

GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2024
Reporting from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

GEF ID: 9667	Umoja WBS: GFL-11207-14AC0003-SB-010162
SMA IPMR ID: 37303	Grant ID: S1-32GFL-000620
Project Short Title: Dominica SLM	
Project Title: Sustainable Land Management in the Commonwealth of Dominica	
Duration months planned:	36
Duration months age:	80
Project Type:	Medium Sized Project (MSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	
Project Scope:	National
Region:	Latin America and Caribbean
Countries:	Dominica
GEF Focal Area(s):	Land Degradation
GEF financing amount:	\$ 1,776,484.00
Co-financing amount:	\$ 13,413,999.00
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2018-04-17
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2018-07-09
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2018-07-11
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	2018-10-08
Date of First Disbursement:	2018-08-09
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2024:	\$ 1,546,114.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	\$ 1,167,455.00

Midterm undertaken?:	Yes
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	2022-05-01
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2021-07-10
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	2025-01-31
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2025-05-01
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2025-11-30

1.2 Project Description

The project's **objective** is the establishment of landscape level planning, information and coordination frameworks to support sustainable agriculture and sustainable watershed management in Dominica.

Component 1: Enabling 'whole island' landscape framework to plan, monitor and adapt land management. The project is strengthening the regulatory, institutional coordination and planning capacities required to enable effective implementation of SLM approaches in agriculture and watershed restoration. The project aims to consolidate information systems and coordination mechanisms focused on land use planning and sustainable approaches to land management, both to guide policies and land use planning and to support on-the-ground implementation of SLM approaches to agricultural production and watershed restoration. The project is contributing to capacity building of relevant stakeholders, the creation of protocols for monitoring and evaluation of SLM approaches, and the development and dissemination of technical guides and outreach materials. **The outputs are:** •Five (5)Parish land-use plans with associated guidelines of implementation •A land Information decision support system for use in land use planning, assessment of environmental conditions and trends, and policy development •A multi-sector platform for land use planning •At least one protocol for monitoring and evaluation of SLM practices •One strategic training plan on SLM for institutions with sectorial responsibilities for development and conservation, relevant CSOs, community partners •Two knowledge publications on SLM practices.

Component 2: Reducing the effects of land degradation on ecosystem services through sustainable land management. The project is developing technical packages on effective SLM approaches and technologies and provide agricultural extension officers, resource managers, and farmers with training on these approaches and technologies. The project is working in four targeted Parishes (Saint David, Saint Paul, Saint Joseph and Saint Patrick) that encompass an area of 40,460 ha. Within this area, there is promotion of SLM approaches in agriculture on 2,000 ha of farmland, and SLM approaches in watershed restoration in three watersheds encompassing 4,000 ha. The project is undertaking education and awareness to increase understanding of LD issues, including new land use planning and new regulations related to land use violations, as well as programs to demonstrate the social, economic and ecological benefits of adopting SLM approaches and thereby generate support for their adoption. **The outputs are:** •Package of effective SLM approaches & technologies identified in collaboration with relevant national institutions •At least 1,500 farmers and local

communities with strengthened capacities to implement SLM approaches & technologies in agriculture •SLM approaches & technologies implemented in 4 target parishes, and lessons learned consolidated for farmers of at least 40 farms •Degraded watersheds in at least 8 villages rehabilitated with native vegetation, based on site specific rehabilitation plans developed in collaboration with local communities •Increased public understanding and awareness of LD issues and associated SLM options, and increased support for land use regulation.

1.3 Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	
Executing Agency (ies)	Partnership Initiative for Sustainable Land Management (PISLM)
names of Other Project Partners	(1) Ministry of Environment, Rural Modernisation, Kalinago Upliftment and Constituency Empowerment; (2) Ministry of Blue & Green Economy, Agriculture & National Food Security; (3) IICA
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Johan Robinson
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Christopher Cox
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	George Saddimbah
UNEP Support Assistants	Gloritzel Frangakis
Manager/Representative	Calvin James
Project Manager	Euan James
Finance Manager	Shawnette Collins
Communications Lead, if relevant	Lakeram Singh

2 Overview of Project Status

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):	Thematic: Nature action subprogramme
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):	Healthy and productive ecosystems
PoW Indicator(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature: (iii) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas
UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	2022-2026 UN MSDF in the Caribbean includes Outcome 6 'Caribbean countries manage natural resources & ecosystems strengthening their resilience & enhancing the resilience& prosperity of the people and communities that depend on them' which is relevant to the objectives under this project
Link to relevant SDG Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Link to relevant SDG Targets:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
3- Area of land under restoration	1000	2000	2000	2000
4- Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)	not specified	4000	4000	3500
11- People benefitting from GEF-financed investments	not specified	1500	1500	1200

Implementation Status 2023: 5th PIR

2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

	PIR#	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2024	5th PIR	MS	S	M
FY 2023	4th PIR	MS	S	M
FY 2022	3rd PIR	MS	MS	L
FY 2021	2nd PIR	MS	MS	S
FY 2020	1st PIR	MS	MS	M
FY 2019				
FY 2018				
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

Summary of status

Overall summary: The project has made significant strides in implementation during this reporting period. All SLM interventions were completed on 35 farms and 3 demonstration sites were prepared to showcase vetiver strip planting, contour draining and vertical storm drains. Watershed management plans have been submitted for Batali, LaPlaine and Coulibistrie watersheds. Reforestation has been completed in all three watersheds in the upper courses and along riparian zones. The Land Use Maps for the five target parishes have been published and presented to the Government. A massive youth engagement exercise was conducted which saw engagement of near 500 youths across the 5 target parishes. The project is procuring water quality testing kits for the Dominica Water and Sewerage Company (DOWASCO) to assist in the monitoring and evaluation of the watersheds.

OUTCOME LEVEL ASSESSMENT:

Outcome 1.1: Framework to support development, monitoring, and adaptation of land management submitted to government. With the completion of the five-parish land use plans and its endorsement by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, the foundation is now set for it to be incorporated into the country's national land use plan. The 5-parish land use plans were presented to the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Environment. The country's own GIS based data system DOMINODE is still undergoing improvement. To circumvent this delay, the GIS expert has begun to create and populate a GIS based monitoring and evaluation tool for the project's interventions. All spatial data have been collected and are being formatted.

Outcome 1.2: Institutions are capable of promoting enhanced sustainable land management in Dominica. The Project, through and LOA with IICA has been able to engage the Extension Department of the Ministry of Agriculture very extensively with the finalization of a package of SLM technologies to be utilized on farms. There is now a Manual for SLM on farms, especially for those on hillsides. Farmers and extension offices have been trained on the installation and maintenance of SLM interventions on

their farms. Work is underway to strengthen the Environment Bill which has been severely delayed due to the lack of resources within the Legal Affairs Ministry. The legal consultant is working to finalize the draft to present to the Cabinet.

Outcome 2.1: Increase in adoption of SLM practices in targeted parishes. Whereas an LOA was signed between the PISLM and IICA, human resource challenges with sourcing the appropriate consultants due to the small pool of available consultants in country prevented rapid achievement of objectives. IICA has successfully installed SLM technologies on 30 farms in the form of contour drains and vertical storm drains as well as vetiver strips in some areas. There has been advancement in the area of watershed restoration with the finalization of guidelines for the Batali, La Plaine and Coulibistrie watersheds. The Division of Forestry and DOWASCO have completed reforestation works in the upper courses of the watersheds. The Division of Forestry and the DOWASCO are working together to carry out monitoring and evaluation works post reforestation, in the watersheds.

The overall risk rating is considered as MODERATE. While there has been rapid development of project activities in the reporting period, there still exists a deficiency in getting the national stakeholders to fully incorporate project outputs into their normative mandates. The project will develop an exit strategy that will advance options toward long-term sustainability. The risk of weather and climate induced factors remain significant as many landslides have occurred, some in the interventions sites.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	\$ 13,413,999
Actual to date:	10,500,000
Progress	<p>Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:</p> <p>With the extra input from the Minister of Environment, there has been greater acceptance and involvement by the national stakeholders of the project's activities in the past 12 months. There is still a bit more that ought to be done by the Division of Agriculture, mainly in terms of communicating better with the PMU and being accommodative to projects like this one which are designed to build their capacity.</p> <p>The materialization of co-finance began very slowly for the project owing to a lack of sensitization and awareness of the national agencies. Additionally, the materialization of co-financing when it was actually being given was not properly accounted for up to 2021. From June 2022, the materialisation of co-finance from government agencies began increasing and was being captured by the PMU in the financial reporting.</p>

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2024-06-06
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	<p>The main means of stakeholder engagement has been in association with extension outreach in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, along with lead collaborating partner, the Inter-America Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, building on already existing outreach programmes. The project engagement and interaction has been met with good reception among the beneficiaries. This is particularly so given that the work is being done against the backdrop of the relatively recent effects from Hurricane Maria where stakeholders are highly sensitized to the need to enhance resilience and reduce vulnerability associated with adverse outcomes of land degradation that can occur with poor agricultural practices.</p> <p>The PMU has consistently engaged the Ministries on the project's activities and are active participants in all project steering committee meetings. The NPC visits and meets with the relevant Permanent Secretaries in the partner ministries regularly to update on progress and challenges. The project has established and maintained a good relationship with farmers across various ethnicities and ages. Over 35 farms have been engaged, all of which were family owned and operated. The project has maintained a strong relationship with the Central Women's Farmer Group and Salisbury Women's Group throughout the project, offering training and capacity building and in some cases direct interventions on their farms.</p> <p>The National Youth Council of Dominica was engaged to raise awareness of youths in areas of SLM, agriculture, watersheds and land degradation. Close to 500 youth were engaged in this process. The project is currently engaged with four schools, approximately 100 students, to introduce school gardens and composting initiatives.</p> <p>The indigenous community in Dominica has been engaged as well. The project supported the launch of a regional indigenous peoples forum on SLM in October 2022. This forum was launched in Dominica in the Kalinago territory and brought together indigenous representatives from other countries. This forum is part of another GEF project, CSIDS-SOILCARE, also being executed by the PISLM.</p> <p>To date, material generated by the project have been shared via print, radio and Facebook and has reached well over 10,000 persons both in Dominica and across the region.</p>

2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	Yes
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	<p>In the past six months, the PMU has directly engaged the Bureau of Gender Affairs and the Salisbury Women's Farmer groups to strengthen collaboration and deliver training and capacity-building sessions to these groups. The PMU has made significant efforts however to ensure that more women are involved in and benefit from the project's activities.</p> <p>Generally, more men have been involved in most of the activities of the project due primarily to the prevailing demographic where men have mostly been the initial project entry points as they represent more of the farming community as compared to women. However, some of the key leaders providing governance, policy and technical support to the project are women; this includes the project technical core team, namely the GIS consultant, Senior Forestry Officer, Water Resources Officer, Programme Manager of Standards. The female leadership contributions to the project as positively influenced gender-based considerations in delivery to beneficiaries.</p> <p>It should be noted that the work of the project is being advanced within a wider framework at the national level of assistance to farming communities where there is emphasis on ensuring that there are no gender gaps in access to capacity building opportunities. The project has been working directly with women's farming groups to help with expanding skills related to implementation of SLM although as noted, the demographic in the sector is skewed more to male dominance. Training resources and modes of capacity building have taken into consideration gender differences but the experience in Dominica is that there is not such a wide differentiation in the roles of men and women in the field, although men tend to be the registered landowners and will engage in the more labour intensive aspects of farming. Women have traditionally dominated in the agri-business aspects in support of male counterparts. The project has been actively supporting on all aspects where proactive measures have been taken to target female-led producer organizations. Given the relatively low level of gender differentiation in Dominica, the technical capacity resources within the scope of the project were not necessarily tilted along gender lines per-se. The outcome level results of the project in terms of gender empowerment, equality and social inclusion, and translation to livelihood benefits are not quite fully apparent but will be considered in the next reporting cycle when the project will be on the close-out stage.</p>

2.7. ESSM

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and	Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage? Yes
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social safeguards)	<p>If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?</p> <p>The project is likely to be in the moderate safeguard risk category. But, the risks seem to be manageable through good practices-- sensitivity of the local needs, close communication with the relevant stakeholders and vigilant monitoring of the project implementation.</p>
New social and/or environmental risks	<p>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, describe the new risks or changes?</p>
Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts	<p>Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken?</p>
Environmental and social safeguards management	<p>The project has undertaken precautionary measures so as not to destroy or cause destruction to habitats, biodiversity/living resources. All interventions within landscapes were done with the guidance and approval of national stakeholders. Biodiversity assessments were done in the three watersheds before the implementation of work. These assessments were based on available knowledge scaled to local context and contained in general site characterization that guided treatment application (rather than stand-alone comprehensive investigation). In the locations within which investments occurred, no sensitive biodiversity was placed at risk; indeed these landscapes had been converted to farming many decades ago. The Project has invested in providing pollution abatement approaches like the provision of chemical mixing bays for farmers to mix agricultural chemicals to avoid getting chemicals into waterways and trash bins to discourage farmers from disposing of chemical containers into waterways and illegal dumpsites. It should be noted that the mixing bays constitute further safeguards where in the first instance the agrochemicals that are used are certified by the Bureau of Standards for safe use in the country hence the possibility for undue harm to the environment is considered low. Emphasis in the training is on use efficiency so that there is reduced opportunity for runoff considering appropriate application efficiency. The project work has joined in this regard with a World Bank initiative where the Department of Solid Waste together with the Ministry of Agriculture have encouraged farmers to notify the extension officer when agro-chemicals are used. Any spillage is captured in the original or other safe containers and the responsible extension officer takes it to the Sanitation department that packages it and dispatches to companies overseas for proper disposal. The project has provided technical guidance and mapping products to inform better land use planning which have been adopted by the Ministry of Environment. Members of the indigenous Kalinago community of Dominica have been engaged by the consultants in the preparation of the guidelines for the production of the land use maps. The PMU engaged the Kalinago community via a symposium focusing on land degradation to raise awareness of the issue within the context of agriculture. The project engaged the</p>

	National Employment Programme (guided by the country's labour legislations) in the provision of labour inputs for the land restoration activities. The PMU, to be as inclusive of different cultures has produced radio announcements in Kwéyòl to particularly benefit the Haitian migrant population, many of whom are farmers. The PMU has strived to ensure equal opportunities for both genders but is still faced with the fact that most landowners are men and most field officers are men. The project has provided interventions which should increase agricultural gains by communities by lessening the impacts of soil erosion and associated fertility declines on farms.
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2.8. KM/Learning

Knowledge activities and products	<p>The PMU has printed large reproductions of the land use maps developed and distributed to the relevant agencies. The guidelines that were used to create these maps have been finalized and awaiting publication.</p> <p>The PMU is engaged in developing a web platform to host all knowledge material and a live map to show all the project's interventions. Sustainable Land Management Dominica (pislmdominica.org) (currently down for maintenance)</p> <p>Under Component 2, an information booklet was done on SLM in Agriculture. This highlights the components and importance of soil, types of agriculture and other aspects of SLM in agriculture.</p> <p>Under Component 2, a compilation of SLM approaches to watershed restoration was done and these approaches were incorporated into the management plans to begin restoration of the watersheds.</p>
Main learning during the period	<p>During this period, the main activity was the reforestation in the watersheds. Many farmers were involved and willingly accepted the responsibility to not only plant but also care for seedlings that were planted in their yards, farms and in neighbouring spaces.</p> <p>The consultant, in developing the watershed management plans, interacted with many communities, raising awareness of water quality and making that link between land use and water quality.</p>

2.9. Stories

Stories to be shared	Stakeholder Spotlight: 79-YEAR-OLD Paula Abraham Talks About Life on the Farm
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Grand Fond, Dominica, 17th August, 2023 – Ms. Abraham was where she could be found on any normal day: in her garden with her cutlass. On this particular day, officials from the PISLM, IICA (Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, Dominica Delegation) and Dominica’s Division of Agriculture climbed her steep hillside estate. Some of us found the hike daunting. Not Ms. Abraham. Scaling these slopes has been a way of life for her for decades now.

Paula Abraham represents the very people the Partnership Initiative for Sustainable Land Management came to Dominica to support. As the nation worked tirelessly to fortify its disaster resilience in the years that followed Hurricane Maria, IICA joined forces with the PISLM under the Sustainable Land Management in the Commonwealth of Dominica project. Project objectives include increasing the capacity and efficiency of farmers, the Division of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Agriculture. After interventions for more than 30 farmers nationwide were completed, IICA and PISLM selected farmers to visit to capture some of the stories behind the all the project planning and implementation.

As we approached, Ms. Abraham remained bent over, hacking at the weeds on her land with authority. Her field bag hung from a nearby tree in the shade as she labored under the unforgiving heat of the sun. All of us were in profound awe at the sight. Because of the degree of the slope, the drainage system installed under the Sustainable Land Management in Agriculture Component of the PISLM’s Dominica projects were positioned as inclined steps. They look like a mud staircase. In practice, they both channel and impede runoff water, effectively hindering soil erosion in heavy rainstorms. Dr. Al Mario Casimir from the Division of Agriculture inspected the terrain like a caring parent, removing weeds here and there from around the vetiver installation.

Neither the approximately 15 extreme weather events that have battered the country over the last half century nor a recent stroke could stop Paula Abraham from thriving as a gardener on her vertiginous hillside plot of land.

As an ambitious young woman with vision, Ms. Abraham purchased her land from a man she worked for in the 1960’s. Her boss deducted payments from her fortnightly wages.

Switching often between Kweyol and English, Ms. Abraham shared her journey with us. “I planted fig and I sold fig every two weeks,” she explained. Of her ongoing expansion into new crops and growth into the export market, she recounted selling dasheen to DEXIA (Dominica Export Import Agency) “10 bags, 12 bags” while she still worked her job.

Dominica is situated along the Tropical Atlantic Hurricane Belt. In 1978, the nation won its independence from the United Kingdom. It was dealt a terrible blow by Hurricane David a year later. David depleted all the vegetation and left a newly independent populace to recover on its own. Naturally, Ms. Abraham’s experience then and in subsequent storms had equipped her for what was to occur some 40 years later.

The PISLM arrived a year after Maria, the deadly Category 5 hurricane that pummeled the Eastern Caribbean in September 2017. Its first project was launched in Dominica to support the country in building resilience against future superstorms by establishing and mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management best practices. Climate models suggest that because of global warming, these will occur more frequently and with greater strength.

At the time of the super storm, Ms. Abraham's cousin had been working the farm under an arrangement made by her son. After the passage of Maria, she felt compelled to return to her land and bring it back to its former productivity with her own hands. Her son protested, doubting his mother's ability to work the farm (she was 73 years old at the time). "I can work! You don't know if I cannot work!"

Ms. Abraham proved her son wrong indeed, single-handedly replanting dasheen, plantain, cocoy (a local banana cultivar), turmeric, (sugar) cane, tania (a root vegetable) and paw paw (papaya).

Recently, her garden suffered another deleterious landslide during Tropical Storm Bret that passed through Dominica in June of this year. On the day of our visit, we could still see the large, missing chunk of land Ms. Abraham had worked on and nurtured for more than six decades. As a registered farmer in one of the five parishes targeted by the project, Ms. Abraham was selected to be one of 33 farmers that benefited from interventions. The installations were completed after the passage of that trough. These critical interventions are designed to minimize the effects of future storms on the vulnerable topsoil supply that clings to her precarious sloping garden plot.

Tiffany Marcelle, a Physics lecturer at Dominica State College and an intern at IICA worked closely with Ms. Abraham and many other farmers to accomplish the project's goals. "Within the framework of the project, two pressing challenges emerged among women farmers: land ownership and farm labour. A significant number of women involved in the project did not have direct ownership of the land they cultivated; instead, it was often family land or rented property," said Ms. Marcelle. For Ms. Abraham, the project focused on the latter issue. "...female farmers reported instances of overpricing and harassment from laborers (in reference to payments), shedding light on the need for meaningful reforms in future agricultural initiatives."

Ms. Marcelle, who holds master's degrees in Industrial Engineering and Operations Management, was one of the four presenters at the PISLM's webinar on World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought in June under the theme 'Her Land, Her Rights'. "Moving forward," said Tiffany, "I hope we create a more equitable and empowering environment for women in agriculture."

"When they (officials from the project) called me, they told me they were going to give me a little help, I said 'Not a problem!'" Ms. Abraham recalled. Soon after that call, Ms. Abraham received some new tools and was informed that drains were being installed on her neighbor's farm. The workers who were completing that installation would soon arrive to do the same for her. She also participated in workshops taught by her local extension officer, who

was, in turn, trained under the project's capacity building activities.

With the new drains, she explained, water that would otherwise carry away her topsoil will be funneled down to Ti Grand Fond Road instead.

Vetiver plants were provided and installed by the PISLM as well to function as natural barricades that will further combat soil erosion. Ms. Abraham learned how to plant vetiver barriers from IICA's consultant Mr. Joseph Blanford. "He calls me granny," she mused. Mr. Blanford actively oversaw the work team, to ensure that the drains were done properly, efficiently and in a timely fashion.

To Ms. Abraham, these installations were answers to prayers in a renewed commitment to her faith. "God solved my problems for me!"

Paula Abraham is an award-winning farmer and a member of her local Women Farmers' Association. She's a pillar of her community, well known to Grand Fond residents young and old for her resilience and generosity. If all goes well, she will be joining the ranks of Dominica's octogenarians this November. Interventions by the PISLM have made it possible for Ms. Abraham to leave a sustainable land legacy to her children (her son is already instrumental in assisting her with the management of the garden and its crops) and her children's children.

-END-

This article was published in the national newspaper in observance of International Rural Women's Day 2023.

3 Performance

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Objective: The project's objective is the establishment of landscape level planning, information and coordination frameworks to support sustainable agriculture and sustainable watershed management in Dominica.							
Outcome 1.1: Framework to support development, monitoring, and adaptation of land management negotiated and submitted to government	# of parish land use plans developed and in use to support SLM approaches	National Land Use Plan exists, but land use planning is not in place at the parish or local levels	Framework/guidelines for developing Parish-level land use plans completed	5 Parish land use plans developed and in use	5	5 parish land use plans published and presented to the Ministry of Environment and Department of Planning	HS
	Use of land information decision support system to support SLM measures	The Physical Planning Division has a GIS system that is partially used to generate reports for policy makers, and some draft land use plans	Capacity to manage system established in the GIS / data units of the ECU, Physical Planning Department, and Lands and Survey Dept.Information on LD trends / conditions and changes in project area has been inputted into Geonode system	1 decision support system being used by resource management agencies to guide and justify development and infrastructure proposals to policymakers	90%	The GIS Consultant has collated all information from project interventions and created layers to show these activities. The consultant is currently modifying the layers used for the creation of the land use plans to upload into the resource management system developed by the project.	HS
	Use of a multi-sector planning platform guiding land use planning and management in	Existing BD Committee does not monitor LD-related issues	Report on the impacts of relevant national policies on LD conditions and trends delivered to the BD /	BD/SLM Committee using new LD information and online	85%	The platform encountered some technical issues when migrating it to the new PISLM website and is currently undergoing maintenance. When re-opened, it can be accessed here.	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	Dominica		SLM Committee	communications platform to guide development decisions, including implementation of the NLUP, NPDP, and Parish plans		https://pislmsids.org/dominica/	
	Use of protocols for monitoring and evaluation of SLM practices	No guidelines or checklists to monitor SLM practices currently exist in Dominica	Capacity of resource managers and information management experts strengthened to support use of SLM protocols	Protocols approved and integrated into decision-making processes (e.g. Physical Planning Division's development guidelines)	95%	No further action on this activity. Upon finalization of the Decision Support System, the final training will be done.	S
Outcome 1.2: Institutions are capable of promoting enhanced sustainable land management in Dominica	Increase in score on Capacity Development Scorecard	Score on Capacity Development Scorecard (for ECU and other relevant institutions at both local and national levels): 21	Score on Capacity Development Scorecard: 26	1. Increase in score on Capacity Development Scorecard	30	Capacity building has been done with GIS officers, foresters and extension officers. The training in Outcome 1.1 on the protocols coupled with the finalization of the DSS faced delays, preventing a higher score.	S
	Improved legislation / regulations to support SLM	ECU unable to effectively coordinate / lead national efforts to	Legislation to strengthen mandate of ECU with regard to LD / SLM issues	Strengthened legal mandate for ECU submitted to cabinet for formal	90%	The draft Environmental Policy has been produced and submitted to the Ministry of Environment. The legal Consultant is engaged in finalizing their amendments.	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		address LD and support SLM approaches	drafted	approval		At the last PSC meeting held June 6th, 2024, the Committee decided that the project would only be able to produce the final draft bill for presentation to Cabinet and not the final bill that will be passed into law.	
	Knowledge on SLM practices disseminated in the sub-region	PISLM has database of SLM projects in the sub-region	Regional Information, Communications and Technology (ICT) knowledge hub established	Lessons learned on SLM measures shared with other GEF-supported SLM projects in sub-region	75%	The PISLM attended the Caribbean Week of Agriculture in The Bahamas in October 2023 and shared knowledge on the project's work to a wide array of stakeholders.	S
Outcome 2.1: Increase in adoption of SLM practices in targeted parishes	# of hectares in 5 parishes being managed using SLM measures for agriculture	SLM measures currently implemented on 200 ha[1] 5-10%	SLM measures adopted on 1,000 ha.	SLM measures adopted on 2,000 ha	2000	Some delays related to landslides caused by rainfall but significant progress has been made to ensure the implementation of SLM interventions. Some more planting along river buffer areas is expected.	S
	"Reduced land degradation on 30 farms, as measured by:• Grass barriers (sq. meters)• Functioning windbreaks (sq. meters)• Trenches (cubic meters)• Pesticide use (litres)• Fertilizer use (kgs)• Water harvesting capacity (cubic meters)"	"•300 sq m•100 sq m•4000 cubic m•77.160 litres/per year•32,450 kg/ per annum•257.37cubic m"	"•TBD at project start•TBD at project start•TBD at project start•TBD at project start•TBD at project start [these targets are under "	"•5000 sq m• 1000 sq m•10,000 sq m•50 litres/year•20,000 kg/year-500 cubic meters "	16,000 meters grass barriers ; 1000 meters windbreaks; 8,000 meters of trenches ; 350 cubic meters water harvesting capacity	SLM interventions are completed. Monitoring and evaluation in progress to determine their efficacy and remedial actions done if necessary. In the process of procuring additional water tanks to increase water harvesting capacity.At the PSC meeting of October 2023, the PMU asked the Committee to remove the indicators dealing with 'reducing pesticide use and fertilizer use' as it was pointed out since 2022, by farmers that pesticide and fertilizer	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						prices had risen tremendously, thereby preventing them from purchasing as much and the amount they actually purchase was vital to their farm operations. The PMU has since taken action to raise awareness of the negative consequences of pesticides on the environment and health. Additionally, there have been awareness sessions on the effects of chemical fertilizers on soil health and water quality.	
	# of farmers in project area with secure land tenure	20 farmers have secure land tenure	30 farmers, of which at least 50% are women, have secure land tenure	40 farmers, of which at least 50% are women, have secure land tenure	22 persons out of 30 assess at inception, with secure land tenure	The PMU is cooperating with the Bureau of Gender Affairs, Department of Planning and Ministry of Legal Affairs to conduct a broad, public event to address tenure issues in general. The PSC agreed at its October 20203 meeting that the project would not be able to fully guarantee secure tenure for agriculture practitioners and as such should settle with the wider population having a clearer understanding of the process to secure tenure.	MS
	# of certification systems in Dominica focused on SLM measures	0 (existing certification systems in Dominica (DOMGAP) limited to commercial	Strategic plan created for a certification system focused on SLM measures	1 certification system for SLM measures established (or an existing intl. system adopted)	1	The Good Agricultural Practices system has been adopted as the DOM-GAP which has been the guiding principle to ensure compliance by farmers. The PMU is still in the process of procuring additional resources for farmers.	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		farms and focused on product quality / safety)					
	# of farmers with access to credit to adopt SLM approaches / technologies	0 farmers have received credit to adopt SLM approaches / technologies	Credit system adapted or established to provide credit for farmers to adopt SLM	At least 25 farmers, of which at least 50% are women, have received credit to adopt SLM approaches / technologies	0	The National Cooperative Credit Union is finalizing arrangements to begin its collaboration with the PISLM on this activity.	MU
	"Restored watershed functioning in 3 watersheds (Coulibistrie, Salisbury, La Plaine) covering 4,000 ha on Crown Lands, measured by:•Increased forest cover (ha.) •Increased grass cover (ha.)•Increased agroforestry (# of trees planted)•Improved water quality (ppm of phosphates, nitrates, etc.)•Reduced sediment loads (tons/acre/year)"red watershed functioning in	"•2,000ha•5 ha(La Plaine only, as pastures)•1000 hectares* Sediment load - ~20 kg/day (dry season)•Water quality measured in terms of E.coli-28.3Enterococci-32.25pH-7.7Turbidity-2.25"•2,000ha	"• TBD at project start• TBD at project start• TBD at project start • TBD at project start [these targets are under development]"• TBD at project start	"• TBD at project start• TBD at project start• TBD at project start • TBD at project start [these targets are under development]"	2,000 ha forest cover, 1000 hectares agroforestry	Reforestation activities have been completed in Batali, Coulibistrie and Quayaneri Watersheds. However, monitoring and evaluation needs to be done to assess the water quality.	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	3 watersheds (Coulibistrie, Salisbury, La Plaine) covering 4,000 ha on Crown Lands, measured by:						

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 Enabling 'whole island' landscape framework to plan, monitor and adapt land management	Output 1.1.1: Four Parish land-use plans designed, with associated guidelines of implementation					
	Activity 1: Development of a framework / guidelines for developing Parish land use plans.	2021-05-29	100	100	Guidelines prepared and submitted to the relevant Ministry	HS
	Activity 2: Development of at least 4 Parish land use plans	2022-05-31	100	100	Five parish land use plans were produced, printed and distributed to relevant Ministries and Departments	HS
	Output 1.1.2 Land Information decision support system is available for use in land use planning, assessment of environmental conditions and trends, and policy development					
	Activity 1: Inputting information on LD trends/ conditions, changes in areas where SLM practices are implemented, and other information	2024-12-31	90	95	Data is slowly but surely occurring. There have been some delays with accessing and transforming layers from the Division of Agriculture	S
	Activity 2: Capacity building to the GIS/ data management units of the Physical Planning Department, the Land and Survey Department, and the ECU	2021-06-30	100	100		HS
	Output 1.1.3: Multi-sector platform for land use planning developed					
	Activity 1: Establish a multi-sector planning platform	2020-06-30	100	100	There have been some technical difficulties with the online platform, and the PMU is currently working to rectify that.	S
	Activity 2: Facilitate communications among biodiversity / Sustainable Land Management Committee members	2024-12-31	75	85%	There has been severe delays here due to the lack of uptake by the relevant Ministry. Also, there is only one focal point for the major MEA's. Hence, a committee had to be formed to ensure the	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					sustainability of these activities.	
	Activity 3: Analysis of the impacts of relevant national policies on land degradation conditions and trends	2024-01-31	90	100	Both the report to the UNCCD under the PRAIS platform and the report on the BPOA were completed and satisfied the expectations of this activity.	S
	Output 1.1.4: At least one Protocol established for monitoring and evaluation of SLM practices					
	Activity 1: Establish protocols for monitoring and evaluation of SLM practices (which are aligned to Dominica's LDN-TSP)	2022-12-31	100	100	Protocols are being updated to cater for the new areas covered by the UNCCD Prais report.	HS
	Activity 2: Capacity building for resource managers and information management experts on the use of the protocols and the integration into decision-making	2024-10-31	70	70	Awaiting completion of enhanced protocols to do training with resource managers	MS
	Output 1.2.1: One Strategy Training plan developed and implemented (Beneficiaries: institutions with sectorial responsibilities for development and conservation, regulatory authorities, relevant CSOs community partners, indicators: #of beneficiaries, increased capacity score from 21 to 32)					
	Activity 1: Review and strengthening of existing draft legislation related to land and resource use and management	2018-12-31	100	100		HS
	Activity 2: National validation consultations on improved legislation / regulations, then submitted to the cabinet for formal approval	2024-12-31	90	90	Many unexplained delays on the Government's side have been experienced. Nevertheless, the final draft legislations are being prepared to submit to the Cabinet.	MS
	Activity 3: Capacity building program for regulatory authorities, law enforcement agencies and courts.	2024-12-31	70	85	Delays in finalizing the regulations have prevented completion of this activity. The legal consultant has met with regulatory authorities and the	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					Attorney General's Chambers while working on the amendments to the regulations.	
	Activity 4: Capacity building for CSOs	2024-12-31	85	90	The project has continued to involve the general public and various farmer groups. The PMU is currently engaging the government's interagency professional development arm to increase the reach of the project's activities.	MS
	Activity 5: Strengthening the legal mandate of the ECU (now Department of Environment)	2024-12-31	80	90	Many unexplained delays on the Government's side have been experienced. The legal consultant is almost finished with the necessary regulations.	MS
	Output 1.2.2: At least two knowledge publications on SLM practices disseminated within Dominica and in the sub-region					
	1. Guidelines/handbook of SLM approaches to land use planning developed and used (incorporated into sectorial policies)	2024-12-31	85	90	One publication, Manual on SLM in Agriculture published. The other focused on the framework guidelines for the parish land use plans are near complete.	MS
	2. SLM practices and methodologies integrated into the work program of other Ministries - Works, Water, Housing, Tourism, and distributed to relevant institutions (farmer's association, NGOs etc.) in Dominica	2024-12-31	75	90	DOWASCO, Division of Forestry, Wildlife and Parks, and the Dominica Bureau of Standards have all signed MOU's with the PISLM to help achieve the outcomes of this project. Due to reasons unknown, the PMU has still not been successful in gaining a similar MOU from the Division of Agriculture	MS
	3. Disseminate lessons learned and best practices on SLM approaches to resource managers, policy makers and CSOs / community leaders	2024-12-31	65	90	Manual on SLM in Agriculture, Parish Land Use Plans, and Awareness materials	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					have been shared with the Ministries and Parish Councils	
	4. Share lessons learned with other GEF-supported SLM projects in sub-region	2024-08-31	60	60	The PMU has engaged with the Bahamas ILM project in at the Caribbean Week of Agriculture October 2023. Much more work is planned to be executed shortly.	MS
2 Reducing the effects of land degradation on ecosystem services through sustainable land management	Output 2.1.1: Package of effective SLM approaches & technologies identified in collaboration with relevant institutions					
	Activity1: Undertake soil analysis of farming areas	2019-02-28	100	100		HS
	Activity 2: Identify a package of SLM approaches technologies in agriculture	2022-08-31	100	100		HS
	Activity 3: Package of SLM approaches and technologies for the restoration of degraded watersheds	2024-12-31	60	90	SLM packages identified and prepared for publication	HS
	Activity 4: Assist farmers in gaining access to credit to implement SLM approaches	2024-12-31	60	70	Progress has been slow but the National Cooperative Credit Union is closer to approving this collaboration.	MS
	Output 2.1.2: At least 1,500[1] farmers and local communities with strengthened capacities to implement SLM approaches & technologies in agriculture					
	Activity 1: Capacity building on the use of soil conservation and farming techniques	2024-12-31	80	90	Additional training delivered to the Salisbury Women's Group on the benefits of composting, in collaboration with WUSC-Caribbean. More sessions planned but could not execute within the reporting period.	MS
	Activity 2: Legal and technical support to farmers for land tenure	2024-09-30	50	50	PMU is collaborating with the Bureau of Gender Affairs, Legal Affairs Ministry and Department of Planning to organize and execute a capacity building and	MU

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					awareness session for the public to learn how to secure land tenure.	
	Activity 3: Legal and technical support to farmers for farm certification	2024-05-31	80	100	Through partnership with the Dominica Bureau of Standards and IICA, work was done on the certification system and implements delivered to farmers to assist in certification.	S
	Output 2.1.3: SLM approaches & technologies implemented in 4 target parishes, and lessons learned consolidated for farmers of at least 40 farms					
	Activity 1: Assist farmers in practicing sustainable land management in diversified crop production	2024-11-30	80	90	16,000 meters grass barriers; 1000 meters windbreaks; 8,000 meters of trenches ; 350 cubic meters water harvesting capacity. Shortages on island and delays in shipping has delayed delivery of additional water storage capacity	S
	Activity 2: Follow-up and monitoring of the implementation of SLM approaches and provision of guidance on remedial actions	2024-12-31	60	80	Competing activities and schedules of the extension officers have delayed the completion of the monitoring and evaluation of SLM interventions.	MS
	Output 2.1.4: Degraded watersheds in at least 8 villages rehabilitated with native vegetation based on site specific rehabilitation plans developed in collaboration with local communities					
	Activity 1: Build capacity of community groups through training and provision of basic tools	2024-12-31	60	90	Awareness and training was carried out by the Watershed Management consultants with communities in the three watersheds.	MS
	Activity 2: Reforestation and agroforestry activities	2024-12-31	80	100	The Officers of the Forestry Division	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					and members of the National Employment Programme have planted over 19,000 trees within the Batali, Coulibistrie and Quayaneri Watersheds targeting the riparian zones. A total of 1800 hectares have been planted thus far. Trees planted include timber species like and non-timber fruit species like Icecream Bean, Sweet Tamarind, Sour sop, Pommerac, Sugar Apple, Pomegranate, Custard Apple, River side Grapes, Almonds, Golden Apple, Breadfruit.	
	Activity 3: Establishment of buffer zones for highly vulnerable areas and planting of cover vegetation in buffer zones	2024-10-31	80	80	Additional hotspots have been identified and planting of cover vegetation will be done soon.	S
	Activity 4: Improvements to drainage and water quality monitoring (e.g., of agricultural chemicals, sediment loads)	2024-12-31	75	75	Post reforestation monitoring of water quality in the watersheds is scheduled for September 2024	S
	Output 2.1.5: Increased public understanding and awareness of LD issues and associated SLM options, and increased support for land regulations					
	Activity1: Development of a national public education and awareness programme on Sustainable Land Management	2024-09-30	85	95	Implementation of the plan has been successful. Radio ads were done in English and Kweyol.	S
	Activity 2: Community-based education programme on socioeconomic benefits of SLM practices	2024-09-30	75	85	Educational programme is ongoing and will conclude when schools reopen. Communities have benefitted from sessions with the Watershed consultant.	S

The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).



4 Risks

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

Risk Factor	EA Rating	TM Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low	Low
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Low	Low
3 Implementation schedule	Substantial	Substantial
4 Budget	Moderate	Moderate
5 Financial Management	Substantial	Substantial
6 Reporting	Substantial	Substantial
7 Capacity to deliver	Low	Moderate

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Dominica's significant vulnerability to natural disasters. which are likely to be exacerbated by climate change. poses a risk to achievement of the project outcomes.	2.1.2. 2.1.3. 2.1.4	M	M	M	M	M	N/A	M	=	There have been heavy rainfall events which have caused landslides across the island. destabilizing more slopes. Hence. this remains a concern to

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Dominica's mountainous topography, climate patterns, and location in the Caribbean hurricane zone make it highly vulnerable to natural disasters arising from meteorological events, including high winds, flooding, landslides / land slippage, and coastal inundation. Major weather events, including Hurricane Maria in Sept. 2017, have significantly harmed the population's wellbeing, the country's economic and fiscal stability, and ecosystem functioning and services (e.g. water quality and quantity; flood prevention; soil services; agricultural production; etc.). and future climate change related events could impact project efforts to establish sustainable agricultural production, watershed restoration, etc."										project target areas also.
Weaknesses in Dominica's existing legal and institutional frameworks may persist and, therefore, constitute a risk to the accomplishment of the overall project objectives	All Outcomes and Outputs	M	M	M	L	M	N/A	L	↓	There has been greater acceptance of the project's objectives. However, there still is a bottleneck with respect to the Environment Bill, which is being worked on by the PMU and Consultant.
Co-financing from different partners may flow slowly due to different institutional cultures	All outcomes and outputs	L	M	M	L	L	N/A	L	=	All national stakeholders are on board but to get their support and cooperation usually takes some time.
Willingness of small farmers and local communities to adopt new land management tools and methodologies and	1.2.2; 2.1.1; 2.1.2; 2.1.3	L	M	M	L	L	N/A	L	=	All farmers have shown their willingness and acceptability of the work done.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
to change agricultural practices that contribute to land degradation and biodiversity loss.										
The commitment of key senior staff of respective Gov't Depts/agencies - internal politics of departments cause unnecessary delays in activity advancement	All outcomes and Outputs	N/A	N/A	H	M	L	N/A	S	↑	There have been changes in leadership of both the Ministries responsible for Environment and Agriculture. This has caused severe delays as the PMU had to educate them on the projects and get them back on board with certain activities.
COVID-19 and subsequent national protocol response still poses a challenge to implementation particularly where there is a spike in the number of infected	All outcomes and outputs	N/A	N/A	H	L	L	N/A	L	=	All covid-19 restrictions have been lifted.
Administrative setbacks in the PMU	All outcomes and outputs	N/A	N/A	N/A	M	L	N/A	L	=	
Implementation schedule	All outcomes and outputs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	S	N/A	S	=	Some consultants submitted their work late and incomplete, which caused delays in procurement of inputs for interventions.
Budget	All outcomes and outputs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	M	N/A	M	=	Budget revisions had to be done to accommodate the change in the political and economic landscape
Reporting	All outcomes and outputs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	M	N/A	S	↑	PMU is currently engaged in many activities on the ground which have faced delays, thereby causing rescheduling and clashing with time put aside to complete reports.
Capacity to deliver	All outcomes and outputs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	M	N/A	L	↓	There have been some changes in the way in which prospective and current

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										partners operate which prompted the PMU to make agile changes.
		N/A	N/A	N/A	M	M		M	=	

4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Dominica’s significant vulnerability to natural disasters. which are likely to be exacerbated by climate change. poses a risk to achievement of the project outcomes. Dominica’s mountainous topography. climate patterns. and location in the Caribbean hurricane zone make it highly vulnerable to natural disasters arising from meteorological events. including high winds. flooding. landslides / land slippage. and coastal inundation. Major weather	Systems were put in place and actioned to conduct more activities during the dry seasons. Communication with outlying extension officers and forest officers were strengthened to get more frequent updates on	Closer collaboration with farmers to ensure they prepared well ahead of any known incoming disasters	Strengthened monitoring of intervention sites for climate related risks and impacts	July 2023-June 2024	PMU

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
<p>events. including Hurricane Maria in Sept. 2017. have significantly harmed the population’s wellbeing. the country’s economic and fiscal stability. and ecosystem functioning and services (e.g. water quality and quantity; flood prevention; soil services; agricultural production; etc.). and future climate change related events could impact project efforts to establish sustainable agricultural production. watershed restoration. etc.</p>					
Financial Management	N/A	Strengthened internal systems to eliminate errors	Internal checklist and live reconciliation forms	January 2024	NPC
Implementation schedule	Delays in submission of technical reports by the consultants have delayed work on the ground. Never the less. best practices of the Divison of Forestry and DOWASCO were utilized to guide implementation of reforestation works.	Closer follow-up with consultants and hiring of consultant to prepare official reports for publication.	Necessary managerial action was taken to ensure delivery of reports by Consultants	January 2024	PMU

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Budget	Budget revision had to be done to cater for all the work under the LOA with IICA. The initial LOA did not contain sufficient budgetary allocations.	Budget revision had to be done to cater for expenditures in budget lines were none or insufficient monies were allocated	Preparation of NO-cost extension budget	October 2023	PMU
Reporting	The PMU has tried to implement a schedule to better compile and submit reports in a timely manner.	The PMU has tried to implement a policy for the efficient preparation and submission of reports	Creation of Live reporting and tacking tool with more frequent reporting periods	October 2023	NPC
Capacity to deliver	The PMU has to work closely with local project partners and ensure timely execution. This to be facilitated by routine monitoring.	Similar actions as outlined above that are contributory to addressing this risk. Close and frequent follow-on with local partners.	Routine technical planning meetings (bilateral with partners) for progress assessment	ongoing process	NPC
The commitment of key senior staff of respective Gov't Depts/agencies - internal politics of departments cause unnecessary delays in activity advancement	The PMU and supported by the intervention of the PISLM senior directorate has intervened with senior policy makers to facilitate engagement processes.	Similar actions as outlined above that are contributory to addressing this risk. Close and frequent follow-on with collaborating government agencies.	Routine technical planning meetings (bilateral with relevant gov't departments) for progress assessment	ongoing process	NPC

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

5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

Project Minor 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 Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines. Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)

Minor Amendments	Changes
Results Framework:	No
Components and Cost:	Yes
Institutional and implementation arrangements:	No
Financial Management:	No
Implementation Schedule:	
Executing Entity:	No
Executing Entity Category:	No
Minor project objective change:	No
Safeguards:	No
Risk analysis:	No
Increase of GEF financing up to 5%:	No
Location of project activity:	No
Other:	No

Minor amendments

Project no-cost extensions to cater for start-up implementation delays and impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Original Legal Instrument		2018-07-09	2018-07-11	2022-05-31	
Amendment 1	Extension	2021-11-17	2021-11-18	2024-05-31	No changes to project; no-cost extension to compensate for start-up institutional (in-country) challenges and COVID19 pandemic.
Amendment 1	Extension	2023-12-21	2024-01-22	2025-11-30	No changes to project

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 Description	Activity Description
Bataca	15.5025975	-61.2674153		SLM Demo Site	Vetiver Strips. Step drains. Contour Drains
Sylvannia	15.3615530	-61.3541338		SLM Demo Site	Vetiver Strips. Step drains. Contour Drains
Corona	15.3727827	-61.3500327		SLM Demo Site	Vetiver Strips. Step drains. Contour Drains
Good Hope	15.4118508	-61.2550879		SLM Demo Site	Vetiver Strips. Step drains. Contour Drains
Morpo	15.4194980	-61.2590548		SLM Demo Site	Vetiver Strips. Step drains. Contour Drains
Salisbury	15.4423100	-61.4395487		SLM Demo Site	Vetiver Strips. Step drains.

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					Contour Drains
Castle Bruce	15.4306484	-61.2659012		SLM Demo Site	Vetiver Strips. Step drains. Contour Drains
Rosalie	14.3673438	-61.2572524		SLM Demo Site	Vetiver Strips. Step drains. Contour Drains
Morne Prosper	15.3105896	-61.3373744		SLM Demo Site	Vetiver Strips. Step drains. Contour Drains

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

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

Additional Supporting Documents:

Filename	File Uploaded By	File Uploaded At	
SLM technology Dominica final.pdf	Executing Agency	2024-08-15 14:30:52	Download
Watershed.kml	Executing Agency	2024-08-11 19:23:38	Download
Farms_Google_Maps.csv.kml	Executing Agency	2024-08-11 19:23:38	Download
Dominica Parishes.kml	Executing Agency	2024-08-11 19:23:38	Download