



## FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

### 2023 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

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## 1. Basic Project Data

### General Information

<b>Region:</b>	Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>Country (ies):</b>	Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Lucia
<b>Project Title:</b>	Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Multicountry Soil Management Initiative for Integrated Landscape Restoration and Sustainable Food Systems: Phase 1 (CSIDS-SOILCARE Phase 1)
<b>FAO Project Symbol:</b>	GCP/SLC/214/GFF – GCP/SLC/215/SCF
<b>GEF ID:</b>	10195
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	Land Degradation
<b>Project Executing Partners:</b>	Partnership Initiative For Sustainable Land Management (PISLM)
<b>Initial project duration (years):</b>	4
<b>Project coordinates:</b> <i>This section should be completed ONLY by:</i> a) Projects with 1st PIR; b) In case the geographic coverage of project activities has changed since last reporting period.	YES

### Project Dates

<b>GEF CEO Endorsement Date:</b>	23 <sup>rd</sup> September, 2021
<b>Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :</b>	24 <sup>th</sup> November, 2021
<b>Project Implementation End Date/NTE<sup>1</sup>:</b>	23 <sup>th</sup> November, 2025
<b>Revised project implementation End date (if approved) <sup>2</sup></b>	

### Funding

<b>GEF Grant Amount (USD):</b>	8,155,205
<b>Total Co-financing amount (USD)<sup>3</sup>:</b>	25,797,816
<b>Total GEF grant delivery (as of June 30, 2023 (USD):</b>	\$3,307,937 GFF part - \$2,880,686 SCF part - \$427,251
<b>Total GEF grant actual expenditures (excluding commitments) as of June 30, 2023 (USD)<sup>4</sup>:</b>	\$2,535,960 GEF part - \$2,108,709 SCF part - \$427,251
<b>Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2023<sup>5</sup></b>	1,725,551

<sup>1</sup> As per FPMIS

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

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

<sup>4</sup> The amount should show the values included in the financial statements generated by IMIS.

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

**M&E Milestones**

<b>Date of Last Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> December, 2022
<b>Expected Mid-term Review date<sup>6</sup>:</b>	January-April 2024
<b>Actual Mid-term review date (if already completed):</b>	
<b>Expected Terminal Evaluation Date<sup>7</sup>:</b>	
<b>Tracking tools (TT)/Core indicators (CI) updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)</b>	<i>[It is mandatory for projects to update the TT or CI before Mid-Term or Terminal Evaluation stage. For projects that have a planned MTR or TE in the next fiscal year, please indicate YES here and provide the updated TT or CI as Annex.]</i>

**Overall ratings**

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

**ESS risk classification**

<b>Current ESS Risk classification:</b>	Low
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**Status**

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

<b>Contact</b>	<b>Name, Title, Division/Institution</b>	<b>E-mail</b>
<b>Project Coordinator (PC)</b>	Trevor Thompson, PISLM	tthompson@pislmsids.org
<b>Budget Holder (BH)</b>	Renata Clarke, Sub-Regional Coordinator for the Caribbean	renata.clarke@fao.org
<b>GEF Operational Focal Point (GEF OFP)</b>	(This is project involving 8 Countries)	
<b>Lead Technical Officer (LTO)</b>	Ronald Vargas, Land and Water Officer, NSL	ronald.vargas@fao.org
<b>GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO)</b>	Hernan Gonzalez	hernan.gonzalez@fao.org

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

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

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

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

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators <sup>8</sup>	Baseline	Mid-term Target <sup>9</sup>	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress <sup>10</sup> since project start Level (and %) at 30 June 2023	Progress rating <sup>11</sup>
To Strengthen Caribbean SIDS with the necessary tools for adopting policies, measures and reforming legal and institutional frameworks to achieve Land Degradation Neutrality LDN and Climate Resilience	<b>Outcome 1</b>					<b>25%</b>	<b>MS</b>
	Outcome 1.1: Caribbean countries use soil data to make informed decisions and contribute to regional and global soil and climate knowledge systems	Increased national and regional capacities for soil analysis through the establishment of the Caribbean Soil Laboratory Network (CARLAN)	Though some soil analytical capability exists in some of the participating Member States, considerable strengthening is required to complement the capability, which resides at the University of the West Indies, St. Augustine Campus, Trinidad and Tobago.	An assessment of the soil analytical capability of the participating Member States has been undertaken, the strengths and weaknesses of these facilities identified, and a Programme to Enhance their Capability outlined and is being implemented.	Caribbean Soil Laboratory Network established and operational at the Soil Science Laboratory of the University of West Indies (UWI), St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago at its apex.  Soil laboratory capacities (equipment, human talent and harmonization processes) in Caribbean member states are enhanced under GLOSOLAN	-The analytical capabilities of the respective labs have been assessed and list of needs provided. -Table of specifications being developed by the UWI to be reviewed by the FAO -The PISLM High-Level Forum of Ministers met in March 2023 to receive progress updates on SOILCARE and to adopt the SSLM Framework Agreement Group, CSSG and CARLAN for onward submission to the CARICOM-COTED and the OECS Council of Ministers.	

<sup>8</sup> This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

<sup>9</sup> Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

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

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

					Soil Samples have been collected, analyzed and the data stored in CARSIS under Standard Operation Procedures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The CARICOM -Council for Trade and Development on Environment and Sustainable Development approved Decisions to incorporate the Soil/Land Framework Agreement Group, the Caribbean Soil Support Group and the Caribbean Laboratory Network into the CARICOM policy infrastructure on the 27<sup>th</sup> June, 2023.</li> <li>-Information workshop to launch component 1 – July 2022</li> <li>-National Soil Surveys still ongoing. Three countries have been completed. St. Lucia- February 2023 Grenada-March 2023 Antigua and Barbuda-June 2023</li> <li>-Soil sampling design completed for Jamaica, Belize and Barbados.</li> </ul>	
		Caribbean Soil Information System (CARSIS) for monitoring soil health located at a central repository and managed by the Caribbean Soil Support Group	The participating countries do not possess soil information systems, although recent projects have allowed for collection of new soil data. Furthermore, the information is not organized on a	The basic infrastructure for the establishment of a Caribbean Soil Information System (CARSIS) is in place integrated to the Regional and Global Soil Information Systems (e.g. SISLAC and GLOSIS) and	The Caribbean Soil Information System (CARSIS) is operational and composed by national soil information systems fully integrated with Regional and Global Soil Information Systems (e.g. SISLAC and GLOSIS).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The PISLM and UWI have met to discuss the feasibility of the various options at disposal for this activity.</li> <li>-PISLM has met with FAO colleagues from GSP to discuss the use of the Google Earth engine as the database to store the Soil data.</li> <li>-Training in Digital Soil Mapping conducted in April</li> </ul>	

			Sub-regional basis, particularly in the form of a Caribbean Soil Information System and integrated with Regional and Global Soil Information Systems (e.g. SISLAC and GLOSIS).	served by national soil information systems.	Enhanced capacities on soil survey and digital soil mapping are available in all participating countries.	2023 to aid the country GIS experts to create digital soil maps which are integral to achieving the outcomes of Component 1. Attendance: Males 11; Females 3 -Training in Soil Sampling methods conducted in January 2023 to equip the country parties with the necessary skills to conduct the national soil sampling exercises and those of the intervention sites.	
	<b>Outcome 2</b>					<b>10%</b>	<b>U</b>
	Outcome 2.1: Land and Soil Degraded Areas in Haiti, Guyana, St. Lucia; Grenada and Barbados are rehabilitated, ecosystem services restored and sustainable livelihoods built.	Number of hectares of degraded lands rehabilitated and ecosystem services restored, with a target of 25,000 ha	Most of the sites earmarked for rehabilitation are heavily denuded and have been identified through the LDN Target Setting exercise.	At least 7,500 hectares (50 percent) of degraded lands were rehabilitated and ecosystem services restored,	15,000 hectares of degraded lands rehabilitated, and ecosystem services restored	Site assessment surveys are being conducted by the regional land expert. This includes soil analysis and visual and historical analysis of the sites. St. Lucia – 20 <sup>th</sup> – 25 <sup>th</sup> February Grenada- 25 <sup>th</sup> Feb-March 4 <sup>th</sup> Barbados- April 2 <sup>nd</sup> -6 <sup>th</sup> Jamaica-14 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> Belize - May 20 <sup>th</sup> -27 <sup>th</sup> Haiti – June 5 <sup>th</sup> 9 <sup>th</sup>  Draft DPSIR reports of 5 sites submitted to PMU for review on the 19 <sup>th</sup> June 2023.	

				Strategies (Community-Private Partnerships etc.) for the engagement of the private in the rehabilitation of degraded lands are prepared and being implemented.		Communities are being engaged via surveys to garner information on intervention sites. Reports submitted as part of the DPSIR analysis.	
	Greenhouse gas emissions avoided/captured from rehabilitation and restoration activities	0			5 million tonnes GHG emissions captured or avoided	Not yet actioned	
	Number of people that benefit from project activities (i.e. direct beneficiaries and from project upscaling), disaggregated by gender	0	500		1,250 beneficiaries (475 women)	Not yet actioned	
	<b>Outcome 3</b>					<b>10%</b>	<b>U</b>
	Outcome 3.1: Soil productivity restored through Climate Smart Agriculture, Model Farms established on selected landscapes in Guyana, St. Lucia, Haiti,	Hectares of arable lands that have adopted SSM/SLM and CSA measures,	Land suitability assessment produced in Output 1.1.2	Climate risk assessment for all the CSA Model Farms have been undertaken and the information and data accessible to the participating farmers.	A total of at least 20,000ha hectares of agricultural lands converted into farms that employ climate resilient and sustainable soil management/farming practices as follows: Barbados: 3,000 hectares	-The intervention sites have been visited by the CSA expert to record the historical data and interact with communities and national stakeholders regarding potential interventions.	

	Grenada, and Barbados and applied regionally			Good practices adopted according to the Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management, the manual of good practices and others following an ecosystem approach.	Grenada: 3,000 hectares Guyana:4,000 hectares Haiti: 7,000 hectares St. Lucia: 3,000 hectares	Field Report was submitted to the PMU for review.	
	Greenhouse gas emissions avoided/captured from climate smart farms	0			0.4 million tonnes GHG emissions captured	Not yet actioned	
	Number of people that benefit from CSA/Model Farms (i.e. direct beneficiaries and from project upscaling), disaggregated by gender	0	800		1,800 beneficiaries (750 women)	No such information as yet	
	<b>Outcome 4</b>					<b>10%</b>	<b>U</b>
	4.1. Food production systems and alternative livelihood options implemented with innovative technologies and private sector support are more resilient and adapted to climate change in Belize, St.	Number of hectares where adapted food production systems and alternative livelihood options are implemented  Improvement in on-farm productivity with	No recent Land Capability Assessment exist for the sites identified	Assessment of Land Capability of the Selected Sites completed	20,000 ha Adapted Land Use/ Food Production Systems established creating Alternative Livelihood Options using innovative technologies and approaches with private sector support as follows: Barbados: 1,500 hectares Belize: 8,000 hectares St Lucia: 1, 500 hectares Grenada: 2,000 hectares	-Consultants have conducted visual site assessments of all intervention sites in all countries except Guyana. -Reports forthcoming.	



	Lucia, Carriacou-Grenada, Jamaica and Barbados	respect to crops and livestock  Percent increase in Annual household income from agricultural activity for project beneficiaries			Jamaica: 7,000 hectares		
		Number of people that benefit from improved food production systems (i.e. direct beneficiaries and from project upscaling), disaggregated by gender	0	500	1,800 beneficiaries (750 women)	No such information as yet.	
	<b>Outcome 5.1</b>					<b>30%</b>	<b>MS</b>
	Outcome 5.1 Regional capacity development and training programme established	Percent persons trained in SSM, SLM and CMA methods and techniques from the participating countries that contribute to the development of components 1 to 4, disaggregated by gender.	Major gaps exist in Caribbean SIDS with respect to the integration of climate resilient methods and approaches in SSM and SLM training and application. In addition, major gaps in knowledge accessibility of information and data on SSM and SLM as well as investments by	The Regional Infrastructure for addressing these gaps and weaknesses are well established through this project for addressing the identified gaps and weaknesses.	The basic Regional Infrastructure for Mainstreaming SLM and Sustainable Soil Management (SSM), particularly in Regional Policy Frameworks; Strengthening Knowledge Management as it relates to SSM and SLM, the training a cadre of stakeholders in climate resilient methods and approaches, including in Climate Modelling and Projections for SLM; the Building of Financial	-Land Use Expert and the UWI team have visited and trained extension officers and forest officers in soil sampling methodologies. -FAO/GSP conducted training in Digital Soil Mapping for all country parties in April, 2023. -FAO/GSP conducted training in soil sampling methodologies in January, 2023. -CSIDS-SOILCARE Scholarship programme launched in May 2023.	

			<p>the private sector in these areas.</p> <p>Insufficient effort is currently directed to regional climate modelling and Projections that can feed into or inform SLM in Caribbean SIDS.</p> <p>Significant capacity gaps exist in Caribbean SIDS with respect to SSM and SLM as well as the integration of these concepts into Regional Policy Frameworks.</p>		<p>Capability to Implement SLM the basis for preparing a Regional LDN Strategy is well established and provides a Foundation for other interventions on SSM and SLM.</p>	<p>- Regional Capacity Development Plan developed and transmitted to countries for input. Submitted to the PISLM May 2023 then transmitted to country parties after internal review.</p>	
	<b>Outcome 5.2</b>					<b>30%</b>	<b>MS</b>
	<p>Outcome 5.2. SLM/LDN Knowledge Management, Technical Assistance and Communication in SLM and SSM strengthened and enhanced</p>	<p>Knowledge products/materials produced and disseminated to stakeholders in the region.</p> <p>Social Learning Platform being used to network, share, collaborate and exchange ideas to solve problems.</p> <p>Indigenous Peoples Network</p>	<p>Major gaps exist within Caribbean SIDS with respect to adequacy of information on SLM and SSM as well as an effective mechanism for facilitating the movement of technical expertise to address specific issues and problems relating to LD, SLM and SSM, among many others.</p>	<p>The basic infrastructure for Knowledge Management, technical assistance and communication on SLM and SSM are established</p>	<p>A number of initiatives are launched and operational, namely, the Caribbean LDN and SLM Knowledge Hub which is designed to capture data and information generated through SOILCARE Phase 1 and to facilitate its use and transfer across the region, thus increasing accessibility; and the Caribbean SLM/LDN SIDS-SIDS Cooperation Mechanism which will provide a mechanism for the identification and transfer of specific expertise across the</p>	<p>-PISLM is currently procuring the necessary software infrastructure to host the system.</p> <p>-PISLM has presented a draft schematic and logical framework of the Knowledge Hub to the Regional Steering Committee meeting in December 2022.</p> <p>-PISLM in collaboration with UWI has identified a service provider to design and implement the Hub.</p> <p>-Caribbean Land-Soil Outlook 2030 draft policy report</p>	

		established and used by Indigenous Peoples to strengthen Regional Networking			region to address specific issues and problems.	submitted for review- March 2023 -Regional Indigenous Peoples Forum on Sustainable Land Management launched in October 2022. -PISLM signed an MOU with the Caribbean Youth Environment Network to engage youths in the areas of sustainable soil and land management	
	<b>Outcome 5.3</b>					<b>40%</b>	<b>S</b>
	Outcome 5.3. Climate Resilient SLM and Regional LDN Strategy Mainstreamed/Integrated into Caribbean Community Regional Policy Frameworks, Decision Making Processes and into National Level planning processes	Number of Caribbean Community Regional Policy Frameworks, reviewed, amended and approved.	Currently SSM and SLM are not sufficiently well integrated into the Caribbean Community Policy Frameworks.	The various Caribbean Community Organs have met and a decision taken to integrated SSM and SLM into the various Caribbean Community Policy Instruments and the necessary revisions in the Policy Frameworks made.	The Outcomes and Outputs of SOILCARE Phase 1 are integrated into the various Community Policy Instruments, namely, the Caribbean Community Agricultural Policy, Draft Community Environment and Natural Resources Policy Framework etc. and adopted by the relevant Community Organ(s), as well as the mainstreaming of adaptation. In addition, the establishment of a sub-regional SSM framework agreement contributing to LDN; an updated sub-regional implementation plan for SSM and LDN, and an operational soil/LDN platform across institutions and decision-	-The PISLM High-Level Forum of Ministers met in March 2023 to received progress updates on SOILCARE and to adopt the SSLM Framework Agreement Group, CSSG and CARLAN for onward submission to the CARICOM-COTED and the OECS Council of Ministers.  -The CARICOM -Council for Trade and Development on Environment and Sustainable Development approved Decisions to incorporate the Soil/Land Framework Agreement Group, the Caribbean Soil Support Group and the Caribbean Laboratory Network into the CARICOM policy infrastructure on the 27 <sup>th</sup> June, 2023.	

					making bodies are also established.		
	<b>Outcome 5.4</b>					<b>40%</b>	<b>S</b>
Outcome 5.4. Promotion of Investment and financing in SLM/SSM and climate resilience with Private and Public Sector	The Caribbean SIDS LDN Transformative Fund Mechanism is established and funded.	Currently no such mechanism exist to facilitate the Promotion of Investment and financing for SLM, SSM and Climate Resilience with Private and Public Sector entities.	The Feasibility Study to explore the possibility of establishing the Regional Fund to ensure the necessary resources are available to stakeholders, in particular, small farmers, to incorporate SLM and Climate Smart approaches and methods into their farming systems is undertaken and approved by the participating countries and the PISLM and efforts are under the way to resource it.	The Caribbean SIDS LDN Transformative Fund Mechanism is established and resources mobilised for climate-resilient SSM/SLM	The feasibility study was completed and presented to the CARICOM Ministers responsible for the UNCCD at its 5 <sup>th</sup> High-Level Forum. The presentation was well received by the Ministers and the PISLM received further direction to develop the necessary institutional arrangements.		
	Private and public investment mobilized which mainstream climate adaptation considerations	0		TBD at inception			
	<b>Outcome 5.5</b>					<b>20%</b>	<b>MU</b>
Outcome 5.5 An effective Gender Sensitive Monitoring and Evaluation Framework in Support of Project	Project Monitoring System supports project delivery while following a Results Based Management approach	Currently no such modality for undertaking an effective Gender Sensitive Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for Climate	The operational modalities for undertaking an effective Gender Sensitive Monitoring and Evaluation Framework in Support	An effective Gender Sensitive Monitoring and Evaluation Framework in Support of Project Implementation	-Project Monitoring and Evaluation schedule implemented according to the results and deliverables framework.		

	Implementation established		resilient SSM and SLM exists in Caribbean SIDS	of Project Implementation is well established		<p>-Half Year Progress Reports Submitted and Validated for 2022.</p> <p>-Quarterly Funds Request Reports submitted with associated expenditure documentation.</p> <p>-Financial Spot-Check conducted in December 2022 by FAO.</p> <p>Gender and Livelihoods consultant brought on board to ensure gender mainstreaming in all activities.</p> <p>Thus far, project activities have impacted :</p> <p><b>192 Females</b></p> <p><b>279 Males</b></p>	
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**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: Caribbean countries use soil data to make informed decisions and contribute to regional and global soil and climate knowledge systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Coordinate with the Trinidadian port health authorities to ensure soil samples from the other countries can enter the country.</li> <li>-Procurement of lab equipment to be prioritised.</li> <li>-The national soil labs of Jamaica, Grenada, Haiti and Barbados have the capacity to undertake some of the soil analysis which will hasten the provision of soil data.</li> <li>-Increased communication with the FAO Haiti office to secure outstanding data for sampling design.</li> <li>-Contact the Guyana agency to coordinate access to outstanding data for sampling design.</li> </ul>	The PISLM project management Unit, The UWI, Marcos Angelini and Luis Lado of the GSP	August 2023
Outcome 2.1: Land and Soil Degraded Areas in Haiti, Guyana, St. Lucia; Grenada and	Coordinate with the Trinidadian port health authorities to ensure soil samples from the other countries can enter the country.	The PISLM project management Unit	August 2023

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
Barbados are rehabilitated, ecosystem services restored and sustainable livelihoods built.	Project Assistants to collaborate with the UNCCD Focal points to complete interventions site surveys to obtain the historical data as part of the DPSIR analysis report Review assessments and methodologies and provide guidance on intervention plans.	Project Manager FAO (R.Vargas, M.FerroVazquez)	August 2023  August 2023
Outcome 3.1: Soil productivity restored through Climate Smart Agriculture, Model Farms established on selected landscapes in Guyana, St. Lucia, Haiti, Grenada, and Barbados and applied regionally	Coordinate with the Agriculture directorates within each country to draft and finalize the intervention plans  FAO to review assessments and methodologies, provide Guidance on intervention plans.	Project Manager and CSA Consultant  FAO (R.Vargas, M.FerroVazquez)	August 2023  September 2023
4.1. Food production systems and alternative livelihood options implemented with innovative technologies and private sector support are more resilient and adapted to climate change in Belize, St. Lucia, Carricou-Grenada, Jamaica and Barbados	Coordinate with the Agriculture directorates within each country to draft and finalize the intervention plans  FAO to review assessments and methodologies, provide Guidance on intervention plans	Project Manager and CSA Consultant  FAO (R.Vargas, M.FerroVazquez)	September 2023  September 2023
Outcome 5.1 Regional capacity development and training programme established	<b>Engage the UWI to prioritize the award of scholarships for the new academic year.</b>	PISLM project Management Unit The UWI	August 2023
Outcome 5.2. SLM/LDN Knowledge Management, Technical Assistance and Communication in SLM and SSM strengthened and enhanced	<b>Engage the ICT service provider to begin building the platform</b>	Project Manager and ICT Officer	July 2023

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
Outcome 5.5 An effective Gender Sensitive Monitoring and Evaluation Framework in Support of Project Implementation established	<b>Fully enforce a gender sensitive tracking tool in all activities</b> <b>Invite FAO Gender division to provide guidance</b>	Project Manager and Gender and Livelihoods Consultant	July 2023

### 3. Implementation Progress (IP)

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

Outcomes and Outputs <sup>12</sup>	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements <sup>13</sup>	Describe any variance <sup>14</sup> in delivering outputs
Outcome 1.1. Caribbean countries use soil data to make informed decisions and contribute to regional and global soil and climate knowledge systems	Increased national and regional capacities for soil analysis through the establishment of the Caribbean Soil Laboratory Network (CARLAN)			
	Caribbean Soil Information System (CARSIS) for monitoring soil health located at a central repository and managed by the Caribbean Soil Support Group			
Output 1.1.1: Caribbean Soil Support Group for SSM/SLM established and collaborating, with the Latin American and Caribbean Soil Partnership (ASLAC)	A Cooperative Framework (e.g. Caribbean Soil Support Group for SSM/SLM) for the Focal Points for the UNCCD and the Global Soil Partnership (GSP) to work together is established and operational.	Formalization of the policy Guidance framework for the CSSG	CSSG accepted and approved by the CARICOM Ministers of Environment  CSSG attends its first ASLAC meeting, Mexico, June 2023  Election of CSSG Chair to the Vice-Chairmanship of ASLAC	Some countries have not identified their GSP focal point which is required to be part of ASLAC
Output 1.1.2 National soil data including soil organic carbon reviewed and updated supported by integrated field sampling, laboratory analysis and remote sensing in support of local, national and regional planning and international reporting	Number of national soil information systems (NSIS) established)	8 countries completed	National soil surveys conducted for 3 countries	Delays in securing permits from the Trinidadian authorities to allow the soil samples into Trinidad and Tobago for testing at UWI.
	Number of Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) and soil organic carbon potential sequestration maps available as the basis for Soil Organic Carbon Monitoring, with a target of 8 (1 per country)	8 completed	National soil surveys conducted for 3 countries	Delays in securing permits from the Trinidadian authorities to allow the soil samples into Trinidad and Tobago for testing at UWI.

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

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

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



	Number of Land Suitability maps for crop production (at least 5 crops) with a target of a set of 5 suitability maps per country	8 completed	National soil surveys completed for 3 countries	Delays in securing permits from the Trinidadian authorities to allow the soil samples into Trinidad and Tobago for testing at UWI. Countries have been slow in providing the necessary information to aid the work of the soil sample collection team
	Land degradation assessment maps available for participating countries	8 completed	Land Expert is consulting with countries to obtain the necessary data.	Slow uptake by the countries to provide the necessary data.
Output 1.1.3. Caribbean Soil Laboratory Network (CARLAN) established based on the strengthening of national soil laboratories under the standards of GLOSOLAN	Five National Soil Laboratories fully functioning under standards of CARLAN and GLOSOLAN  Caribbean Soil Laboratory network functioning with participation of at least 5 laboratories for enhancing capacities and ensuring harmonization	8 national soil analytical labs are fully functional	FAO/GSP, PISLM and UWI have engaged the labs of the country parties and the list of lab equipment and materials has been prepared.	Delays were experienced in contacting the relevant heads of the labs to obtain the necessary information.
Output 1.1.4. Caribbean Soil Information System (CARSIS) established and integrated with Regional and Global Soil Information Systems (SISLAC and GLOSIS) and digital soil mapping capacities built.	Caribbean soil Information System operational  At least 10 national experts fully trained digital soil mapping, its applications and National Soil information Systems	CARSIS operational by December 2023	FAO's GSP Team conducted a meeting with the PISLM to explore a fully cloud-based system using the Google engine However, UWI as well has engaged some service providers to ascertain the level of inputs that will be required. About 16 national experts were introduced to digital soil mapping using the R studio software	Lack of knowledgeable regional service providers in this regard.
<b>Outcome 2.1:</b> Land and Soil Degraded Areas in Haiti, Guyana, St. Lucia; Grenada and Barbados are rehabilitated, ecosystem services restored and sustainable livelihoods built.	Number of hectares of degraded lands rehabilitated and ecosystem services restored, with a target of 25,000 ha			
	Greenhouse gas emissions avoided/captured from rehabilitation and restoration activities			

	Number of people that benefit from project activities (i.e. direct beneficiaries and from project upscaling), disaggregated by gender			
Output 2.1.1 Participatory strategies for rehabilitation and restoration and Intervention plans available and implemented based on the hot and bright spots identified in the land degradation assessment.	Number of hectares covered by Intervention Plans (IP) and Participatory Strategies for Rehabilitation and Restoration (PSRR)	5000hectares	The land expert has visited the intervention sites in Barbados, Haiti, St. Lucia, Jamaica, Belize and Grenada. Mission reports have been submitted. St. Lucia – 20 <sup>th</sup> – 25 <sup>th</sup> February Grenada- 25 <sup>th</sup> Feb-March 4 <sup>th</sup> Barbados- April 2 <sup>nd</sup> -6 <sup>th</sup> Jamaica-14 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> Belize - May 20 <sup>th</sup> -27 <sup>th</sup> Haiti – June 5 <sup>th</sup> 9 <sup>th</sup>	Facilitating visits to the intervention sites needs the government’s approval which have been delayed multiple times due to the countries’ small pool of technical resources and competing priorities.
Output 2.1.2.–Community Propagation Centres established and/or upgraded to Facilitate the Provision of Plant Materials and Soil Amendments	Number of community propagation centres established or upgraded	5 new centres established by end of 2023 – 3 upgraded	Nil	Delays in conducting Site assessments have resulted in the further delay of this activity.
	Number of plants propagated by country	0	Nil	Delays in conducting Site assessments have resulted in the further delay of this activity.
Output 2.1.3. Integrated Landscape Management (ILM), including analog forest and agroforestry systems implemented in target areas in five participating States.	Number of hectares under ILM  Number of advocacy and awareness raising events on the prevention of land/soil degradation	5000  1 regional, 2 national		Delay in site assessment has further delayed this activity.
Output 2.1.4.–Cost-Benefit Analysis (goods and ecosystem services) of the restoration strategies are conducted, documented, and shared as a basis for scaling out to other locations in participating States and to other SIDS.	Validated restoration strategies based on cost benefit analysis for different farming context are documented and shared through the Caribbean Soil Information System and FAO’s regional information communication system	7 countries	CSA consultant and Land Expert developing a cost-benefit model that will be used to validate intervention strategies and amend as necessary.	Delays in implementation have hindered this activity.

Outcome 3.1: Soil productivity restored through Climate Smart Agriculture, Model Farms established on selected landscapes in Guyana, St. Lucia, Haiti, Grenada, and Barbados and applied regionally	Hectares of arable lands that have adopted SSM/SLM and CSA measures,			
	Greenhouse gas emissions avoided/captured from climate smart farms			
	Number of people that benefit from CSA/Model Farms (i.e. direct beneficiaries and from project upscaling), disaggregated by gender			
Output 3.1.1: Climate Change Implications Assessed and Validated at the farm and landscape levels and the Results used and promoted to support climate resilient and viable/ productive farming systems and value chain integration at the regional level.	No. of Climate Risks and vulnerability assessments conducted	5 prepared by end of December 2023	Consultant has visited 4 out of the 5 target sites and currently working to provide these draft reports	Guyana still to approve their intervention sites and relay the necessary information to facilitate site visit. The technical staff from the various Ministriess have been slow in the provision of additional assistance and information to assist the consultants with moving more rapidly.
Output 3.1.2: Climate Resilience Measures Integrated into Model Farms and the Information Gathered Use to Form the Basis of the Regional Guidelines which will Guide Farmers in Transitioning to Climate Smart Agriculture Production at the Regional Level	Number of Climate Smart Model Farms implemented.	Guidelines prepared and validated by end of 2023	Site visits by consultants conducted. St. Lucia – 20 <sup>th</sup> – 25 <sup>th</sup> February Grenada- 25 <sup>th</sup> Feb-March 4 <sup>th</sup> Barbados- April 2 <sup>nd</sup> -6 <sup>th</sup> Jamaica-14 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> Belize - May 20 <sup>th</sup> -27 <sup>th</sup> Haiti – June 5 <sup>th</sup> 9 <sup>th</sup>  CSA expert currently developing models for farms at various intervention sites.	Delays experienced in conducting site visits.
	No of climate resilient agricultural practices and technologies applied	Will be informed by Guidelines	CSA consultant has visited all sites except Guyana	Delays in coordinating site visits with countries
Output 3.1.3.: Climate Smart Agriculture-baseline and marketing strategy designed and applied and legal	Marketing strategy designed and under application	Marketing strategy to be in final draft by end of 2023	Countries have been engaged to provide a list of priority crops around which the marketing strategy will be constructed.	

agreements established as a basis for scaling out successes, under a gender equality approach	Number of legal agreements established to scale out CSA	NIL	NIL	
Output 3.1.4. Baselines, indicators and methods for the implementation of Climate Smart Model Farmland and Landscapes established using the High Nature Value Index (HNVI)	Percent of farms that show an increase by the HNVI, by country.	HNVI training conducted for all country parties	HNVI training concept note in final preparation	
4.1. Food production systems and alternative livelihood options implemented with innovative technologies and private sector support are more resilient and adapted to climate change in Belize, St. Lucia, Carriacou-Grenada, Jamaica and Barbados	Number of hectares where adapted food production systems and alternative livelihood options are implemented			
	Improvement in on-farm productivity with respect to crops and livestock  Percent increase in Annual household income from agricultural activity for project beneficiaries			
	Number of people that benefit from improved food production systems (i.e. direct beneficiaries and from project upscaling), disaggregated by gender			
Output 4.1.1. Land use, food and livelihood systems assessed as a basis for identifying alternative options and innovations and setting a baseline for monitoring, as a basis for developing Resilient Food Production Systems and Alternative Livelihood Options	Percent target sites that have a land capability assessment completed (per country)  Number of SSM and SLM practices for which their impact is assessed in the framework of the soil monitoring programme	Land capability assessment completed for all target sites by end of 2023.	Consultant has begun preparation of these reports but have been faced with delays due to lack of timely information from the local resource persons.  Draft action plans being researched given the lack of historical data. No official documentation.	Preparatory work has taken more time than expected. This entailed meeting and conducting numerous awareness sessions with National stakeholders to access the information required for the assessments.

	Number of technologies demonstrated and tested with high adaptation potential	Nil	No implementation has begun	
	Number of hectares of improved pastures	Draft Livestock management and Rangeland management report by end of 2023	-Consultant was able to visit the site and conduct focus group sessions with communities	
Output 4.1.2: Financial Options for Enhancing SSM and SLM Including Opportunities for Private Sector Collaboration and Potential Financing Identified	Percent of bankable project prepared with project resources financed by private sector investment	1 project prepared by end of 2023	-Through the SOILCARE Indigenous Peoples Forum on Sustainable Land Management, a concept note is being developed to present a bankable regional project	Communication has been challenging given the geographical locations of the members of the forum and their availability due to the nature of their work.
Output 4.1.3. Promotion of Innovation in Agricultural Systems, considering a gender approach	Regional Research Facility on New Climate Resilient Adaptation Technologies (RRF-NAT) is operational  Number of new climate resilient adaptation technologies tested  Number of farmers that have benefitted from information provided by RRF-NAT	The Facility will be fully established with testing of crop varieties as per country requirements	The Facility has been accepted by the UWI and given a space in the Faculty of Food and Agriculture. The 25 acre facility has been identified and land preparation works conducted. Work has been done to clear the well and install a new pump.	The 25 acre facility had no access to freshwater for irrigation for quite some time due to a blocked well and inoperable pump.
Outcome 5.1 Regional capacity development and training programme established	Percent persons trained in SSM, SLM and CMA methods and techniques from the participating countries that contribute to the development of components 1 to 4, disaggregated by gender.			
Output 5.1.1. Capacity of Stakeholders strengthened to (i) undertake national soils surveys, (ii) apply climate resilient methods and approaches (iii) apply Risk Assessment and CC adaptation best practices for Agriculture	Number of technicians from Member States supporting the upgrading of national soils surveys trained	At least 16 trained by end of 2023	-Soil sampling methodologies workshop conducted in January 2023 -Digital Soil Mapping Workshop conducted in April 2023 - Consultants prepared all content and presented to Haitian delegates virtually.	-The absence of Haitian delegates at these forums due to the hassle of travel and visa requirements.
	No of persons trained under the Train-the-trainers programme including Agricultural Extension officers and other government officials	At least 20 by the end of 2023	Some extension officers were involved in the soil sampling methods training and DSM training in January and April respectively.	The training and Capacity development handbook is now under review by countries.

	No of farmers trained to support the implementation of the various Components of the project, in particular Components 2 to 4	NIL	Not yet actioned.	
	Number of postgraduate scholarships awarded to young talents to study areas relevant to the issues/problems in SSM and SLM in Caribbean SIDS	5 scholarships will be awarded by end of September 2023	TOR developed and criteria to review applicants formalized with the UWI and capacity building consultant. Scholarship advertisement has been done in all participating countries via print media and social media. Scholarship listed on UWI's website.	
Outcome 5.2. SLM/LDN Knowledge Management, Technical Assistance and Communication in SLM and SSM strengthened and enhanced	<p>Knowledge products/materials produced and disseminated to stakeholders in the region.</p> <p>Social Learning Platform being used to network, share, collaborate and exchange ideas to solve problems.</p> <p>Indigenous Peoples Network established and used by Indigenous Peoples to strengthen Regional Networking</p>			
Output 5.2.1. Caribbean LDN and SLM Knowledge Hub established and operational	Caribbean LDN and SLM Knowledge Hub operational	Knowledge Hub will be operational by end of 2023	<p>-Logical framework presented to the Regional Project Steering Committee</p> <p>-Through interaction with our regional stakeholders, a potential service provider has been identified and many meetings had to ensure that all parties understand the nature of the assignment and the functionality of the platform.</p>	-
	Number of issues of the Caribbean Land-Soil Outlook 2030 published	At least 1 issue in final draft ready for review by end of 2023.	The consultant has submitted the land /soil policy document for the region for review.	There had been delays in accessing information from the national stakeholders.
Output 5.2.2. Regional Cooperation in SLM and SSM Encouraged and Facilitated	Number of persons in the data base supporting the Caribbean SLM/LDN SIDS-SIDS Cooperation Mechanism	At least 2 initiatives started under the SIDS-SIDS Mechanism	The Indigenous Peoples forum was launched in October 2022 and a concept	Social unrest in Haiti has curtailed further plans.

	Number of Cooperation Assistance provided by the mechanism throughout the duration of the project		note is being finalized to target SIDS-SIDS traditional knowledge transfer.  Communication has begun among, Haiti, Grenada and Dominica to develop a knowledge sharing scheme for Forest Officers in Haiti	
Outcome 5.3. Climate Resilient SLM and Regional LDN Strategy Mainstreamed/Integrated into Caribbean Community Regional Policy Frameworks, Decision Making Processes and into National Level planning processes	Number of Caribbean Community Regional Policy Frameworks, reviewed, amended, and approved.			
5.3.1. Review and Updating of the Caribbean Community Regional Policy Frameworks and Adoption by its Decision-making Processes	Number of Policy Instruments Reviewed, Updated and Approved  Number of Joint Meeting of COTED for environment/sustainable development and agriculture convened.	All Decisions approved by the Ministers of Environment  TWO COTED meetings convened	5 decisions were presented and adopted, concerning the LDN, SSM and SLM , to the CARICOM Ministers responsible for the UNCCD through the PISLM High Level Forum.  COTED- Environment and Sustainable Development has approved and adopted the decision to incorporate the CSSG, CARLAN and the SLM Framework Group into the regional policy infrastructure	
	Number of countries that update their national policies or legal frameworks to include SSM, SLM and climate resilience in line with the Caribbean Community Regional Policy Framework	NIL	Belize has agreed to start this process through updating its National land policies and land use act.	
5.3.2. A Sub-regional Sustainable Soil Management (SSM) Framework Agreement Contributing to LDN and Strengthening Regional Efforts	No of Institution which sign the Framework agreement and participate actively in the Sub-regional Sustainable Soil Management (SSM) Framework Agreement	6 institutions	CARICOM, CARDI, IICA, OECS and UWI have all met to launch and discuss the workings of this group in December 2022. Subsequently, the group has been drafted in by the CARICOM Secretariat to provide	

to Address Climate Change Established			scientific and policy guidance on achieving the regional '25 by 2025 Agenda'	
5.3.3. Building Synergies and Strengthening Cooperation Between SOILCARE Phase 1 and the SIDS Island Programme on Chemicals	Number of projects which are facilitated to emphasise the synergies and strengthen Cooperation Between SOILCARE Phase 1 and the SIDS Island Programme on Chemicals	MOU signed by end of 2023	The Project Manager has held unofficial meetings with the Programme lead.	
Outcome 5.4. Promotion of Investment and financing in SLM/SSM and climate resilience with Private and Public Sector	The Caribbean SIDS LDN Transformative Fund Mechanism is established and funded. Private and public investment mobilized which mainstream climate adaptation considerations			
Output 5.4.1. Caribbean SIDS LDN Transformation Funding mechanism established and resources mobilised for climate resilient SSM/SLM	Caribbean SIDS LDN Transformation Funding mechanism established, resourced and operational.	Institutional and financial arrangements will be presented in draft to the Ministers by end of 2023	Feasibility study presented to the Ministers of Environment at the PISLM High Level Forum	More work needs to be done on the institutional arrangements of this funds before it can be launched and brought to the attention of the Heads of the member states.
Outcome 5.5 An effective Gender Sensitive Monitoring and Evaluation Framework in Support of Project Implementation established	Project Monitoring System supports project delivery while following a Results Based Management approach			
5.5.1. Monitoring and Evaluation Process for the Project executed in accordance with GEF Guidelines	Gender sensitive project monitoring system established	Gender sensitive tracking tool implemented in all activities	-Consultant has begun drafting the protocols to ensure gender mainstreaming in all activities - The PISLM has successfully submitted its Half year progress reports to the FAO for 2022 and is currently at an advanced stage of its first PIR submission to the GEF. -Quarterly expenditure reports and requests for funds documents submitted. -The PISLM has conducted Spot-Checks on the RAC/NAT in Trinidad in May 2023.	Delays in procuring appropriate consultant has delayed progress. The submission of reports are sometimes late due to technical shortcomings with the EA. <b>Thus far, project activities have impacted</b> - <b>192 Females</b> - <b>279 Males</b>



## 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)

**Achievements-** Most of the highly satisfactory achievements have been in the areas of policy. The Caribbean Soil Support Group and the Sustainable Land and Soil Management Framework Agreement Group have been formed and fully recognized by our Ministers responsible for the Environment. The Chair of the CSSG (Antigua and Barbuda) was elected as Vice Chair to the ASLAC. While the Caribbean Laboratory Network has not been fully formulated, it has been recognized by the CARICOM Ministers.

The PISLM has successfully launched the Indigenous Peoples Forum on Sustainable Land Management in October 2022 which sought to bring together members of indigenous communities across the region to develop a bankable project around the traditional knowledge system and land management. The PISLM has signed an MOU with the Caribbean Youth Environment Network to target youths in the Caribbean in the areas of SLM AND SSM. The PISLM/UWI team has successfully conducted national soil surveys in Grenada, St. Lucia and Antigua and Barbuda. The land Expert and CSA expert have visited the intervention sites in Grenada, St. Lucia, Barbados, Belize and Jamaica. The PISLM, the Ministries of Environment and Agriculture in Haiti and the FAO Haiti office have collaborated to ensure that the local team was trained in soil sampling methodologies and facilitated the visit to the intervention sites to obtain soil samples and conduct visual and historical land assessments. The PISLM Project Manager presented on the project's achievements and challenges at the FAO's conference on south – south cooperation in Ecuador in June 2023.

**Challenges-** Human resource challenge to get the appropriate consultants has delayed activities. It was a specific challenge to find a Gender and Livelihoods expert to implement the gender sensitive monitoring tool.

The countries, owing to their lack in technical capacity and already populated schedules have been slow in the uptake of activities. Site assessments to ensure proper implementation of site interventions have been challenging to coordinate. Jamaica and Belize only submitted approvals for country visits to the sites in May 2023 while Guyana still has not yet finalized the areas of interventions for the various components. The level of implementation in components 2, 3 and 4 have been delayed due to various reasons. While the Consultants have conducted site visits, conducted soil sampling and performed visual site assessments, a comprehensive and accurate assessment requires much more information before any intervention can be recommended and implemented. The local technical capacities are severely limited and the provision of the relevant information have been delayed due to conflicting priorities. It should be noted that all of the planned interventions can only occur with government approval and as such is in itself a hindrance to faster implementation. One major challenge which was not catered for is the exorbitant prices for travel, accommodation and bank charges for wire transfers. This has been a daily challenge especially when it concerns reconciliation with the recipient of the cause for the shortage of funds when received.

Progress of activities in Haiti has been extremely slow. The social unrest has prevented travel by consultants to conduct their baseline data collection and has restricted the movements of local counterparts to work effectively.

One challenge that must not be overlooked is the delay in funding for the initiation of the project. The final PRODOC was signed off in September 2021 and funds were only transferred to the PISLM in December 2021. This must be given due regard as it posed challenges in the mobilization of human resources from the Executing Entity and the National stakeholders. December to January are two months in which government offices are otherwise occupied and as such, without finances on hand to facilitate in-country launches and workshops, this led to a late start.

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

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

	<b>FY2023 Development Objective rating<sup>15</sup></b>	<b>FY2023 Implementation Progress rating<sup>16</sup></b>	<b>Comments/reasons<sup>17</sup> justifying the ratings for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period</b>
<b>Project Manager / Coordinator</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<i>Despite the delays caused by limited human resource available in most countries and the challenges that comes with implementing multi country project activities, Component 1 is making progress and is expected to be completed before year end. Alternative data sources were identified and utilized. Components 2,3,4 activities delays are directly linked to bureaucratic challenges to obtain phyto-sanitary permits from Trinidad for UWI to import the soil samples. Once the samples are analysed the rate of implementation will increase. All countries are engaged in activities and are making substantial contributions to achieving all project deliverables on time. There is high commitment to ensure project meets all objectivities.</i>
<b>Budget Holder</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>MU</b>	<i>Despite the delays, the project is now on the way to implementing actions that are essential to improve the management of soils in the region. My office has held regular meetings to promote good communication among the partners in the project and to leverage technical and operational support as needed. With continued strong collaboration, I am confident that we will see an acceleration in the rate of project implementation and achieve the project objectives .</i>
<b>GEF Operational Focal Point<sup>18</sup></b>			<i>Ratings/comments</i>

<sup>15</sup> **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

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

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

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

<b>Lead Technical Officer<sup>19</sup></b>	<b>S</b>	<b>MU</b>	<i>Still confident in the project capacity to come back on track, if the proposed measures are applied as part of a contingency plan that addresses not only current challenges but takes also a preventive standpoint.</i>
<b>GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO)</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>MS</b>	<p><i>This is a very strategic project for the Caribbean Region that is investing significant time and effort to develop regional and local capacities to achieve land degradation neutrality. The project has important support from CARICOM and its technical bodies.</i></p> <p><i>During the first year and a half of implementation, significant efforts have been invested to build national capacities and to update soil information systems to support decision-making, including laboratory analysis of soil sample. These data will be used to finetune the investments that will be done to support climate smart model farms, to restore degraded lands, and to improve food production systems and the livelihoods of the target beneficiaries.</i></p> <p><i>The project has found its rhythm and it is expected to meet the goals originally established in a satisfactory manner. National level targets (for Core Indicators) will be analyzed during the Mid-Term Review (originally scheduled to take place by early 2024) as better information becomes available. This includes a review of the minor changes proposed in section 8 below.</i></p>

<sup>19</sup> 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
<b>ESS 1: Natural Resource Management</b>				
	Project is aimed at restoring degraded ecosystems. All interventions will be supported by scientifically sound ESIA's			PMU, Land Expert and National stakeholders
<b>ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats</b>				
	Environmental and social impact assessments will be done for all interventions. Use of genetic resources will be done in strict accordance with the national and global best practices.			PMU, Land Expert and National stakeholders
<b>ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</b>				
	All work regarding the cultivation of plants will be subject to the necessary authorization and environmental authorization by the respective countries. All efforts will be made to ensure that non-native plant species are NOT introduced to any site.			PMU, Land Expert and National stakeholders
<b>ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</b>				
	All work regarding the breeding of animals will be subject to the necessary authorization and environmental authorization by the respective countries.		Introduce a) animal identification and recording mechanism in the	PMU, Land Expert and National stakeholders

			project and b) develop new or amend existing livestock policy and National Strategy and Action Plan for AnGR.	
<b>ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management</b>				
	Adherence to the global best practices when procuring, storing, and utilizing pesticides.		Use of sustainable pest management techniques will be promoted. Use of FAO's ESM Guidelines to be mandatory. Pesticides will be tested on the RAC Facility before they are used in large scale interventions.	Project Management Unit
<b>ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement</b>				
	No resettlement of communities or individuals will occur.			
<b>ESS 7: Decent Work</b>				
	The project will create jobs and opportunities for capacity building through its interventions.		Stakeholder engagement in intervention sites to ensure public acceptance of interventions.	Project Manager, Regional Technical Officer, National responsible Ministry and Project Assistant
<b>ESS 8: Gender Equality</b>				
	Gender sensitive tracking tool	PISLM has tried its best to ensure that the countries send 1 male and 1 female to the training sessions.	Gender considerations to be taken when implementation of ground activities begin	Project Management Unit (PISLM, Consultants and the National Project Assistants)

ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
	All interventions in indigenous communities will be done through an acceptance and approval process by the Village Council.		Focus groups in indigenous communities where necessary to inform of planned interventions and periodic reports.	Project Manager, Livelihoods and Gender Consultant, Indigenous Peoples Consultant
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 <sup>20</sup> . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low	The classification is still valid.

<i>Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.</i>
No Grievance mechanism was addressed upon GEF CEO Endorsement of the Project Document. However, the FAO/SLC has shared one such process for consideration by the PMU.

<sup>20</sup> **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit ([Esm-unit@fao.org](mailto: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> )

## 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 <sup>21</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	The participating countries are prone to Natural Disasters, including, inter alia, hurricanes and other tropical systems, flooding, as well as volcanoes and earthquakes, which if occur can pose a risk to achievement of the project outputs. In the case of hurricanes their intensity may be increasing. As a consequence significant damage can result to agriculture, as well as to fruit crops. A good example of this is the case of Grenada after	Moderate	Y	<p>A major aspect of the project is resilience building against natural disasters and climate change through the promotion of Climate Smart Agriculture and Drought Risk Management. An important focus of the proposed project is to mitigate the risks posed by climate change related natural disasters by strengthening the resilience of ecosystems through the adoption of environmentally sound management practices.</p> <p>A range of mitigation efforts will be implemented including, inter alia; methods to manage soil carbon retention and enhancement; reforestation,</p>	<b>Land Degradation and Climate Risk Assessment reports are being developed to ensure intervention plans are accurately guided.</b>	

<sup>21</sup> 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.



	hurricane Ivan in which Grenada's most important commercial crop, nutmeg, was devastated in a few hours by the hurricane. Since the crop requires 7-8 years, little or no foreign exchange from this source would have been received for almost a decade.			sustainable forest management, the promotion of agro-forestry interventions and pasture management as a strategy for minimize damage to pasture resources during drought. In addition, the project makes provision for the training of resource users and managers, alike, including in-field training and demonstration which will prepare them to take the necessary proactive actions to withstand the shocks associated with meteorological events.		
2	Active Participation of Indigenous Peoples	Low	Y	Historically, indigenous peoples have not been sufficiently integrated into regional projects carried out in the region. To a large extent, projects targeting indigenous peoples have been promoted as standalone projects. This project makes specific provision for activities to be undertaken in areas under the jurisdiction of indigenous peoples. Consequently, indigenous peoples and their representatives will participate in the decision making instructional structures (e.g. National Advisory Groups etc.) designed for the implementation of the project.	<b>The regional indigenous forum on SSM and SLM has been launched with representatives of 5 indigenous groups from across the Caribbean</b>	
3	Farmers resistant to transitioning to the adoption of climate-smart tools, methods and technologies and sustainable livelihood practices	Low	Y	Working in conjunction with the resources users and managers alike, the project will not only introduce these practices theoretically but will also engage them in in-field application and training. A key component of this exercise will be the establishment of marketing linkages to ensure that the products produced are sold, thus given the farmers' livelihood sustainability. The project will is designed to develop sustainable agricultural	<b>All site visits by consultants included meeting community members who use the targeted land.</b>	

				practices that generate economic benefits for local farmers, as well as forest restoration programmes that employ local residents in collecting, cultivating, planting and monitoring of trees. In addition, information will be readily provided to stakeholder to allow them to make informed decisions, including the availability of targeted awareness materials.		
4	Slow pace of Consideration of the Outputs by the relevant Caribbean Community Organs	Low	Y	A key dimension of the sustainability strategy for this project is the integration of the Outputs in the Caribbean Community Policy Frameworks which informs the actions of the Member States of the Community. The main Organ through which this process must be initiated is through a Special Meeting of COTED [Environment]. The risk is that the COTED [Environment] has not met for the past two years, notwithstanding the need to do so. The PISLM will, therefore, be proactive in working through the PISLM High Level Ministerial Body to ensure that a COTED [Environment] meetings are convened as appropriate and necessary.	<b>All necessary decisions regarding SOILCARE have thus far been channelled through the Ministers responsible for the land at the PISLM's High-level forum thence to the Forum of Ministers of CARICOM-COTED (Environment) and the OECS Council of Ministers. Ministers are kept abreast by Cabinet briefs on the project's activities.</b>	
5	Climate Variability and Climate Change	Moderate to High	Y	A number of mitigation measures have been integrated into all the components to address the impacts of Climate variability and climate change. This is particularly exemplified in Component 3. Central to the consideration of the impacts of Climate variability and climate change a number of questions will be considered in the implementation of the project:	<b>Land Degradation and Climate Risk Assessment reports are being developed to ensure intervention plans are accurately guided. This will then be validated by experts.</b>	

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How will the project's objectives or outputs be affected by climate risks over the period 2020 to 2030, and what measures should be taken to minimize those impacts?</li> <li>• What measures and resilience practices must be implemented to address the impacts of climate change?</li> <li>• What technical and institutional capacity, and information, will be needed by the various stakeholders to address climate risks and resilience enhancement measures?</li> </ul>	<b>There is a keen eye on the reports coming out of the Caribbean Hydromet office with regard to hurricanes and torrential rainfall that might disrupt implementation.</b>	
6	The Implications of COVID-19	Moderate to High	Y	Given the uncertainty associated with the re-occurrence of COVID-19 in the region during the duration of the project, COVID-19 is identified as a risk which could have an impact on Project Implementation. It should be noted, however, that all the participating Member States have Protocols in place as to how to address COVID-19 related issues. In the execution of the project, particular attention will be paid to the various Protocols which are operative in the participating countries.	<b>Thankfully, COVID19 cases are almost non-existent and restrictions have been lifted.</b>	
7	Cost of commodities/financial transactions	High	NO	Planning well ahead of activities to secure best prices for transportation and accommodation for in person training sessions		
8	Social conflict in Haiti hindering the participation of Haitian delegates and project implementation	High	NO	Utilize local good and services and local expertise to conduct activities to ensure project implementation	<b>The FAO's local office has been utilized to provide the necessary oversight to the project activities. Additionally, the local personnel have</b>	

					been provided with the resources to conduct the soil sample collection.	
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**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
	Low	LOW

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

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

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
Recommendation 1:	
Recommendation 2:	
Recommendation 3:	
Recommendation.....	
Recommendation.....	

Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please summarize	
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## 8. Minor project amendments

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

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework	a) The government of Belize has requested assistance under the project to update their Land Use Policy. This was presented at the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Project Steering committee meeting.	2 <sup>nd</sup> December, 2022	The Regional Project Steering Committee
Components and cost			
Institutional and implementation arrangements			
Financial management	a) In relation to the point mentioned above re Belize , at said meeting it was suggested that 50,000USD under BL4209 allotted to Belize be re-allocated to this activity.	2 <sup>nd</sup> December 2022	The Regional Project Steering Committee
	b) Utilization of funds from BL 4702 to cover initial round of analysis of soil samples from target sites totalling approximately 8,000.00 USD.	2 <sup>nd</sup> December 2022	The Regional Project Steering Committee
Implementation schedule			
Executing Entity			
Executing Entity Category			
Minor project objective change			
Safeguards			
Risk analysis			
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%			
Co-financing			

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

<p>Location of project activity</p>	<p>Haiti has changed its target site under Component 2 from 'Lac Azeui of Fond Parisien' to 'Marion River Watershed'                  Under Component 3 site has changed from Rio Marion watershed to the Samana Watershed.                  St. Lucia- Component 2 site change from 'Choiseul to Saltibus Choiseul' -                  Component 3 'changed from Bois Den Jacmel' to 'Grand Riviere, Dennery' –                  Component4 site change from 'Cendre de Feu/Sarot Bexon' to Roseau, Quarter of Anse La Raye'</p>	<p><b>2<sup>nd</sup> December, 2022</b></p>	<p><b>Regional Steering Committee</b></p>
<p>Other minor project amendment (define)</p>			

## 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
<b>Government institutions</b>			
Ministries of Environment and Agriculture in the participating countries.		Ministries have coordinated the launched the SOILCARE in their respective countries, the national soil surveys and the visit by the consultants to the intervention sites.	The Government process of obtaining approvals for many activities have been slow and have caused delays.
National Focal Points in the Participating Countries for SLM (UNCCD); SSM (Global Soil Partnership; Climate Change (UNFCCC) and GEF		Have assisted as much as they can, the Project Assistants in planning certain activities and compiling reports.	NIL
<b>NGOs<sup>23</sup></b>			
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations		FAO has assisted greatly with the creation of soil sampling designs, training sessions and review of reports.	NIL
<b>Private sector entities</b>			
<b>Others<sup>24</sup></b>			
The PISLM High Level Ministerial Group		Approved the passage of the CSSG, CARLAN and SSLM-Framework Group to the COTED Provided direction with regard to the LDN Fund	
The PISLM Task Force		Provided technical approval and oversight of project activities.	

<sup>23</sup> Non-government organizations

<sup>24</sup> 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



## 2023 Project Implementation Report

Indigenous Peoples and their Organisations		Regional Indigenous Peoples forum on SSM and SLM launched	Difficulty communicating due to the geographical locations of the members and their personal schedules.
Youth Organisations in the Participating Countries		Caribbean Youth Environment Network contracted under an MOU to roll out the SOILCARE Youth Initiative	Lack of technical capacity has hindered progress. PISLM has stepped in to assist.
The Caribbean Community and its Organs (e.g. the Conference of the Heads of Government, Council on Trade and Economic Development (COTED) etc.)		Decisions to make the CSSG, CARLAN and SSLM Framework Group standing bodies of CARICOM approved.	NIL
Women's Organisation in the Participating Countries		NIL	NIL
Farmers organizations in the Participating countries		NIL	NIL
Academia, in particular, the University of the West Indies, St. Augustine Campus, Trinidad and Tobago, University of Guyana, Guyana and the University of Belize, Belize.		-The PISLM has entered into a Project Cooperation Agreement with The UWI St. Augustine to lead soil testing and national soil surveys. 3 out of 8 countries have been completed. -The UWI is hosting the RAC on NAT facility. -Scholarship Programme launched	Feedback from the UWI has been slow regarding the implementation of the RAC on NAT on the 25 acres facility.
Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)		NIL	NIL
Caribbean Agricultural and Research and Development Institute (CARDI)		Is a sitting member of the SSLM Framework Group	NIL
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture (IICA)		Is a sitting member of the SSLM Framework Group	NIL
Caribbean Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH)		NIL	NIL
<b><i>New stakeholders identified</i></b>			
The Organization of Eastern Caribbean States		Has attended the PISLM High Level Forum and is highly interested in fostering growth of the agriculture sector under the SOILCARE banner.	NIL

## 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.	NO	Delayed recruitment of Gender Consultant has delayed this activity
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	YES	Invitations to countries for training sessions have requested equal numbers of male and female participants.
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	NO	Delayed recruitment of Gender Consultant has delayed this activity
b) improving women's participation and decision making	NO	Delayed recruitment of Gender Consultant has delayed this activity
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	NO	Delayed recruitment of Gender Consultant has delayed this activity
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	NO	<i>Delayed recruitment of Gender Consultant has delayed this activity</i>
Staff with gender expertise	NO	
Any other good practices on gender	YES	Data is collected by gender at every project activity.

## 11. Knowledge Management Activities

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

<p>Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.</p>	<p>The knowledge management strategy in form of an internet based knowledge management hub is being articulated. All activities are recorded via appropriate means; videos, photos and reports; which are then stored on the PISLM's server.</p>
<p>Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges <b>this year</b>.</p>	<p>The communications strategy for the SOILCARE project is part of the wider communications strategy plan for regional PISLM projects. The Media Office generates a quarterly media report that pulls together all the media monitoring data, social media metrics and direct email marketing metrics across the region on all projects. So far, the best engagement has come about through direct email communication. The research prior to launching the email communication strategy through Mailchimp demonstrated that it is a strong communications channel in the Caribbean, and more responses and engagement have come from that communications channel than other forms of communication that have been used.</p>
<p>Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.</p>	<p>SOILCARE Phase 1 has been heavy in training and capacity building, giving dozens of individuals regionwide an opportunity to expand their knowledge in their field and participate in making history in their respective countries. Mr. Smith Jn Phillip is a Forest Officer in the Soufriere Range of St. Lucia. He underwent training to assist in their national soil survey in February 2023. "I learned a lot of new things, and I can bring (those things) into my work," he said on launch day with enthusiasm. He could be seen in conversations with our Climate Smart Agriculture Expert, Mr. Steve Maximay, SOILCARE Project Manager Trevor Thompson, and Dr. Gaius Eudoxie from the University of the West Indies.</p>
<p>Please provide links to related website, social media account</p>	<p>PISLM YouTube  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC76OZis8OZ_4Ysu0TtJSFvA">https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC76OZis8OZ_4Ysu0TtJSFvA</a>          SOILCARE on Facebook  <a href="https://www.facebook.com/csids.SOILCARE">https://www.facebook.com/csids.SOILCARE</a>          PISLM's website  <a href="https://pislmsids.org/">https://pislmsids.org/</a></p>
<p>Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.</p>	<p>Belize SOILCARE Launch  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DnxKu8gVQIU&amp;list=PLpEiXhGoTiHh0gy7SDDOD1uMMU7NN-7ua&amp;index=4">youtube.com/watch?v=DnxKu8gVQIU&amp;list=PLpEiXhGoTiHh0gy7SDDOD1uMMU7NN-7ua&amp;index=4</a>          Antigua &amp; Barbuda TODAY Simone Dias &amp; Guest PISLM Regional Project  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SBz5QdQiGto&amp;list=PLpEiXhGoTiHh0gy7SDDOD1uMMU7NN-7ua&amp;index=11">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SBz5QdQiGto&amp;list=PLpEiXhGoTiHh0gy7SDDOD1uMMU7NN-7ua&amp;index=11</a>          What happens with the soils collected from the National Soil Survey? – Ministry of Agriculture Grenada</p>

	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3G6cc4g3Uhw&amp;list=PLpEiXhGoTiHh0gy7SDDOD1uMMU7NN-7ua&amp;index=12">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3G6cc4g3Uhw&amp;list=PLpEiXhGoTiHh0gy7SDDOD1uMMU7NN-7ua&amp;index=12</a>            AGRICULTURE MINISTRY LAUNCHES CRUCIAL PROJECT TO GATHER SOIL INFORMATION – ABS TV Antigua  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V6mTtnafniA&amp;list=PLpEiXhGoTiHh0gy7SDDOD1uMMU7NN-7ua&amp;index=17">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V6mTtnafniA&amp;list=PLpEiXhGoTiHh0gy7SDDOD1uMMU7NN-7ua&amp;index=17</a>            CSIDS SOILCARE Post Graduate Scholarship 2023  <a href="https://www.thenewtodaygrenada.com/adverts/csids-soilcare-post-graduate-scholarship-2023/">https://www.thenewtodaygrenada.com/adverts/csids-soilcare-post-graduate-scholarship-2023/</a></p> <p>PISLM Newsletters  <a href="https://pislmsids.org/newsletters/">https://pislmsids.org/newsletters/</a></p>
<p>Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point’s name and contact details</p>	<p>Rashida Serrant-Davis            Media officer  <a href="mailto:rdavis@pislmsids.org">rdavis@pislmsids.org</a>            +1-767-315-7919</p>

## 12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

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

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.

Thus far, the PISLM has launched the regional Indigenous Peoples Forum on SSM and SLM. This forum was launched in October 2022 in the Kalinago Territory of Dominica. The Indigenous Peoples expert is a member of the Kalinago group of Dominica. The Launch saw the coming together of indigenous representatives of Dominica, Guyana, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Belize. This launch will open the doors for more indigenous groups to be a part. Since its launch, the group has been working on a regional concept note for bankable project targeting traditional knowledge systems in SSM and SLM.

### 13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing <sup>25</sup>	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing <sup>26</sup>	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
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Health and Environment, Antigua and Barbuda	In-kind	800,000	309,316		800,000
Recipient Country Government	Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project of St. Lucia.	In-kind	200,000	65,240		200,000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture of St. Lucia	In-kind	787,100	169,676		787,100
Recipient Country Government	Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission	In-kind	392,600	85,693		392,600

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

<sup>26</sup>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](https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF_FI_GN_01_Cofinancing_Guidelines_2018.pdf)

Recipient Country Government	National Agricultural Research and Extension Institute of Guyana	In-kind	74,598	14,182		74,598
Recipient Country Government	Sustainable Land Development and Management Project in GUYANA	In-kind	2,542,280	631,444		2,542,280
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Natural Resources of Belize	In-kind	442,600			
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture of Belize	In-kind				
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture of Grenada	In-kind	1,000,000	450,000		1,000,000
Recipient Country Government	Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience- Grenada	In-kind	2,000,000	0		2,000,000

Recipient Country Government	LDN-TSP- Grenada	In-kind	2,000,000	0		2,000,000
		<b>TOTAL</b>	10,239,178	1,725,551		9,796,578

**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

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

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

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

## 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	Longitude	Geo Name ID	Location & Activity Description
Coggins	13.2277	-59.56269333		<a href="#">Barbados -Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
COG	13.22871	-59.56180833		<a href="#">Barbados -Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
COG	13.22765	-59.56126		<a href="#">Barbados -Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
Nature Fun Ranch	13.2252	-59.56455167		<a href="#">Barbados -Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
NFR	13.22796	-59.56342833		<a href="#">Barbados -Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
NFR	13.22618	-59.56492667		<a href="#">Barbados -Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
Misty Wood Farm	13.22435	-59.58808667		<a href="#">Barbados -Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
MWF	13.22405	-59.58754333		<a href="#">Barbados -Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
Sedge Pond	13.24201	-59.59362667		<a href="#">Barbados -Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
SEP	13.24308	-59.59422333		<a href="#">Barbados -Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
SEP	13.24452	-59.59364		<a href="#">Barbados -Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
Mystic Valley Farm	13.24402	-59.58877833		<a href="#">Barbados -Soil sample point on intervention site</a>

Greenland Overhill	13.26498	-59.58277667		<a href="#">Barbados -Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
GRE	13.26657	-59.58252243		<a href="#">Barbados -Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
GRE	13.26729	-59.581575		<a href="#">Barbados -Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
Codrington college	13.17656	-59.47726333		<a href="#">Barbados -Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
COD	13.17668	-59.47684167		<a href="#">Barbados -Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
Roseau	13.95692	61.01999		<a href="#">St. Lucia -Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
Roseau	13.95736	61.01984		<a href="#">St. Lucia -Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
SALCC	13.93392	60.92690		<a href="#">St. Lucia -Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
SALCC	13.93684	60.92820		<a href="#">St. Lucia -Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
Holland estate	18.098917	-77.806152		<a href="#">Jamaica -Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
Ginger Hill	18.204277	-77.866074		<a href="#">Jamaica -Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
Yellow River	18.21154	-77.49767		<a href="#">Jamaica -Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
Chambord	12.20689	-61.61663		<a href="#">Grenada -Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
Les Avocat	12.110556	-61.711389		<a href="#">Grenada -Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
Limlair	12.62694444	-61.58361111		<a href="#">Grenada -Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
Belle Vue South	12.48527778	-61.46750000		<a href="#">Grenada -Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
LIMONADE	18.52944500	-72.32361000		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
LOCALITE CAIQUE	19.27212000	-71.99355300		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
CULTUR	19.26932600	-71.99548800		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>

001-CC-6-2023	19.26933200	-71.99555900		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
RIV SAMANA	19.29727100	-71.90781100		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
002-CCL -6-2023	19.29381200	-71.90582300		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
003-CCHL-6-2023	19.28535100	-71.91779600		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
RIV SAMANA	19.28400300	-71.91595800		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
RIV HYGUE	19.26082500	-71.92325600		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
128	19.25973500	-71.92520600		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
004-CCK-6-2023	19.25973900	-71.92521100		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
COROSSI	19.26200800	-71.92272800		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
RIV SAMANA	19.27148700	-71.94221000		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
APOLON	19.29633600	-71.95622000		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
005-CCA-6-2023	19.29600700	-71.95664300		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
LAC COLLINAIRE BWA COUL	19.28739700	-71.94929200		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
006-CCBC-6-2023	19.28730600	-71.94864400		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
DEMAHADE	19.25264900	-71.95766700		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
007-CCDM-6-2023	19.25240500	-71.95738000		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
CAJOU BRULE	19.26484700	-71.95997900		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
008-CCKB-6-2023	19.26471800	-71.96002100		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
KENGUE	19.26984600	-71.97867900		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
009-CCKG-6-2023	19.26952200	-71.97806800		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
LABOQUE	19.26888100	-72.00717300		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>

010-CCLB-6-2023	19.26912000	-72.00759400		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
RIV	19.43897700	-72.19968100		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
RIV DLO PISSA	19.51793800	-71.90785900		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
RIV MARION	19.51478600	-71.89377500		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
RIV MARION	19.49888800	-71.90358600		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
LIEU RENCONTRE MADELEINE	19.48542900	-71.90562500		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
RIV MARION	19.48546600	-71.90577100		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
GRANDON	19.45677000	-71.88465400		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
001-VGD-7-2023	19.45321700	-71.88162300		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
CASSE-TÈTE	19.46081900	-71.89557200		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
002-VKT-7-2023	19.46058500	-71.89602100		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
003-VMGD-7-2023	19.49126500	-71.87741300		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
004-MKV-7-2023	19.51298400	-71.88385100		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
CAFOU VINCENT	19.51129200	-71.88492000		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
RIV DIMICALIN	19.51850300	-71.92797000		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
005-PDK-7-2023	19.52061300	-71.92739500		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
DIMICALIN	19.51946200	-71.92771300		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
BARRAGE MARION	19.54564600	-71.89352500		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
006-MDD-7-2023	19.56082500	-71.91956300		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
ENTREE MARRION	19.56651600	-71.93373100		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
GRAND BASSIN	19.57420100	-71.93551300		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>

PLAINE TERRIE ROUGE	19.61936500	-71.95723800		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
RIVIERE	19.64036400	-71.86014600		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
007-MM-7-2023	19.63891600	-71.85980500		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
RIVIERE MARION	19.64580900	-71.83896300		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
008-MPK-7-2023	19.64593000	-71.83796800		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>
UNIVERSITE LIMONADE	19.65505200	-72.07009700		<a href="#">Haiti- Soil sample point on intervention site</a>

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