices and agroecological principles • Implement agroecological practices along priority green value chains (e.g. cocoa, root crops, Moruga Hill Rice)
	Upscaling and improved market access for agroecologically produced agricultural products and services	• Training farmers and agro processors to develop market strategies and business plans for biodiversity friendly products. • Establishing partnerships to increase consumption of agroecologically produced commodities • Implementing and upscaling eco/ agro tourism opportunities for selected commodities
	Green value chains policy informs national-level agricultural planning and development	• Develop a roadmap for a green value chain policy to mainstream agroecology in Trinidad and Tobago
Knowledge management and monitoring	Improved knowledge management on biodiversity and land degradation issues	• Production and dispersion of the information developed under the project nationally
	Ongoing monitoring feeds into adaptive project management	• Ensure that project results reflect a gender balance and is monitored annually.

Should you wish to learn more or connect with us, kindly contact:
The Project Management Unit - BIOREACH Project
Level 7, Tower C, International Waterfront Centre, 1A Wrightson Road, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago.
+1 868-225-3411
or email: Asif.Khan@planning.gov.tt

Bioreach Information Flyer – Page 2

Agroecology 101

The Need for Change

The global food system is at a crossroads. Agriculture must meet the challenges of hunger and malnutrition – against a backdrop of population growth, increased pressure on natural resources including soils and water, the loss of biodiversity, and the uncertainties associated with climate change. While past efforts focused on boosting agricultural output to produce more food, today's challenges – including climate change – demand a new approach.

A transition is needed to more sustainable food systems that produce more, with more socio-economic benefits and with less environmental consequences. In many countries agriculture has been seen as an enemy of the environment, but there is increasing recognition that a regenerative, productive farming sector can provide environmental benefits and services while creating rural employment and sustaining livelihoods.

What is Agroecology

Agroecology is based on applying ecological concepts and principles to optimize interactions between plants, animals, humans and the environment while taking into consideration the social aspects that need to be addressed for a sustainable and fair food system. By building synergies, agroecology can support food production and food security and nutrition while restoring the ecosystem services and biodiversity that are essential for sustainable agriculture. Agroecology can play an important role in building resilience and adapting to climate change.

Agroecology is based on context-specific design and organization, of crops, livestock, farms and landscapes. It works with solutions that conserve above and below ground biodiversity as well as cultural and knowledge diversity with a focus on women's and youth's role in agriculture.

To harness the multiple sustainability benefits that arise from agroecological approaches, an enabling environment is required, including adapted policies, public investments, institutions and research priorities. Agroecology is the basis for evolving food systems that are equally strong in environmental, economic, social and agronomic dimensions.

Did you know?

- Agroecology is based on applying ecological concepts and principles to optimize interactions between plants, animals, humans and the environment.
- Agroecology can play an important role in building resilience and adapting to climate change.
- Agroecological producers recognize that a highly successful methodology for promoting farmer innovation is farmer-to-farmer learning and sharing.
- Agroecology looks for local solutions and linkages with the local economy and local markets, and keeps farmers in the field with improved livelihoods and a better quality of life.

BIOREACH: ***Biodiversity Conservation and Agroecological Land Restoration in Productive Landscapes of Trinidad and Tobago***

For further information contact:

Bioreach Project Management Unit
Level 7, Tower C, International Waterfront Centre, 1A Wrightson Road, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago.
+1 868-225-3411
or email:
Asif.Khan@planning.gov.tt

Agroecology 101 – Page 1

The 10 Elements of Agroecology

The FAO has identified ten (10) key interrelated elements which have been derived from the general principles pronounced for agroecology. The **10 Elements of Agroecology** are interlinked and interdependent, they are:

Diversity: Diversification is key to agroecological transitions to ensure food security and nutrition while conserving, protecting and enhancing natural resources

Co-creation and sharing of knowledge: agricultural innovations respond better to local challenges when they are co-created through participatory processes.

Synergies: building synergies enhances key functions across food systems, supporting production and multiple ecosystem services.

Efficiency: innovative agroecological practices produce more using less external resources.

Recycling: more recycling means agricultural production with lower economic and environmental costs.

Resilience: enhanced resilience of people, communities and ecosystems is key to sustainable food and agricultural systems.

Human and social values: protecting and improving rural livelihoods, equity and social well-being is essential for sustainable food and agricultural systems.

Culture and food traditions: by supporting healthy, diversified and culturally appropriate diets, agroecology contributes to food security and nutrition while maintaining the health of ecosystems.

Responsible governance: sustainable food and agriculture requires responsible and effective governance mechanisms at different scales – from local to national to global.

Circular and solidarity economy: circular and solidarity economies that reconnect producers and consumers provide innovative solutions for living within our planetary boundaries while ensuring the social foundation for inclusive and sustainable development.

WHY ARE THE 10 ELEMENTS USEFUL AND HOW WILL THEY BE USED?

As an analytical tool, the 10 Elements can help countries to operationalise agroecology. By identifying important properties of agroecological systems and approaches, as well as key considerations in developing an enabling environment for agroecology, the 10 Elements are a guide for policymakers, practitioners and stakeholders in planning, managing and evaluating agroecological transitions.

Agroecology 101 – Page 2

Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
Ministry of Planning and Development

global environment facility
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

BIOREACH

Biodiversity Conservation and Agroecological Land Restoration in Productive Landscapes of Trinidad and Tobago

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

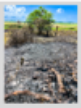
To promote biodiversity conservation, restore degraded lands, and improve livelihoods of rural communities in targeted productive landscapes

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The rich and diverse biodiversity of Trinidad and Tobago plays an important role in the provision of ecosystem services which in turn supports human well-being. Biodiversity loss along with land degradation from largely poor land use practices have reduced access, usage and enjoyment of these valuable services and landscapes. These activities contribute to negative impacts upon livelihoods, health and food systems.

This project seeks to limit and reverse some of these impacts through the **restoration of landscapes**, **biodiversity-sensitive participatory land use planning** and the proliferation of **sustainably cultivated, green value chains** that can contribute towards more diverse livelihood opportunities.

The four year (2022 - 2026) Project will be jointly executed by the Environmental Management Authority (EMA) and the National Agricultural Marketing and Development Corporation (NAMDEVCO).



MAIN PROJECT COMPONENTS

Components	Outcomes	Outputs
Biodiversity-sensitive land use planning	Biodiversity-sensitive land use planning and participatory land management mechanisms established in productive landscapes	Land use plans identifying high value conservation areas and productive terrestrial landscapes in buffer zones, and climate change resilience measures, are developed and validated; Multi-stakeholder committees are established in ecologically vulnerable areas.
Forest and Agricultural landscape restoration and biodiversity protection through Agroecology	Land degradation decreased as degraded sites are restored and productive capacity of agricultural landscapes is enhanced	Create diverse and integrated **agroforestry** and **climate smart agricultural** production systems; Agroecological and climate-smart best practices disseminated through **farmer field schools**, model farms and capacities of extension services are improved; **Degraded forests restored,** and an **integrated wildfire management system** developed
	Restoration of critical habitats in ecological corridors between Protected Areas	**Riparian forest established** with native species in river banks between protected areas; Implement **species recovery plans** for the Pawi (*Pipile pipile*), and White- tailed Sabrewing (*Campylopterus ensipennis*)

Components	Outcomes	Outputs
Enabling environment for green, biodiversity-friendly value chain development	Emerging green value chain commodities produced sustainably to build resilience to climate change while conserving biodiversity, and supporting livelihoods	Training of farmers in **sustainable land management** practices and **agroecological** principles; Implement agroecological practices along **priority green value chains** (e.g. ***Cocoa***, root crops, **Moruga Hill Rice**)
	Enabling environment for green, biodiversity-friendly value chain development	Marketing strategies and business plans are developed to increase **biodiversity-friendly products in markets;** Upscaling of **ecotourism or agrotourism** operators in ecologically vulnerable areas
	Green value chains policy	Agricultural policy informs national work of state agencies to actively mainstream agroecology
Knowledge management and monitoring	Improved knowledge management on biodiversity and land degradation issues	Knowledge products produced and disseminated by partner institutions
	Ongoing monitoring feeds into adaptive project management	Ensure that project results reflect a gender balance and is monitored annually

Should you wish to learn more or connect with us, kindly contact:
BIOREACH Project Management Unit,
Asif Khan: asif.khan@planning.gov.tt

Keep up with the Environmental Policy and Planning Division, Ministry of Planning and Development

Bioreach Poster