UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2023

1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

1- Identification

1.1 Project details

GEF ID	9667	SMA IPMR ID		
Project Short Title	Dominica SLM	Grant ID		
		Umoja WBS	GFL-11207-14AC0003-SB-010162	
Project Title	Sustainable Land Management in the Commonwealth of Dominica			
Project Type	Medium Sized Project (MSP)	Duration months	*Planned*	36
Parent Programme if child project			*Age*	63.0 months
GEF Focal Area(s)	Land degradation	Completion Date	*Planned -original PCA*	10-Jul-21
Project Scope	National		*Revised - Current PCA*	31-Jul-23
Region	Latin America and the Caribbean	Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval		18-Apr-18
Countries	Dominica	UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet)		18-Dec-17
GEF financing amount	USD 1,776,484	Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force)		11-Jul-18
Co-financing amount	USD 13,413,999	Date of First Disbursement		9-Aug-18
		Date of Inception Workshop, if available		8-Oct-18
Total disbursement as of 30 June	USD 1,546,114	Midterm undertaken?		Yes
Total expenditure as of 30 June	USD 1,293,714	Actual Mid-term Date, if taken		1-May-22
		Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken		
		Expected Terminal Evaluation Date		1-Dec-23
		Expected Financial Closure Date		31-May-24

1.2 EA: 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 Contact

Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems Division	Executing Agency(ies)	Partnership Initiative for Sustainable Land Management (PISLM)
Name of co-implementing Agency		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
TM: UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Ersin Esin (OiC)	**EA:** Manager/Representative	Calvin James
TM: UNEP Task Manager(s)	Christopher Cox	**EA:** Project Manager	Euan James
TM: UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	George Saddimbah	**EA:** Finance Manager	Shawnette Collins
TM: UNEP Support/Assistant	Glortizel Frangakis	**EA:** Communications lead, if relevant	Lakeram Sngh

2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

TM: UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)	Nature action subprogramme	TM: UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)	Healthy and productive ecosystems
TM: PoW Indicator(s)	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		
EA: 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		
EA: Link to relevant SDG Goals	SDG15	EA: Link to relevant SDG Targets	SDG15.3

2.2. GEF Core or Sub Indicators

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

Indicators	Targets - Expected value			Materialised to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
3: Area of land and ecosystems under restoration	1000	2000	2000	1500
ndscapes under improved practices (excluding prot	not specified	4000	4000	3000
1: People benefitting from GEF-financed investment	not specified	1500	1500	1000

Implementation Status 2023: 4th PIR

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

FY 2016				
FY 2015				

2.3 Implementation status & Risk

EA: Summary of status
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

Overall summary: The project has made siginficiant strides in implementation during this reporting period. During this period all SLM interventions were completed on 33 farms and 3 demonstration sites were prepared to showcase vetiver strip planting, contour draining and vertical strom drains. Watershed management plans have been submitted for Batali, LaPlaine and Coulibistrie watersheds. Reforestation has begun in all three watersheds in the uppercourses and along riparian zones. The Land Use Maps for the firve target parishes have been published and prsented to the Government. A massive youth engagement exercise was conducted which saw engagement of near 500 youths across the 5 target parishes. There are still some challenges that persist in relation to the Environment Bill and the monitoring of water quality given the delay in reforestation works in the three watersheds. **The project will require a no-cost extension to facilitate completion of remaining activities.**

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 as well the recruitment of an appropriate consultant to train the extension officers who will in-turn train and provide technical assistance to farmers in the implementation of SLM practices. Work is underway to strengthen the Enviornment Bill which has been severely delayed due to the lack of resources within the Legal Affairs Ministry. The legal consutlant is working along with the national team to assist in amending the draft legistlation.

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 thechnologies 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 begun reforestation works in the uper courses of 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 thier normative mandates. The risk of weather and climate induced factors remain significant as many landslides have occurred, some in the interventions sites.

2.4 Co-finance

EA: Planned Co-finance	13,413,999	**EA**: Actual to date:	9,545,801.15
EA: Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges.	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 mateiralization of co-fianncing when it was actually being given was not properly accounted for up to 2021. From June 2022, the materialziaiton of co-finance by government agencies began increasing and was being captured by the PMU.		

EA: Date of project steering committee meeting	6th April, 2023

2.5. Stakeholder

EA: Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	The project has directly engaged over 1000 individuals across the island of Dominica. Thrity-three farms have been impacted by improved SLM technologies. These technologies were installed with the assistance from community and family members who have been engaged also. IICA, with the assistance of Ministry of Agriculture extension officers have engaged 10 farming communities across the five target parishes, including the Central Women's Farmer Group as a core stakeholder. The National Youth Council has engaged close to 500 youths across the five target parishes through capacity building and awareness sessions facilitated by the technical consultants on the project. This built capacity will enable them to strengthen their advocacy mandate as it relates to sustainable land management. The project management unit engaged members of the indigenous Kalinago communities through a land symposium convened in July 2023 which was done in collaboration with the Ministry of Enviornment, Rural Modernization and Kalinago Upliftment. One of the key demonstration sites for SLM approaches is a farm located in at Good Hope, on the windward side within the steep mountains within a Kalinago community.

2.6. Gender

TM: Does the project have a gender action plan?	Yes
EA: Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	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 that 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. Importantly, the Project Steering Committee is currently headed by a female Permanent Secrertary at the senior governmental policy level, who is also a well accomlished leader and member of the Kalinago. The Central Women's Farmer Group have participated in many project activities and 10 women farmers are direct beneficiaries of the project. The National Youth Council has coordinated many capacity building sessions in communities and schools reaching nearly 500 youths in person.

2.7. ESSM

TM: Was the project classified as moderate/high risk at CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?	Yes	**TM**: Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?	No
TM: If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?	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.	**TM:** If yes, please describe the new risks, or changes	
TM & EA: Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?	No		
TM & EA: If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including			

EA: Environmental and social safeguards management
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

The project has undertaken precautionary measures so as not destroy or cause destruction to habitats, biodiversity / living resources. All interventions within landscapes were done with the guidance and approval of national stakeholders. Biodiversity assesmnets were done in the three watersheds before implementation of work. The Project has invested in providing pollution abatement approaches like a chemical mixing bay 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. The project has provided guidance and maps on 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 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 awarness of the issue within the context of agriculture. The project has provided short term employment for members of the National Employment Programme guided by the country's labour legislations. The PMU, in order to be as inclusive of different cultures has produced radio announcemnts in Kwéyòl to benefit the Haitian migrant population, many of whom are farmers. The PMU has strived to ensure equal opportuities for both genders but still faced with the fact that most land owners are men and most field officers are men. The project has provided interventions which should increase agricultural gains by communities be lessening the impacts of soil erosion and associated fertility declines on farms.

2.8. KM/Learning

EA: Knowledge activities and products
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

The project has implemented a robust media campaign in the reportig period, producing radio ads in English and (French) Kwéyòl. A total of 10 newsletters have been produced and published on social media. The National Project Unit collaborated with the Division of Forestry in March 2023 to observe World Forest Day with a week of activities including tree planting with schools, poster competition for the younger students and field visits to reforestation sites. The team also partnered with DOWASCO to observe World Water Day in March 2023 by showcasing how important SLM is in ensuring reliabale supply of clean freshwater and rejuvenation of aquifers as well as reducing pollution of rivers. The Handbook on SLM practices within Agriculture is being prepared by the PISLM as well as one on SLM approaches in Watershed Management also by the PISLM. These key knowledege products will be available by December 2023 and will be hosted on the PISLM's knowledge hub and website (pislmsids.org). The project will be featured as part of an exposition with UNEP-implemented projects within the upcoming 7th GEF Assembly in Vancouver, Canada in August 2023.

Please attach a copy of any products

EA: Main learning during the period

During the reporting period there were training sessions for technical staff, farmers, communities and youths in the areas of watershed managemnt and SLM in agricultulture. More specifically, training was done to sensitize foresters of the importance of reforestation in the upper courses of the watersheds and with extension officers on how to assist farmers to adopt SLM technologies on their farms by weighing in on the long teem beneifts to production and income. Similarly, the farmers have been engaged to show, via the demonstration sites how they can employ SLM technologies on thier farms. 30 farms have been brought closer to various tiers of certification under the DOM-GAP system making thier produce more marketable and thier operations sustianable.
The project management team has had to employ a very agile methodology given the rapidly changing situations on the ground. It has helped to be more flexible to changes as there are very limited technical resourse for officers to turn to given their very busy normative mandates.

2.9. Stories

EA: Stories to be shared
(section to be shared with communication division/ GEF communication)

33 farms, constituting some 100 hectares have benefitted from SLM intervention on their plots which will reduce erosion of soils and increase productivity by decreasing leaching and loss or humus via surface runoff. 40 farms constutiing a further 60 hectares are now closer to achievieng certification under the DOM-GAP system, allowing their products to be more standardized and accessible to external markets.GIS based decision support systems will come online in September to enable better land use planning across the island. Near 500 youths are now more aware of the issue of land degradation and how it affects their communities and livelihoods. The youth group will be engaged to further develop bankable small projects to mainstream land degradation knowledge and remediation. Members of the indigenous Kalinago community are now more aware of how they can address land degradation on thier lands, specifically their farms. Both the youth and indigenous groups will be part of a larger effort to implement more sustainable and climate smart agriculture in their communities.

To Step 2

3. RATING PROJECT PERFORMANCE

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes (Development Objectives)

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)	EA: Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	TM: Progress rating
Objective							
The project's objective is the establishment of landscape level planning, information and coordination frameworks to support sustainable		EA to fill	EA to fill	EA to fill	EA to fill	EA to fill	
Outcome 1.1							HS
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 of Dominica	**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%	There were recurrent delays in uploading all GIS data to the Physical Planning Division's database due to insufficient technical capacity and lack of flexibility of the government owned system. To hasten progress and produce a more flexible alternatvie, the GIS consultant has embarked on developing a project specific interface with all said data which will be presented to stakeholders for adoption.	**HS**
	Use of a multi-sector planning platform guiding land use planning and management in Dominica	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 / SLM Committee	BD/SLM Committee using new LD information and online communications platform to guide	80%	The multi sector planning platform is being populated with technical documents and meeting papers for use by the technical stakeholders.The GIS tool being developed will also be accessible via this platform for stakeholders to access.	**HS**
	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%	There remains the need to conduct interagency training on these protocols.	**HS**
Outcome 1.2							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	28	Capaciaty building has been done with foresters and extension officers. However, there still needs to be one with the technical Heads.	**HS**
	Improved legislation / regulations to support SLM	ECU unable to effectively coordinate / lead national efforts to address LD and support SLM approaches	Legislation to strengthen mandate of ECU with regard to LD / SLM issues drafted	Strengthened legal mandate for ECU submitted to cabinet for formal approval	80%	The draft Environmental Policy has been produced and submitted to the Ministry of Environment. The SLM project has aided the strengthening of the country's UNCCD biennial report.	**S**
	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	60%	Meetings held with BCRC-GEF Islands project on chemicals as well as the GEF/UNDP Climate Smart for Resilience project. In these meetings the project manager elaborated on the work done in Dominica as it relates to sustainable agriculture and watershed management. The PISLM held a virtual webinar on SLM in the region on June 17th which was well attended by stakeholders. Two of the participants presented on the work of the project, namely the improvements in farm operations under the DOM-GAP and installation of SLM techniques on farms.	**S**
Outcome 2.1							MS
	# 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	1500 ha	Some delays related to landslides caused by rainfall but significant progress has been made to ensure implmenetation of SLM interventions.	**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 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 metres	- 3000sqm - 1000sq m - 9000 cubic metres - Not yet determined - Not yet determined - Not yet determined	SLM interventions are completed. Monitoring and evaluation in progress to determine their efficacy and redmedial actions done if necessary.	**MS**
	# 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 out of 30 assessed with secure tenure	The PMU is embarking on an informational and compliance exercise which will bring together farmers and the regulatory agencies so that the necessary docuementation and due diligence processes canbe carried out.	**MS**

Outcome 2.1: Increase in adoption of SLM practices in targeted parishes	# of certification systems in Dominica focused on SLM measures	0 (existing certification systems in Dominica (DOMGAP) limited to commercial farms and focused on product quality /	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 process of procuring additional resources for farmers.	**S**
	# 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	Instruments of operation have been drafted and reviewed. Preparation being made to implement system with the National Credit Union of Dominica.	**MS**
	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)	•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- 28.3 Enterococci-32.25 pH- 7.7 Turbidity-2.25	•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]	•TBD at project start •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]	Not yet determined	Reforestation activities have been completed in Batali Watershed. Works are currently ongoing in the Coulibistrie and LaPlaine. The Consultant, technical officers of the Division of Forestry and DOWASCO have indicated their intention to remove Grass cover as an indicator.	**MS**

For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

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

Output	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	EA: Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	TM: Progress rating
Under Comp 1					
Output 1.1.1: Four Parish land-use plans designed, with associated guidelines of implementation					HS
Activity 1: Development of a framework / guidelines for developing Parish land use plans.	May-21	100	100%		
Activity 2: Development of at least 4 Parish land use plans	May-22	75	100%	There were some delays in production of printed maps due to shortage of service providers and subsequently materials on island	
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					S

Activity 1: Inputting information on LD trends/ conditions, changes in areas where SLM practices are implemented, and other information	Jun-23	80	90%	Staff of the Physical Planning Division is currenlty uploading data produced from the project into their in-house management system. The GIS Consultant will be augmenting this work with an interactive tool to show all interventions made on the ground.	
Activity 2: Capacity building to the GIS/ data management units of the Physical Planning Department, the Land and Survey Department, and the ECU	Jun-21	100	100%		
Output 1.1.3: Multi-sector platform for land use planning developed					S
Activity 1: Establish a multi-sector planning platform	Jun-20	100	100%	The Platform is being populated with meeting papers and technical documents which will be used by the Project Steering Committee and other government staff for the purpose of monitoring project activities and collaborate on issues of the biodiversity and lan d conventions.	
Activity 2: Facilitate communications among biodiversity / Sustainable Land Management Committee members	Jun-23	70	75%	The relevant stakeholders have been briefed on the use of the platform hosted by the PISLM's website and have agreed to utilizing said platform for scheduling meetings and review of technical reports	
Activity 3: Analysis of the impacts of relevant national polices on land degradation conditions and trends	Aug-22	70	90%	The PISLM Regional Research Advisory and Capacity Building Facility on New Adaptation Technologies (RAC/NAT) has assisted and successfully completed the generation of Dominica's land degradation report under the UNCCD PRAIS 4 reporting exercise.	
Output 1.1.4: At least one Protocol established for monitoring and evaluation of SLM practices					S
Activity 1: Establish protocols for monitoring and evaluation of SLM practices (which are aligned to Dominica's LDN-TSP)	Dec-22	95	100%	Protocols have been finalized and are being prepared for publishing.	
Activity 2: Capacity building for resource managers and information management experts on the use of the protocols and the integration into decision-making	Mar-23	50	70%	There is need for a final workshop with heads of departments.This has been difficult to coordinate. In the early stages of the project meetings were held with national agencies to sensitize them on SLM and the protocols for feedback. In the first quarter of 2023, a training was done with the project team and national stakeholders utilizing the UNCCD manual for reporting under the PRAIS.	
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)					HS
Activity 1: Review and strengthening of existing draft legislation related to land and resource use and management	Dec-18	100	100%		
Activity 2: National validation consultations on improved legislation / regulations, then submitted to the cabinet for formal approval	Sep-22	95	90%	The project faced obstacles and consequent delays as it relates to coorindation with the legal team at the Attorney General's Chambers to facilitate a final review of the legal instruments and make requested enhancements. Previously completed work had to be revisited and improved. It is anticipated that the consultation process and submission to Cabinet will be by October 2023 (NOTE: given the forgoing, this rating is amended from PIR2022)	
Activity 3: Capacity building program for regulatory authorities, law enforcement agencies and courts.	Apr-23	50	70%	There is need for a final capacity bulding workshop with heads of departments. However, the final reviewed and strengthened legislation is awaited to develop the training material.	

Activity 4: Capacity building for CSOs	Apr-23	40	85%	The National Youth Council of Dominica was contracted to coordinate capacity building and awareness sessions across communities on watershed management, SLM in agriculture and forestry. From the period December 2022 to April 2023, the NYCD held five sessions in various communities impacting nearly 500 youths. These sessions were facilitated by some of the the technical consultants on the project and technical officers from the govenrment.	
Activity 5: Strengthening the legal mandate of the ECU (now Department of Environment)	Aug-22	80	80%	This work continues to be delayed as the legal instrument is contained within the Environment Bill currentlyundergoing review and amendments.	
Output 1.2.2: At least two knowledge publications on SLM practices disseminated within Dominica and in the sub-region					S
1. Guidelines/handbook of SLM approaches to land use planning developed and used (incorporated into sectorial policies	Dec-22	80%	85%	The draft guidelines are available however, there have been delays with the publishing company to return draft graphical representations of documents. This is anticipated to be available by September 2023 with completion of the full suite expcted by November 2023.	
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	Apr-23	65	75%	Dealys were experienced in securing signatutres on cooperation MOUs between relevant institutions from the heads of the technical and policy-institutions. The Bureau of Standards, DOWASCO and Dvision of Forestry have signalled their finalization of discusions and MOU's will be presented for signing. After which, collaborative workplans will be developed, expected by August 2023. There is need for a multiagency capacity building session on SLM practices and methodologies; this is antcipated to be held by November 2023.	
3. Disseminate lessons learned and best practices on SLM approaches to resource managers, policy makers and CSOs / community leaders	Jun-23	40	65%	Materials are being drafted and elements finalized with agencies to ensure relatability and accuracy.	
4. Share lessons learned with other GEF-supported SLM projects in sub-region	Feb-23	40	60%	Interactions have been done with other regional projects. In May and June, meetings were held with the BCRC on the GEF Islands project on chemicals and the GEF/UNDP CRA project in Grenada as an introduction to the work of the projects. Another interaction is set to take place soon to discuss possible collaborations in specific areas.	

Under Comp 2

Output 2.1.1: Package of effective SLM approaches & technologies identified in collaboration with relevant institutions					S
Activity1: Undertake soil analysis of farming areas	Feb-19	100	100%		
Activity 2: Identify a package of SLM approaches technologies in agriculture	Aug-22	90	100%		
Activity 3: Package of SLM approaches and technologies for the restoration of degraded watersheds	Dec-22	40	60%	The consultant has experienced delays in delivering these outputs and as such has delayed the completion of this activity. However, the consultant included in the draft watershed management plans, some of these measures which have assisted in preparatory work in the watersheds. The consultant is expected to submit this deliverable by end of August, 2023.	
Output 2.1.2: At least 1,500[1] farmers and local communities with strengthened capacities to implement SLM approaches & technologies in agriculture					MS
Activity 1: Capacity building on the use of soil conservation and farming techniques	Dec-22	55	80%	To date IICA has conducted more than 6 training and awareness sessions with over 50 farmers and 20 extension officers. There is need for one more training session on the use of rotary bins for composting. This will be held by October, 2023.	

Activity 2: Legal and technical support to farmers for land tenure	Aug-22	25	50%	The activity has been delayed due to other more time sensitive activities being prioritized. The legal consultant and land managemnt division of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development are organizaing a training session and provide the necessary assistance to the targeted farmers. This is anticipated to be held by October, 2023.	
Activity 3: Legal and technical support to farmers for farm certification	Aug-22	60	80%	IICA has worked closely with the Bureau of Standards to implement the DOM-GAP system with 30 farmers. Thus far, we have seen delivery of PPE's, signage, water storage tanks and construction material to construct chemical mixing bays and washroom facilities. There is set to be a last round of procurement of materials and equipment for asisiting the tagreted farmes to further achieve certification. This process is expected to be completed by end of October, 2023	
Activity 4: Assist farmers in gaining access to credit to implement SLM approaches	Aug-22	30	60%	The PMU is currently working with the the National Co-operative Credit Union of Dominica to implement a finance system farmers to access to implemnt SLM. To date, a draft concpet has been created and shared with the NCCU for validation. This has since been reviewed and returned with favourable responses. The PMU is in the process of drafting an MOU to govern the implementation of the credit scheme. this is to completed by the end of October 2023. Farmers will begin accessing credit in November 2023.	
Output 2.1.3: SLM approaches & technologies implemented in 4 target parishes, and lessons learned consolidated for farmers of at least 40 farms					MS
Activity 1: Assist farmers in practicing sustainable land management in diversified crop production	Dec-22	30	80%	To date some 33 farms are being supported by the project consituting some 80 hectares. There were some delays in the implementation of some interventions such as the contour drains and storm drains due to rainy conditions, especially on the steeper farm areas in the Kalinago areas such as Good Hope. Although delayed, IICA has recruited a field officer to monitoring the installation and efficacy of the interventions.	
Activity 2: Follow-up and monitoring of the implementation of SLM approaches and provision of guidance on remedial actions	Jun-23	35	60%	There was a delay in recruiting a field officer to supervise the installation and monitoring of interventions. Due to the increased work load of the co-implementing agency IICA, a field officer was hired to assist the installation and monitoring of the interventions.	
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					MS
Activity 1: Build capacity of community groups through training and provision of basic tools	Jun-23	40	60%	The watershed management consultant conducted 3 community meetings in Batali, Coulibistrie and La Plaine prior to the commencemnt of work on the ground. Officers of the Forestry Division have conducted 5 training and awareness sessions in the communities of Coulibistrie, Batali, La Plaine, Pond Casse and Castle Bruce during land preparation. Additional training will be held on the care of the plants throug pruning etc. for community members.	
Activity 2: Reforestation and agroforestry activities	Jun-23	30	80%	The Officers of the Forestry Division 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	Jun-23	65	80%	The vulnerable areas have been mapped and planting of cover vegetation has begun and largely completed over 1800 hectares. Some areas initially targeted were too difficult to address due to unstability from previous landslides, hence these areas will be continusouly monitored and be included for remedial works in later activities by the Division of Forestry.	

Activity 4: Improvements to drainage and water quality monitoring (e.g., of agricultural chemicals, sediment loads)	Jun-23	35	75%	The Watershed Management consultants have conducted water quality testing in all 3 watersheds (Batali, Coulibistrie and LaPlaine for various parameters; pH, Turbidity, sediment load, E.coli, Enterococci and pesticides. DOWASCO will benefit from the procuremnt of additional technical resources to aid their current monitoring schedules. These resources include field testing kits and reagents.	
Output 2.1.5: Increased public understanding and awareness of LD issues and associated SLM options, and increased support for land regulations					MS
Activity1: Development of a national public education and awareness programme on Sustainable Land Management	Mar-23	60	85%	The Programme continues to be rolled out. Dominica's week of forestry was held in March and the PISLM used this opportunity to engage some 100 students in tree planting exercise, erection of signage around the Botanical Gardens, conducting a SLM symposium in the Kalinago Territory. The PISLM assisited the Division of Forestry with a poster competition for children which saw submissions from the primary levels across 8 schools.The competition targeted the importance of forests in maintaining a healthy environment.	
Activity 2: Community-based education programme on socioeconomic benefits of SLM practices	Jun-23	50	75%	The NYCD have conducted five awareness raising events within the communities noted above . The Watershed Management consultants have conducted 3 awareness sessions as well with communities in Batali, LaPlaine and Coulibistrie.	
Under Comp 3					
Under Comp 4					
Under Comp 5					

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

4 Risk Rating

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

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

	Risk Factor	EA's Rating	TM's Rating
1	Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
2	Governance structure - Oversight	Low : Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a yearand Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a yearand Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
3	Implementation schedule	Substantial: Some changes in project work plan but without major effect on overall timetableor Measures taken are not always adequate and weak adaptive management. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.	Substantial: Some changes in project work plan but without major effect on overall timetableor Measures taken are not always adequate and weak adaptive management. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.
4	Budget	Moderate: Activities are progressing within planned budgetand Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Moderate: Activities are progressing within planned budgetand Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
5	Financial Management	Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted forand Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted forand Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
6	Reporting	Substantial: Reports are complete and accurate but often delayedOr Reports lack critical analysis of progress and implementation issues. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.	Moderate: Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
7	Capacity to deliver	Moderate: Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery	Moderate: Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery

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): 4th 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.

Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating							Variation respect to last rating	
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	PIR 6	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. 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.	2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.1.4	M	M	M	M	M			=	There have been heavy rainfall events which have caused landsldies across the island, destabilizing more slopes. Hence, this remains a concern to 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			↑	There have been delays in finalizing the legal instrument known as the Enviornment Bill due to insufficient technical capacity as well as having many competing matters within the national agency
Co-financing from different partners may flow slowly due to different institutional cultures	All outcomes and outputs	L	M	M	L	L			=	Co-financing from previous financial years are now being reported as they were not acurately recorded in previous reports.
Willingness of small farmers and local communities to adopt new land management tools and methodologies and to change agricultural practices that contribute to land degradation and biodiversity loss.	1.2.2 2.1.1 2.1.2 2.1.3	L	M	M	L	L			=	There has been tremendous participation from farmers over the past 10 months to engage the project and share their experiences under the project.
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	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	H	M	L			↓	There has been more visibility and involvement of the Permanent Secretaries and technical staff of the two main Ministries.
COVID-19 and subsequent national protocol response still poses a challenge to implementation particularly where is there a spike in the number of infected	All outcomes and outputs	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	H	L	L			=	All covid-19 restrictions have been lifted.
Administrative setbacks in the PMU	All outcomes and outputs	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	M	L			↓	There has been more rapid pace of implementation and better communication and relations with stakeholders over the past 10 months after recruitment of a new Project Manager.
Implementation schedule	All outcomes and outputs	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	S			↑	There have been severe delays by consultants to submit reports which have delayed implementation of on-site works.
Budget	All outcomes and outputs	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	M			↑	There have been many delays in project implementation which have impacted the initial budget and as such the EA has had to perform much project management via co-financing.

Reporting	All outcomes and outputs	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	M			↑	The PMU has encountered significant delays in the creation and submissoin of reports but is endevaouring to enhance management efficiencies to address the matter.
Capacity to deliver	All outcomes and outputs	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	M			↑	Some gaps were identified later in the project implementation which if attented to earlier woud have increased impact. Some of these gaps include the insufficient sensitization of the public and the national stakeholders as well as poor communication with the national stakeholders.
Consolidated project risk					**M**	**M**				This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3.

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

*List here only risks from Table A and B above that have a risk rating of **M or higher** in the **current** PIR*

Risk	**Actions decided during the previous reporting instance** (PIR-1, MTR, etc.)	**Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period**	**Additional mitigation measures for the next periods**		
			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 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.	Closer collaboration with national stakeholders and communities to determine the most effective methods and locations of interventions	Systems were put in place and actioned to conduct more activities durig the dry seasons. Communication with outlying extension officers and forest officers were strengthened to get more frequent updates on	Strengthended monitoring of intervention sites for climate related risks and impacts	August - December 2023	The PMU and field officers
Weaknesses in Dominica's existing legal and institutional frameworks may persist and, therefore, constitute a risk to the accomplishment of the overall project objectives	N/a	The legal consultant has begun working more closely with the Attorney General's Chambers to cultivate a close working relationship and hopefully hasten the work.	Provision of additional resources to the Attorney General's Chambers for the review and amendment of the draft legislation.	August - December 2023	The PMU

Implementation schedule	N/a	Delays in submission of technical reports by the consutlants have delayed work on the ground. Never the less, best practices of the Divison of Forestry and DOWASCO were utilized to guide implementaiton of reforestation works.	A request for a final period of no-cost technical extension will be submitted to the UNEP for consideration. Engagement of offcers from the Division of Forestry and DOWASCO to conduct monitoring of reforested sites in watersheds	August - December 2023	The PMU and field officers
Budget	N/a	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.	Utilization of remaining budget for key activities	August-December 2023	The PMU
Reporting	N/a	The PMU has tried to implement a schedule to better compile and submit reports in a timely manner.	Enhance project management scheduling to ensure mandatory time to prepare reports	August - December 2023	The PMU
Capacity to deliver	N/a	The PMU stengthened communications with the national institutions to gain their guidance and support in identifying gaps to increase the impact of the project and benefit by the citizens and institutions.	The project will require a no-cost extension to ensure completion of all activities.Closer collaboration with the Agriculture Division to faciltate monitoring of SLM interventions	August - December 2024	The PMU and field officers

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.

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	
Components and cost	
Institutional and implementation arrangements	
Financial management	
Implementation schedule	**Explain in table B**
Executing Entity	
Executing Entity Category	
Minor project objective change	
Safeguards	
Risk analysis	
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	
Co-financing	
Location of project activity	
Other	

Minor amendments
No-cost extension; no change to the project document

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

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry into Force (last signiture Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Original Legal Instrument		09-Jul-18	11-Jul-18	31-May-22	
Amendment 1	Extension	17-Nov-21	18-Nov-21	31-May-24	No changes to project; no-cost extension to compensate for start-up institutional (in-country) challenges and COVID19 pandemic.
Amendment 2	Extension				

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 (https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79) or GeoNames(http://www.geonames.org/) 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(https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx)

Location Name Required field		Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID Required field if the location is not an exact site	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
Belles		15.4407562	-61.3305545			SLM interventions on farm (Contour drains, Vertical Storm drains among others)
Belles		15.4435885	-61.3326466			SLM interventions on farm (Contour drains, Vertical Storm drains among others)
Bellevue Chopin		15.273274	-61.3382605			SLM interventions on farm (Contour drains, Vertical Storm drains among others)
Bellevue Chopin		15.2745587	-61.3465304			SLM interventions on farm (Contour drains, Vertical Storm drains among others)
Bellevue Chopin		15.2750231	-61.350325			SLM interventions on farm (Contour drains, Vertical Storm drains among others)
Bellevue Chopin		15.2704433	-61.3333118			SLM interventions on farm (Contour drains, Vertical Storm drains among others)
Boetica		15.2992481	-61.2560964			SLM interventions on farm (Contour drains, Vertical Storm drains among others)
Campbell		15.3782978	-61.3725056			SLM interventions on farm (Contour drains, Vertical Storm drains among others)
Castle Bruce		15.24721	-61.1596			SLM interventions on farm (Contour drains, Vertical Storm drains among others)
Castle Bruce		15.4303161	-61.2664872			SLM interventions on farm (Contour drains, Vertical Storm drains among others)
Cochrane		15.335941	-61.3619739			SLM interventions on farm (Contour drains, Vertical Storm drains among others)
Concord		15.4851841	-61.273241			SLM interventions on farm (Contour drains, Vertical Storm drains among others)
Giraudel		15.2870247	-61.3547292			SLM interventions on farm (Contour drains, Vertical Storm drains among others)
Giraudel		15.2901055	-61.3528175			SLM interventions on farm (Contour drains, Vertical Storm drains among others)
Giraudel		15.2931475	-61.3392609			SLM interventions on farm (Contour drains, Vertical Storm drains among others)

Grandbay		15.2569399		-61.3238315			SLM interventions on farm (Contour drains, Vertical Storm drains among others)
Kalinago Territory		15.27795		-61.15027			SLM interventions on farm (Contour drains, Vertical Storm drains among others)
Kalinago Territory		15.5034724		-61.2667789			SLM interventions on farm (Contour drains, Vertical Storm drains among others)
La Plaine		15.340147		-61.2515299			SLM interventions on farm (Contour drains, Vertical Storm drains among others)
Good Hope		15.410704		-61.2532961			SLM interventions on farm (Contour drains, Vertical Storm drains among others)
Penville		15.6273661		-61.4266902			SLM interventions on farm (Contour drains, Vertical Storm drains among others)
Ti Grand Fond		15.3677486		-61.2676768			SLM interventions on farm (Contour drains, Vertical Storm drains among others)
Ti Grand Fond		15.3690585		-61.2671632			SLM interventions on farm (Contour drains, Vertical Storm drains among others)
Trafalgar		15.3206013		-61.3466638			SLM interventions on farm (Contour drains, Vertical Storm drains among others)
Wotten Waven		15.3171866		-61.3328451			SLM interventions on farm (Contour drains, Vertical Storm drains among others)

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

[Annex any linked geospatial file]