GEF-8 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

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General Project Information

Project Title	
Sustainable Soil and Land Management in Petite Martinique, Grenada	
Region Latin America and the Caribbean	GEF Project ID 12273
Country(ies) Grenada	Type of Project MSP
GEF Agency(ies): UNEP	GEF Agency ID 01731
Executing Partner Partnership Initiative for Sustainable Land Management (PISLM)	Executing Partner Type Others
GEF Focal Area (s) Land Degradation	Submission Date 1/19/2026
Project Sector (CCM Only)	

Taxonomy

Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Demonstrate innovative approache, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Stakeholders, Private Sector, SMEs, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Beneficiaries, Local Communities, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Consultation, Participation, Communications, Awareness Raising, Education, Behavior change, Public Campaigns, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation, Knowledge Exchange, Targeted Research, Learning, Theory of change, Indicators to measure change, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender results areas, Women groups, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Focal Areas, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Land Degradation Neutrality, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Ecosystem Approach, Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Sustainable Livelihoods, Income Generating Activities, Sustainable Agriculture, Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques, Land Productivity, Land Cover and Land cover change, Carbon stocks above or below ground

Type of Trust Fund GET	Project Duration (Months) 36
GEF Project Grant: (a) 589,269.00	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b) 0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c) 55,981.00	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d) 0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d) 645,250.00	Total Co-financing 1,400,000.00
PPG Amount: (e)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)

50,000.00	4,750.00
PPG total amount: (e+f) 54,750.00	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f) 700,000.00
Project Tags CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No Competitive Window: No	

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. The explanation and justification of the project should be in section B "project description".(max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Soil and land degradation, coupled with water scarcity, are critical development challenges for Petite Martinique, the smallest of the three islands comprising the nation of Grenada. Limited land availability, high vulnerability to extreme climatic events, and unsustainable land-use practices, including deforestation, intensive agriculture, overgrazing, and sandmining, have driven widespread soil erosion, nutrient depletion, declining water quality, and an almost denuded landscape. These pressures threaten food security, coastal and upland ecosystems, and local livelihoods, which are heavily reliant on agriculture, fisheries, and small-scale trade. Recurrent hurricanes, prolonged droughts, and ongoing environmental pressures have further exacerbated vegetation damage and loss, reduced soil fertility, triggering sediment runoff, undermining both terrestrial and coastal ecosystem functions. Water scarcity constrains agricultural productivity, increasing reliance on imported food, and exposure to global market fluctuations. According to officials within the Ministry of Carriacou and Petite Martinique Affairs, a decline in crop yields have been observed with adverse implications for local livelihoods and food and nutrition security for the people of Petite Martinique. This scenario is exacerbated by the passage of Hurricane Beryl in 2024, which resulted in catastrophic impacts to the agriculture sector in the twin islands of Carriacou and Petite Martinique, with damages and losses totaling USD 19. 6 million and USD 29 million respectively.[1][1]

The **Sustainable Soil and Land Management (SSLM) in Petite Martinique project** is designed to address these challenges of soil loss/fertility? through strategic, transformative interventions aimed to reduce and reverse land degradation, while building resilience to drought and climate variability among farmers and households, supporting livelihoods and food and nutrition security. The anticipated outcomes from the project investment over a planned three-year period are: **(i)** small scale farmers and communities are supported to mitigate land degradation across at least 140 ha of degraded landscapes contributing to improved ecosystem functioning, climate change adaptation, and sustainable livelihoods, **(ii)** drought resilience is enhanced across restored landscapes and agricultural production systems benefit from augmented water availability and **(iii)** there is expanded uptake of sustainable land management (SLM) and ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) tools and methods, which leads to strengthened local governance, capacity, and coordination for integrating EbA restoration solutions within productive landscapes by key stakeholders from government agencies, farmers, and the community. The project is expected to benefit at least 400 people in the community, with at least 200 of them being women or girls. The project is designed to be **innovative and transformative**, advancing integrated approaches to land restoration, water security, and climate resilience in Petite Martinique.

The **global environment benefits (GEBs)** the project will contribute to include: **(1)** restoration of at least 40 hectares of degraded areas with some 100 hectares under improved management practices to mitigate further vulnerability to land degradation contributing to improved ecosystem functioning, climate change adaptation, and sustainable livelihoods; **(2)** mitigation of approximately 12,841 tonnes CO_2eq greenhouse gas emissions; **(3)** increased socio-economic gains from improved land productivity and maintenance of ecosystem services through expanded uptake of SLM and EbA tools and methods.

The Petite Martinique SLM project aligns with the GEF Land Degradation Focal Area Strategy, particularly with Objectives 1 and 2, with co-benefits from the project complementary to GEF-8 Climate Change Strategy Pillar 1, Objective 1.4. In addition, it contributes to attainment of key targets under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity

Framework, namely Targets 2, 8, 10, and 11, with co-benefits to biodiversity and enhanced provision of critical nature contributions to people and related ecosystem services and functions. In addition, the project has strong linkages to national and regional strategic priorities relating to terrestrial biodiversity conservation, SSM/SLM, climate resilient food systems, water availability, sustainable ocean and fisheries and the blue economy, and climate resilience.

[1][1] UNDP. (2024). Grenada Hurricane Beryl, post disaster needs assessment. https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2025-03/undp-bb-pdna-grenada-hurricane-beryl-2024.pdf

Indicative Project Overview

Project Objective

To effectively address land degradation and strengthen resilience in Petite Martinique through introduction of sustainable soil, land, and water conservation practices and expansion of the capacity for community rainwater harvesting and drought resilience.

Project Components

Component 1: Community-based landscape rehabilitation and conservation through Integrated Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) solutions.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
254,850.00	600,000.00

Outcome:

1.1 Small scale farmers and communities are supported to mitigate land degradation across at least 140 ha of degraded landscapes contributing to improved ecosystem functioning, climate change adaptation, and sustainable livelihoods.

Indicators:
(i) Number hectares of degraded lands under improved management that serve as demonstration of best practices.
(ii) Number hectares of grasslands and dry forest restored that integrates climate resilient nature-based solutions.
(iii) Number of protocols for SLM/savannah land management endorsed by the local community.

Output:

1.1.1 Landscape Restoration and Improvement Plan to guide climate-resilient SLM investments.
1.1.2 Propagation station to supply planting material to serve field restoration needs by farmers and community members.
1.1.3 At least 140 ha of grasslands and dry forest across four landscape units (Sanchez, Madame Pierre, and Kendace hotspots) restored and under improved climate resilient soil and land conservation measures, implemented by farmers, landowners, and community members.

1.1.4 Sustainable grazing management system for small ruminants established and implemented in support of LDN.

Component 2: Enhance water security to reduce drought impact.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
52,348.00	105,000.00

Outcome:

2.1 Drought resilience enhanced across restored landscapes and agricultural production systems benefit from augmented water availability.

Output:

2.1.1 Water security and drought mitigation plan for Petite Martinique that specifies water security enhancements, associated design configurations and long-term management requirements implemented.

Component 2: Enhance water security to reduce drought impact.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	**Co-financing ($)**
122,146.00	245,000.00

Outcome:

Indicator:

(i) volume (m^3) of additional water storage available for land restoration, agriculture, and community use.

Output:

2.1.2 Four water harvesting and storage systems refurbished for expanded water availability to support ecosystem restoration and improved agricultural productivity.

Component 3: Strengthen landscape governance for application of SLM, EbA, and drought mitigation tools and practices.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	**Co-financing ($)**
80,355.00	165,000.00

Outcome:

3.1 Expanded uptake of SLM and EbA tools and methods leads to **strengthened local governance, capacity, and coordination** for integrating EbA restoration solutions within productive landscapes by key stakeholders from government agencies, farmers, and the community.

Indicators:
(i) Number of coordination mechanisms for SLM adopted by stakeholders.
(ii) Increase in adoption of SLM and climate smart measures by farmers and stakeholders within land holdings based on field assessment surveys.
(iii) Number of farmers and stakeholders trained disaggregated by gender.

Output:

3.1.1 Effective local coordination mechanism for SLM including co-management for implementation by communities, local government agencies, farmers, livestock owners, landowners, and the private sector.

3.1.2: Package of effective SLM gender-sensitive approaches/technologies and training events for uptake and application across Petite Martinique by farmers, landowners, and community beneficiaries and made available through online knowledge platforms.

3.1.3: Public awareness and education plan implemented targeting farmers, school children, and the community.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund

Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
26,000.00	161,789.00

Outcome:

4.1 Project Steering Committee decisions are consistently informed by data and insights, generated through the project's monitoring and evaluation framework.

Output:

4.1.1 Project monitoring and evaluation system, through mid-term review, project steering committee (PSC) annual meetings and Terminal Evaluation developed and utilized providing systematic information on progress in meeting project outcome and output targets.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
Component 1: Community-based landscape rehabilitation and conservation through Integrated Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) solutions.	254,850.00	600,000.00
Component 2: Enhance water security to reduce drought impact.	52,348.00	105,000.00
Component 2: Enhance water security to reduce drought impact.	122,146.00	245,000.00
Component 3: Strengthen landscape governance for application of SLM, EbA, and drought mitigation tools and practices.	80,355.00	165,000.00
M&E	26,000.00	161,789.00
Subtotal	**535,699.00**	**1,276,789.00**
Project Management Cost	53,570.00	123,211.00
Total Project Cost ($)	**589,269.00**	**1,400,000.00**

Please provide justification

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Briefly describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

1. **The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and bariers that need to be addresed (systems description)**

Country Overview and Context: Petite Martinique, the smallest of the three islands comprising the state of Grenada is located at 12 52'N and 61 38^0 W. It is predominantly volcanic in origin and almost entirely composed of andesite lava towards its center and basalt and pyroclastic rocks in a belt along the rim (UNDESA, 2021). Although Petite Martinique's terrain is less rugged, about 90% of lands have slopes greater than 20 degrees (Niles, 2013), which increases the risk of soil erosion, landslides, and other forms of land degradation. Piton, the highest peak, rises to an elevation of 228.6 m situated towards the island's center. Land area in Petite Martinique is extremely small, comprising 202.67 hectares (500.82 acres) (Land Use Division, 2025), representing less than 1% of lands in the State of Grenada and 6.3% in Carriacou. This dearth of resources underscores the imperative of conservation and wise use to support ecosystem services and socioeconomic values. Woburn Clay Loam (65.22%) and Limlair Clay (16.03%) are the dominant soil types, with reports of degrading quality (GoG, 2017).

Carriacou and Petite Martinique are much drier in comparison to mainland Grenada, owing to their small size and lower elevation (CEHI as cited in GoG, 2017). Over eighty percent of the days are without rain, making the islands highly water challenged (UNDESA, 2012). Whereas the drier southwest parts of mainland Grenada receive on average 1,150 mm of rainfall annually, the Grenadine islands of Carriacou and Petite Martinique receive 50% lower rainfall, reflecting their more arid conditions (OECS, 2021). Petite Martinique lacks natural freshwater sources and relies almost entirely on rainwater harvesting. This is supplemented by a small desalination plant operated and subsidized by the National Water and Sewerage Authority (NAWASA), which serves about 96% of the island (NAWASA Grenada, 2025). While this plant provides an essential safeguard during prolonged dry periods, its operations are energy-intensive, dependent on imported fuel, and vulnerable to global price fluctuations, mechanical failures, and storm damage - any of which can disrupt water supply (Francis, 2025). Its high saline content also affects the viability of plants.

Forest coverage is extremely low across Petite Martinque, shaped by anthropogenic and climatic pressures. There are no terrestrial protected areas, which increases vulnerability of soils to runoff from poorly drained upland areas. Carriacou is divided into 20 watersheds (CEHI, 2007 as cited in GoG, 2017), while Petite Martinique is structured around four main landscape units based on drainage divides. Coastal and marine ecosystems - mangroves, coral reefs and seagrass beds surrounding Petite Martinique provide critical nurseries and habitats for lobster, conch, oysters, and pelagic fish, which provide essential livelihoods and natural shoreline protection. However, these ecosystems are increasingly threatened by heavy runoff and sedimentation, particularly in the Madame Pierre area, and increasing sea surface temperatures, which further undermines fisheries and reduces the island's tourism potential.

Socio-econonomic context: The islands of Carriacou and Petite Martinique have a combined population in 2021 of 4,747 persons – a 16% decline over the past decade - with a nearly equal sex ratio of 49.9% males and 50.1% females. Petite Martinique has an estimated population of about 900 persons and a population density of 360 persons/km^2, significantly higher that Carriacou's 113 persons/km^2, reflecting greater pressure on its limited land resources. Population of both islands is generally young, with slightly more than half (56%) under the age of 40. Both islands account for 1,868 households, or 4.8% of all households in the State of Grenada.

The main drivers of Petite Martinique's economy are fishing and boat building, both traditionally male dominated, natural resource-dependent sectors that reflect the island's deep, historic connection to the sea. In 2023, 129 fisherfolks were registered in Petite Martinique, equivalent to 26.4% of fisherfolks across the twin islands (Fisheries Division, 2023). The island operates a fleet of more than 90 tuna vessels and is considered the largest producer of fish products in Grenada. It controls the entire export market to Martinique and over 80% of national fish exports, contributing immensely to food and nutrition security and foreign exchange earnings. Between 2018 and 2021, an average of 39,033 kg (86,053.38 lbs.) of fish were exported from Carriacou and Petite Martinque equivalent to 11.9% of national exports, valued at EC$735,464.39 (US$275,455) (Fisheries Division, 2022). A considerable share of Petite Martinique's fish landings, however, is under mainland Grenada, likely skewing available data.

Traditional boat building, though less vibrant than previous years, remains a defining cultural and economic feature of the island. On average, about 10 small pirogues and one large vessel are produced annually by five male builders, with boats sold mainly to mainland Grenada and St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG). Local youths are also engaged in boat construction for personal use, with women playing an increasing role through technical assistance, with involvement from young girls and boys (UNESCO, n.d). The annual value of the industry is <EC$300,000 (USD 110,428) (D. Miller, personal communication, October 29, 2025). White cedar (*Tabebuia heterophylla*), the main timber used, is sourced from mainland Grenada due to the scarcity of trees on the island, raising longstanding sustainability concerns. Historically, frequent harvesting without replanting has degraded the landscape by diminishing forest quality, increasing land exposure, and intensifying erosion, making deforestation a key underlying driver of land degradation.

Agriculture is largely small scale, seasonal, and subsistence based, occupying an estimated five hectares of lands. Over 80 residents, mainly women, operate backyard gardens for home consumption. The main crops cultivated include pumpkin, okra, corn, pigeon peas, sweet potato, sorrel, mangoes, yam, watermelon, and golden apples. In addition, four smallholder farmers (2 women and 2 men) cultivate select vegetables (e.g., peppers, cucumbers, and tomatoes), thyme, and spring onions for sale. A considerable proportion of food crops and vegetables consumed in Petite Martinique, however, are imported from mainland Grenada and SVG due to the high production costs attributed to expensive inputs, water scarcity, and transportation and labour constraints. Although some prices are comparable with mainland Grenada and Carriacou, many locally procured fresh produce are 33-60% more expensive, straining disposable income, and threatening food and nutrition security. Livestock farming is more widespread, with about 15 active farmers, and almost all households rearing animals – primarily small ruminants. The predominance of the 'let-go' season, limited land availability, and low adoption of sustainable practices raise concerns about the land's carrying capacity to sustain current and future livestock populations. Importantly, intensive and uncontrolled grazing is a significant contributing factor of land degradation on the island. Albeit, this expansion of livestock production for domestic markets is a key priority of Grenada's National Agriculture Plan 2015–2030, with planned implementation in Carriacou and Petite Martinique.

Main Threats/Root Causes of land degradation:

Deforestation – Land resources in Petite Martinique are in crisis. The landscape is severely denuded, with less than 20% tree cover in coastal and upland forests. This reflects a long history of deforestation, leading to widespread loss of dry forest, cactus scrub, and littoral woodland ecosystems - an issue of major ecological concern. The most significant cause was traditional timber harvesting for boat building, a deeply rooted cultural and economic activity dating back to the pre-1980's. Extensive tree cutting supported the construction of large fishing vessels known as "sloops" and continued into the 1900's for trawlers and small pirogues, locally known as "cigarettes," each requiring multiple mature trees. Intensive deforestation for boat building ended by the late 1990's/early 2000's. Currently 95% of timber for boat building is sourced from mills on mainland Grenada; less than 5% sourced locally, with some small-scale branch cutting for fish pots still occurring. Decades of largescale timber extraction left the landscape stripped of vegetation, with substantial soil erosion, reduced infiltration, minimal natural regeneration, and low soil fertility - a situation worsened by climatic factors and other unsustainable land use. The depleted land capital in Petite Martinique contributes to declining water quality, reduced food security, diminished soil organic carbon, and heightened vulnerability to shocks. These challenges exist within a land tenure context where 100% of lands are privately owned, hindering establishment of terrestrial protected areas. Co-management arrangements with landowners for participatory forest management are therefore a strategic priority.

Overgrazing – Overgrazing is the second most significant driver of land degradation in Petite Martinique. Rooted in longstanding cultural practices, livestock owners traditionally 'let go' their animals to roam freely for food and water. Historically, this occurred during the dry months when low rainfall and pasture availability restricted fodder access. Overtime, however, it evolved into a year-round activity, exerting continuous pressure on the island's fragile vegetation and soils. When animals graze vegetation faster than it can regenerate, the result is soil compaction, loss of cover, and erosion - diminishing soil fertility and the land's capacity to support vegetation regeneration or sustain productivity. Following Hurricane Beryl, an estimated 1,000-1,200 small ruminants are present on the island, equivalent to roughly 401–481 animals/km², exceeding the land's carrying capacity and causing severe overgrazing. The dominant grass species Jaragua Grass *(Hyparrhenia rufa)* are inadequately adapted to drought, drying out during the dry season. Most livestock roam freely and reproduce without structured management or monitoring; in fact, approximately 90% of owners are unable to identify their animals. This unmanaged grazing system accelerates land degradation, especially on the moderately steep slopes, as continued stripping of young plants prevents natural regeneration, leaving the landscape bare and vulnerable. Poor soil health further limits water percolation, increasing runoff and sedimentation. Curbing this

problem, though complex, is an imperative for arresting the rate of land degradation and improving the prospect for restoration.

Unsustainable agriculture – Consistent with unsustainable land use practices prior to the 1980s, peanut cultivation was a common farming production system in Carriacou and Petite Martinique. This crop was grown using intensive tillage, causing significant soil disturbance. To establish peanut fields, grass and scrub vegetation, particularly within coastal areas were cleared, leaving soil bare and highly susceptible to erosion. Without soil or water conservation measures, heavy rains lead to substantial loss of topsoil. Slash and burn land preparation further destroyed the soil structure and health (Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, 2015). Following the decline and cessation of peanut farming, lands were largely abandoned, with sparse vegetation cover, accelerating land degradation. This mirrors national trends, where arable lands declined by 52.3% from 60,000 ha in 1960 to 23,600 ha in 2012 (Climate Analytics, 2020) –an average annual loss of 1.2% or 700 ha per year. Although peanut cultivation no longer occurs, the legacy of the crop's land degradation remains evident, particularly in Madame Pierre and Belle Vue South, Carriacou.

Sandmining – Despite being illegal under the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Act 2019, sandmining mainly in the coastal areas continues in Petite Martinique to meet the aggregate demand for house construction. This practice has catalyzed coastal erosion along Madame Pierre. Most sand is currently extracted from the main waterfront at Sanchez. Albeit the adverse impacts of sandmining, the practice persists due to the exorbitant costs of imported sand. Locally sourced sand in Petite Martinique costs US$ 44 (EC$120) per load, compared to US$ 479-515 (EC $1,300-$1,400) per load for imported sand from Guyana via Grenada and Carriacou. Approximately 97% of sand used on the island is sourced locally, with about 3% imported, primarily for Government funded public sector capital projects. Addressing this issue requires more cost effective solutions to meet the needs of medium and low income households.

Extreme climatic events **-** Extreme climatic events, particularly tropical cyclones are a major accelerator of land degradation, amplifying biophysical vulnerabilities, with devastating consequences to soil, land, livelihoods, and development. Grenada ranked 17 of 173 countries in the Global Climate Index during 1993-2022, highlighting its high climate risk (GermanWatch, 2025). However, the nation's Global Coping Capacity and Global Resilience ranked 69th of 198 and 84th of 194 countries and territories respectively (UNDP, 2024), underscoring the limited adaptive capacity typical of SIDS. Petite Martinique's small land area, thin soils, and low vegetative cover render it especially susceptible to hurricane hazards, including extreme winds, storm surge, and intense rainfall. A country climate analysis for Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique projects further intensification of the hot season by 2030, with, high to extremely high heat impacts, as well as more frequent and intense heat waves. The Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) also notes that the number of extreme heat events could increase roughly 15-fold by the 2020's and become a nearly year-long occurrence by the 2040s. The same analysis forecasts a 25-20% increase in Category 4 and 5 hurricanes,[1]2 aggravated by increasing sea surface temperatures and La Nina events,[2]3 while droughts are expected to become more prevalent over time. Together these risks are likely to compound damage and losses to land and soil resources and further weaken food production capacities in Petite Martinique. In this context, maintaining economic productivity and social stability on Petite Martinique is a central justification for action, as articulated through this project. The urgency for strengthening SSM/SLM is therefore clear.

Over the last two decades, the island was impacted by three major hurricanes - Ivan (2004), Emily (2005), and Beryl (2024) with likely compounding impacts on resilience of the natural resource base influenced by anthropogenic stressors. Hurricane Beryl was catastrophic, with Carriacou and Petite Martinique hardest hit, sustaining US$134 million (82%) of the country's total non-agriculture damages (World Bank, 2024). Beryl resulted in 100% damage of the remaining forest and natural vegetation and roughly 70% of mangroves across Carriacou and Petite Martinique (World Bank, 2024). This was aggravated by the impact of salt burn from sea spray. Subsequent rains caused severe erosion, slope destabilization, and nearshore sedimentation, with negative impacts to fisheries and marine ecosystems. These local effects reflect regional patterns identified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2019; 2023), which confirm that cyclonic activity, extreme precipitation, and sea-level rise are intensifying land degradation in low-lying coastal and small island environments. Damage of natural vegetation and soil loss impedes post-storm recovery,

reducing land productivity and ecosystem resilience. Given the multidimensional vulnerabilities of Caribbean SIDS exacerbated by economic, social, and environmental constraints, recovery from climate-induced disasters can take years, reinforcing cycles of degradation, unless urgent and strategic action is taken (IFRC 2024).

Droughts and Dry Spells – In addition to the recurrent impacts of hurricanes, prolonged droughts are a major climatic stressor, undermining agricultural resilience and ecosystem recovery in Petite Martinique. Climate modeling shows declining precipitation and increasing drought frequency and intensity, especially under high emission scenarios (Government of Grenada, n.d.), resulting in soil moisture deficits, vegetative stress, and reduced crop productivity. Agricultural suitability modeling indicates shrinking of viable growing areas for food crops and grasses, particularly in lowland and coastal zones (GoG, n.d.). High ambient temperatures and elevated heat indices in 2024-2025 exacerbate evapotranspiration, limiting plant hydration and weakening soil structure, consistent with Caribbean Climate Outlook Forum (CariCOF) forecasts of near record or excessive heat across the region (CIMH, 2024; 2025). This situation is compounded by inadequate rainwater harvesting and storage capacity for agricultural use. Most farmers rely on undersized individual catchments. Moreover, in the aftermath of Hurricane Beryl, a proportion of the roof systems are only partially mended, limiting rainwater collection. Community facilities also remain compromised due to disrepair and poor maintenance. The absence of structured drought-risk mitigation for the agriculture sector heightens vulnerability. Desalinated water within the portable water system on Petite Martinique provides an essential buffer but remains very costly (up to US$ 184/month or EC$500/month).

Risks and impacts to soil and land resources are projected to worsen with mean annual temperature increases of up to 2.9^{o}C by 2071-2100 under a high emission scenario. The IPCC (2022) projects that even a 1^{o}C rise could increase the number of people experiencing water stress in Caribbean SIDS by up to 60% between 2043 and 2071. Given Petite Martinique's already low precipitation, this risk could be higher for the island. If adaptation to climate change is not adequately addressed, the synergistic effects of recurrent droughts, declining water availability, and poor land management will continue to erode Petite Martinique productive base, reducing its capacity to support sustainable livelihoods, and undermine progress toward LDN. Under a "no action" scenario, land degradation is likely to worsen, potentially triggering environmental migration (IPES Food, 2024), with far reaching implications for development and community resilience.

The long-term solution for achieving transformative and sustainable development and adapting to climate change-induced drought conditions lies in strengthening local capacities for sustainable land management in general; soil and water conservation, forest restoration, and water security, while cultivating a natural resource stewardship ethic that promotes responsible and sustainable land use. Without the project investment the alternative will be a business-as-usual (BAU) scenario where land degradation may likely continue to intensify due to unsustainable land use, weak planning to address land-use triggers, and limited investment in sustainable land management. Soil erosion and associated declining soil fertility, and vegetation loss will progressively reduce land productivity, undermining the possibility for food security with impacts to livelihoods on the island. There is the potential for increase sedimentation that will negatively affect the adjacent coastal ecosystem with impacts to fishers and resource users. With ecosystem services degradation, the community will become more vulnerable to effects of extreme events from climate change. This BAU trajectory will allow for persistence in the gap in realizing land degradation neutrality.

Barriers: Three key barriers constrain the attainment of climate resilient sustainable soil and land management and water security in Petite Martinique. Tackling these are paramount to addressing the root causes of land degradation and the extremely high drought risk.

Barrier 1 – Low adoption and replication of climate resilient SSM/SLM practices to address ongoing pressures associated with land degradation due to the absence of technical capacities and governance arrangements on the island to help communities design, implement, and monitor effective SSM and SLM interventions. This reflects human resource constraints within the Ministry of Carriacou and Petite Martinique Affairs and the limited capacity for SLM decision making. Although some national specialists possess experience working with farmers and local stakeholders, technical expertise remains insufficient, and protocols, methodologies, and resources for preventing, reducing or reversing land degradation, including the incorporation of nature-based solutions, are largely unavailable or inconsistently applied. This is further compounded by the low financial investment in SSM/SLM practices on the island, constraining implementation and continuity of long-term interventions, and by the limited community knowledge on this subject matter. Demonstrating

and promoting SSM/SLM approaches, including indigenous and context specific technologies embedded within a landscape-based approach is urgently needed. Addressing this barrier and therefore building the local communities' capacity to sustainably address land degradation is paramount to mitigating risks, reducing impacts of land degradation and climate change, and strengthening the resilience and sustainability of island's landscapes.

Barrier 2 - Lack of and limited investment in water conservation measures to meet landscape restoration, agriculture production, and community needs, especially in drier periods. Although local communities have long standing experience with rainwater harvesting, existing water harvesting/storage systems are compromised (limited maintenance) and insufficient to meet current and medium-term demand. Additionally, drought mitigation measures are not well developed (e.g., water efficient irrigation systems). Water scarcity therefore represents a critical development challenge in the context of climate change on the island of Petite Martinique. Enhancing rainwater harvesting infrastructure, storage capacity, and drought risk mitigation is therefore essential to improving community resilience, supporting agricultural productivity, and boosting water for restoration, making this barrier a priority target for intervention.

Barrier 3 - Lack of a community-based governance mechanism to proactively take steps to curb land degradation in collaboration with key partners. This gap limits the adoption of SSM/SLM practices, reduces incentives for local stewardship of degraded lands, and undermines efforts to restore ecosystem function, maintain biodiversity, and protect water resources. Tackling this gap would be transformational in fostering increased engagement of community stakeholders in land restoration and management and ensuring long-term sustainability of SSM and SLM interventions on the island.

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[1] OECS. (2021). Country analysis: Resilience to climate change at a glance Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique

[2] Hallam, S., Hallam, J., Aird, R., and Campbell, D. (2026). Increasing hurricane intensity in the Caribbean is linked to rising subsurface ocean temperatures. DOI:10.21203/rs.3.rs-8680876/v1

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project description

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the PIF guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Project theory of change: The project design considers three causal pathways that link the intervention goal to short - and long-term outcomes, specifying outputs when adopted by stakeholders, will contribute to overcoming the key barriers that constrain the attainment of climate resilient sustainable soil and land management and water security in Petite Martinique. **Causal pathway 1** is underpinned by the barrier posed by the low adoption and replication of climate resilient SSM/SLM practices to address ongoing pressures associated with land degradation due to the absence of technical capacities and governance arrangements on the island to help communities design, implement, and monitor effective SSM and SLM interventions. The project design assumes that **IF** stakeholders successfully implement a landscape restoration plan to guide climate-resilient SLM investments that is supported by requisite capacity to supply planting material to serve restoration needs over degraded areas, along with the installation of soil and land conservation measures, inclusive of a sustainable grazing management system, **THEN** this will serve as the basis for mitigation of land degradation across at least 140 ha of degraded landscapes that will contribute to improved ecosystem functioning, climate change adaptation, and expansion of sustainable livelihood opportunities.

Causal pathway 2 is underpinned by the barrier posed by the lack of and limited investment in water conservation measures to meet landscape restoration, agriculture production, and community needs, especially in drier periods. The project design therefore posits that **IF** stakeholders implement a water security and drought mitigation plan detailing enhancements, necessary infrastructure improvements, and management requirements for water harvesting and storage systems, and these measures are successfully installed, and expanded water availability

supports ecosystem restoration and agricultural productivity, **THEN** drought resilience will be enhanced across restored landscapes and agricultural production systems benefit from augmented water availability.

Causal pathway 3 is underpinned by the barrier posed by a the lack of a community-based governance mechanism to proactively take steps to curb land degradation in collaboration with key partners. The project design suggests that **IF** an effective community-based co-management and coordination mechanism for implementation of SLM among stakeholders is developed and operationalized, that is supported by requisite capacity and awareness to facilitate the uptake best practice, **THEN** there will be an expanded uptake of SLM and ecosystem-based adaptation tools and methods that leads to strengthened local governance, capacity, and coordination that will better enable the integration of EbA restoration solutions to address land degradation within productive landscapes by key stakeholders.

The project interventions, through the generation of a suite of key outputs, expects to result in the realization of **three interconnected outcomes**; **(1)** small scale farmers and communities are supported to mitigate land degradation across at least 140 ha of degraded landscapes contributing to improved ecosystem functioning, climate change adaptation, and sustainable livelihoods; **(2)** drought resilience enhanced across restored landscapes and agricultural production systems benefit from augmented water availability; and **(3)** expanded uptake of SLM and EbA tools and methods leads to strengthened local governance, coordination and capacity for integrating EbA restoration solutions within productive landscapes by key stakeholders from government agencies, farmers, and the community.

The **intermediate states to be attained** on achievement of the project outcomes will be strengthened capacity for SSM/SLM and restoration of degraded landscapes, improved drought resilience that benefits the farming sector, supported by enhanced knowledge and capacities for SSM/SLM in participatory decision making. At the **longer-term impact level**, the investments will lead to reduced vulnerability to land degradation across productive landscapes where over time will contribute to reduced rate of land degradation, enhanced ecosystem function and productivity across productive landscapes while at the same time fostering healthy, resilient and productive ecosystems. This will result in improved and sustainable crop yields that ultimately leads to improved livelihoods and well-being, with expanded global environmental benefits.

The following are the **main assumptions** that will need to be considered in the project design and eventual implementation; **(i) strong local government support is sustained** to facilitate planning and development that integrates SLM principles, **(ii) human and financial resources will be made available** to sustain operation and maintenance of project investments, **(iii)** there will be **sustained buy-in and commitment** among farmer and community beneficiaries, private sector, and institutional collaborators and landowners will cooperate and provide access to their lands **(iv) collaborative agencies will retain the requisite capacity** to support the project through implementation, and maintain the capacity to continue the work post-project, **(v)** there will be **no adverse significant disasters (hurricanes)** that may inflict major disruptions to the project implementation, **(vi)** the **partnership collaborations established under the project will persist** into the longer-term, and **(vii)** the **technical knowledge acquired under the project will continue to be applied** to effect behavior change in the long-term.

There are **key enabling drivers** that create favorable conditions for strengthening capacities for sustainable soil and land management and restoration of degraded landscapes, enhancing drought resilience in the farming sector and generally enhancing knowledge management for decision making and underpin the project's theory of change. **(i) Climate crisis and impacts in terms of extreme events will drive policy directives in moving toward LDN through SLM**. This has been particularly evidenced with the passage of Hurricane Beyrl where policy decision making is placing increased emphasis on how land management and consequent land degradation exacerbates impacts of extreme events; **(ii) LDN target established for Carriacou can be replicated for Petite Martinique**. There is already momentum gained from work in neighboring Carriacou that can be translated on Petite Martinique where the same organizations are engaged and committed to ensure that the tri-island state adopts a unified approach to LDN; **(iii) Stakeholders aware of issues of poor land / livestock management**. The evidence of overgrazing and landscape denudation is apparent on the island and there is sensitivity among the local community that without addressing the issue the long-term productivity of the land will become more severely compromised; **(iv) There is existing farmer/stakeholder demand for access to planting material and water to enhance productivity**. There is a desire to install expanded local capacity for propagation of planting material to alleviate the need to bring planting stock from mainland Grenada and related, there is strong motivation to enhance water availability particularly in the dry season where water storage is a critical asset. Finally, **(v) Food import substitution and building resilience in agriculture sector is being advanced in**

development policy. This is a national policy imperative that is being promoted across the tri-island state where opportunities are being expanded to encourage local food production.

The approach to be adopted by the project is informed by the need to adopt a coherent pathway in addressing how the root causes of human-induced degradation is addressed, rather than its symptoms, thereby creating the enabling conditions for attaining land degradation neutrality (LDN) and enhanced ecosystem resilience. This is particularly justified by current evidence showing that climate stressors are worsening, with serious implications for small islands like Carriacou and Petite Martinique. Importantly, this approach is aligned with the LDN aspiration at the national level which prioritizes investments in soil fertility, soil conservation, and restoration of degraded lands, as critical voluntary targets to be attained by 2030. The project also builds on land degradation interventions already being implemented in Carriacou and applies relevant lessons, best available evidence, and local and traditional knowledge to the Petite Martinique context. The approach to be advanced by the project emphasizes that progress towards LDN requires collective action, not only from government but also from the private sector, communities, and civil society – laying the foundation for long term sustainability. This is especially important in a small island setting where degradation of soils, vegetation and water resources can undermine livelihoods, food security, ecosystem health, and resilience. Given the climate projections in terms of extreme heat impacts and the likely increase in intense hurricane events, these risks could severely damage land, soil, and food production in Petite Martinique, making economic productivity and social stability urgent priorities, underscoring the need to strengthen SSM/SLM.

A simple **'futures narrative'** in line with GEF-STAP technical guidance[1][4], is elaborated to illustrate how the project intends to ensure resilience of the GEF investment by considering uncertain **drivers,** specifically (i) land development and management trends, (ii) potential for extreme events linked to climate change and (iii) economic stability and growth potential, that will likely have bearing on potentially evolving conditions on Petite Martinique, in the context of averting further land degradation and moving toward land degradation neutrality, in step with mainland Grenada and Carriacou. Based on the combinations of these drivers, the project design envisages durable investments based on the various future scenarios presented.

- **Land development and management trends:** Given the limited size of the island, any adverse environmental impact will affect the entire landmass, necessitating careful consideration in future development in terms of balancing crop and livestock production, with demands for housing, and other uses. Since all land on the island is privately owned, preserving ecosystem service value at an island-wide landscape level necessitates shared vision, coordinated commitment and action. Challenges associated with land development patterns that may lead to land degradation, will be intensified by climate change influences—specifically, prolonged drought, which is a critical concern for Petite Martinique, and severe erosive rainfall events.

- **Potential for extreme events linked to climate change:** Climate modeling indicates that annual rainfall will decrease in the Eastern Caribbean, but more intense, shorter rainfall events are expected, potentially causing damaging impacts[2][5]. The number of dry days is anticipated to deviate from long-term averages, directly affecting water and vegetation dynamics and future land degradation severity depending on land use changes. It can be anticipated that these impacts, particularly a possible tendency toward more arid conditions will be wide-ranging in a small island environment such as Petite Martinique.

- **Economic stability and growth potential:** Petite Martinique's economy is relatively small, with limited production capacity in agriculture, primarily at a subsistence level, while its fisheries sector remains robust. The broader economic environment is closely integrated with the tri-island's overall economy. Due to its small scale and lack of diversification, the country is vulnerable to external shocks; consequently, any changes impacting the national economy directly affect Petite Martinique.

Based on the interaction of these drivers, under a 'more adverse' futures scenario, it may be considered that uncoordinated/unplanned land development, increasing climate stress, and economic vulnerability will interact to gradually undermine land productivity and ecosystem resilience. Drought-prone conditions could reduce agricultural yields and vegetation cover, while intense rainfall events will likely accelerate erosion and nutrient loss. A deteriorating

land condition will increase pressure on remaining productive areas and will further heighten reliance on imports, with knock-on effects for food security and livelihoods. As ecosystem services diminish, the island's capacity to absorb climate shocks will weaken, increasing long-term social and economic costs. Under a 'more optimistic' future scenario the intensity of landscape modification and grazing will be tempered, where the degree of impact from extreme events are not as devastating and/or occur on a longer recurrence interval, and where economic growth remains favourable. While in such a scenario the potential for expanded development over the island may be higher, it may likely be more sustainable given the ability in terms of fiscal space to implement land conservation measures.

Taking into account these future scenarios, the project is designed to be both responsive and resilient to changes in key drivers, considering the emphasis placed on enhancing the resilience of the landscapes of the island through community empowerment to implement measures to achieve land degradation neutrality. Durability and potential for transformative change will be realized by adopting a systems approach, promoting national and local ownership from project inception, and leveraging strategic partnerships including with the private sector, academia, local communities and NGOs, and development agencies. Central to this is a deliberate effort to align the project with Grenada's national development trajectory, including relevant policies on climate resilient land, soil, agriculture, and water management, and the National LDN Voluntary targets, while also responding to specific needs of Carriacou and Petite Martinique.

The project's Theory of Change (Figure 1) articulates a clear pathway to climate resilient, sustainable soil and land management and long-term landscape restoration in Petite Martinique by addressing the root causes of land degradation and drought vulnerability and risk. It is underpinned by three thematic but synergic components, designed to address the key barriers to achieving the desired future scenario.

The project design is captured in the theory of change below:

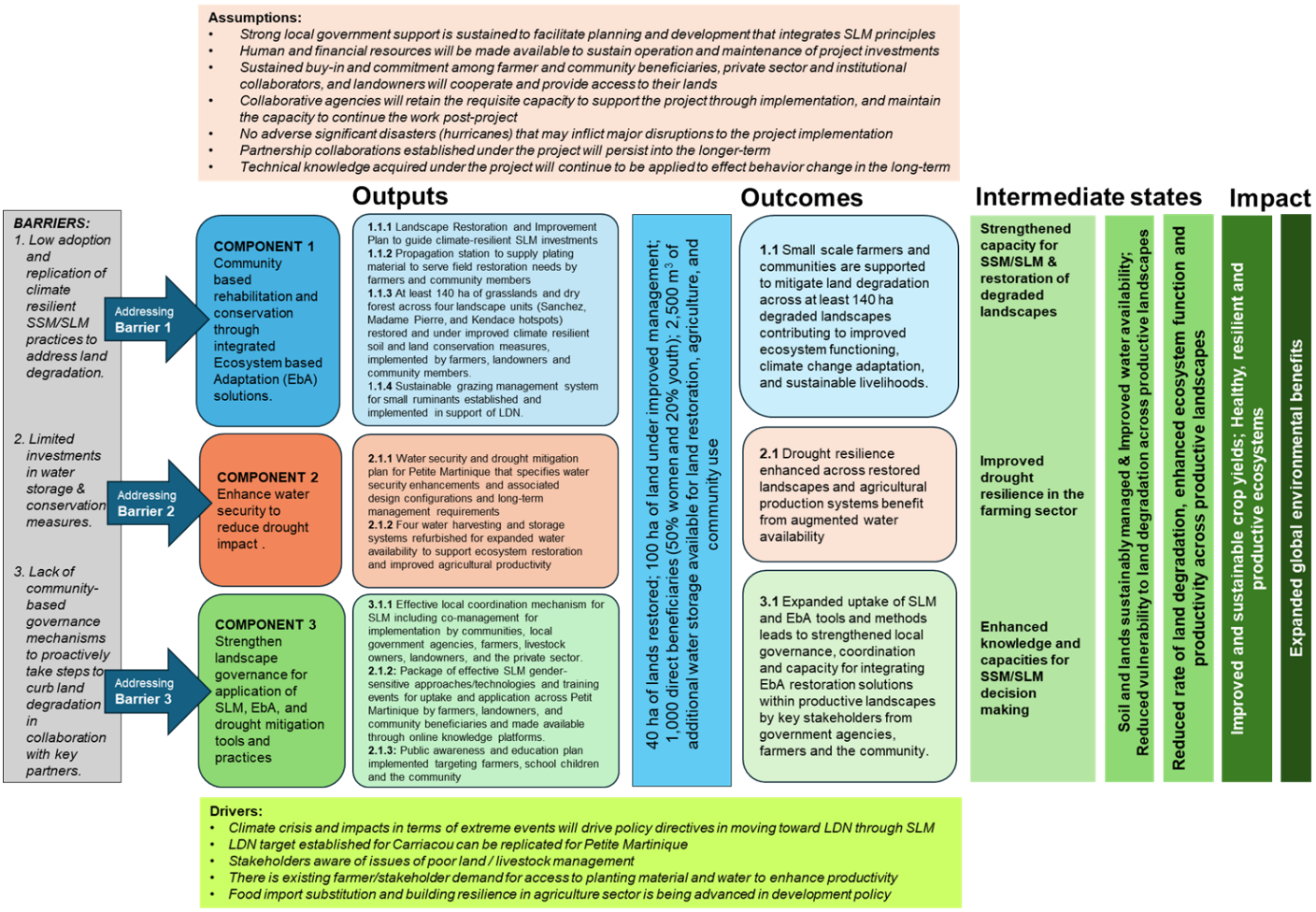

Figure 1. Project theory of change

Project sites: A holistic, **landscape-based** approach was designed to address the land degradation drivers. Four landscape units for priority action were further defined through employment of a climate risk assessment supported by the DPSIR (drivers, pressures, state, impact, and response model of intervention) methodology. The following is a description of the intervention locations within the 'landscape units' defined by the four seasonal drainage areas (see Annex C):

Landscape Unit 1 situated on the north, north-eastern coastal slope of the island, encompasses approximately 43 ha. The terrain is characterized by moderate to steep slopes (10–30°) and exhibits a rocky terrain with frequent bare rock outcrops, becoming more pronounced towards the coastline. Vegetative cover is low, consisting primarily of sparse coastal shrubs with only isolated patches of grass in the middle and lower regions. Soil characteristics are a critical limiting factor at the site, shallow, and prone to drying and surface cracking. Evidence of land degradation is apparent across the site, becoming severe within the *Madame Pierre area, one of the main land degradation hotspots on the island.* Multiple large gullies are present within the hotspot, with clear indicators of active gully erosion. Historic soil conservation measures, such as small stone bunds have been compromised or destroyed. The site currently supports no agricultural activity and remains dry and largely unproductive. Residential development dominates the upper areas.

Landscape Unit 2, the largest of the intervention areas, covers 69 ha is located towards the eastern and southeastern end of the island. The area is uninhabited and dominated by grasslands and dry forest, showing signs of declining biodiversity and considerable land degradation, especially towards the coastal area. It is under pressure from overgrazing. Land degradation is moderate, becoming severe nearer the coast.

Landscape Unit 3 spans 54 ha and is subject to high land degradation pressure. The site exhibits severe degradation, with steep slopes ranging from 10–30°; coastal erosion is evident. The majority of farming on the island occurs in this area, which is also adversely affected by free-ranging livestock. The *Kendace land degradation hotspot* is situated within this drainage unit. Soils are shallow and clayey, vegetation is sparse, and large unvegetated areas dominate the landscape. The unit contains critical water storage installations, including two ponds (Mc Albas and Mc Amanti) and the Kendace public cistern.

Landscape Unit 4 is located on the western and southwestern end of the site, and comprises forest, agriculture, residential, and commercial land uses. The site encompasses approximately 43 ha and is characterized by steep slopes exceeding 30 degrees, contributing to its susceptibility to erosion and surface runoff. The terrain is dominated by degraded grassland, with a shallow, reddish-brown clay soil profile that limits water retention and vegetation growth. Vegetation is sparse, with scattered patches of white cedar and shrubby herbaceous species persisting, amid extensive bare areas. The site also hosts a NAWASA storage tank, highlighting its importance for local water infrastructure. Current land use is primarily high-intensity, free-ranging grazing of small ruminants, which has led to significant vegetation loss, reduced biodiversity, and progressive soil degradation. The area is under high land degradation pressure. *The Sanchez localized hotspot,* located centrally within this landscape unit, occupies one of the island's highest elevations.

Each landscape unit exhibits clear signs of land degradation, with diminished ecological function and land productivity. These conditions underscore the need for targeted soil and vegetation rehabilitation, sustainable grazing management, erosion control measures, and water management infrastructure to restore ecosystem health, while enhancing resilience.

The project components aligned to the outcome areas are described in more detail below.

COMPONENT 1: Community-based Landscape Rehabilitation and Conservation through Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) Solutions. This Component focuses on restoring degraded lands and application of improved SSM/SLM practices to forestall further loss of land-based ecosystem services to achieve **Outcome 1.1:** *Small scale farmers and communities are supported to mitigate land degradation across at least 140 ha of degraded landscapes contributing to improved ecosystem functioning, climate change adaptation, and sustainable livelihoods.*

In the initial project implementation phase, detailed site assessments will be carried out to inform the development of a participatory *Integrated Landscape Restoration and Improvement Plan* to guide interventions under this component. In development of the plan, technical backstopping will be provided by the Ministry of Carriacou and Petite Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands Forestry and Marine Resource, the University of the West Indies (UWI), and related

partners. This includes participation in site assessments, technical input into the development of the Integrated Landscape Restoration and Improvement Plan, approaches for implementation and site maintenance, irrigation, and site supervision and monitoring. The private sector, local NGO/s, landowners, and communities will play an instrumental role in site assessments, management planning, and implementation and monitoring of the restorative and rehabilitation works. Emphasis will be placed on the capture and application of traditional knowledge that will be gathered from the local community; users of the resources – farmers, landowners and community members at large. Moreover, these interventions will be informed by lessons learned from similar initiatives such as the C-SIDS SOILCARE Phase I and the Carriacou SLM projects. The Lands and Survey Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, and Forestry, and the Carriacou Land Board will assist in determining the land tenure arrangements and provide the necessary information to support planning with landowners and the wider community in guiding the restoration effort.

The project will support establishment of a *plant propagation facility* to serve as a central hub for landscape rehabilitation efforts, cognizant that such capacity does not exist on the island. Localizing propagation is prudent since it limits transportation costs and logistic challenges associated with importing planting material from neighbouring islands, while improving seedling viability, through higher acclimatization. The nursery will produce upland and coastal forest plants and grasses that are native to the island, prioritizing drought and heat tolerant, non-invasive, relatively fast-growing species. Fruit trees and other economically valuable plants in demand by the community will also be cultivated (e.g., Soursop, *Annona muricata* and tambran, *Tamarindus indica*) to support the local agri-food system and agro-processing value chains, the latter typically led by women. In addition, species would also be selected for their suitability to provide food for birds and wildlife, consistent with the Ministry of Agriculture land restoration policy. To strengthen long-term climate resilience in the livestock sector, the project will work with the PISLM RAC/NAT Facility and partners to introduce drought-tolerant grass species, details of which will be elaborated during project design. This facility would also be used to support capacity building activities, as articulated under Component 3.

To minimize operational costs and the carbon footprint, the facility is expected to be powered with renewable solar and water-efficient technologies. Low chemical use systems will be incorporated to reduce runoff and land-based sources of pollution to safeguard the surrounding environment. The Ministry of Agriculture with advisory support from the Ministry of Health and the Ministry with responsibility for Climate Resilience and the Environment will ensure that nationally accepted environmental health standards are applied to meet all safeguard requirements. Site selection should foster optimal accessibility, low exposure to coastal hazards, relatively flat in stable terrain, with strong community support. The Kendace local area adjacent to the community cistern is tentatively identified as the possible location for the nursery; however, final decision will be determined during the PPG phase in consultation with community members, landowners, and the Ministries of Carriacou and Petite Martinique Affairs and Agriculture. Construction methods will be tailored to withstand tropical storm impacts. During the project PPG design phase, the plant production capacity and specifications of the nursery for essential infrastructure such as water supply, materials storage, office space, and other ancillary requirements will be determined, along with confirmation of the site's boundaries. The PPG phase will also produce the *draft scope of work, preliminary design specifications for the facility, and cost estimates* aligned with the project budget.

During initial project implementation, a temporary 'fly nursery' will be set up to collect and propagate wild seedlings and maintain production until the permanent facility is operational. Moreover, to strengthen financial sustainability, planting material will be made available for sale to residents and neighbouring Grenadine islands. Management of the facility will be facilitated under an MOU or appropriate cooperative agreement, with the Petite Martinique Women in Action (a local NGO), in collaboration with PISLM and the Ministry of Carriacou and Petite Martinique Affairs. The Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry and Marine Resources will be instrumental in providing technical advice in site selection, propagation of seeds and seedlings, and training. The local private sector, that includes farmers, will guide the selection of economic plants and be actively involved in sales and seedling utilization.

The project will target the *restoration of 40 hectares of acutely degraded lands and foster the implementation of sustainable land management regimes over another 100 hectares* across Petit Martinique. Guided by EbA principles and employment of nature-based solutions, the planned investments represent a critical development priority to halt further loss of land and soil capital, that will result in more productive and resilient grassland and forest ecosystems. The restoration effort will employ appropriate climate resilient soil and water conservation measures for erosion control, slope stabilization, and improved hydrological function at Madame Pierre. Preliminary solutions to be considered and further refined during project implementation include, *inter alia,* reconstruction of traditional technologies, installation of check

dams, gully plugging, vegetative barriers, soil nourishments, and drought tolerant coastal species for soil stabilization, as are appropriate. The measures will prioritize reforestation and revegetation using drought-tolerant native plants such as seaside mahoe (*Thespesia populnea*), seagrape (*Coccoloba uvifera*), and white cedar *(Tabebuia hetrorophylla),* along with scrubs and grasses to enhance soil consolidation, reduction of runoff and fire risk, increased moisture retention, and nutrient and carbon fixation. Integration of economic species with xerophytic characteristics to enhance both biodiversity, soil health, and livelihood potential is pivotal. Consideration should also be given to implementing such measures along ridges in residential areas that are vulnerable due to vegetative damage or loss. Protective measures to mitigate the impact of livestock grazing and high winds such as fencing and staking are important design considerations to safeguard young plants during establishment. Temporary water efficient rainwater harvesting systems will be installed within restoration sites to ensure effective watering and plant establishment. Based on estimates from the Ministry of Agriculture, at least 2,500 m^3 per day of on-site water storage will be required to meet irrigation needs to service the planting associated with the restoration efforts, as well as provide water for crop irrigation.

During the PPG phase, opportunities to enhance the future eco-tourism and greening value of the restored landscapes that could include placement of signage and related enhancements to support nature base learning and strengthen social cohesion may be explored.

As part of a commitment to local ownership and sustainable livelihoods, the local NGO, Petite Martinique Women in Action supported by the community and the Ministry of Carriacou and Petite Martinique, the Department of Forestry, mainland Grenada, and the Ministry of Climate Resilience, The Environment and Renewable Energy will coordinate planting and maintenance activities. Inclusion of all groups in this process, especially youths, women, and children (through the schools) are encouraged.

To develop and strengthen capacities for combating overgrazing, the project will lead the design and implementation of a *sustainable grazing and livestock management system* on the island. The participatory management plan, which reflects the climatic and land constraints of Petite Martinique will be developed during project start up and is expected to draw on traditional knowledge and consider measures such as improved forage production, controlled stocking levels, **rotational grazing, basic pasture enhancement,** and **options for small-scale forage storage (e.g., silage or cut-and-carry systems).** Through MOUs with local livestock farmers, agreements will formalize adoption of improved grazing and livestock management practices on select farmer managed lands with suitable acreages. Farmer managed lots will be fenced and divided into paddocks to enable rotational grazing and other applicable mitigation measures, and will be used to demonstrate and promote these practices to other livestock owners and farmers. Consideration would be given to the propagation and introduction of drought tolerant grass to improve pasture resilience, while locally available high protein fodder species such as moringa and other suitable non-invasive plants may be cultivated to enhance livestock nutrition, both at the nursery and at participating farmers lots. Farmer-managed sites adopting these measures will support peer learning and capacity building activities under Component 3. This intervention builds on work undertaken at the Limlair Livestock Farm in Carriacou in coordination with the SLM project. This initiative to be coordinated by the Livestock Division, Ministry of Carriacou and Petite Martinique Affairs, with technical input from the Ministry of Agriculture, the PISLM RAC/NAT Facility and other research and development agencies, as necessary. A strategy will be elaborated for replication and wider adoption of improve grazing practices island wide. During the PPG phase, key activities such as confirming land availability, target number of farmer managed lots, forage species, and stocking estimates will be completed to ensure that the grazing management plan is practical, environmentally responsible, and aligned with farmers' needs.

An overall consideration in the design of approaches is that livelihood options, considering gender dimensions, are preserved and/or diversified via potential new opportunities afforded by the rehabilitation efforts. During the project design PPG phase, land degradation indicators and targets, that capture gender-related metrics to be achieved by the project will also be determined.

All relevant data (non-spatial and spatial) generated from the restoration and related SLM work will be integrated into the Caribbean Soil Information System (CARSIS) managed by the PISLM and into the Grenada Land Information System

(GLIS) located within the Land Use Unit in the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry, and Marine Resources for consolidation. Achievements under this component will contribute directly to the LDN target set for Grenada.[3][6] Best practices and lessons learned under this component will be documented and disseminated (under Component 4) and contribute to shaping other similar interventions within the framework of the Grenada National Land Policy, the Revised Forestry Strategic Plan, the NAP for Climate Change, Environmental Policy and Management Strategy and related instruments.

Component 2: Enhance water security to reduce drought impact. This component contributes to the rehabilitation and expansion of community and farm-level rainwater harvesting systems and the promotion of efficient water conservation practices to benefit improved soil health and to increase water retention and reduce vulnerability to prolonged dry periods. It is designed to achieve **Outcome 2.1:** *Drought resilience enhanced across restored landscapes and agricultural production systems that benefit from augmented water availability.*

A critical aspect of this component is the development of a *water security and drought mitigation plan for Petite Martinique* that defines priority water security enhancements, design configurations, and long-term management requirements. Development of this plan will be led by a Water Management Specialist with technical backstopping (and custodianship oversight) from the Ministry of Carriacou and Petite Martinique Affairs and the Land Use Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry and Marine Resources, and the Ministry with responsibility for climate resilience. As part of an integrated strategy, the project will invest in *expanding farmers' rainwater harvesting with complementary drought mitigation measures* for strengthened resilience, agricultural productivity, and food security. In addition, determining the water needs for restoration activities and ensuring adequate community supply during acute drought periods is paramount.

As such, a participatory assessment to evaluate the water system's functionality, vulnerabilities, and future demand will guide the plan. The process will secure traditional knowledge from community members to strengthen water security and conservation outcomes. Through inclusive consultations with community members, farmers, and other water users, traditional knowledge and locally established practices related to drought coping, rainwater harvesting, and land stewardship will be documented. This information will be integrated alongside technical assessments to inform the identification and design of feasible water-security interventions, including improved rainwater harvesting, storage expansion, efficiency measures, and drought mitigation actions for strengthened resilience, agricultural productivity, and food security, while sustaining water availability for land restoration efforts and community use.

The project will contribute to investments in rainwater collection, storage, and use efficacy within the restoration areas and in critical farming areas. Two priority *water catchments/cisterns located at Kendace and at the Petite Martinique R.C. School will be rehabilitated, along with the revitalization of the Mc Albas and Mc Amanti Ponds at Kendace*. The upgraded water catchments/cisterns at Kendace and at the Petite Martinique will provide water to ameliorate soil, for plant establishment under the restoration efforts, irrigate productive farming areas, and supplement water at the propagation facility. At Kendace, rehabilitation works will restore full functionality of the cistern through resurfacing of the deteriorated catchment, structural repair of the cracked cistern walls, and removal of accumulated silt and debris through cleaning and disinfection. At the Petite Martinique R.C. School, upgrades include installation of durable, corrosion resistant protective fencing, and maintenance activities such as inspection of the catchment surface, gutters, and inlet screens are recommended to ensure the system's long-term functionality and reliability. Installation of renewable energy powered pumps to replace existing diesel units, consistent with national low carbon development objectives is a design expectation. Procurement and installation of ancillary equipment, inclusive of pumps, piping, and irrigation works would be integrated to foster water use efficiency.

The Mc Albas and Mc Amanti Ponds will be rehabilitated to restore functionality and optimize efficiency. Critical elements of this intervention include desilting, structural repairs, lining the ponds with geofabric material to reduce water loss, and establishing riparian grass barriers to minimize siltation in an effort to extend pond lifespan. Once rehabilitated, the ponds

will serve as climate-resilient water sources, primarily for agriculture and livestock welfare, enhancing drought preparedness and water security. They will also be integrated into the broader community rainwater harvesting and water security system to ensure sustainable management and long-term benefits. Interventions to be undertaken with technical support from the Division of Agriculture, Ministry of Carriacou and Petite Martinique Affairs, in collaboration with landowners, crop and livestock farmers, and community people. An MOU between the Division of Agriculture and the Public Works Department, Ministry of Carriacou and Petite Martinique Affairs in collaboration with farmers will facilitate ongoing maintenance of the ponds.

Component 3: Strengthen landscape governance for application of SLM, EbA, and drought mitigation tools and practices. This component focuses on enhancing the governance mechanism, capacities and knowledge of communities, non-governmental organizations, technical and policy support professionals to influence behavioural change among beneficiaries to realize ***Outcome 3.1*** *Expanded uptake of SLM and EbA tools and methods leads to strengthened local governance, coordination and capacity for integrating EbA restoration solutions within productive landscapes by key stakeholders from government agencies, farmers and the community.*

In support of the land restoration and soil and water conservation measures to be achieved under Component 1, the project will address the core challenge relating to the absence of a governance framework that coordinates and integrates actions of all actors and stakeholders that ensures sustainability of SLM investments in Petite Martinique. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) to be established under this project will serve as the basis for establishment of a long-lasting *local governance mechanism for SLM*, following completion of the project. The modalities for establishing permanence of the mechanism will be explored during the project design phase, most likely phasing out the PSC towards the end of the project into a more permanent arrangement that allows the community to lead the stewardship of its natural resources, in partnership with competent authorities. This locally based mechanism will oversee maintenance, and facilitate participatory monitoring beyond the project's lifespan, allowing for enhanced sustainability. Building the capacity of this group is central to long term effectiveness. The community-based governance mechanism will likely be anchored within the administrative framework of the Ministry of Carriacou and Petit Martinique Affairs which has statutory responsibility to serve such developmental functions. Furthermore, it will be nested within the UNCCD National Coordination Body (NCB), a multi-sectoral committee with oversight for the implementation of the National Action Programme. The local governance mechanism, as an extension of the work of the PSC, will be refined based on the lessons learned during the course of project execution, and will be mandated against policy directives outlined in the Grenada National Land Policy, Draft Land Management Bill, the UNCCD NAP, and LDN TSP.

Under this Component, the project will contribute to the development of a *package of effective SLM approaches, technologies and training events* for uptake and application by farmers, landowners, and other community beneficiaries. The content of these knowledge material will address the main drivers of land degradation in Petite Martinique and will include themes around sustainable soil and land management (SSM/SLM), soil and water conservation, sustainable grazing, climate-smart agriculture, and drought risk mitigation. The content will be derived from documented best practices from Grenada, Carriacou, and other parts of the Caribbean that are applicable to Petite Martinique.

During execution of the restoration work, the progress and lessons learned will be carefully documented to enhance the learning materials and technologies. The project anticipates the production of at least *four (4) best practice guidelines* that will be the basis for the capacity building work. The project will host training activities to validate the guidance methodologies and test applicability across the rest of the island within environments beyond the targeted restoration areas. Training will be delivered jointly by specialists to be retained by the project along with Ministry of Agriculture extension staff and other affiliate organizations associated with the project notably PISLM, UWI, and other partner agencies. The project expects that *at least 20-25 persons from Petite Martinique will be trained as trainers* by the project specialists in the application of the methods and tools. It is expected that at *least 75-100 beneficiaries from the farming sector and community stakeholders will be trained*, achieving a balanced gender ratio. The project will produce a suite of knowledge products, including multimedia videos, case studies, documenting local innovations, best practices, and lessons learned. Products to be integrated into CARSIS for wider consumption by regional partners. These tools will act as innovation catalysts, enabling replication beyond the project's direct beneficiaries and informing policy dialogues on sustainable land and water management. The SLM approaches and technologies will be made available through knowledge platforms hosted by the Ministry of Carriacou and Petite Martinique Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry, and Marine Resources and the Ministry of Climate Resilience, the Environment, and Renewable Energy.

Additionally, the content will be disseminated through the knowledge platform being developed under the CSIDS-SOILCARE Phase 1 Project, and the PISLM regional knowledge hub, to facilitate sharing of information and learning from other GEF-supported SLM projects in the Caribbean. During the PPG phase, draft terms of reference will be prepared for the capacity building specialist/s to be retained by the project.

To support the restoration activities and delivery of the technical capacity building, a *public awareness and education (PAE) plan* will be developed and implemented that targets residents across Petite Martinique, crop and livestock farmers, fisherfolks, NGOs, students, children, youth, CBOs, the private sector, and the wider community around the themes of SSM/SLM, sustainable grazing systems, and drought risk reduction. The PAE should integrate culturally relevant and innovative approaches, including use of digital solutions to maximize reach of the target audience with the goal of facilitating behaviour change, consistent with SLM. The project anticipates developing at least 10 separate core information products for use by stakeholders. The project will carry out a *pre-execution public survey and one at the end of the project to gauge effectiveness of the awareness programme and influence on behavioural change*. Partnerships with the Public Relations Department within the Ministry of Carriacou and Petite Affairs, the Petite Martinique R.C. School, the Petite Martinique Women in Action, the private sector, and local media would be pivotal in enhancing the effectiveness of the PAE Plan. To inform the development of the PAE Plan and ensure that it is appropriately targeted, a detailed stakeholder analysis and community engagement plan to include gender considerations will be undertaken during the PPG phase.

Monitoring and Evaluation

A *gender-sensitive project monitoring and evaluation system* will be put in place to ensure continual assessment of progress in meeting project outcomes and outputs. The monitoring, evaluation and learning system will ensure full transparency of the project progress and performance against the results framework, and compliance with the established reporting and evaluation requirements, ensuring that gender metrics are fully integrated.

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[1] https://www.stapgef.org/resources/advisory-documents/simple-future-narratives-brief-and-primer

[2] https://rcc.cimh.edu.bb/files/2021/08/OECS-Climate-Report.pdf

[3] Refer to: https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/ldn_targets/grenada-ldn-country-report.pdf.

Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Does the GEF Agency expect to play an execution role on this project?

If so, please describe that role here. Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing

The GEF Agency is not expected to play an execution role on this project. Execution will be led by the PISLM working in collaboration with national institutions and partners in Grenada, Carriacou, and Petite Martinique, and across the region. Oversight for the project will be by a multi-stakeholder steering committee mechanism for SLM that ensures adequate representation of the beneficiary communities including small-scale farmers. Working groups will be established as needed. This project is designed to coordinate and cooperate with ongoing synergistic initiatives within a broader landscape of current investments in sustainable soil and land management, climate smart agriculture, ecosystem-based management, and climate change adaptation in Grenada and across the Caribbean. It will deliver value-added coordination rather than duplicating efforts, by reinforcing existing successes, leveraging technical tools and expertise, and creating opportunities for joint implementation. The project implementation mechanisms will be aligned with any existing participatory frameworks on Petite Martinique to minimize stakeholder fatigue and ensure coherence with ongoing processes.

In terms of GEF-financed initiatives, the project aligns closely with the GEF-funded *Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Programme, CSIDS SOILCARE I and CSIDS SOILCARE II* initiatives. These initiatives promote sustainable soil management, climate-adaptive agricultural practices, and integrated landscape restoration across the region. This project will benefit from knowledge products and information systems generated under the CSIDS SOILCARE I investment, including regionally tested methodologies for land restoration and conservation suited to small islands. Collaboration will include joint field missions, shared technical expertise, training for extension officers and community groups, and harmonized monitoring and learning frameworks.

The proposed project will also complement the GEF-funded *Enhancing Land Management and Strengthening Ecosystem Resilience for Integrated Landscape Restoration and the Climate-Resilient Food Systems in Carriacou, Grenada*.[1][7] Since Carriacou and Petite Martinique share similar environmental conditions, climate challenges, and socio-economic systems, this presents strong opportunities for scaling and replication. Lessons, staffing, and monitoring systems from Carriacou will directly inform interventions for Petite Martinique, particularly in community-based land rehabilitation, livestock management, soil restoration, and integration of EbA solutions. Coordination will include shared capacity building, communications, technical support, and the exchange of results and best practices.

Finally, the project will collaborate with the *Grenada Resilience Integrated Programme for Environmental Sustainability (Grenada-RIPES),* financed by the GEF and the Adaption Fund, which aims to strengthen national policies, institutions, and investments that advance environmental sustainability and climate resilience within the context of agricultural and rural development. Grenada-RIPES provides a strong institutional foundation and will support cross-sectoral coordination and scaling of successful models for integration of sustainable livelihoods within the project.[2][8]

The project builds on other existing baseline initiatives, particularly with respect to ongoing efforts by the Ministry of Carriacou and Petite Martinique Affairs and the Ministry of Agriculture to augment soil and water conservation practices, enhance capacities for sustainable livestock management in Carriacou, and reduce drought risks across both islands. This includes support from the National Water and Sewerage Authority (NAWASA) and the GIZ Agriculture Challenge Fund, which have assisted famers in expanding rainwater harvesting capacity and water use efficiency to support climate smart agriculture under the Climate Resilient Water Sector in Grenada (GCREWS) project, financed by the Government of Germany.

The opportunity for replication and upscaling of the project approach through the proposed interventions to address key risks and barriers typical of small islands that are prone to severe land degradation and moderate to high drought risk, is of high emphasis. The land restoration and improved SSM/SLM practices would not be confined to a few hotspots but will be applied and demonstrated within the four landscape units across Petite Martinique. This creates the basis for wider replication and helps shift the project from a localize intervention to an island wide restoration model, especially applicable for micro islands. While rainwater harvesting is well entrenched as a drought risk mitigation measure on the island, the existing infrastructure remains insufficient to support sustainable farming and drought resilient livelihoods. Investment in water infrastructure for expanded rainwater harvesting is therefore pivotal, both to improve water availability for soil health, and to strengthen food and nutrition security, while also generating wider co-benefits for the community.

Replication opportunity can be achieved through leveraging PISLM's strategic comparative advantage in sustainable soil and land management, resource mobilization, and its strong partnership with the Government of Grenada; this also in light of the recent passage of the Partnership Initiative for Sustainable Land Management (PISLM) for Caribbean Small Island Developing States (CSIDS) Bill (2025) that establishes a headquarters for the agency in Grenada, that will help strengthen cooperation with the country. Equally important, is PISLM's mandate for land degradation and SSM/SLM across the Caribbean community including micro islands such as the Grenadines and larger states such as Suriname and

Guyana, many of which face high drought risk and ongoing and accelerating land degradation, where the Agency is well-positioned to support transfer and adoption of relevant technology and good practices through collaboration with key ministries and partners.

Through these partnerships, the project will reinforce national and regional capacity, align complementary finance, and ensure that knowledge, staffing, methodologies, and monitoring systems are shared to maximize impact. Coordination will be facilitated through existing inter-agency mechanisms and joint planning processes, with government and development partners.

[1] GEF. (n.d.). Enhancing land management and strengthening ecosystem resilience for integrated landscape restoration and climate resilient food systems in Carriacou, Grenada. https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/10980

[2] https://www.facebook.com/MOAGrenada/posts/-a-recent-consultation-with-stakeholders-of-the-rural-development-unit-discussed/938672134962468/

Core Indicators

Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
40	0	0	0

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
40.00			

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
100	0	0	0

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
100.00			

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	12841	0	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	12,841			
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting	2027			
Duration of accounting	20			

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				

Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	200			
Male	200			
Total	**400**	**0**	0	**0**

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The methodology used to define the Core Indicator Targets is based on the best available baseline information for Petite Martinique, combined with preliminary site assessment conducted by the PISLM and Ministry of Carriacou and Petite Martinique Affairs, complemented by local knowledge. Similar to other GEF projects, a detailed site delineation and final quantification of areas will be completed during the PPG phase, when dedicated technical assessments and fieldwork can be undertaken. Given time and resource constraints at the PIF stage, spatial boundaries and site-specific designs are not yet be finalized; this will be defined during the PPG phase.

Core Indicator 3: 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration. The target of 40 ha under restoration reflects the estimated extent of priority degraded coastal and upland landscapes where erosion, overgrazing, and vegetation loss are concentrated, including in hotspot and high use residential areas. Restoration interventions are expected to include low-cost and technically feasible approaches, such as assisted natural regeneration, revegetation, soil and water conservation, and EbA solutions, consistent with the LDN response hierarchy as outlined in Section B.

Core Indicator 4: 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems. The 100 ha for improved practices represents the wider landscape areas of Petite Martinique that are under intensive land management uses that remain vulnerable to land degradation. The project will be fostering the uptake of SLM and CSA measures over these degraded coastal, rangeland, and agricultural lands through improved livestock management, land rehabilitation, community-driven landscape restoration, and drought mitigation.

Core Indicator 6: 6.1 Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the sector of Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (direct). The estimate was derived using the FAO ExAnte Carbon Balance calculator ver 9.4.2 based on the area to be transformed under project interventions - 140 ha (40 under restoration and 100 under improved management). The Implementation Phase is 3 years,

and the Capitalization Phase is 20 years. However, this will be quantified during the PPG phase to validate the estimate provided in the Core Indicator table, once the final details of the interventions are ascertained to inform the carbon assessments.

Core Indicator 11: People benefiting from GEF-financed investments. Beneficiary targets are based on the size of the affected population based on the 2021 national census, and the extent of the farming community, NGOs, and technical agencies that are expected to participate directly in capacity building, restoration, and sustainable livelihood initiatives, including in public awareness and education.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Moderate	Extreme climatic events, including hurricanes, drought and associated secondary hazards (e.g., storm surge) pose a major risk to the state's economic and fiscal stability, and institutional functioning. Such events also pose substantial risk to implementation of project actions aimed at land restoration and landscape rehabilitation in Petite Martinique, within the context of the country's heightened vulnerability to disaster events. These risks will be mitigated through the project components 1 and 2 interventions designed to build climate resilience through ecosystem restoration using native, drought tolerant species; soil and water conservation to curb accelerating coastal erosion and investment in improved SLM practices; It will also strengthen capacities for drought risk reduction through improved community rainwater catchments and farm storage systems to support farming, soil health, and restoration efforts. Sustained investment in community capacity building remains a critical enabling factor, all of which are central to mitigating climate risks, while building adaptive capacity.
Environmental and Social	Moderate	Based on the proposed design the project can be expected to trigger the following safeguard standards (Safeguard Risk Identification Form); SS 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks and SS 3: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency. SS2 is addressed above. The other SS is related to land restoration and potential site disturbance. Implementation of land restoration and other EbA solutions may disturb soil and existing habitats temporarily during land preparation, with possible increased sedimentation in coastal and marine ecosystems. Risks, however, are likely to be of minor significance (to be re-assessed during PPG phase). Once implemented the land restoration and rehabilitation activities will curb soil loss, augment forest and soil biodiversity, building ecosystem resilience, curtailing the risk of runoff and sedimentation. Land restoration activities can also introduce invasive planting material, if appropriate safeguards are not adopted. The GEF explicitly prohibits the use of invasive alien species and supports the use of native species for restoration activities. This ethic and principle will guide all work undertaken by the project. Any externally introduced species would comply with national phytosanitary standards. The project will employ locals to support the monitoring and maintenance of reforested areas. This will comply with national labour laws, and the principles of equality, non-discrimination, respect and humane treatment. Volunteers and workers involved in restorative and

		water catchment rehabilitation may be expose to low level occupational safety and health (OSH) risks. These would be mitigated through compliance with required OSH best practices.
Political and Governance	Low	Political and governance risks may arise from changes in administration during project implementation, particularly if the new government pursues different mandates or strategic priorities, which could slow progress. However, the formal legal establishment of the PISLM in Grenada, with strong connections to local communities and government agencies, provide a stable institutional anchor that mitigates this risk. While a change in government is considered unlikely in the medium term, PISLM is prepared to engage the new administration promptly, if applicable, to foster relationships, maintain dialogue, and ensure project continuity. Complementary measures, including alignment with national policies, formal MOUs, and community driven multi-stakeholder oversight, further reduce the risk of political disruption and strengthen project resilience.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Low	Possible staff turnover within the core partnering institutions and the limited functionality of CBOs and government agencies on the island could affect project continuity. Active engagement of institutions and communities throughout project design and implementation is instrumental to mitigate this risk. The establishment of a PSC with local participation and plans to advocate for a more permanent community-based governance structure that supports long term land stewardship, post project implementation, is fundamental. Policy misalignment is not considered a significant risk, given the strong complementarity of the SLM project with the National LDN, environmental management trajectory.
Technological	Moderate	Low adoption of land management methodologies and practices by small farmers, livestock owners, and local communities to combat land degradation and biodiversity loss. Strengthening governance arrangements, capacities, and knowledge in key thematic areas, as outlined under Component 3 is critical to mitigating this risk. Learning by doing through community involvement in the restorative activities across the island would foster a nature-based ethic, essential for long term stewardship. In addition, results emanating from the application of models of sustainable grazing at select farmer managed lands, along with upscaling plans for wider replication, is pivotal in supporting the transformation of land management in Petite Martinique.
Financial and Business Model	Low	Financial and business model risks may arise from delayed disbursement of funds, cost overruns, or over-reliance on a limited number of co-financiers, potentially slowing project implementation. Limited financial management capacity among implementing institutions or local partners may lead to inefficiencies or reporting delays. Establishing robust financial management and reporting systems, coupled with PISLM's experience in these matters would mitigate these concerns.

EXECUTION		
Capacity	Moderate	The limited capacity of institutions, especially in Petite Martinique to provide efficient delivery, oversight, and technical backstopping of project activities. To address this, the capacity-building components will be designed to facilitate replication, not only by government agencies but also by stakeholders trained as trainers, enhancing sustainability and local ownership. The Executing Agency with an establish and dedicated project management presence in Carriacou and/or Petite Martinique, and a local PSC to be chaired by a community member will boost oversight and coordination mechanisms. The project will be managed adaptively, allowing for reprogramming of activities within the project results framework and implementation schedule, and timely corrective actions, to address any delays.
Fiduciary	Low	Co-financing from different partners may flow slowly due to different institutional cultures and other obligations. The project has secured commitments from core partner institutions, including government agencies and regional partners. Since the identified co-financing is linked to ongoing programs and projects, and existing expertise, it is considered secure and is expected to be provided in alignment with project implementation. In addition, PISLM's experience in this area further strengthens confidence in the effective use and management of these resources.
Stakeholder	Low	Low stakeholder participation may arise from fatigue, competing obligations, or engagement processes that are not sufficiency inclusive. The project will promote applicable principles for stakeholder engagement as outlined by the Escazu Agreement, including equality, non-discrimination, and access to information. Gender parity would also be prioritized. Best practices for stakeholder engagement (e.g., suitable venue and time) will be applied to ensure meaningful participation, and capable of influencing project implementation decisions.
Other		
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	The project design triggers Safeguard Standard 2 related to Climate Change and Disaster Risks and SS 3: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency. At this concept stage based on the project site selection and activity description, additional risks are not discernable. The project should undertake assessments to know the nature and scale of the impacts. A moderate overall risk is assigned considering some of the potential constraints that may exist in a very small island environment like Petit Martinique.

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Describe how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The project is principally aligned with the Land Degradation Focal Area Strategy, **particularly Objectives 1 and 2.**[1][9] **Objective 1 which aims to avoid and reduce land degradation through SLM** is directly linked to the project activities under Component 1, which focuses on wider application and scaling of SLM interventions to improve productivity and the flow of ecosystem services that underpin food production, livelihoods, and biodiversity conservation. These interventions are central to building sustainable and resilient land and soil capital, and are integral to transforming and reorienting forested and agricultural systems to avoid GHG emissions and sequester carbon, considering climate trends and national obligations. **Objective 2: Reverse land degradation through landscape restoration.** This remains a core focus of the project intended to restore ecosystem services in highly degraded lands across the island through reforestation, revegetation, and implementation of soil and water conservation measures in vulnerable coastal lands. These actions provide critical pathways to conserve soil and forest biodiversity, mitigating land degradation, and avoiding future forest loss and degradation, including along the vulnerable coastal area.

The project aligns with the **GEF-8 Biodiversity Programming Strategy, particularly Objective 1, to improve conservation, sustainable use, and restoration of natural ecosystems**.[2][10] The project's investment in restoring degraded coastal and upland forest across the four landscape units aligns with the GEF-8 focus on integrated landscape management approaches that apply strategies to address the drivers of biodiversity loss, across interconnected landscapes. This integrated approach to management of biodiversity is more likely to achieve durable results in conservation, sustainable use, and restoration. Combining restoration with improved management of agriculture, residential, and forest lands will generate additional development gains, enhancing ecosystem health and the landscape's capacity to provide ecosystem services and functions. GEF investment under this project will strengthen the island's capacity for sustained action to avoid new and mitigate biodiversity loss and land degradation.

Co-benefits from the project also aligns with the **GEF-8 Climate Change Focal Area Strategy, Pillar I: Promote innovation, technology development and transfer.** The project contributes to **Objective 1.4: Promote Nature-based Solutions with high mitigation potential,** through increase forest cover and sustainable management of land resources that enhance carbon sequestration, climate adaptation, and livelihoods, including for marine dependent sectors.

The project contributes to attainment of key **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity (GBF)** targets,[3][11] including:

- **Target 2:** Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity. The project will facilitate attainment through restoration of degraded terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity, and connectivity.

- **Target 8:** Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity and increase resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.

- **Target 10:** Ensure that areas under agriculture and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as agroecological and other innovative approaches, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these productive systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.

- **Target 11:** Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk,

as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.

The Project supports Grenada's commitments under the UNCCD, UNFCCC, and UNCBD. Data generated under Component 1 will strengthen national reporting capacity across all three conventions. Further, planned investments will directly contribute to attainment of targets under the third Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), the NAP, National Drought Plan, and other international commitments.

Regionally, the project also aligns with the **Revised OECS Principles for Environmental Sustainability (SGD 2040)[4]**[12], the **Draft Caribbean Community Environmental and Natural Resources Policy Framework**,[5][13] and the **OECS Green Blue Economy Strategy and Action Plan[6]**[14].

At the country level, the project supports the priorities and strategic actions under the **National Sustainable Development Plan 2020-2035**,[7][15] including Goal 2 on climate smart agriculture, and Goal 3 on environmental sustainability, security, and resilience. Collectively, these interventions align with **Government's Vision 75 agenda**,[8][16] which positions environment and agriculture as pivotal pillars for Grenada's long term development trajectory.

The project also contributes to the **Integrated Coastal Zone Policy for Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique** articulated in 2015. It prioritizes strategic action on land degradation, particularly with respect to curbing ecosystem degradation arising from coastal erosion and sandmining.[9][17] Goal 2, Objective 2.3, promotion of sustainable livelihoods through ecosystem restoration, rehabilitation and recovery is central to the work planned under this project (Objective 2.3).

Relevant to this project is the **Revised Forestry Policy and Management Strategy for Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique**, which seeks to optimize the contribution of forests to sustainable development and national resilience.[10][18] The GEF investments under this project are fully aligned with Objective 1: conservation of species, ecosystem, and genetic material, Objective 2: management of forest resources for climate resilience, and Objective 3: optimization of forest contributions to social and economic development, including support for food security, forest based livelihoods and local green enterprise. The project's emphasis on participatory forest management, slope stabilization, sustainable land-use practices, and integration of agroforestry practices that support small holder production is critical to ecosystem conservation and advancement of resilient livelihoods.

The project is also aligned with the **Grenada National Agriculture Plan**.*[11]*[19] Focus Areas 2 and 3, which aim to reduce dependence on food imports by increasing the availability of local fresh and processed products and to strengthen the sector's resilience through improved land resource management are congruent with the project's objectives. Accordingly, the project's focus on public education and investment in drought mitigation to expand food production supports the Plan's objectives for climate resilient agriculture.

The recently approved Cabinet **National Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2025-2030** is directly linked to the project's strategic focus. Three of its 14 Programmes of Action (POAs) **align** directly **with** the SSM/SLM project. GEF investments will support increased water availability through strengthened drought risk reduction among farmers and for restoration **(POA 3); food security through enhanced soil conditions, drought mitigation, and land restoration (POA 4); and ecosystem**

resilience through participatory landscape-based restoration and conservation (POA 5), along with sustained public education (POA 10).

The **Grenada Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) National Report** sets out voluntary national targets to halt and reverse land degradation by 2030. While no specific intervention sites were identified for Petite Martinique, owing to lower levels of degradation at the time of target setting, the report outlines key national targets directly relevant to this project area, including the implementation of soil conservation measures on 120 hectares and achieving a 10% increase in forest carbon stocks by 2030. The project's activities in sustainable land management, forest restoration, and climate-resilient agriculture will directly contribute to achieving the LDN targets, supporting national and global efforts to restore ecosystems, enhance carbon sequestration, and boost the resilience of landscapes.

The **Grenada Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan 2014-2018** articulates 10 policy statements, two of which are of particular importance to the project: Gender, agriculture, and agri-business; and Gender, climate change, natural disasters, and natural resources management. To foster complementarity with the tenets of this policy, the project is designed to be gender responsive, addressing barriers to women's involvement in decision making, supporting the complementary roles of men and women in land management.

Implementation of this GEF financed project will be led by the (i) Ministry of Carriacou and Petite Martinique Affairs, (ii) the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, and Forestry, and the (iii) Ministry of Climate Resilience, The Environment and Renewable Energy. The Ministry of Health will provide technical backstopping to ensure that work at the propagation center complies with required safeguards, while entities responsible for labour and occupational health and safety, notably the Ministry of Labour will provide support.

The mandates of these agencies are underpinned by the **legal framework consisting of the following legislative instruments**; The *Physical Planning and Development Control Act (2026, the* premier legislation governing land development; the *Forest, Soil and Water Conservation Act, Cap 116;and the 2019 Integrated Coastal Zone Management Act.*

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[1] GEF. (2023). Combating land degradation. https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/2023-05/GEF_Land_Degradation_2023_05.pdf.

[2] GEF. (2022). Biodiversity. https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/2023-05/GEF_Biodiversity_2022_12.pdf

[3] Convention on Biological Diversity. n.d. Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework; 2030 Targets (with Guidance Notes). https://www.cbd.int/gbf/targets.

[4] https://theshift.oecs.org/files/OECS_SGD_2040_St_Georges_Declaration_August_2020.pdf

[5] https://caricom.org/documents/caribbean-community-environment-and-natural-policy-framework/

[6] https://oecs.int/en/our-work/knowledge/library/biodiversity/green-blue-economy-strategy-and-action-plan

[7] National Plan Secretariat. (2019). NSDP 2020-2035. https://thecpag.org/grenada-national-sustainable-development-plan-2020-2035-final-report-2019

[8] https://www.finance.gd/docs/2025/Final_Budget_Speech_2025_Official.pdf

[9] https://climateresilience.gov.gd/docs/integrated-coastal-zone-management-policy-for-grenada-carriacou-and-petite-martinique/

[10] https://climateresilience.gov.gd/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/Grenada-Forest-Policy-2018.pdf

[11] https://climateresilience.gov.gd/docs/grenada-national-agriculture-plan-2015/

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during PIF development as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes and plan to develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan before CEO endorsement has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

Were the following stakeholders consulted during project identification phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: Yes

Civil Society Organizations: Yes

Private Sector: Yes

Provide a brief summary and list of names and dates of consultations

Gender Equality and Women´s Empowerment:
Grenada is committed to protecting and maintaining the rights of all its citizens as enshrined and articulated in the constitution, which entitles women, men, boys, and girls to equal rights to exist in freedom, dignity, peace and non-discrimination. Since the Government of Grenada adopted a National Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan (GEPAP)[1]20 in 2014, many achievements regarding gender equity and equality have been attained. The country continues to make strides towards the social and economic achievement of women and full gender equity and equality. Gender mainstreaming into all areas of the project is paramount, guided by the GEPAP, cognizant that this issue is an important driver and incentive for achieving global environmental benefits. and is therefore considered a critical element for project success. The project will have direct linkages to the GEPAP's stated intent of promoting gender equality in the sector and its importance in facilitating agricultural diversification, food security, economic growth, poverty reduction, and sustainable development in the context of Petite Martinique. The key actions identified in the GEPAP will be in alignment with the areas that will be addressed under this project that includes building awareness to break perceptions that relegates agriculture to marginal groups, widening engagement and empowerment of male and female farmers in the agricultural sector, promoting gender equity in leadership and decision making for SLM, among others.

The project will play an important role in the empowerment of women in Petite Martinique in enhancing skills and knowledge levels in climate smart agriculture, which is important, as women play a major role in agricultural production. Gender related aspects of the project will be addressed through close collaboration with the Grenada National Organization of Women (GNOW) who will work with communities and organizations to ensure gender equity in participation of women in project activities, to ensure socioeconomic benefits. All training and demonstration events will ensure that at least 50% of participants are women. In addition, the project will actively seek to recruit women as project staff and technical consultants, and to include women in relevant ministries and agencies (e.g. Agricultural Extension Services) in project activities on capacity building. All knowledge management activities will be gender mainstreamed, including the integration of gender dimensions into publications, for instance, presenting sex-disaggregated data, using gender sensitive language in publications, and photos that show both women and men, avoiding stereotypical representation. The project will also aim to ensure the governance mechanism for the project itself is gender balanced. Finally, the project will ensure that women, men, and youth have access to, and benefit from the knowledge created by the project. Successfully tracking the gender metrics as part of the project monitoring and evaluation system is a key responsibility to be articulated in the terms of reference for the PMU (via the Project Manager),

During the PPG phase, a detailed gender analysis, to include considerations of land and resource access, decision making roles and gender-based vulnerabilities will be undertaken, to inform final project design.

Stakeholder Engagement:

During the development of the PIF, bilateral discussions, focus group meetings and key informant interviews were conducted with government and community representatives, crop and livestock farmers, NGOs (Petite Martinique Women in Action), the private sector, and development partners to provide input into and refine the PIF. Throughout these meetings the Ministry of Carriacou and Petite Martinique Affairs and the Ministry of Agriculture Lands, Forestry and Marine Resources along with other agencies confirmed their commitment to provide strategic technical, financial, material, and other support to advance the successful design and implementation of the SLM project.

Key areas of interest communicated during these engagements, included the urgency of addressing the scale of land degradation occurring on the island, the imperative of integrating ecosystem-based landscape approaches as central to the solution, the need to strengthen drought resilience, and the importance of capacity building across critical thematic areas. Building the necessary governance arrangements at the community level to sustain and drive sustainable soil and land management at the local level was deemed pivotal for long-term success.

Through this project, stakeholders, including government, private sector, and communities will play an instrumental roles in implementation as detailed below:

Stakeholder	Roles in Project Preparation and means of engagement during PPG
Ministry of Agriculture, Lands and Forestry	Oversee policy and strategy throughout the project, ensuring alignment with national priorities. Offer technical support for Components 1 and 2, focusing on integrated landscape restoration, a plant propagation facility, capacity building, and drought risk reduction via the Department of Forestry and Land Use Division.
Ministry of Carriacou and Petit Martinique Affairs & Local Government	Preparing and implementing the project to ensure it is sustainable, inclusive, and locally relevant, in line with its development priorities. Provide technical support for land restoration and oversee sustainable grazing, water infrastructure rehabilitation, capacity building, and public education through its Divisions (Agriculture, Public Relations Unit, and the Public Works Department)
Ministry of Climate Resilience and the Environment	Ensure the project effectively mainstreams environmental stewardship, climate resilience principles and practices into project design and implement, while complementing the Ministry's broader agenda for environmental sustainability.
Ministry of Health	Consultative inputs in the design and project development related to upholding environmental and public health safeguards through direct bilateral engagement and in group planning discussions.
Petite Martinique Women in Action	Consultative inputs to ensure interests, needs, and capacities of local women farmers are adequately reflected in project design. Support implementation, particularly in relation to community-based land restoration, plant propagation, and drought mitigation activities.
Small farmers in Petite Martinique	Provide local knowledge and practical inputs during project preparation and implementation, including through active participation in consultations and in the activities relating to land restoration and improved SSM/SLM practices, sustainable livestock grazing, drought risk reduction, capacity building and public education.
Carriacou Farmers Association	Exchanges with Petite Martinique based on current project experiences in consultative inputs in project design; solicit farmer's mobilization for participation in capacity building activities through direct bilateral engagement and in group planning discussions.
Key private sector: *Food distribution/retail:* Mathew Supermarket, Emma's Supermarket M&M Supermarket *Guest houses:* Millennium (in operation post Hurricane Beryl), and Melody's, Sunset View and Mother's Lodge (not yet operational post Beryl), *Yachting:* Tyrell Bay Marina, Carriacou Marine Limited *Tours/excursions:* Carriacou Tours, Kido Foundation	Consultative inputs in project design in context of interest in locally grown food supply augmentation stimulated by the project to meet demands for local population and visitors, and potential opportunities in nature-based or ecotourism associated with areas to be restored, including attracting new tour operators. will be through direct bilateral engagement and in broad group planning discussions. Private sector participation can reinforce progress toward LDN by linking restoration and improved ecosystem health with local enterprise development, resilient food systems, and nature-based economic opportunities.

Stakeholder	Roles in Project Preparation and means of engagement during PPG
Partnership Initiative on Sustainable Land Management (PISLM)	Project Executing Agency in close collaboration with the relevant Ministries of the Government of Grenada. Lead development of project document (PPG), ensure broad stakeholder consultation, and serve as the primary liaison with UNEP in finalization on the proposal. PISLM is currently executing an active GEF-UNEP land degradation project in Carriacou and also functions as the executing agency for the CSIDS SOILCARE Phase 1 Project.
PISLM Research Advisory and Capacity Building Facility on New Adaptation Technologies (PISLM RAC/NAT)	Technical support on the effective introduction of drought tolerant grass species and appropriate drought risk reduction technology to support the land restoration and drought migration planning activities.
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)	Technical inputs in project design related to capacity building for farmers and agricultural extension staff on the use of soil conservation and farming techniques through direct bilateral engagement and in group planning discussions.
University of the West Indies (UWI)	Technical guidance in during project preparation on the design and roll out of training and capacity building activities for farmers and agricultural extension staff, including the application of soil conservation and land management practices.
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Implementing Agency; work with PISLM in PPG phase to refine the proposal in line with GEF requirements and standards, provide technical and procedural guidance throughout project preparation. Provide oversight, quality assurance, and support to ensure compliance with GEF policies and procedures.

The table below presents a summary of the stakeholder engagements convened.

Table 1: Consultations held to inform PIF development

Date(s)	Consultation outcomes	Participant organizations
October 16, 2025	**Key Informant Interview on PIF development** **Lead convener:** Consultant; **Venue:** Virtual **Main discussion points:** • Drivers of land degradation • Recommendations on key actions to address problem, including for sustainable grazing • Validation of priority intervention areas • Solutions for building drought resilience • Innovation and project sustainability • Review draft PIF	**Land management specialist, Carriacou** • Bernard McIntosh, Project Manager, Carriacou Sustainable land management, PISLM
October 16, 2025	**Key Informant Interview on PIF development** **Lead convener:** Consultant; **Venue:** Virtual **Main discussion points:** • Solutions for addressing overgrazing • Contributions of the Department of Agriculture in project implementation • Government's agriculture policy	**Ministry of Carriacou and Petite Martinique Affairs** • Benson Patrice, Senior Agriculture Officer
October 16, 29 & November 12, 23, 24, 2025	**Key Informant Interviews on PIF development** **Lead convener:** Consultant; **Venue:** Virtual **Main discussion points:** • Land degradation drivers • Interventions needed to combat land deg • Local knowledge on landscape units identified for restorative work • Validation of interventions for Components 1 and 2 • Local knowledge on farming and other development sectors, the	**Community leader** • Dexter Miller, Executive Officer with responsibility for Petite Martinique, Ministry of Carriacou and Petite Martinique Affairs

Date(s)	Consultation outcomes	Participant organizations
	private sector, and native plant species Reviewed draft PIF	
October 29, 2025	**Stakeholder consultation on PIF development** **Lead convener:** Consultant; **Venue:** Virtual **Main discussion points:** • Farming in Petite Martinique, including water and related challenges • Solutions for drought resilient farming and land restoration • Drivers of land degradation • Mechanisms for innovation and community involvement • Strategies for establishment of the plant propagation facility and measures for enhancing plant survivability • Possible contributions of the NGO to project implementation	**Petite Martinique Women in Action** • Akeisha Clarke-Frank, President • Michelle Bethel, PRO • Annettee DeCoteau, Floor Member • Tessa Benjamin, Treasurer
October 30, 2025	**Key Informant interview on PIF development** **Lead convener:** Consultant; **Venue:** Virtual **Main discussion points:** • Overgrazing and possible solutions • Other land degradation drivers • Validation of solutions for rehabilitation of water catchments • Role of the Petite Martinique R.C. School in project implementation	**Community leader** • Ben Patrice, Principal, Petite Martinique RC School
November 3, 2025	**Farmers consultation on PIF development** **Lead convener:** Consultant; **Venue:** Virtual **Main discussion points:** • Farming and drought linkages • Input into Component 2 – building drought resilience and mechanisms to advance sustainable grazing	Crop and Livestock Farmers, Petite Martinique • Kiola St Bernard • Yolande Bethel • Dwight Logan • Luann Joseph
November 26 & 27	**Multi-stakeholder Meetings on PIF development** **Lead convener:** Consultant; **Venue:** Virtual **Main discussion points:** • Cofinancing opportunities for the SLM project, including estimated investments	**Government of Grenada** • Diane Stansiclaus, Senior Administrative Officer, Ministry of Carriacou and Petite Martinique Affairs • Davon Baker, Director of Technical Services, Ministry of Carriacou and Petite Martinique Affairs (through SAO) • Isaac Bhagwan, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry and Marine Resources • Dillion Palmer, Forestry Officer (Ag), Department of Forestry **University of the West Indies**

Date(s)	Consultation outcomes	Participant organizations
		• Dr. Gaius Eudoxie, Head of Soil Department **Petite Martinique Women in Action** • Akeisha Clarke-Frank, President

[1] https://climatefinance.gov.gd/embedded-pdf/grenadas-gender-equality-policy-action-plan/

(Please upload to the portal documents tab any stakeholder engagement plan or assessments that have been done during the PIF development phase.)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in the section B project description?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

We confirm that we have provided indicative information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program and any measures to address such risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex D).

Yes

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate			

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described in the Project Description (Section B)

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Indicative Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant($)	Agency Fee($)	Total GEF Financing ($)
UNEP	GET	Grenada	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	294,635.00	27,991.00	322,626.00
UNEP	GET	Grenada	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-2	Grant	294,634.00	27,990.00	322,624.00
Total GEF Resources ($)						**589,269.00**	**55,981.00**	**645,250.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount ($)

50000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

4750

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	PPG($)	Agency Fee($)	Total PPG Funding($)
UNEP	GET	Grenada	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	50,000.00	4,750.00	54,750.00
Total PPG Amount ($)						**50,000.00**	**4,750.00**	**54,750.00**

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total($)
UNEP	GET	Grenada	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	700,000.00
Total GEF Resources					**700,000.00**

Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
LD-1	GET	294,635.00	700000
LD-2	GET	294,634.00	700000
Total Project Cost		**589,269.00**	**1,400,000.00**

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Carriacou and Petit Martinique Affairs	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Forestry and Marine Resources	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Forestry and Marine Resources	Grant	Investment mobilized	50000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Climate Resilience, The Environment and Renewable Energy	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100000
Civil Society Organization	Petite Martinique Women in Action	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	20000
Others	PISLM Secretariat	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	180000
Others	University of the West Indies (UWI), Faculty of Food and Agriculture, Department of Soil Science, St Augustine Campus	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	50000
Total Co-financing				**1,400,000.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

This will be in the form of direct costs associated with restoration mainly through contributions of the Department of Forestry.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Kelly West	1/14/2026	Executive Coordinator / Senior Programme Management Officer GEF Coordination Office,		kelly.west@un.org

			Corporate Services Division, United Nations Environment Programme kelly.west@un.org		
Project Coordinator	Christopher Cox	1/14/2026	Programme Officer/Task Manager, GEF Biodiversity & Land Degradation Unit, Ecosystems Division United Nations Environment Programme christopher.cox@un.org		christopher.cox@un.org

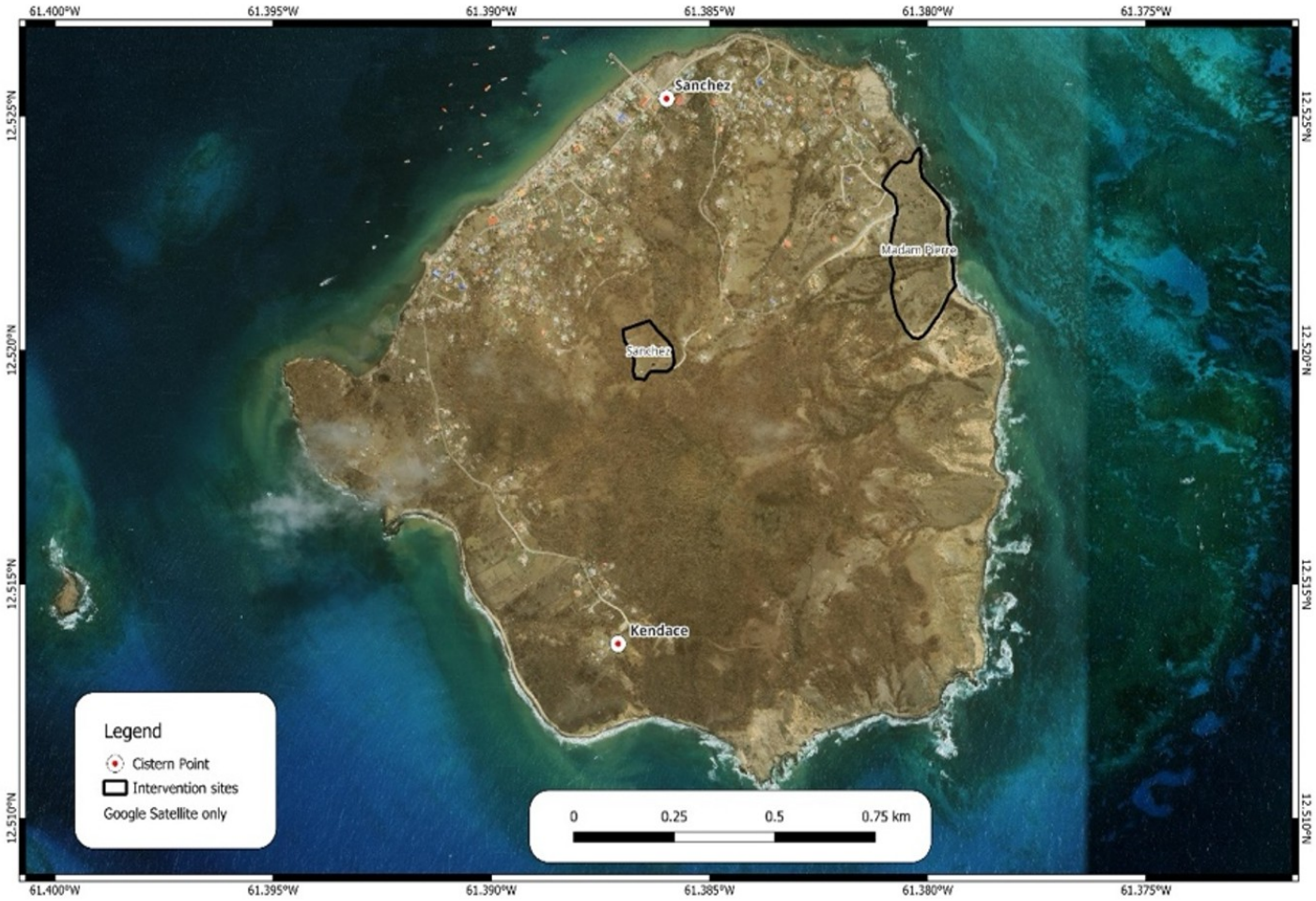
Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Nicole Clarke	Permanent Secretary (AG)	Ministry of Mobilisation, Implementation and Transformation Building #6, The Financial Complex, The Carenage St. George - 473 Grenada Tel: +473 435 8665 Email: ps@moit.gov.gd	12/5/2025

ANNEX C: PROJECT LOCATION

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

Targeted Intervention Area for landscape restoration and conservation, showing hotspots (Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Grenada)



Intervention area showing 4 landscape units

ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

(PIF level) Attach agency safeguard screen form including rating of risk types and overall risk rating.

Title
Updated SRIF

ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1	Principal Objective 2

ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing Models	○ Transform policy and regulatory environments ○ Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making ○ Demonstrate innovative approaches ○ Deploy innovative financial instruments		
Stakeholders	○ Private Sector	○ SMEs Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
	○ Beneficiaries ○ Local Communities ○ Civil Society	○ Community Based Organization ○ Non-Governmental Organization ○ Academia	
	○ Type of Engagement	○ Information Dissemination ○ Partnership ○ Consultation ○ Participation	
	○ Communications	○ Awareness Raising Education ○ Public Campaigns ○ Behavior Change	
Capacity, Knowledge and Research	○ Capacity Development ○ Knowledge Generation and Exchange	○ Theory of Change ○ Indicators to Measure Change	

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
	○ Targeted Research ○ Learning ○ Knowledge and Learning		
Gender Equality	○ Gender Mainstreaming	○ Beneficiaries ○ Women groups ○ Sex-disaggregated indicators ○ Gender-sensitive indicators	
	○ Gender results areas	○ Capacity development ○ Awareness raising ○ Knowledge generation	
Focal Area/Theme	○ Land Degradation	○ Sustainable Land Management	○ Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands ○ Ecosystem Approach ○ Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach ○ Community-Based NRM ○ Sustainable Livelihoods ○ Income Generating Activities ○ Sustainable Agriculture ○ Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
		○ Land Degradation Neutrality	○ Land Productivity ○ Land Cover and Land cover change ○ Carbon stocks above or below ground
		○	○