# GEF-6 REQUEST FOR PROJECT ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

**PART I:**

**PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project**
**TYPE OF TRUST FUND:GEF Trust Fund**

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## PROJECT INFORMATION

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Project Title: | Strengthening resilience of agricultural lands and forests in Dominica in the aftermath of Hurricane Maria | | |
| Country(ies): | Commonwealth of Dominica | GEF Project ID:[1] | 9978 |
| GEF Agency(ies): | UNEP | GEF Agency Project ID: | 01630 |
| Other Executing Partner(s): | PISLM Support Office | Submission Date: | Pending |
| GEF Focal Area(s): | Land Degradation | Project Duration (Months) | 36 |
| Integrated Approach Pilot | IAP-Cities ☐ IAP-Commodities ☐ IAP-Food Security ☐ | Corporate Program: SGP ☐ | |
| Name of parent program: | NA | Agency Fee ($) | 149,766 |

## A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES[2]

| Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs) | Trust Fund | (in $) GEF Project Financing | (in $) Co-financing |
|---|---|---|---|
| LD-1 Program 1 - Agro-ecological Intensification | GEFTF | 550,000 | 445,000 |
| LD-2 Program 3 - Landscape Management and Restoration | GEFTF | 601,000 | 1,220,000 |
| LD-3 Program 4 - Scaling-up sustainable land management through the Landscape Approach | GEFTF | 425,484 | 350,000 |
| **Total Project Cost** | | **1,576,484** | **2,015,00.00** |

## B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

**Project Objective:** To strengthen resilience in the landscape surrounding Morne Trois Pitons National Park through participatory forest rehabilitation / restoration, sustainable agricultural practices, and the development of livelihoods options

| Project Components | Financing Type[3] | Project Outcomes | Project Outputs | Trust Fund | (in $) GEF Project Financing | (in $) Co-financing |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Restoration and rehabilitation of denuded forest areas around Morne Trois Pitons National Park | TA | 1.1 Reforestation and other measures have restored ecosystem services and reduced likelihood of future land degradation | 1.1.1 - Survey of areas denuded by Hurricane Maria and selection of sites for restoration completed<br><br>1.1.2 - Capacity established to provide seedlings for reforestation through collection of wildings, strengthening of two existing nurseries, and importation of selected plant species<br><br>1.1.3 - Land degradation processes halted and land areas stabilized for reforestation over 500 ha<br><br>1.1.4 - Effective monitoring system for degraded forests in areas within and | GEFTF | 812,834 | 815,000 |

[1] Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submissions.
[2] When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF and CBIT guidelines.
[3] Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | adjacent to the Morne Trois Pitons National Park operationalized | | | |
| 2. Promotion of sustainable agriculture in areas around Morne Trois Pitons National Park | TA | 2.1: Adoption of sustainable agricultural practices has reduced land degradation, increased resilience to hurricanes, increased soil carbon sequestration, and enabled sustainable agricultural production on degraded lands | 2.1.1 - Technical and market-based mechanisms are in place to support sustainable agriculture<br><br>2.1.2 - Conversion of 250 ha of degraded agricultural lands over 60-100 farms that employ resilient and sustainable farming practices with engagement of 300-400 farmers | GEFTF | 328,750 | 840,000 |
| 3. Institutional strengthening, education and training to address land degradation | TA | 3.1: Institutional framework enhanced and public understanding and support for sustainable land management and climate resilience approaches strengthened | 3.1.1 - Policy and regulatory framework is in place to support sustainable approaches to forest and agricultural management<br><br>3.1.2 - Support is established for Sustainable Approaches to Forest and Agricultural Management<br><br>3.1.3 - National *public* awareness and education programme on Land degradation Processes and Vulnerability Implemented | GEFTF | 187,500 | 200,000 |
| | | | | M&E | GEFTF | 105,400 | 10,000 |
| | | | | Subtotal | | 1,434,484 | 1,865,000 |
| | | | | Project Management Cost (PMC)[4] | GEFTF | 142,000 | 150,000 |
| | | | | **Total Project Cost** | | **1,576,484** | **2,015,000** |

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: N/A

## C. CONFIRMED SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Please include evidence for co-financing for the project with this form.[5]

| Sources of Co-financing | Name of Co-financier | Type of Co-financing | Amount ($) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Recipient Government | Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries | Grant | 1,925,000 |
| Others | Partnership Initiative on Sustainable Land Management (PISLM) | In-kind | 90,000 |
| **Total Co-financing** | | | **2,015,000** |

## D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS [a)]

| | | Country/ | Focal Area | | (in $) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

[4] For GEF Project Financing up to $2 million, PMC could be up to10% of the subtotal; above $2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

[5] Co-financing letters are provided in Annex K

| GEF Agency | Trust Fund | Regional/ Global | | Programming of Funds | GEF Project Financing (a) | Agency Fee (b)[b)] | Total (c)=a+b |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNEP | GEFTF | Commonwealth of Dominica | Land Degradation | | 1,576,484 | 149,766 | 1,726,250 |
| **Total GEF Resources** | | | | | 1,576,484 | 149,766 | 1,726,250 |

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies.

**E. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GEF 6 CORE INDICATORS**

| Project Core Indicators | | Expected at CEO Endorsement |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Terrestrial protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares) | |
| 2 | **Marine protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares) | |
| 3 | Area of **forest and forest land restored (**Hectares) | 500 |
| 4 | Area of **landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems** (excluding protected areas) (Hectares) | 250 |
| 5 | Area of **marine habitat under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Hectares) | |
| | Total area under improved management (Hectares) | |
| 6 | **Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated** (metric tons of CO2e) | |
| 7 | **Number of shared water ecosystems** (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management | |
| 8 | Globally over-exploited **marine fisheries** moved to more sustainable levels (metric tons) | |
| 9 | **Reduction**, disposal/destruction, phase out, **elimination** and avoidance of **chemicals of global concern** and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced) | |
| 10 | Reduction, avoidance of emissions of **POPs to air** from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ) | |
| 11 | Number of **direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender** as co-benefit of GEF investment | 2,000 |

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided.

**F. PROJECT TAXONOMY**

Please see Annex S

## PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

**A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF[6]**

Changes to Project Objective, Components, Outcomes, Outputs and Co-financing: The wording of some elements of the project framework has been changed, primarily to reflect more accurate descriptions of the project approach. The table below provides an explanation of these changes:

[6] For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF, no need to respond, please enter "NA" after the respective question.

**Table 1: Changes to Project Objective, Components, Outcomes, Outputs and Co-financing**

| PIF Text | CEO ER Text | Explanation for changes |
|---|---|---|
| Output 1.1.2 - Capacity to provide seedlings for reforestation established | Output 1.1.2 – Capacity established to provide seedlings for reforestation through collection of wildings, strengthening of two existing nurseries, and importation of selected plant species | Wording was change to be more specific and detailed |
| Output 1.1.4 – Technical Staff and community Members Trained in Reforestation | NA | This output has been eliminated, as all training activities have been consolidated in Output 3.1.1 |
| Output 1.1.5 – Degraded Areas Reforested and Monitored | Output 1.1.4 – Effective monitoring system for degraded forests in areas within and adjacent to the Morne Trois Pitons National Park operationalized | Output has been renumbered because Output 1.1.4 in the PIF has been consolidated as part of Output 3.1.1. In addition, the output has been worded to be more specific and detailed |
| Outcome 2.1: Adoption of sustainable agricultural practices has reduced LD, increased soil carbon sequestration, and enabled sustainable agricultural production on degraded lands | Outcome 2.1: Adoption of sustainable agricultural practices has reduced land degradation, increased resilience to hurricanes, increased soil carbon sequestration, and enabled sustainable agricultural production on degraded lands | The phrase "increased resilience to hurricanes" has been added to emphasize the focus on agricultural practices that are climate change resilient, and particularly resilient to hurricane damage, which has devastated Dominica's agriculture sector over the past decade |
| Output 2.1.2 - Farmers trained in sustainable agriculture | NA | This output has been eliminated, as all training activities have been consolidated in Output 3.1.1 |
| Output 2.1.3 - Sustainable agriculture implemented | Output 2.1.2 - Conversion of degraded agricultural lands located into farms that employ resilient and sustainable farming practices | This output has been renumbered, as Output 2.1.2 in the PIF has been consolidated as part of Output 3.1.1. In addition, the output has been worded to be more specific and detailed |
| Outcome 3.1 - Strengthened institutional framework and public understanding and support for sustainable land management approaches | Outcome 3.1 - Institutional framework enhanced and public understanding and support for sustainable land management and climate resilience approaches strengthened | Outcome has been slightly reworded to better represent a project outcome and to reflect the importance of resilience to extreme weather events |
| Output 3.1.2-Support Sustainable Approaches to Forest and Agricultural Management and National public awareness and education programme on Land degradation Processes and Vulnerability Implemented | Output 3.1.2 - Support Sustainable Approaches to Forest and Agricultural Management<br>Output 3.1.3 - National *public* awareness and education programme on Land degradation Processes and Vulnerability Implemented | Separated training activities of project participants from public awareness programme. Training activities now numbered 3.1.2 and public awareness programme 3.1.3 |

**A.1. *Project Description*.** Elaborate on: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area[7] strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and co-financing; 5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

**1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed**

[7] For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project's consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which Aichi Target(s) the project will directly contribute to achieving.

**Overview**

Situated in the Eastern Caribbean, the Commonwealth of Dominica, is the largest and most northerly of the Windward Islands. It has a landmass of 751 $km^2$ measuring 47 km in length and 25 km in width. The island is of volcanic origin with rugged terrain and is the most mountainous of the eastern Caribbean islands. Dominica's topography is marked by a large number of deeply incised, narrow river valleys and steep ridges; very limited gentle sloping lands are available, and these are restricted to the narrow coastal strips along the central and north-eastern part of the island. About two percent (2%) of the total surface area has a slope of less than five percent (5%), 13 percent of the area is between five percent (5%) and thirty percent (30%) slope and the remainder is steeper than 30%. Slopes of 30° or more are found in at least 60% of the country. Dominica lies within the Atlantic hurricane belt and has been affected by tropical storms and hurricanes over the past several years, including, *inter alia*, Hurricane David - a Category 4 Hurricane in August 1979; Hurricane Fredrick and Allen in 1980 which exacerbated the effects of Hurricane David; Hurricane Hugo - a category 4 hurricane in 1980; the cumulated impacts of Hurricane Iris, Marilyn and Luis in 1995; Hurricane Lenny - another Category 4 hurricane in 1999 and more recently Hurricane Maria - a Category 5 Hurricane in 2017. Some of the effects of these events include hazards such as landslides, floods, pest outbreaks, and ultimately the loss of lives, livelihoods and infrastructure.

Dominica receives very high levels of rainfall, varying from about 1,800 mm per year on the western coast to over 7,500 mm in the mountainous interior. The high rainfall in the mountainous areas of the island results in frequent localized flooding, soil erosion and landslides which are recurrent annual problems. Forest cover is therefore important in helping to minimise these impacts. Forested areas range from dry scrub woodland on the west coast to lush, tropical rain forest in the interior and fall into five categories: Forest Reserves, National Parks, Unallocated State Lands, the Carib Territory and Privately-owned Land. A strategy which Dominica has used to facilitate the maintenance of its forest cover is the establishment of a network of Parks and Protected Areas.

An area of concern, however, is the declining stock of Dominica's forests. Though extreme caution must be taken when referencing the report on Dominica's forest resource base prepared by Roger de Milde (FAO consultant on Forest Management), as he himself has cautioned, it does point to a clear trend in the decline of Dominica's forests. According to Charles[8], since 1962, there has been a steady decline in forest area and volumes. In 1987, following an FAO sponsored forest inventory, it was estimated that there were 4.9 million $m^3$ of timber compared to 8 million $m^3$ in 1962. A further review of only marketable species revealed that this 4.9 million $m^3$ would drop to 1.7 million $m^3$. In 1962, it was estimated that there were 23,359 ha (57 720 acres) of total land area as productive forests. In 1987,[9] that figure had dropped to 16,000 ha (39,536 acres). In consideration of land ownership, marketability and accessibility factors, that figure (16,000 ha) was subsequently reduced to 8,089 ha (19,987 acres), representing a staggering 34.6 percent drop in productive forests over a 25-year period. Average volume was reduced from 306 $m^3$/ha to 159 $m^3$/ha.

Prior to the country being affected by Hurricane Maria the central mountainous zone was heavily forested and provided critical water catchment services as well as most of the protected landscapes in the country. With the passage of Hurricane Maria, a Category 5 hurricane accompanied by torrential rain and 160mph gusts in September 2017, it is estimated that between 80-90 % of the forest crowns have been destroyed and 15-25 % of trees have fallen. This has created the conditions for further land degradation if the situation is not addressed urgently. In addition, based on preliminary assessments[10], a significant amount of the country's land area has been affected by

[8] Charles Ronald, Dominica, Country Forestry Outlook Study for the Caribbean, Proceeding of Sub-Regional Workshop on Forestry Statistics

[9] The area of land within the 6 879.8 ha (17 000 acres) Morne Trois Pitons National Park was not included in the 1987 figure.

[10] Personal communication. Eric Hypolite. Forestry Division, April 2018.

landslides, some of which have occurred in the project's target area of between 1.3 and 1.8 metres in depth - hence the soil which provided the base for the vegetation, in those areas has been lost via erosion. This further exacerbates the conditions conducive for the increase of land degradation in the event of moderate levels of rainfall.

Given the mountainous terrain of the country and variations in soil quality, only a small percentage of Dominica's land area (20%) is suitable for agriculture (although an estimated 24.7% of the land is actually being farmed[11]). Areas suitable for agricultural production are therefore restricted primarily to the river valleys, the coastal areas of the northeast and a community in the centre of the island known as Belles. Landslides are a common hazard in Dominica. These often occur as a result of the topography, geology, soil, deforestation, the numerous river systems, and human activity and can lead to the abandonment of agricultural land. This was the case in the communities of Petite Savanne and parts of Good Hope, where even before the passage of Hurricane Maria, farmers were relocated to areas further inland and upslope. Use of private land is largely unregulated and multiple land uses (residential, commercial, agricultural or industrial) occur in close proximity - some areas are dominated by squatting and unregulated development. Increasingly, these activities are occurring on steep slopes as coastal areas are adversely affected by flooding or used for large infrastructure development projects such as roads and commercial development. The impacts resulting from the passage of Hurricane Maria have created a "new normal" situation in Dominica which creates the conditions for the exacerbation of land degradation if urgent and systematic action is not taken immediately.

**Socio-economic Context**

According to the 2011 census, Dominica had a population of 71,293 and a population growth rate of 0.216%.[12] The population increased to 73,543 persons in 2016.[13] In terms of population distribution, approximately 62% of the population lives along the narrow coastline. There is a long established pattern in Dominica of net out-migration to work and settle in wealthier islands, the UK and North America. Dominica's Gross National Income (GNI) per capita was valued at US$9,234 in 2014, and its Human Development Index value in 2015 was 0.726— which put the country in the high human development category—positioning it at 96 out of 188 countries and territories. The largest contributors to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as of 2012 were agriculture (12.3%), tourism (8.3%), education (13.0%) and construction. The country's real growth over the past ten years averaged less than 2% per year (as compared to approximately 3.5% in the wider Caribbean and non-Asian emerging markets), in part a reflection of the negative impact of several large hurricanes and tropical storms on the country's economic performance.

Agriculture remains a very important economic sector in the country - over the past decade, agriculture employed 40% of the labour force and accounted for 70% of total export earnings and 60% of foreign exchange (through exports of bananas, vegetable and root crops, coconut and citrus and other crops). The agriculture sector, which grew by 9.9% in 2016, is thus a key driver in generating foreign exchange, providing employment, contributing to food security and acting as a stimulant to other economic activities. Bananas dominated agricultural production in the past, but as a result of reduced banana trade preferences, banana production in Dominica has declined significantly in the last decade.[14] In response to this challenge, the government has diversified the agricultural sector by promoting the production of coffee, patchouli, aloe vera, cut flowers and exotic fruits such as mango, guava and papaya. Nevertheless, despite Dominica's wealth of water resources, fertile soils and a two-season climatic system, the country's large and persistent food import bill constrains economic growth and threatens food security. Dominica's forestry sector is dominated by agroforestry production, including crops such as coconut, mango and breadfruit. There is almost no commercial timber production in the country although small amounts of wood are harvested for local uses such as flooring, fencing and animal pens. Another use of forest resources is the harvesting of non-timber forest products such as bois bande (*Richeria grandis*) and other plants for basket making. Tourism has grown substantially in recent years (in the early 1990, tourism accounted for only 2% of GDP); in 2013, 75,096 stay-over tourists visited Dominica. Cruise tourism on the other hand has fluctuated widely and in 2010-2013, this market segment entered a decline.

Hurricanes and other extreme weather events have historically imposed significant costs on the Dominican economy leading to major declines in GDP growth and general productivity. The Commonwealth Vulnerability Index rates Dominica as having the sixth (out of 111 countries evaluated) most vulnerable economy (to external shocks and natural hazards) in the world and

[11] Dominica National Action Plan, 2014
[12] 2011 Preliminary Population and Housing Census
[13] https://countryeconomy.com/demography/population/dominica
[14] http://en.actualitix.com/country/dma/dominica-banana-production.php

the most vulnerable in the Caribbean. Average annual economic losses associated with extreme hydro-meteorological events are equivalent to roughly 7.4% of GDP.

Dominica's agricultural sector remains painfully vulnerable to natural disasters and climate variability. Every year, farmers lose a significant portion of their crops and livestock during the six-month hurricane season, and the World Bank reports that agriculture's share of GDP in Dominica has fallen consistently with each major natural disaster with the sector failing to recover previous levels of relative importance.[15] The past ten years have produced a repeated series of highly destructive storm impacts in Dominica. Hurricane Dean, in 2007, caused extensive damage to the island estimated at 58% of GDP, or US$162 million, with significant damage to buildings and infrastructure and in 2015, tropical storm Erika produced an extraordinary rainfall event and high intensity winds that resulted in damage and losses of US$ 483 million, equivalent to over 90% of Dominica's gross domestic product (GDP).[16] Most recently, the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment concluded that Hurricane Maria resulted in total damages of EC$2.51 billion (US$931 million) and losses of EC$1.03 billion (US$382 million), which amounts to 226 percent of 2016 gross domestic product (GDP). The identified recovery needs for reconstruction and resilience interventions, incorporating the principle of 'building back better' (BBB) where possible, amount to EC$3.69 billion (US$1.37 billion).[17]

The Post Disaster Needs Assessment[18] further concludes that Hurricane Maria will have direct negative impacts on employment, livelihoods, and consequently, poverty in Dominica. A total of EC$94.9 million in income and 3.1 million work days is estimated to be lost as a result of the disaster. Critical employment sectors such as agriculture and tourism will take up to 12 months to resume regular operations and therefore restoring livelihoods in these sectors will face significant time constraints. As a result, it is likely that there will be a 25 percent reduction in overall consumption which will result in an increase in the poverty head count from 28.8 percent to 42.8 percent while the number of indigent individuals will double from 2,253 to 4,731. Furthermore, almost 2,800 individuals considered vulnerable prior to Maria will fall below the poverty line.

According to the Government of Dominica,[19] damage and losses in the agriculture sector were extensive affecting all aspects of agricultural production including crops, infrastructure, equipment and croplands. Livestock damage includes 45 percent of cattle, 65 percent pigs and over 90 percent chickens with an estimated value of EC$ 8.68M (US$3.21M). Crop losses were similarly high, particularly with respect to root crops, vegetables, banana and plantain where destruction ranged from 80 to 100 percent. Tree crops such as mango, avocado, citrus, bayleaf and others were also destroyed. Total damage and losses to crops has been estimated at EC$ 350.6M (US$ 129.9M). In addition, much of the agricultural infrastructure and equipment were damaged or destroyed including buildings, animal husbandry facilities and agricultural roads. Sector recovery will depend heavily on the reconstruction of infrastructure in order to rehabilitate the sector and re-establish the farm to market transportation network. The estimated damage to agricultural infrastructure as a result of the storm is EC$ 95.6M (US$ 35.43M). The ability of small farmers to recover will depend heavily on their access to funding resources as they rehabilitate their properties and re-establish their crop cycles.

Damage and losses to timber stocks and wildlife habitat has been estimated to be EC$ 67.1M (US$ 24.84M), excluding activities related toward assessing and recovering the Imperial Parrot population and other infrastructure which support facilities such as trails, nurseries, public contact facilities and other structures - all of which were extensively damaged. Much of the infrastructure, which supports public use of protected areas and is also a major component of the tourism industry, was badly damaged. The damage and losses associated with this infrastructure have been estimated to be EC$ 13.17M (US$ 4.87M).

**Policy/Legal Context**

[15] http://www.ipsnews.net/2014/02/race-save-caribbeans-banana-industry/
[16] Government of Dominica, Rapid Damage and Impact Assessment Tropical Storm Erika –August 27, 2015. A Report by the Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica, September 25, 2015
[17] Government of Dominica, Executive Summary, A Report by the Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica, September 18, 2017.
[18] Ibid
[19] Ibid

In response to the continued concerns about the impact of hydro-meteorological events on land and natural resources in Dominica, the Government has developed a Country Profile for Disaster Risk Reduction (2014) with support from the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO) and within the framework of the regional United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR). This document highlights the need to implement activities that will reduce environmental vulnerability through a combination of impact mitigation and effective implementation of the Physical Planning Act and the National Management Strategy and Action Plan of Dominica. Dominica's *Draft* Policy Framework for Integrated (Adaptation) Planning and Management addresses problems associated with climate change and rising sea levels considering, inter alia, beach and shoreline stability, destruction of wetlands/coastal ecosystems, reduced fish catch resulting from sedimentation of fishing banks and destruction of fish habitats, and impacts on tourism (waterfalls, lakes and rivers). The draft policy outlines the critical risk management measures required to be taken by Government and the public to minimize the negative potential impacts of Global Climate Change on major vulnerable sectors including, *inter alia*, agriculture, human settlements and infrastructure, tourism and finance.

As a response to the impact on the banana industry which resulted from the removal of preferential arrangements, the Government of Dominica, with the assistance of the United Nations Environment programme (UNEP), conceptualised the concept of "Organic Dominica"[20] as an overarching framework for the management of the country's natural resources. "Organic Dominica" encompasses accelerated and sustainable use of natural resources including, but not limited to, socio-cultural and indigenous community knowledge-based assets, forest products, non-timber forest products, food and agriculture, water and renewable energy to transform the social and economic development of the country.[21] Though the concept of "Organic Dominica" has not been implemented fully, it remains relevant to the current situation. In addition to this overarching framework, a number of sector specific policies and plans which address the need for more sustainable and climate resilient land and resource management and production activities in Dominica have been formulated.

[20] At a National Consultation convened by Environment, Natural Resources, Physical Planning and Fisheries in collaboration with the UNEP SIDS Unit on Transforming Dominica into an Environmentally Sound Organic Island: Creating an Enabling Environment for Sustainable Development and Economic Growth - Taking it to the Next Level-Organic Dominica on February 2010, the meeting agreed that the intention is that the ***ORGANIC DOMINICA*** program will facilitate the transformation of Dominica into an Environmentally Sound "Organic Island" using ecosystem management principles as a guide. More specifically, it will provide the basis for:

- Establishing a sound and sustainable basis for low-carbon economic development;
- Sustainable utilisation of the environmental and natural resource base (i.e. forests, biodiversity, land, water, etc.) of the country as a basis sustainable development;
- Supporting the conditions for increasing investment and private sector initiative and enhancing supply capacity, competitiveness and economic growth in Dominica;
- Establish Dominica as a world leader in the production and processing of organic agricultural products, thereby creating new employment opportunities in the sector, including for the country's trained and qualified specialists;
- Establish Dominica as a leader for high-end natural resource and health tourism destination thereby increasing revenues and employment opportunities from the tourism sector;
- Facilitate the development and implementation of eco-innovation initiatives, particularly in renewable energy and forestry/bio-diversity.
- Implement key elements of *Dominica's Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan* and Dominica's *National Implementation Plan on Persistent Organic Pollutants*;
- Establish an agricultural export market based on products that are free from genetically modified organisms (GMOs) thereby giving support to Dominica's commitments under the *Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;*
- Improve rural development through the establishment of improved natural resources management, in particular, sustainable land management practices that support organic production, including the establishment of a composting program that will reduce the introduction of harmful substances into rivers and soils;
- Establishment of a governance structure (i.e legal and institutional framework) to support an "Environmentally Sound Organic Dominica," including mechanisms to ensure adherence to relevant international environmental and health standards.

[21] Chesney Patrick, Al-Mario Casimir, Derrick Oderson, Joan Petersen-Polo, McCarthy Marie, Olive St. Ville. Transforming Dominica into an Organic Island, Consultancy Report. The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica, Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment and the SIDS Unit, UNEP/ROLAC, February 2006.

These include, inter alia, the Agriculture Disaster Risk Management Plan 2014-2019 (which has been endorsed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, but is still awaiting Cabinet approval), which summarizes existing hazards and vulnerabilities; identifies development, disaster risk management (DRM) sectoral policies and strategic plans pertinent to the ADRM planning process; and presents the strategic framework for the country's ADRM plan. The National Agriculture Policy Framework 2014 – 2025 guides agriculture development in Dominica under the Ministry of Agriculture. The directives of this policy are intended for all involved in agriculture in Dominica. However, the dissemination and enforcement of this policy are weak. The National Forest Policy is designed to guide the sustainable management of the forest resources of Dominica while maintaining or improving the present area of forest cover. Dominica's Low Carbon Climate Resilient Development Strategy 2012-2020 is aimed at facilitating the country's transformation to a green economy while also ensuring the survival of its productive and export sectors. The principal pillars of the strategy include promotion of food security through climate resilient agriculture and fisheries development and enhancement of ecosystem resilience among others.

Dominica's medium-term Growth and Social Protection Strategy (GSPS) 2014-2018 represents the country's overall strategic framework for sustainable development and economic transformation over a five-year period. The priorities outlined in this document are supposed to be guided by sound economic and environmental considerations as the main route to poverty reduction. The GSPS is the Government's overarching framework for macro-economic policies, sector strategies and plans, the structural reform agenda, the annual Public Sector Investment Programmes (PSIP), the annual budgets and social protection and poverty reduction strategies. The PSIP currently includes several programmes focused on making the agriculture sector stronger and more sustainable including the Soil Fertility Mapping project, the Support to Farmers (Horticultural Production) project and the Expansion of Vegetable Production project.

**Institutional Context**

The existing institutional and legal framework for environmental and natural resources in Dominica is weak. As highlighted in a recent report[22], the core environmental policy entity in the Ministry—the Environmental Coordinating Unit—has no legal mandate in the laws of Dominica to enforce environmental compliance. Some measure of overlapping of responsibility still exists between the various Ministries with respect to core environmental and natural resources functions. In addition, mechanisms need to be put in place to facilitate more effective participation of major groups, in particular civil society and the private sector in the work of the Ministry which has responsibility for the environment and natural resources management. In addition, there is the need for a comprehensive review of the existing environmental and natural resources legislation taking into consideration Dominica's obligations under the various MEAs to which the country is party such as the *Revised Treaty of Basseterre Establishing the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States* as well as its obligations under the *Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas Establishing the Caribbean Community including the CARICOM Single Market and Economy.*

In response, the Government of Dominica, with the view of providing a more rational legal and institutional framework for the management of the country's environmental and natural resources, commissioned the drafting of a new Environment Bill—the *Climate Change, Environment and Natural Resource Management Act*. This draft legislation has yet to be enacted by the Parliament of Dominica but it has been identified as a priority by the Minister for the newly created Ministry of the Environment, Climate Resilience, Disaster Management and Urban Renewal. The Draft Bill establishes the enabling framework to facilitate the transition to low-carbon climate-resilient development and to foster the transformation to sustainable development. By establishing the legal and institutional framework to ensure that the use of coastal, aquatic, terrestrial and other natural resources are sustainable, the legislation makes provision for the maintenance of productive systems that assure ecosystem productivity and ecological functions while contributing directly to the health and environmental, economic and social well-being of the people of Dominica. It also makes provision for the incorporation of the principles and concepts contained in international and regional environmental treaties and agreements to which Dominica is a signatory, including the *United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification* (UNCCD), into domestic law thereby giving the average citizen the right to challenge the Government if it reneges on its obligations and commitments contained in those international instruments in the domestic court. This is an important step forward if and when the Climate Change, Enactment and Natural Resources Act is enacted by the Parliament of Dominica.

**Project Sites**

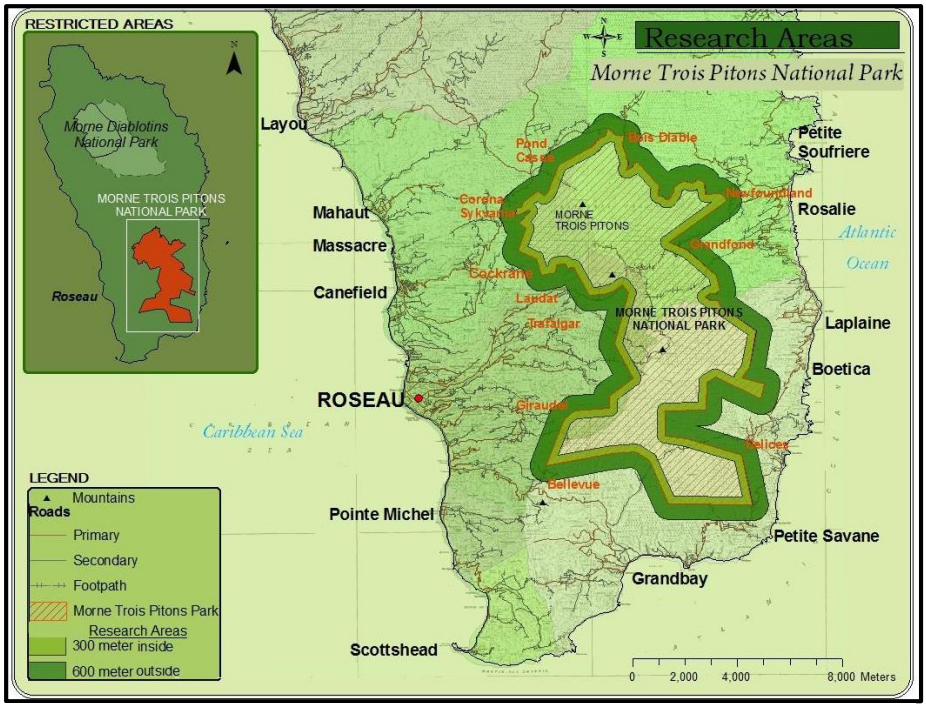
[22] See CaribInvest (West Indies) Ltd, Diagnostic and Analytical Review of Environmental Governance Systems in Dominica, the Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM), January 2011.

Project field activities will be focused on a number of communities in the landscape bordering Morne Trois Pitons National Park (MTPNP), a UNESCO Heritage Site[23], which is located approximately 13 km east of the capital city of Roseau in the central portion of the southern volcanic complex of Dominica (See Map 1). These communities fall within the Buffer Zone of the Heritage Site (which is not currently defined in law) and their activities are in the main, unregulated, but must be undertaken in a sustainable manner in order to minimize any negative impact on the Heritage Site. The MTPNP encompasses four of Dominica's seven highest peaks and these mountain peaks and their connecting ridges form the backbone of the Park and constitute the source of the freshwater supplies for the entire southern half of the country.

In the Pont Casse area and the entire north and north east of the Morne Trois Pitons National Park boundary, a type of allophanoid clay soil is found. These are soils at middle and late weathering stages where 50 per cent or more of the readily weatherable primary minerals are weathered to a clay material. These are allophanoid podzolic soils and are found mainly in constantly moist or wet climates. They possess a surface horizon high in organic matter, a slightly bleached subsurface horizon and a humus pan. These rudimentary podzolics are found mainly in youthful volcanic areas.

The altitude of areas within the project ranges from 152 -1424 m. Most of the small radial streams flowing down from the mountains respond very quickly to rainfall events and may dry up completely within 36 hours of a heavy rainfall. The larger streams, while mostly perennial, are also subject to large variations in flow and sudden flash floods. The Project Area does not present any particular threat for floods. The area however faces moderate to high erosion risks. Rainfall is also high ranging between 100 inches to 300 inches (Pont Casse) annually. Such high rainfall, coupled with dominant soil type found in the area, increases erosion risks.

The communities in which the project will focus - namely: Corona, Sylvania, Pont Casse, Penrice, Belles, and William - have an estimated total population of around 2,000 persons. All of these communities border the National Park in landscapes that are also composed primarily of steep slopes and covered with a mix of natural forest and cultivated areas. Agriculture is one of the major economic activities in these communities and in areas such as Pont Casse agro-tourism.



Map 1: The Study Area

Women play a significant role as income earners and are primarily engaged in the production of crops which require less manpower such as vegetable production whilst men are predominantly involved in root crop production which require heavier laborious activities.

Major agricultural crops cultivated within the buffer zone communities include: bananas, citrus and ground provisions. There are farm families within the project site which pursue primary agricultural production as their main source of livelihood. Some of the farms have made attempts to incorporate other related activities within their agricultural production system such as tourism and small-scale value-added activities. Whilst these attempts at diversification from primary production have been laudable, they have, however, not been sustainable because of their current vulnerabilities to disruptive events such as the passage of tropical waves, storms and hurricanes. The design, layout and

[23] A World Heritage Site is a landmark or area that is selected by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as having cultural, historical, scientific or other form of significance, and is legally protected by international treaties. The sites are judged important to the collective interests of humanity

methods of agricultural production on these farms and the construction of the value-added infrastructure for agro-tourism have been observed to require improvements that will incorporate increased levels of resilience. Shifting agriculture has also been observed in parts of the Project area. This activity involves the felling and clearing of trees and other vegetation to plant short term crops. This has led to varying levels of erosion, silting of waterways and destruction of wildlife habitat.

The project will implement all of its sustainable agricultural activities on private lands within these communities (there are no persons residing within the MTPNP). In addition, the project will implement forest restoration activities on both Crown Lands and private lands in these communities, as well as within the MTPNP itself (in part because forest degradation within the MTPNP can have significant negative impacts on the soil and water quality of downstream areas). The UNDP-GEF project "*Supporting Sustainable Ecosystem by strengthening the Effectiveness of Dominica's Protected Area System*" is currently developing plans for a buffer zone around the MTPNP that will include some parts of some of the aforementioned communities (the buffer zone will mostly extend no more than 200-300 meters from the park boundaries); this project will ensure that any project interventions will comply with the goals and requirements of the buffer zone.

The project is focused on the selected communities and the nearby MTPNP for a number of reasons. Because this area is located in the high elevations of Dominica, winds from Hurricane Maria were stronger here than on the rest of the island and both natural forests and agricultural areas were almost entirely stripped of vegetation during the storm. As a result, local residents have lost the natural resources on which their livelihoods depend, and the threat of future (especially short-term) erosion, land slippage, flooding, etc. is greater here than in other parts of the country. Given that Dominica has been striving for many years to reduce internal migration from highland areas to the coast (which is even more urgent now given the potential climate change impacts in coastal areas), it is vitally important to restore ecological services and livelihood opportunities in this area. In addition, this area constitutes the headwaters of all of the rivers and streams feeding the southern half of Dominica (including the capital of Roseau). Furthermore, the MTPNP is a World Heritage Site and the oldest PA in the country and restoring the park and its surroundings is a key element in revitalizing Dominica's tourism industry.

This project, though limited in size in terms of the GEF resources being invested, is playing a very critical role in re-focusing attention on key issues of relevance to Dominica's sustainable development of its environmental and natural resource base. These include, *inter alia*, "Organic Agriculture" as a natural resource development framework and the need for the enactment of comprehensive environmental and natural resources legislation in Dominica.

**Threats**

*Poor agricultural practices:* Water flowing out of the project area is critical for downstream coastal communities where the majority of Dominica's residents live. For this reason, one of the most pressing land degradation threats in this area is the widespread practice of heavy agrochemicals usage, in particular conventional pesticides and synthetic fertilizers that degrade aquatic and coastal marine ecosystems (including fisheries production in coastal reef areas) and threaten human health. Equally important is the impact of soil erosion / sediment flows into the rivers and streams that traverse the project area. The naturally high rates of erosion in this area (due to its steep topography coupled with heavy rainfall) have been exacerbated in recent decades by increased agricultural production in steeply sloping areas and poor soil conservation practices. More than half of the Dominican landscape is characterized by Allophanoid Latosolic soils that are extremely prone to landslides. Soils found in the central parts of the island and on the east coast, including the Pont Cassé area immediately to the north of the MTPNP, are the most susceptible soils in Dominica to landslides and when combined with the high rainfall (up to 300 inches annually) in this area, present a significant threat in terms of soil erosion and land slippage. Unfortunately, most farmers are not familiar with or able to afford investments in soil and water conservation measures. Intensive cultivation is carried out on marginal lands (areas of steep slopes and/or poor soils) and is characterized by poor agricultural and land management practices resulting in substantial losses of topsoil, land slippage, soil exhaustion, pest outbreaks, uncontrolled weed growth and soil moisture deficits in agricultural areas as well as declining water quality, sedimentation of many rivers and coastal and marine habitats. With the removal of almost all vegetative cover on agricultural lands during Hurricane Maria, the problem of soil erosion from agricultural lands, and the need for effective soil conservation practices, has become even more urgent.

*Deforestation and forest degradation:* The clearance of natural forest areas, particularly on steep slopes, makes such areas highly vulnerable to land degradation from both normal weather processes and extreme weather events. Over the past several decades, the expansion of housing, roads and agriculture in the project area has reduced forest cover and increased soil erosion, land slippage and the frequency and severity of floods. Overall, forest cover on the island, which ranges from dry scrub

woodland on the west coast to lush, tropical rain forest in the interior, declined from 65% to 61% between 1999 – 2000 mainly due to the expansion of agriculture and housing. In some cases, this expansion is due to illegal encroachment on Crown Lands, including areas around the MTPNP such as Brandy and Petite Savanne. At the same time, large storm events (notably Hurricane David in 1978, as well as several hurricanes and tropical storms in the past 10 years) have also significantly damaged natural forests within the MTPNP and surrounding communities. Hurricane Maria in September 2017 has had an even greater impact - it has been estimated that 90% of Dominica's forest cover was severely degraded or destroyed in the storm[24]. As a result, Dominica faces an extremely urgent need to restore forest cover quickly and extensively. At the same time, unsustainable practices such as removal of trees on steep slopes and in riparian zones; inappropriate land clearing techniques (using fires or agrochemicals) that cause considerable land degradation (repeated burning predisposes the land to soil erosion and landslides); harvesting of wood resources for construction, charcoal, firewood and fencing for domestic animals; and unsustainable harvesting of certain species must be reduced so as to reduce the country's vulnerability to future large storm events. For example, migrants from Haiti have joined the farming community in Dominica and frequently practice shifting agriculture as well as the practice of "yam culture" which involves the cutting of young trees to provide sticks on which the yam vine grows, which has become a serious source of deforestation as young trees are not allowed to grow and once the large ones are removed the land is left exposed to the erosive power of rain and wind. Underlying these direct drivers of deforestation is poverty and the need to exploit natural resources, ignorance about forest ecosystem processes and the results of deforestation, and lack of enforcement and management measures.

*Extreme Weather Events:* Dominica has long been vulnerable to extreme weather events including heavy rainfalls, drought, tropical storms, and most notably, hurricanes. High rainfall levels and frequent storms contribute to soil erosion, land slippage and flooding problems in the country, and drought can cause locally specific problems in terms of agricultural production and water supply, as well as increased potential for forest fires that further predispose these areas to land degradation. However, the overwhelming challenge for Dominica is in minimizing the negative impacts of major storms such as Hurricane Maria which devastated the country in September 2017. In addition to the significant impacts of hurricanes on homes, commercial buildings, ports, roads and other human infrastructure, the intensity of these storms produces substantial degradation of natural ecosystems and ecosystem services. Although storm impacts vary depending on the strength and direction of winds and the amount and intensity of rainfall produced, hurricanes such as Maria can strip the natural vegetation of almost all green leafy matter, produce large-scale landslides and other forms of erosion and create highly damaging floods.

In addition, the GoD in its First National Communication to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification[25] (UNCCD) identified a number of indicators of land degradation in Dominica. These indicators include, *inter alia*, *the following:*

- Rapid expansion of the non-indigenous Citronella (lemon grass) - due to the degradation of natural vegetation,
- Incidences of drought that have affected crop production, particularly the 1994 drought that severely decreased banana crop production;
- Mining and quarrying industry - primarily along the west coast;
- Number of landslides along poorly aligned roads (e.g. - Layou landslide);
- Encroachment and development on unstable and unsuitable shorelines as displayed by the destruction caused by Hurricane Lenny in 1995;
- Clearing of steep slopes without proper soil conservation measures;
- Conversion of agricultural land to housing developments (e.g. Roseau Valley, Canefield Belfast, Wallhouse, Castle Comfort, Morne Daniel, Grand Savanne, etc);
- Decline in the flows of Dominica's rivers - notable examples are the Castle Comfort, Roseau, Layou and Geneva Rivers;
- "Slash and burn" practice to clear land for banana farming (e.g. Carib Territory);
- Reduction in crop yields, increased need for fertilizers and excessive use of herbicides and other pesticides;
- Coral reef degradation;
- River siltation and
- Difficulty in establishing crop stock

[24] Personal Communication, Department of Forestry, December 2017.

[25] The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica, The Commonwealth of Dominica's First National Report on the Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Environmental Coordinating Unit, Ministry of Agriculture, Planning and Environment, Roseau April 2000

Long-term Solution and Barriers

The **long-term solution** envisioned under this project is to strengthen sustainable agricultural and forestry management practices and capacities so that agricultural lands and forests in upland areas of Dominica are able to recover more quickly from the impacts of Hurricane Maria and have increased resilience to future climate change related events, in particular extreme storm events. However, a number of barriers exist that constrain Dominica's ability to implement this solution, as described below:

| |
|---|
| 1. Insufficient experience, materials and technical capacities to undertake restoration and rehabilitation of denuded forest areas: Many rural residents, as well as policy makers, have insufficient understanding of the negative ecological impacts of unsustainable forest management practices such as forest cutting on steep slopes and in riparian zones, and as a result continuing tree removal in these areas has greatly compounded soil erosion and sedimentation resulting from both normal rainfall patterns and from extreme weather events. This problem has been most pronounced after hurricane Maria, as evidenced by the significant soil erosion, land slippage and debris flow that have taken place. This has heightened the awareness of the general public to sustainable land management issues. Notwithstanding, the linkages between activities in highland areas and major negative impacts in downstream coastal areas are still not fully understood and/or appreciated. This project therefore aims at demonstrating the utility of SLM practices and technologies aimed at mitigating land degradation in forests through the implementation of native forest restoration, stabilization of soil and water systems, and sustainable forest management, as well as promoting and encouraging sustainable land management practices and approaches. The project also seeks to address the urgent need for reforestation efforts in the project area by addressing the plant availability constraint through the rehabilitation of plant nurseries. |
| 2. Lack of experience and capacities to implement sustainable agricultural practices: A major barrier preventing the adoption of sustainable agriculture is the lack of adequate technical resources to support activities in these areas. Even though agriculture accounted for 70% of total export earnings and 60% of foreign exchange of Dominica in the past decade[26], the country has invested relatively little in human technical capacities for agriculture or citizen engagement in sustainable agricultural practices. To address the implementation of SLM practices and technologies in agriculture, this project will equip farmers with the necessary know-how in sustainable land management and sustainable agricultural approaches as well as to incentivize them to adopt such practices. This will help farmers restart agricultural production in a sustainable manner in the project area as well as increase accessibility to sustainable agriculture technologies and resources, and will strengthen agencies with responsibility for land management with knowledge and know how, equipment, seedlings etc. This will allow the barrier of a lack of awareness among farmers to be overcome and put them in a better position to undertake actions that will minimize land degradation processes and impacts. |
| 3. Institutional and policy/legal frameworks and public awareness and support are not in place to enable adoption of sustainable land management practices: Dominica's legal and institutional framework for environment and natural resources management are weak and fragmented. There is no overarching comprehensive legal framework for the management of the countries natural resources, including land and land resources. Consequently, policy makers, resource managers, and the general public in Dominica have an incomplete understanding and appreciation of ecological processes and their links to socio-economic well-being (including food security) and the destructive potential of climate change related weather events. Farmers and other local residents do not fully understand or recognize land degradation processes and impacts stemming from agricultural and forestry practices in highland areas, while policy makers remain unaware of the vital linkages between land degradation, increasing climate change impacts, and food security, and of the potential benefits of Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) related to the protection of upland water catchment areas. More generally, environmental management is largely seen as the domain of government, and as a result, a culture of conservation is not present that supports sustainable land management practices. A strong policy and regulatory framework to support SLM measures and to address the most pressing land degradation processes in the country is necessary, as is the need for the Government of Dominica to enact comprehensive environment and natural resource management legislation which the Government is committed to doing in the near future. |

## 2) The baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects

Government Baseline

[26] Dominica's Medium Term GSPS 2014-2018

The baseline scenario with regard to land degradation in Dominica shows a concerted effort by the government to address land management issues. The preparation of a National Physical Development Plan and National Land Use Policy during the past few years has provided the basic elements necessary to assess national conditions and to implement sustainable land management approaches. Other important baseline activities have included the preparation of the NAP Alignment under UNCCD as part of the Government's commitment for sustainable land management, and the preparation of Dominica's Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Process (LDN-TSP) under the UNCCD, as part of the Government's commitment for sustainable land management (this activity started in 2016 and is coming to an end in 2018).

The Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries is implementing several relevant projects. One is a Soil Fertility Mapping project (US$ 1.6 million) funded by the Government of Morocco, which is designed to establish a national-level soil fertility database (with 7,000 sampling sites island-wide) that will measure soil fertility. The results of this project will facilitate proper land use and assist farmers in crop production. A second project is the Support to Farmers (Horticultural Production) project (US$ 2.2 million), whose objective is to provide infrastructure and technical support for farmers to produce crops, including various root crops, passion fruit, cassava and arrowroot. The Ministry is also implementing the Expansion of Vegetable Production project (US$ 2.3 million) based on Dominica's national food security policy. This project will work to assist the agricultural sector to increase consumption of vegetables in Dominica (in partnership with outreach programs run by the Ministries of Health and Education). In the forestry sector, Dominica's Department of Forestry, Wildlife and National Parks oversees forest resources within the country. Within this agency, a National Parks Service (NPS) has been established, including staff based at Pont Casse, whose primary activities are to maintain visitor facilities / trail and collect visitor fees in the MTPNP. These and other Forestry staff undertake forest conservation as well as some forest restoration activities. Finally, it is important to note that with the massive impacts on infrastructure, lands and ecosystem services that resulted from Hurricane Maria in September 2017, the funding for the agriculture and forestry sectors is likely to increase substantially, although no estimates can be made at this time.

To address the legal and institutional challenges faced by Dominica in environmental and natural resources management, a Draft Climate Change, Environment and Natural Resources Management Act has been drafted. The Bill has not yet been enacted by the Parliament of Dominica but its enactment has been identified as a priority by the current Minister. If enacted, this Act will resolve many of the deficiencies in the legal and institutional framework for environmental and natural resources management in Dominica as well as provide a positive enabling framework for project implementation.

Donor-Funded Baseline

The Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project (DVRP), a World Bank funded initiative, focuses on reducing vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change impacts in Dominica through investment in resilient infrastructure and improved hazard data collection and monitoring systems. The project started in 2014 and will invest approximately US$ 30 million in Dominica over the period that overlaps with this proposed project. Component 1, "Prevention and Adaptation Investments", aims to reduce physical vulnerability and to pilot adaptive measures to build resilience to current and future hydro-meteorological shocks while Component 2, "Capacity Building and Data Development, Hazard Risk Management and Evaluation", includes support for capacity building for analysis and assessment of risks from natural hazards and climate change including the integration of this analysis in the development decision making process. The proposed GEF project will benefit from the outputs of the DVRP, for example, by using the surveys and maps on soils and hydrology (work on these will begin in early 2018) to help implement SLM activities on the ground.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is currently implementing a rapid response mechanism through which it has provided US$300,000 for agriculture and forestry (and $100,000 for fisheries), primarily for the purchase of vegetable seeds, seedlings for farmers, basic tools, etc. FAO is also supporting several other programs in the country including: a post-hurricane recovery plan with forestry, agriculture and fisheries; a resilience to climate change program for agriculture; a cassava production project and strengthening of agricultural services focused on quality assurance for nurseries for tree crops and vegetables (there are about 60 commercial nurseries in the country).

Dominica will benefit from the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) Special Development Fund for the eighth cycle of the Basic Needs Trust Fund (BNTF 8) which will cover the duration of this project. This grant of US$ 10 million will support 10 Caribbean countries in enabling meaningful community/citizen participation and empowerment and developmental change in communities where needs are greatest. It underlines the importance of creating opportunities for income generation and job

creation. The Caribbean Development Bank is also making an Emergency Relief Grant of US$ 200,000 available to Dominica which will assist with costs associated with damage assessments and the provision and transportation of emergency relief supplies, water and sanitation resources, roofing materials for emergency shelters and community buildings and temporary shelter for persons displaced by tropical Storm Erika. Dominica is also eligible to receive an Immediate Response Loan of up to US$ 750,000. The Loan, available on highly concessionary terms, is designed to support the clearing and cleaning of areas damaged by Hurricane Maria and the emergency restoration of services.

Dominica is one of the OECS countries participating in a project on Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Sustainable Land Management (SLM) (US$ 1.1 million) financed by the European Union (EU) Commission and executed through the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA). This project is focused on slope and road stabilization in the Antrim Valley and the area around Belles in order to mitigate the effects of land slippage, which threatens residents who live downstream and also the main access road to the airport. Implementation of this initiative commenced in January 2014 and will end in November 2018.

The Climate Change Adaptation Program (CCAP) being implemented by the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) in ten countries including Dominica is funded by USAID through its Eastern and Southern Caribbean (ESC) office in Barbados. The project will run from July 2016 to September 2020 with a budget of US$ 26.6 million. The CCAP is part of a larger goal of creating a more secure and prosperous Caribbean Community through sustainable climate change adaptation measures. The project has three components: Component 1 - Promotes the use of climate data and information for use in decision-making; Component 2 - Supports innovative adaption approaches which demonstrates proof of concept necessary to secure additional financing and Component 3 - Fosters climate financing to support scale up and replication of sustainable adaptation initiatives.

3) **The proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area[27] strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project**

A major and immediate priority for Dominica is the rehabilitation and restoration of the forestry resources of the country that have been severely damaged by Hurricane Maria, in particular, the Morne Trois Pitons National Park, a globally known World Heritage site, as well as surrounding areas where persons live and earn their livelihoods. The situation is urgent as it has been estimated by the Forestry Division that between 80-90 percent of the forest crown have been destroyed and 15-25 percent of trees fallen. There is therefore an urgent need to enrich the forest with a long-term view in mind of 15 to 20 years. While this current intervention will address some of the immediate concerns, there must be a long-term commitment to ensuring that this process continues beyond the life cycle of this project. Enrichment of the forest is necessary for a number of reasons including providing landcover to protect the soil from the elements and hence reduce runoff. Though some natural generation is taking place, much of the generation is in the form of shoots along the trunk of the forests, and not at the crown of the forest. This has implications for the long-term crown density. In addition, forest areas that are denuded of tree crowns are being overrun by two species of vines - the cappie vine which is known locally, and an opportunistic vine which is unknown. With respect to the latter, photos have been sent to the National Herbarium of Trinidad and Tobago for full identification and characterization (scientific name) of the vine. Given the rapid growth of this vine, it is imperative that the forest re-generation process commences as soon as possible. This immediate start of the project would facilitate the newly planted seedlings to benefit from any rainfall that might occur during the latter part of the rainy season. If re-generation of the forest is not pursued as soon as possible then the vines will take full advantage of the 2018 rainy season and spread even more significantly thus making forest re-generation and rehabilitation more difficult in the future. Delays in the implementation of the forest re-generation activities will also create conditions which will exacerbate land degradation processes. In addition, the rapid growth of these vines will, in the dry season, create conditions which are likely to contribute to the onset of forest fires. This will likely have a further negative impact on the ability of the forest to recover. The removal of these vines, as envisaged under the project, will require considerable manpower. Vine removal along with the clearing of fallen trees and debris indeed provides an employment opportunity option for the communities within and surrounding the project area.

Other natural resources that have been seriously affected are the country's land resources including the country's watersheds. In the case of the former, preliminary assessments[28] undertaken of landslides indicate that many landslides have occurred

[27] For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project's consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which Aichi Target(s) the project will directly contribute to achieving.
[28] Personnel communication. April 2018. Eric Hypolite, Forestry Division

between 1.3 and 1.8 metres in depth - hence the soil which provided the base for the vegetation in those areas has been lost via erosion. A prerequisite for the rehabilitation of those areas will be the need for soil profiling to determine how to proceed with and to guide the rehabilitation process. The expertise of a soil scientist will therefore be required as part of the team leading the forest rehabilitation programme. Another impact of the forest destruction is not only the destruction of the habitats of the country's biodiversity but also the food on which they depend. As a consequence, conflicts between wildlife and the population are on the increase as the wildlife search for food. It is important therefore, that in the selection of the plant species for the reforestation programme, due consideration is given to plant species which could supply food for the wildlife.

Another element which must be taken into consideration in the rehabilitation process is the Waitukubuli National Trail - the longest distance walking trail in the Caribbean which covers 115 miles. The trail not only takes one through the Morne Trois Pitons National Park UNESCO natural World Heritage Site but also through other National Parks, farm lands, local communities and coastal areas. Some of these areas fall within areas that are regarded as Buffer Zones of the park and form part of the overall management of this World Heritage Site. Given the importance of these areas, an integrated approach to land management is necessary for a number of reasons. These include, inter *alia*, providing protection and conservation of the National Park's biodiversity and ecosystems, including for the remaining populations of the Imperial and Red-necked Parrots and their feeding habits[29] as well as ensuring that the activities carried out in these areas, while enabling the sustenance of livelihoods for farmers in the area, are done in an environmentally sustainable manner. The importance of the Waitukubuli National Trail to Dominica cannot be overstated as it is one of Dominica's main tourism attractions and its use is a source of livelihoods for many communities in the Project Area. In the pre-Maria era, there were user-fees paid for the use of the National Trail. As a direct consequence of Hurricane Maria, over 80 percent of the trail was badly damaged including the destruction of 8 major bridges. At the time of writing, just under 50 percent of the trail has been cleared.

Since the predominant activity taking place in the buffer zone is agriculture, it is therefore not by mistake that an integral part of the re-development process of the forests includes consideration of sustainable agriculture bearing in mind the contribution it can make to reducing land degradation in the Buffer Zone, increasing soil carbon sequestration, and enabled sustainable agricultural production on degraded lands. In order to secure and build resilience of the food production system on the farms within the project site, the existing production system will be transformed to increase its productive capacity and resilience through the use of sustainable agroecological production practices. It is well documented and proven that the traditional intensified food production approaches currently being practiced by the majority of farmers within the project site are heavily dependent on the use of external inputs of agrochemicals which are indeed unsustainable from both an output and environmental perspective. Unacceptable levels of environmental damage and reduced economic feasibility characterize these conventional production models and have been directly affecting the sustainability of farmers' incomes, commodity prices and market opportunities. This is, in addition, to observed and articulated issues of reduced storage and shelf-life of produce, food quality and safety challenges.

Given the scale of the destruction from Hurricane Maria and the high risk of additional erosion, land slippage, etc., action needs to be taken quickly, in particular, before the onset of the rainy season to rehabilitate the exposed degraded areas to prevent further degradation. This requires timely and sustainable interventions including the propagation of a significant amount of plant materials to aid the rehabilitation process. Significant resources are therefore being allocated to reforestation given the urgent need to restore forest cover on the landscape, which not only will restore forest ecosystem functioning but will also benefit downstream areas of agricultural production and human habitation that are vulnerable to land slippage, sedimentation, debris flows, and flooding coming from a denuded forest landscape.

**The project objective** is to strengthen resilience in the landscape surrounding Morne Trois Pitons National Park through participatory forest rehabilitation / restoration, sustainable agricultural practices, and the development of livelihoods options.

In order to achieve this objective, the project is comprised of three Components with a number of specific Outcomes and Outputs. The rationale for this design is detailed below (and further explained in the Theory of Change in Annex O):

[29] Between October and February, Red-necked Parrots move down to adjacent lands/estates and feed on and damage agricultural crops, particularly citrus.

**Component 1: Restoration and rehabilitation of denuded forest areas around Morne Trois Pitons National Park**

This component focuses on the restoration and rehabilitation of denuded forest areas. More specifically, it will facilitate the undertaking of a comprehensive assessment of denuded areas with the view of the identification of specific areas where interventions will be implemented. It will also support the country's capability to produce in an efficient and effective manner, the plant materials necessary for the rehabilitation process as well as measures aimed at halting land degradation and the stabilisation of the areas being targeted. In addition, it will contribute to the establishment of a more systematic approach to data management and monitoring in support of land degradation restoration and rehabilitation.

The Outcomes and Outputs which will result from the implementation of this component are:

**Outcome 1.1: Reforestation and other measures have restored ecosystem services and reduced likelihood of future land degradation**

*Output 1.1.1 - Survey of areas denuded by Hurricane Maria and selection of sites for restoration completed:* A limited number of assessments, other than the initial rapid assessment conducted immediately after the hurricane, have been undertaken after Hurricane Maria to assess damage to the project area. Preliminary assessments have been undertaken of watersheds in the study area and the occurrence of landslides. No comprehensive survey has been undertaken of the National Park to assess the damage resulting from Hurricane Maria. In order to determine the sites for reforestation activities, remote sensing, including, *inter alia*, aerial photography and satellite imagery, along with field-based techniques will be employed to provide a baseline of the damage. Much of this imagery, taken immediately after the hurricane, already exists. In addition, satellite imagery might be available from the UNEP-GEF SLM project starting in 2018, and this will be purchased if necessary. The sites selected for rehabilitation will be chosen based on a set of priority criteria including: 1) degree of potential future threat of land degradation; 2) importance in terms of ecosystem services (e.g. water supply, agroforestry production; habitat; tourism); 3) importance in terms of economic benefits (e.g. sites along roads where valuable timber or agroforestry species such as coffee, cacao and breadfruit can be planted and easily harvested); 4) feasibility / cost of reforestation; 5) local community interest / capacity; and 6) existence of other projects in the area (for partnering and potentially project co-financing).

*Output 1.1.2: Capacity established to provide seedlings for reforestation through collection of wildings, strengthening of two existing nurseries, and importation of selected plant species:* An important first step in the reforestation process of the denuded areas will be the removal of decomposed vegetative material, weeds, and debris material prior to planting. This is a labour intensive process and will be undertaken by the communities surrounding the parks. The clearing process will be done under the supervision of senior personnel from the Forestry Division. Resources are therefore allocated to facilitate this process.

Another critical aspect of the reforestation process will be to ensure that enough seedlings are available. This will be achieved by a number of means, namely by **the collection of wildings** (tree seedlings) from the surrounding landscapes; **restructuring the existing nurseries with the view of increasing their capacity** to produce up to at least 40,000 plants per annum, the use of seedlings produced by private stakeholders (including seedlings provided by farmers in the surrounding area which meet the standard required), and if necessary, the **importation of selected plant species** from other islands of the region.

With respect to the nurseries, the capacity of the two existing nurseries of the Forestry Division located at the Botanical Gardens and the Central Forest Area will be extended to cope with the demand for seedlings required for the rehabilitation process. A variety of tree species will be cultivated, including, *inter alia*, tree seedlings needed for reforestation and agroforestry production, agroforestry (fruit tree) production to support agricultural livelihoods, and others to be used as wind breaks. It is expected that the Ministry of Environment will continue to fund the operation of these nurseries after the project ends (i.e. continuing the level of funding for operations that it provided prior to the hurricane).

Selection of the species to be used in the reforestation process will be guided by the following criteria: i) quick growing species that can reduce the immediate threat of further erosion by stabilizing soils and creating a canopy relatively quickly; ii) species that provide specific ecosystem services (such as habitat or food sources for endangered or locally valuable species); and iii) species that have potential economic value (for agroforestry, timber, furniture, local crafts and medicines, etc.). For reforestation within the Morne Trois Pitons National Park, only native tree species will be selected and reforestation will strive to restore the mix of trees previously found in native forests. In the productive landscape outside of the MTPNP, reforestation

will include enrichment planting of valuable species for timber, agroforestry and other uses (possibly including species that provide materials for basketry and other local livelihoods). Replanting may include non-invasive species such as mahogany which have been used in previous re-afforestation programmes in Dominica might be considered (after a careful environmental scoping process) as part of an enrichment strategy (mirroring the conditions of forests in these landscapes in previous years when valuable species such as mahogany were frequently planted). The information generated from Output 1.1.1. will be used as guide for the selection of areas to be reforested.

Once appropriate trees species are identified, local residents (under the guidance of staff from the Forestry Department) will be hired to plant seedlings cultivated in the nurseries or by local farmers, and to collect "wildings" from the project area (and / or nearby areas) for immediate transplant to sites selected for reforestation. In support of the reforestation process, a number of tree planting holding stations will be established to facilitate greater efficiency in the replanting process. These holding stations are necessary because of the elevations of the project area and the difficulty of accessibility. These tree planting holding stations will be located strategically in the project area based on the information generated by Output 1.1.1.

Taking into consideration that maintenance of new plantings is crucial to survivorship during the early establishment stages, a proper maintenance regimen needs to be put in place. A cooperation agreement will be put in place between the Forestry Department and the community collaborators who will benefit from the effort, particularly those engaged in ago-tourism, notably the Central Regional Farmers group and the Dominica Essential Oil and Spices Cooperative Society Limited. This will be in the form of an MOU, or appropriate commitment agreement, that outlines the obligations in terms of support from the Forestry Department in resource and other technical advisory services, and the obligations of the community groups in terms of caring for and upkeep of the acreages that have been established.

To ensure post-project sustainability, financial and other resources will be allocated from the Government's regular budget to aid continuation and expansion of these activities. The knowledge gained from application of the various silvicultural and reforestation techniques by forestry and agricultural extension personnel, including beneficiary farmers and community stakeholders, will facilitate long-term knowledge transfer and wider adoption of these techniques by farmers in the area and beyond, within their resilience-enhanced farming systems.

*Output 1.1.3 – Land degradation processes halted and land areas stabilized for reforestation over 500ha:* Because of the degree of land degradation suffered in the target area, a range of soil and water management techniques will be employed. In areas where there has been significant land slippage, especially in areas where landslides have occurred at depths of between 1.3-1.8 meters, and where much of the top soil has been eroded, some stabilisation work such as soil profiling and soil bioengineering will be necessary. In this regard, the expertise of an experienced soil scientist and forester to lead the rehabilitation process is a *sine qua non*. Failure to implement the rehabilitation work in a scientific and effective manner will lead to additional problems in the medium and long term. Other interventions will be directed to promoting slope or embankment stabilization and erosion control. Tree species that are effective at stabilizing soils, such as coconut and mahogany, will be planted.

*Output 1.1.4 –Effective monitoring system for degraded forests in areas within and adjacent to the Morne Trois Pitons National Park operationalized:* Monitoring is a critical element of sustainable forest and land resources management. In this regard, a Programme for Monitoring the Rehabilitation of Degraded areas and the Regeneration Process will be designed and implemented. Given the scale of destruction in the forest resulting from Hurricane Maria and the fact that results of this project will be used to address land degradation in other parts of the country, and where applicable, in other Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS), it is essential that an **effective monitoring system be operationalized** as part of this project and a **manual outlining the various protocols** be produced which can be used in various inventories and research projects using standardized data collection methods and forms. The monitoring system will be comprised of two main elements, the establishment of **field sample plots** and a **natural resources data management system,** both of which are considered to be supporting mechanisms for the reforestation process.

In the case of the field sample plots, at least 12 sample plots of 30X30 meters and a similar number of back-up plots of 12X12 meters will be established in the National Park to monitor conditions, including, *inter alia*, density of trees, canopy of trees, potential regeneration, growth of different species of trees etc. In addition, as part of the monitoring process some basic studies/analyses of natural and facilitated forest rehabilitation processes, including which species emerge in the aftermath of extreme weather events, and the impact of new vegetation on water quality and flows (both in terms of dry season droughts

and in terms of flooding) will be conducted. After the seedlings have been planted (see Output 1.1.2), local residents will be contracted to provide on-going care of the seedlings (cutting back vegetation, stabilizing soil) for the remainder of the project period by which time most tree seedlings should be well established. In addition to providing on-going care for transplanted seedlings, some residents will assist Forestry staff in carrying out field surveys to monitor the success of the reforestation activities. Given the limited trained manpower in Dominica which will be needed for the rehabilitation process, additional expertise will be sourced as necessary from other countries of the region.

To support monitoring, a Geographical Information System (GIS) based natural resources data management system will be established and housed at the Department of Forestry but linked to the Government's existing Geonode within GIS department at the Ministry of Planning, where it will contribute to the suite of GIS info collected from the GEF 6 SLM project. This project will build enhanced capacity to the GIS / data management units of the Physical Planning Department, the Land and Survey Department, ECU, Agriculture and Fisheries, Forestry, Tourism, Public Works, Housing, and DOWASCO particularly in consideration of decision making for improved forest resource and ecosystem assessments and management. This will be achieved through training staff in using the relevant software, in data collection and entry techniques, and in preparation of relevant maps, and by establishing compatible GIS platforms in each department, allowing them to contribute information into the system, access information from the system, accommodate requests for GIS support from other stakeholders, and better align information management and sharing (e.g. linking data to maps to decision-making).

Further, this body of work will also be linked to work currently being carried out by the PISLM on Land Degradation Neutrality and a joint PISLM/FAO, sub-regional, project called SOILCARE. This component will rely significantly on the expertise of the newly trained forestry officers who will provide guidance to the GIS consultant in design and development of the spatial information system, toward the generation of relevant forestry-related datasets and associated capabilities to utilize the data for decision making.

**Component 2: Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture in Areas around Morne Trois Pitons National Park**

This component focuses on the promotion of sustainable agriculture that is also resilient to hurricanes in the project area. In this regard, specific attention will be placed on the small farming sector and in particular, the involvement of women and youth. This component will have as a key outcome the adoption and practice of alternative sustainable agro-ecological approaches with an emphasis on increasing the resilience of agro-systems to hurricanes. The adoption of these approaches by the small farming sector will be multi-beneficial in that they not only sustain adequate levels of food output but they also address the much-needed objectives of reducing land degradation, increasing soil carbon sequestration and over time, rejuvenating the productive capacity of degraded lands. The project will contribute interventions on some 60 to 100 farms with direct beneficiary impact to an estimated 300 to 400 farmers, with economic benefits to at least 2,000 engaged at the wider community level.

In order to capture the information and data generated under this Component, in particular, on *Output 2.1.2 - Sustainable agriculture implemented*, data will be recorded in the proposed natural resources data management system highlighted under *Output 1.1.4 – Degraded Areas Reforested and Monitored*. The necessary information will be captured using a number of approaches, including through the use of the High Nature Value Farming Index (HNVI), a tool designed to determine to what degree farming practices are eco-friendly, sustainable and hurricane resilient. The HNVI will be administered at the commencement of the project and periodically throughout the project to monitor progress being achieved with respect to adherence to the principles of climate resilient and climate smart sustainable agriculture. The HNVI involves interviewing farmers using a HVNI questionnaire designed to provide information on farm characteristics and practices employed on different farms.[30] The information gathered from the questionnaire will be fed into a computer programme that uses a set of established criteria to derive an HNVI index which quantitatively describes how 'eco-friendly' a farm is. The computer programme also identifies specific areas for improvement that will increase the "eco-friendliness" of the farm.

[30] The HNVI questionnaire comprises a set of questions based on the following parameters: Topography; Soil Characteristics; Surrounding Land Uses; Types of Farming Activities and Farm Management Practices

The Outcomes and Outputs that will result from the implementation of this component are:

**Outcome 2.1: Adoption of sustainable agricultural practices has reduced land degradation, increased resilience to hurricanes, increased soil carbon sequestration, and enabled sustainable agricultural production on degraded lands**

*Output 2.1.1 – Technical and market-based mechanisms are in place to support sustainable agriculture:* The primary focus of this component will be to encourage and enable rural communities in the project area to embrace sustainable agricultural practices. This activity will be implemented in close collaboration with producer groups such as the Central Region Farmers Group, the Dominica Essential Oil and Spice Cooperative Society Limited and the Dominica Organic Agricultural Movement (DOAM). Technical support will be provided on greenhouse and organic technologies as well as the necessary training aimed at enabling rural women to increase production of agricultural products to take advantage of emerging niche markets, in particular, at the regional and international levels. Niche market requirements highlighted by the women in the project area, include, *inter alia*, increased availability to credit facilities and agricultural financing; agricultural trade and market access, particularly to regional and international markets; access to food processing and safety technologies; access to knowledge and technology; improved access to agricultural research and extension systems and training in sustainable land management and sustainable agricultural practices. In response to the requirements highlighted by the farmers, and consistent with the objectives of the project to encourage sustainable agriculture through the adoption of proper practices while at the same time making agricultural products more competitive for export markets, a number of technical and market-based mechanisms will be designed and implemented.

A key activity which will be employed to help determine those mechanisms will be the undertaking of a **market analysis** to determine which crops/products have the most commercial potential (particularly in light of changes to the market in the aftermath of the hurricane). The Market Analysis will include, *inter alia, a Market Research Plan, Collection and analysis of Market Information; and the Preparation of a Product Option Report.* The Market Analysis output is considered to be most critical in developing and sustaining the livelihoods of the farming communities within the project site. Many farmers within the project site choose to cultivate specific crops based on different reasons such as: their knowledge and current skill levels, historical factors, their personal preference, what other farmers advise and also what consumers demand. Market opportunities, price points, quality issues, forms which the market demands the produce etc. are key matters with respect to achieving viable farming enterprises. A great deal of focus is placed on production – achieving high yields and managing the production environment. The market analysis output will contribute significantly in increasing opportunities for viability of farms within the project site. The analysis will reveal detailed insights and recommendations around the following but not limited to:

- Demand for specific commodities and its various forms and will therefore backward link to production and the types of production activities and methodologies and approaches to be used in the production process
- Data and information on opportunities with respect to market channels – local (fresh, processed markets) as well as export. This will also assess changes with respect to markets pre and post Hurricane Maria
- Current price points for wholesale, retail, value-added, niche (organically produced) exports
- An assessment of the current marketing arrangements and a determination of new or different forms of market channels such as farmers' markets or improvements to existing marketing mechanisms and infrastructure
- Assessment of current regulations, legislations or restrictions with respect to packaging, labelling, sale and marketing of agricultural produce and requirements to enter new regional or extra-regional markets
- Consumer insight with respect to:
  a. Consumer perception of commodities currently produced
  b. Current consumer needs as well as opportunities and gaps
  c. Consumer socio demographics

Based on this analysis, the project will pursue appropriate site-specific production practices, processing methodologies and commercialization of products based on the selected crops, and facilitating linkages to and development of contracts with local distributors and establishment of local farmers markets.

*Output 2.1.2 - Conversion of 250 ha degraded agricultural lands located into farms that employ resilient and sustainable farming practices :* The project will support the conversion of at least 250 hectares of degraded agricultural lands located in

the project area into farms that employ resilient and sustainable farming practices. Activities which will be undertaken, to achieve this goal will include, *inter alia:*

- Investment in **increasing the resilience of crop systems to potential climatic shocks** through the adoption of increasing access to new, stress-tolerant crop varieties and/or more nutritious staple crop foods. To assist in achieving this objective, a section within the refurbished greenhouses will be allocated to the production of seedlings for this purpose and made accessible to small farmers. Further, a booklet will be produced on sustainable agricultural practices to ensure that this knowledge is captured for future use.
- **Improve access by small farmers to innovative technologie**s to increase crop value, reduce post-harvest losses, and improve food safety. In this regard, assistance will be provided to farms, especially those sited on denuded slopes or areas highly susceptible to erosion hazards in adopting SLM agricultural practices which such as contouring, terracing and other appropriate land forming techniques. In addition, support will be provided to farmers in adopting sustainable/agro-ecological approaches such as: soil conservation practices; composting; multi-cropping; use of cover crops; temporal and spatial rotations, adoption of agro-ecological and organic approaches; integrated pest management (to reduce pesticide use); low-carbon practices; use of renewable energy sources, water harvesting, mixed farming, water efficient irrigation equipment, low-energy tools and machinery, climate resilient storage facilities etc. All of these concepts will be captured in a booklet on innovative technologies in agriculture.
- **Strengthening of the agricultural extension systems** to provide better information on the coverage and quality of data on soils and weather as well as sharing of reference research and crop information.
- **Improve nutrient management** of the farms thus **preventing further expansion of agriculture into natural ecosystems.**
- Promotion of **certification of farmers** under the existing Dominica Good Agricultural Practices (DOMGAP) programme or other certification programmes (such as those that will be developed under the UNEP-GEF supported "Sustainable Land Management in the Commonwealth of Dominica" project).

As indicated before, the High Nature Value Farming Index (HNVI) tool will be employed to monitor progress being made to the principles of climate resilient and climate smart sustainable agriculture. In addition, as a complement and an additional livelihood option, the project will support the design and promotion of an **agro-ecological trail**. The farms which are being targeted by the project, particularly in the Pont Casse community, are engaged in a range of farming activities such as: tree/fruit crop faming, the production of herbs and spices, vegetables and organic agriculture. Prior to Hurricane Maria, individual farms offered agro-tourism tours and overnight stays as part of the tourism experience of Dominica - a trail that traverses the farms (all located within close proximity) is a feasible option as it will allow farm operators to increase income.

**Component 3: Institutional strengthening, education and training to address land degradation and associated climate risks**

The focus of this Component will be on institutional strengthening, training, education and public awareness aimed at sensitising stakeholders and the general public with the objective of increasing their understanding, support, acceptance and implementation of sustainable land management and climate resilience approaches in Dominica. In this regard, emphasis will be placed on the formulation and implementation of policy and regulatory frameworks that support sustainable approaches to forest and agricultural management as well as the formulation and implementation of a national public awareness and education programme on Land Degradation Processes and Vulnerability to hurricanes.

The Outcomes and Outputs which will result from the implementation of this component are:

**Outcome 3.1: Institutional framework enhanced and public understanding and support for sustainable land management and climate resilience approaches strengthened**

*Output 3.1.1. – Policy and Regulatory Framework is in place to support sustainable approaches to forest and agricultural management:* The project will develop and promote new policies/regulations that can address land management practices in Dominica that have been identified in the wake of Hurricane Maria as contributing to the severity of the negative impacts of storms on ecological functioning, livelihoods, and human health and security. This will take the form of the provision of inputs into the proposed **Climate Resilient Sustainable Land and Forest Resource Management Plan** (which is provided

for in the draft legislation in Section 230(2) (b)), and accompanying regulations pursuant to section 230 (2) (b) of the Draft *Climate Change, Environment and Natural Resource Management Act*, which the Government of Dominica has indicated its commitment to enacting by the first quarter of 2019. The **Climate Resilient Sustainable Land and Forest Resource Management Plan** once prepared and implemented will provide the basis for evaluating land management and forest resource conservation, use and management options relating to all development (e.g. infrastructure developments such as roads, housing etc.) approvals under the environmental impact assessment process established pursuant to Part V of the *Physical Planning Act* 5/2002 and Regulations thereunder. In the preparation of the Management Plan, consideration will be given to the integration of **climate resilience measures** into the management of the forest, integration of resilience measures into agriculture being practiced on marginal lands, as well as the integration of issues being discussed at the international level such **as REDD+.** The situation that has arisen post Maria has underscored the necessity for communities to be more involved in land management issues and this project will provide such an opportunity for these communities to be so involved.

In addition, the **draft forest regulations** which have been drafted over a decade will be reviewed, revised, climate proofed and enacted to strengthen the legal framework for the management of the resources of the park, while also ensuring environmental and social safeguards are in place (see Annex L). The review and updating of the draft regulations will take into consideration the need for new policies and/or planning regulations to strengthen the controls on forest protection in riparian zones, for example, possibly establishing a new national standard for buffer zones along rivers and streams where no construction or cutting of trees will be allowed; the strengthening of restrictions or limits on removal of trees on steep slopes; inappropriate land clearing techniques; over-harvesting of wood resources and unsustainable harvesting of certain species so as to reduce the country's vulnerability to future large storm events. A similar **review and climate-proofing of agriculture sector regulations** will also be undertaken.

Closely linked to the review of the legal framework will be the design and implementation of a **Programme for Institutional Strengthening** to enable actions identified in the project to be implemented. The Institutional Strengthening Programme will emphasize the following; **(i)** training of personnel within the Extension Services of both the Agriculture and Forestry departments in reforestation and climate smart agricultural techniques to enhance skills and knowledge, equipping them with the tools to provide support to farmers during and beyond the duration of the project. The Extension Division of the Ministry of Agriculture has indicated its intent to incorporate the training material to be delivered under the project as an integral part of its annual training curricula for farmers in the future; **(ii)** training of farmers in reforestation and climate smart agricultural approaches, tools and methods; and **(iii)** training of farmers and agriculture producer groups such as the Central Region Farmers Group, the Dominica Organic Agricultural Movement (DOAM), in particular its members who are directly involved in organic agriculture, and the members of the Dominica Essential Oil and Spices Cooperative Society Limited (DEOSC), in reforestation and climate smart agricultural approaches, tools and methods. Other relevant entities including the Office of Disaster Management and within the Ministry of Environment, Climate Resilience, Disaster Management and Urban Renewal will be engaged in capacity building efforts.

The Programme for Institutional Strengthening will be guided by the institutional mandates (e.g. the new Department of the Environment) outlined in the draft *Climate Change, Environment and Natural Resource Management Act.* Changes in institutional capacities will be measured using the Capacity Development Scorecard (see Annex N). In addition, a national policy on food security will be developed that will highlight the necessity of increasing Dominica's food self-sufficiency and of promoting more climate resilient agriculture thereby reducing the country's vulnerability to food shortages in the aftermath of large natural disasters. In this regard, consideration will be given to the concept of the "Organic Island" which has been promoted by the Government of Dominica.

*Output 3.1.2 – Support is established for Sustainable Approaches to Forest and Agricultural Management:* Training will be an integral part of the project. In this regard, a Training Programme will be designed in a manner to cover all the training needs of the project. The components of the training programme will comprise the following:

a) Training of technical staff from government institutions (e.g. Ministry of the Environment, Forestry Department, etc.) and community members in reforestation in which the staff from the Forestry Department will provide training to local community members in both collecting and transplanting "wildings" and in cultivating tree seedlings in nurseries as well as the training of local residents in monitoring and caring for tree seedlings after they have been planted, primarily in

activities to remove vegetation that might be impeding their growth and to ensure that soil erosion or soil movement is not negatively affecting the seedlings.

b) Training of Forestry staff in reforestation techniques, in particular those techniques that are not well established in Dominica, including enrichment forestry as well as the use and application of new technologies such as Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and Global Positioning System (GPS).

c) Training of the farming communities, in particular women and youth, in sustainable agricultural techniques, including soil and water conservation measures as well as training on successful management practices that increase resiliency to hurricanes before, during and after an event. In this regard, the project will work closely with the Ministry of Agriculture (in particular the Agricultural Extension Service) and with support from the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) to develop and deliver capacity building programmes. Training and other capacity building will be delivered primarily through farmer field school approach and/or at one or more demonstration farms, with additional training provided through workshops. Where possible, farmer-to-farmer training based on existing knowledge / expertise, including utilization of indigenous knowledge and practices, will be integrated into the overall training approach.

d) Training of representatives from professional and producers' organisations such as the Central Region Farmers Group in whose membership comprise of over 90% women; the Dominica Organic Agricultural Movement (DOAM), in particular its members who are directly involved in organic agriculture and the members of the Dominica Essential Oil and Spices Cooperative Society Limited (DEOSC) in areas such as, but not limited to, improving efficiency in the use of resources, recycling of on-farm waste materials (composting), intercropping, mixed farming practices, sustainable land management practices (including successful management practices that increase resiliency to hurricanes before, during and after an event), post-harvest handling and preparation of produce for marketing, and small scale /value-added activities.

e) Finally, coming out of all the above training opportunities will be the development of protocols and manuals in Land Management Techniques

*Output 3.1.3 - National public awareness and education programme on Land degradation Processes and Vulnerability Implemented:* Resources will be allocated to support the development and implementation of a national **Education, Communication and Public Awareness Strategy and Programme** on Land degradation Processes and Vulnerability as a part of making Dominica a "Resilient to Climate Risk" country, which will be built on the GEF 6 SLM project. Compared to the SLM project, emphasis will be more on creating awareness of the vulnerabilities brought about by impacts of LD on agriculture and how to bolster resilience in these systems, based on ecosystem service approaches.

An integral part of this Strategy and Programme will be aimed at increasing understanding of the importance of the role that sustainable land management and the resources contained therein (e.g. forests, watersheds etc.) have played and will continue to play in building resilience to climate phenomena. In this regard, focus will be placed on increasing understanding and awareness of the vital importance of water resources and well-functioning hydrological systems in a mountainous country that receives high rainfall levels and frequent large storm events and where the vast majority of the population and infrastructure are located on the coastal fringe, frequently situated at the outlets of the country's many rivers and streams. Baseline information on livelihoods (opportunities, income levels) for the 2,000 inhabitants of the project area will be established at project start, and then measured again at the midterm and end of the project, in order to provide tangible data to residents of the benefits generated by sustainable and resilient agricultural and forestry approaches. This programme will emphasize the impact of LD and climate change on forest ecosystems and, the role of the community in the management and governance of forest resources in Dominica, which include preserving vegetative cover in watersheds, restricting infrastructure development in vulnerable watershed / riparian zones and maintaining a functional water supply and distribution system.

A component of the Education and Communication Strategy and Programme will be designed specifically to educate policy makers and legislators on the importance and cost effectiveness of policy changes being recommended (under Output 3.1.1), as well as the need for further investment for the capacity building for relevant resource management staff.

In addition, as part of the awareness raising programme, an **initial scoping study** of the potential for establishing a Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) mechanism for water resources will be undertaken. Under this potential mechanism,

stakeholders with significant dependence on adequate and safe water supplies, such as Dominica Electricity Services (DOMLEC - which has hydroelectric facilities), Dominica Water and Sewerage Company Limited (DOWASCO - which manages the water supply system), and tourism operators (in particular large developments on the coasts which are significant users of water resources), would contribute funding to ensure that the catchment basins / watersheds in the mountainous areas of the country are preserved and able to regulate hydrological flows.

**4) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and co-financing**

The project will contribute to global environmental benefits primarily though reduced land degradation, including soil erosion, land slippage, sedimentation, chemical inputs on lands and into aquatic ecosystems, etc. The global benefits that will be delivered primarily include the adoption of SLM practices that will reduce land degradation and secure ecosystem services within the Morne Trois Pitons National Park and in the surrounding landscape.

**Table 2: Benefits associated with alternative resource management and production systems promoted by project**

| Current practices | Alternative production systems | Expected benefits |
|---|---|---|
| Unsustainable agricultural management practices (failure to observe contour lines, poor tillage practices, intensive cultivation on marginal lands) leading to soil erosion, land slippage, sediment flows into aquatic ecosystems, etc. | Soil conservation practices, including multi-cropping – the use of crops of different physiological and morphological growth and rooting characteristics such as tree crops, root crops and vine crops; use of continuous cover crops and mulches, minimum and no-till systems, terracing, contour farming and alley cropping. | SLM measures adopted on 250 ha. of agricultural lands, resulting in:<br>• Increased vegetative cover<br>• Reduced soil and nutrient losses and soil compaction |
| Excessive and inappropriate use of agrochemical inputs (primarily pesticides and fertilizers) leading to soil exhaustion and declining water quality | Adoption in the use of organic based agro-inputs such as neem, allium and capsicum-based insect repellents, crop rotation, intercropping, the encouragement of natural enemies by the reduction or elimination of insecticide use, the management of nitrogen use (which overused is a precursor for pest and disease build up), use of mulches for weed management and in the use of composting and recycling of farm wastes. | SLM measures adopted on 250 ha. of agricultural lands, resulting in:<br>• Improved soil quality<br>• Improved food safety<br>• Reduced contamination of drinking water supplies and aquatic and near shore marine ecosystems |
| Unsustainable forest management practices (tree removal on steep slopes and in riparian zones; over-harvesting of select species) resulting in extensive soil erosion and land slippage and flooding | Reforestation using native species (in protected forest areas) and native and commercial species (e.g. valuable timber and/or agroforestry species) in other landscapes; tree crops such as fruit and spice trees (cinnamon) and the on-going care, maintenance and monitoring of reforested areas. | SFM measures adopted on 500 ha. of forest lands, resulting in:<br>• Increased forest cover<br>• Reduced soil erosion, land slippage and flooding<br>• Increased carbon sequestration<br>• Reduced biodiversity loss |

Co-financing from the Government of Dominica (Ministry of the Environment, Climate Resilience, Disaster Management and Urban Renewal and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries) will be used to provide support to the project from staff at the ECU, Agriculture Division, and Forestry Department, as well as support in terms of office space, equipment, travel costs, and other logistics.

5) **Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)**

The project will contribute to global environmental benefits primarily through reduced soil erosion, reduced risk of land degradation, increased resilience to potential climate change impacts, and carbon sequestration. The project will produce the following specific benefits:

**Table 3: Global Environmental Benefits**

| Components | Global Environment Benefits |
|---|---|
| 1. Restoration and rehabilitation of denuded forest areas around Morne Trois Pitons National Park | • 500 ha of forest area rehabilitated/reforested resulting in decreased soil erosion and flooding |

| | |
|---|---|
| 2. Promotion of sustainable agriculture in areas around Morne Trois Pitons National Park | • 250 ha under sustainable agricultural production resulting in decreased soil erosion and flooding |
| 3. Institutional strengthening, education and training to address land degradation and associated climate risks | • Favourable policy and institutional environment supportive of SLM in agricultural and forest lands leading to the improved management of landscapes covering 65,120 hectares[31]<br>• Increased carbon sequestration from planting of 500 ha of trees and 250 ha of crops in areas that are currently almost entirely devoid of vegetation |

Other global benefits to be derived from this intervention, include, *inter alia*:

- Contribution to the strengthening of the integrity of the Morne Trois Pitons National Park, a UNESCO World Heritage Site of global biodiversity significance, and its ability to continue to provide livelihoods options that will promote sustainable conservation practices (e.g. eco-tourism etc.).
- Contribution to the implementation of the objectives of the UNCCD's 10-year strategic plan and framework aimed at enhancing the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018). In this regard, this project will contribute to improving the living conditions of affected populations as well as the condition of affected ecosystems. Further, in facilitating the effective implementation of the UNCCD, this project will contribute to the generation of global benefits, including resource mobilisation efforts to support implementation of the Convention as well as the building of strategic partnerships.

6). **Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up**

**Innovation:** The project demonstrates several approaches that are innovative for Dominica. For example, although Dominica has had notable success previously in reforestation in the aftermath of hurricanes (in particular after the extensive forest destruction caused by Hurricane David in 1978), enrichment planting of tree species valuable for timber and for local wood uses (e.g. fencing, building paddocks for small ruminants) has not been carried out at any significant scale, and will provide a positive model for increasing the value of intact forest cover. Similarly, the planting of tree species to promote riverbank stabilization (e.g. mahogany) will constitute an innovative approach to watershed management in Dominica. Other innovative features of the project will be the provision of market intelligence information to farming communities, and the introduction of a range of sustainable farming practices and techniques, including: the use of organic based insect management technology that utilizes natural inputs in the manufacture of these products; the use of the healthy plant concept which seeks to build crop immunity and reduce crop susceptibility to adverse effects from pest and disease attack; and physical weed management approaches that reduce dependency on herbicides. The use of the High Nature Value Index that scores the degree of adoption of sustainable practices by farmers and then monitors this progress towards agroecological sustainability will also be introduced under the project. The innovations derived from this project will not only benefit Dominica but also other Caribbean Small Island Developing States (CSIDS).

**Sustainability:** A key factor in ensuring the sustainability of this project is through the direct involvement of local communities and small farmers from the outset of the project. These stakeholders have been involved in the design of the project and have given their commitment during the validation stage of the project to ensure its successful implementation. Building on this participation, during the project activities such as collection of wildings, reforestation, and transitioning to sustainable agricultural practices will be undertaken in close cooperation and collaboration with these stakeholders. The knowledge gained by farmers and other local community members through training in SLM approaches and methodologies as well as the experience gained in their application will be invaluable in ensuring that these approaches are adopted and incorporated into existing farming systems. The incorporation of new farming technologies into the farming system will contribute to a more consistent and reliable crop production tailored to specific niche markets both national and regionally, as well as better husbandry of land resources, which will lead to reductions in land degradation and increases in farm incomes, thereby providing farmers with an incentive to continue the activities over the long term. This will in turn incentivize farmers and local communities to continue SLM practices to ensure that sustainable management of forest areas and farms are continued. In addition, the new farming techniques to support sustainable agriculture will be institutionalized in the various government (ECU, Agriculture Extension Unit, Forestry Department, etc.) and producer organizations (Central Region

[31] The total land area of Dominica is estimated at 74,851 hectares; approximately 53% of this land area is under forest or conservation, and another 34% under agriculture. www.oas.org/reia/IWCAM/pdf/dominica/report.pdf: Dominica National Report – Organization of American States, pg. 11, Section 1.4

Farmers Group, the Dominica Essential Oil and Spice Cooperative Society Limited and the Dominica Organic Agricultural Movement) which will allow for continuity beyond the end of the project. With regard to the sustainability of nursery operations, project funds will be used to return existing nurseries to their pre-hurricane operational levels, and it is reasonable to expect that the Government of Dominica will fund on-going operations of these nurseries as it did prior to the hurricane. In addition, the Department of Forestry within the Government of Dominica is committed to continuing the monitoring of transplanted tree seedlings, soil erosion rates and water flows in this area beyond the end of the project as the results generated by this project are intended to provide a model for reforestation in other degraded forest landscapes in the country.

**The scaling – up potential:** The implementation of this project offers significant potential for up scaling to other areas in Dominica and the broader Caribbean, as the need for more climate resilient forest and agricultural management is common to all areas of the country and indeed throughout the region. The newly created Ministry of the Environment, Climate Resilience, Disaster Management and Urban Renewal as well as the Ministry of Agriculture are committed to taking lessons learned from field-based activities in the project area and replicating them nationwide. The Market Analysis output which is considered to be most critical in developing and sustaining the livelihoods of the farming communities within the project site can be easily shared and used by other communities not under the project but which are situated within the buffer zone of the Park. One such community is Delices which, according to the head of the Extension Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, is an important agricultural community involved in the cultivation of bay leaf and value-added activities around this commodity. Other communities in the MTPNP buffer zone such as Grandiford, Giraudel, Trafalgar and Cockraine will, according to the Head of the Extension Division, be indirect beneficiaries of the project as the Extension Division intends to utilize the market information, the sustainable agricultural practices, and the HNVI evaluation and monitoring technique for all communities within the Park's buffer zone. This therefore will facilitate scaling up activities not just in terms of numbers but also in terms of geographic areas. The Morne Diablotin National Park located to the north of the island also has an area earmarked as a buffer zone, and two communities there (Syndicate and Savanne Gommier), based on their agro-ecological characteristics, could also be likely areas to benefit from adopting the approaches developed by this project. The Ministry of the Environment, Climate Resilience, Disaster Management and Urban Renewal, which also has responsibility for forestry, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture are eager to restore their agricultural and forestry stations and nurseries in order to provide materials for reforestation, agroforestry and crop cultivation to more farmers / rural communities, and will seek to replicate project activities in this regard. PISLM, which supports SLM programs throughout the Caribbean, will provide a mechanism for sharing lessons learned from this project with other countries / programs in the region.

***A.2 Child Project?*** If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact. NA

***A.3. Stakeholders.*** Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment. In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:
☐ Consulted only;
☐ Member of Advisory Body; contractor;
☐ Co-financier;
☐ Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;
☒ Executor or co-executor;
☐ Other (Please explain)

All important stakeholder groups will be represented on the Project Steering Committee (PSC). Meetings of the PSC will be held very six months. Further, a project inception workshop will be held where a larger stakeholder representative group will be invited and present. Similar stakeholder engagement meetings will be take place throughout the duration of the project at important milestone, e.g. mid-point and terminal phases.

**Table 4: Project Stakeholders**

| Stakeholders | Summary of Mandates | Roles in Project Implementation |
|---|---|---|
| Environmental Coordinating Unit (ECU) | The ECU is the core environmental policy unit in the Government of Dominica with responsibilities that include: provision of advice to the GoD on the development of coherent environmental policies; promotion of public awareness and participation in environmental matters; acting as the focal point for regional and international agreements on environmental issues; monitoring and reporting on Dominica's compliance with articles and decisions of the Environmental Conventions; coordinating development projects on the environment; and liaising with other governments and private sector agencies on issues of impact on the environment. | The ECU will provide overall policy coordination for project implementation and will play a critical role in serving as the liaison between the project and policy makers. It will therefore ensure that the Cabinet is kept informed about project implementation activities and their implications for national development. The Director of the ECU will also serve as the Head of the National Project Steering Committee. The ECU will also be a key partner in developing the Climate Resilient Sustainable Land and Forest Resource Management Plan. |
| UN Environment | UN Environment (UNEP) is the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system, and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment. | UN Environment will be the project´s implementing agency, acting as the link between the project and the GEF Secretariat and providing supervision and monitoring services to the project. UN Environment will process cash advances to the executing agency for the development and execution of project activities. A task manager will be appointed to support this project and will participate as a member of the project steering committee. |
| Partnership Initiative for Sustainable Land Management (PISLM) | PISLM was established based on a decision taken at the Caribbean Sub-Regional workshop on Land Degradation in February 2004. PISLM serves as a mechanism to facilitate exchange of good land management practices between participating countries, and serves as a mechanism for stimulating the replication of approaches, tools and methodologies throughout the region. | PISLM will act as the Executing Agency for the project implementation phase, which will be done in close collaboration with the ECU. To facilitate day to day management of the project, the PISLM will establish a project office in Dominica. |
| Dept. of Forestry, Wildlife and National Parks (DFWNP) | Within the Ministry of the Environment, Climate Resilience, Disaster Management and Urban Renewal, the DFWNP is responsible for forest management including conservation and sustainable resource use of all Forest Reserves and National Parks in Dominica, as well as soil and water conservation, reforestation, and enforcement of forestry, wildlife and national parks legislation. | DFWNP will oversee the implementation of a number of project activities which include: the design of project activities for collecting / cultivating tree seedlings, establishment and maintenance of nurseries as well as reforestation efforts and control on forest clearing, as well as being a key partner in developing the Climate Resilient Sustainable Land and Forest Resource Management Plan and in the climate-proofing of forestry regulations |
| Agriculture Division | Within the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MoAF), the Agriculture Division is responsible for the development of sustainable production systems, through *inter alia*: “developing farming systems that are characterized by proper utilization of soil while enhancing interactions of soil, water and nutrition” and “employing safeguard mechanism for land degradation and soil loss as well as biodiversity and water conservation” | The Division of Agriculture will take the leading role in selecting farmer field school sites, extension officers for training in sustainable agricultural approaches and technologies, appropriate training methodologies for farmers and the repository and dissemination of market information. They will also be responsible for modifying where necessary and using the training materials in other suitable locations across Dominica, as well as being an important partner in developing the Climate Resilient Sustainable Land and Forest Resource Management Plan |

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| | | and in the climate-proofing of agriculture sector regulations |
| Dominica Water and Sewerage Company Limited (DOWASCO) | DOWASCO is a registered company wholly owned by the Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica. DOWASCO was established by an act of Parliament - Water and Sewerage Act#17, in December 1989 and incorporated in the same year | Will serve as a member of the National Project Steering Committee and will provide technical advice to the project, as may be necessary. |
| Central Region Farmers Group | A farmers' association which comprise of over 90 percent women who are at the forefront of promoting organic agriculture. The Association is desirous of partnering with national and international agencies in facilitating communities surrounding the MTPNP adopting and implementing eco-friendly agro-tourism and sustainable agricultural production activities. | This group will assist in organizing agro-tourism practitioners and farmers in promoting sustainable agriculture as well as benefit from the training provided through the project. The Association will also mobilise its members to assist with the clearing of the forest as well as participate actively in the reforestation process. They are also committed to assisting with the training and in providing farms as training sites for farmer field schools. |
| Private Sector Nurseries | A small number of private nurseries exist in Dominica, though many were impacted severely by Hurricane Maria. For example, Green Mountain Flowers started in January of 2001 and produced cut flowers for the Dominican and Eastern Caribbean Markets. It later migrated to the production of decorative plants for homes and gardens which was successfully done for sixteen years - it was destroyed by Hurricane Maria in 2017. Since the passage of Hurricane Maria, efforts have been directed to getting production going again. In this regard, work has commenced on the redevelopment of six greenhouses collectively having 12,000 square feet of production space. | One or more of the private nurseries that exist in Dominica will be contracted to provide tree seedlings for the reforestation programme. |
| Dominica Organic Agricultural Movement (DOAM) | DOAM's mission is to facilitate the production of organic agricultural commodities of optimum quality and quantity; to create awareness and recognition that organic production provides an excellent opportunity for a sustainable agricultural diversification; and to promote the development of a sustainable organic industry in Dominica | It is anticipated that DOAM, given its technical capabilities, will provide technical and advisory support to the project implementation activities. |
| The National Youth Council of Dominica (NYCD) | NYCD is involved in education, organisation and promotion of the judicious management and development of Dominica's natural, cultural and economic resources through appropriate conservation measures | NYCD will provide technical and community support to the project implementation, particularly in support of the rehabilitation of degraded forest areas. |
| Dominica National Council of Women (DNCW) | The DNCW is a voluntary umbrella organization representing women's groups on the island. | The DNCW will provide assistance in mainstreaming gender into the activities of the project. |
| Farmers organizations | The farmers' organizations in targeted parishes, if present, are the downstream beneficiaries of the project. | Farmers' organizations will participate by providing inputs on sustainable agricultural approaches that could be promoted by the project and on the best delivery mechanisms for those approaches, and will ensure active participation of their member in the training activities of the project. |
| Dominica Essential Oil and Spices Cooperative Society Limited (DEOSC) | The Dominica Essential Oils and Spices Co-operative Society Limited (DEOSC) is one of Dominica's longest serving, most successful and leading co-operative societies. The society originated in the village of Petite Savanne and commenced operation in 1964 as a shipping club and was registered in 1968 as a co-operative under the *Co-operative Societies Act* with the objective of undertaking, promoting and marketing of Bay and other oils of plant origin, on behalf of its members and to | DEOSC will participate in the reforestation programme as well as benefit from the training provided through this project. As one of the main organisations in Dominica that works with both farmers and small-scale agro-processors, DEOSC will have an important role to play in ensuring that its members, many of whom |

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| | provide essential services with its line of business such as training, advice and information dissemination to its members. DEOSC has over 562 active members and produces approximately 4,500 gallons per year, which is more than 60% of the total production of bay oil in Dominica. Dominica in turn is the main producer of bay oil in the world, accounting for more than 85% of world production. | operate within the project area, adopt sustainable land management practices. DEOSC can also use its experience with marketing of bay oil to contribute to project activities to identify market opportunities for sustainable agricultural production. |
| UNESCO World Heritage Centre | Established in 1992, the World Heritage Centre is the focal point and coordinator within UNESCO for all matters related to World Heritage. The Centre is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Convention. It organizes the annual sessions of the World Heritage Committee and its Bureau, provides advice to States Parties in the preparation of site nominations, organizes international assistance from the World Heritage Fund upon request, and coordinates both the reporting on the condition of sites and the emergency action undertaken when a site is threatened. | Stakeholders agree that the guidelines of the World Heritage Centre as they relate to the World Heritage Site should guide the land degradation rehabilitation process taking place in the Heritage Site. A representative of UNESCO will sit on the Project Steering Committee and act as a liaison to the World Heritage Centre. |
| Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture (IICA) | IICA supports member countries to improve the productivity and competitiveness of their agricultural sectors, including improving agriculture's capacity to mitigate and adapt to climate change. In Dominica, IICA provides technical support on rural livelihoods, women and youth in agriculture, apiculture, and agrotourism, and it supports the development of agricultural policy and strategic plans. | IICA will provide technical guidance and training in sustainable agricultural practices |
| United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (UN FAO) | FAO is implementing a rapid response mechanism to Hurricane Maria in Dominica in which it is providing US$300,000 to buy vegetable seeds, seedlings for farmers, basic tools, etc., and it is working on a recovery plan with forestry, agriculture and fisheries. | FAO activities on post-hurricane recovery, including providing inputs to farmers, developing recovery plans, strengthening of agricultural services including nurseries for tree crops and vegetables, and promoting climate resilient forestry, will benefit project stakeholders. |
| United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) | UNDP is implementing a GEF-funded project to strengthen Dominica's protected area system, including strengthening management of the MTPNP and establishing its buffer zone. | UNDP project activities to develop EIA standards for forest protection and on agricultural and land management practices and controlling pollution runoff will support the activities of this proposed project to strengthen the resilience of forest and agricultural lands to the impacts of extreme weather events. |

***A.4. <u>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.</u>*** Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assessment. Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment? (yes ☒ /no☐) If yes, please upload gender action plan or equivalent here

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:
☒ closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;
☒ improving women's participation and decision making; and or
☒ generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators? (yes ☒ /no☐)

Dominica's Gender Policy will be used as the framework for mainstreaming gender into all areas of this project, as gender and social issues are important drivers and incentives for achieving global environmental benefits and therefore are a critical element for the success of the project. The project will play an important role in the empowerment of women. For example, the project will directly enhance the skills and knowledge levels of women in implementing sustainable agriculture, which is important as women play a major role in agricultural production and associated activities within the project site. This has

been exemplified by the membership of the Central Farmers Group, whose membership is over 98% women. Gender related aspects of the project will be addressed through close collaboration with the Dominica National Council of Women (DNCW) who will work with communities and organizations to ensure gender equity in participation of women in project activities (for example by ensuring that sustainable agriculture activities include production systems such as vegetables where women have a significant role), to help ensure socioeconomic benefits to woman and will monitor woman's inclusion through the Project period. Collaboration will also take place with the Bureau of Gender Affairs. All training and demonstration events will ensure that at least 50% of participants are women. The project will actively seek to recruit women as project staff and technical consultants and to participate on the project steering committee. 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 and avoid presenting stereotypes. Finally, the project will ensure that women, men and youth have access to and benefit from the knowledge created by the project.

The empowerment of women through this project is consistent with the 2006 National Policy and Action Plan for Gender Equity and Equality, which supports the social and economic achievement of women and towards full gender equity and equality. The Dominica Gender Policy aims to improve quality of life at all levels of society and to contribute to gender awareness among policy makers, planners, implementers and the general public. It aims to "incorporate a gender perspective in all development planning" in a way that makes for the "gendering" of development planning and policy formulation and implementation and to establish a system of gender mainstreaming into all sectors of government and society. This latter objective has already begun to be achieved to-date under the project as women have played a key role both in terms of their turn out and in the quality of the contributions made in shaping this project at both the inception and validation workshops.

***A.5 Risk.*** Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.

**Table 5: Project Risks**

| Risk | Risk level | Mitigation Measures |
|---|---|---|
| Within the project time frame of 3 years, another hurricane or major climatic event could devastate the project area | High | A major impetus and focus of the proposed project is to mitigate the risks posed by climate change related natural disasters by strengthening the resilience of ecosystems through the adoption of environmentally sound management practices. The primary activities of this project (e.g. training of small farmers in sustainable agricultural practices; rehabilitation of degraded forests; etc.) will enhance ecosystem resilience to withstand the shocks associated with major meteorological events. Furthermore, the project will select agricultural and forest species that are resilient to drought and to major storm events. Overall, project activities will lay the foundation (training, policies, hurricane-resilience focus of all land uses, etc.) such that the communities will have a more robust post-hurricane recovery and response. |
| Participating communities have little disposable income due to the destruction of livelihoods by Hurricane Maria. If sustainable livelihood alternatives are not available, there is a risk that overexploitation of the remaining forest resources will be accelerated thereby contributing to further land degradation | Medium | In order to minimise the impact of this risk, the project must create livelihood options and/or contribute to the provision of an enabling environment to enable the participating communities to do so. Hence the inclusion in the project of a focus on sustainable agriculture, and access to niche markets and credit through output 2.1.1 that will undertake a market analysis. |
| Weak and disjointed institutions could pose a risk to the effective implementation of the project | Medium | Generally, the Government entities specifically responsible for the implementation of various activities of the project are weak and under resourced. To address this, provision is made in the project for the design and implementation of a Programme for Institutional Strengthening, including the provision of basic equipment and tools necessary for the officers to carry out their basic responsibilities. In addition, an integral part of the project will be the design and implementation of a training |

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| | | programme which covers all the training needs of the project. In addition, the Executing Agency will establish a Project Office in Dominica to ensure smooth coordination and hence the effective implementation of the Project. |
| Local communities resistant to change in resource use and livelihood practices | Low | Working in conjunction with the local communities, the project will develop sustainable agricultural practices that generate economic benefits for local farmers, as well as forest restoration programs that employ local residents in collecting, cultivating, planting and monitoring of trees. In addition, it is important to note that traditional economic activities in the project area based on agriculture and forestry have been all but eliminated by Hurricane Maria, and thus local residents will view project activities as an important social and economic benefit. Finally, the project will carry out an awareness raising campaign to increase understanding and awareness of LD issues and associated SLM options. |
| Competing demands on resource management agencies and logistical challenges in the aftermath of Hurricane Maria may affect the implementation of the project | Low | Recognizing that the Government of Dominica has many competing priorities such as repairing basic national infrastructure and thus may not provide extensive support for natural resources and environmental projects, the project strategy includes an awareness raising program for policy makers to emphasize the links between LD processes in upland areas and major socio-economic impacts (including flooding and a major decline in national food production). The project is also designed to support the Agriculture Division and the Department of Forestry in addressing key priorities that they have in the post-hurricane environment, in particular, restoring their capacity to produce seedlings and other agricultural inputs, and thus the project should be able to secure the active participation of these partners. With regard to the timely delivery of equipment and materials in the post-hurricane environment, a detailed procurement plan has been developed during the project preparation phase so that procurement processes can begin at the very start of the project implementation period. |

***A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination.*** Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

Institutional Arrangements for Project Implementation

UNEP's Ecosystems Division will act as the Implementing Agency (IA) for this project. The Partnership Initiative for Sustainable Land Management (PISLM) will function as the Executing Agency (EA) of the project and the Environmental Coordinating Unit (ECU), on behalf of the Government of Dominica, will provide the political and institutional supervision for the overall project activities as implementing partners (see Annex H for details on the roles of each institution). A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed between PISLM and the Environmental Coordinating Unit stipulating roles and functions as well as specific allocations with regard to staff time and schedules. This MOU provides the framework for the PISLM assistance to the Government of Dominica on sustainable land management issues.

To facilitate the implementation of the project in an efficient and effective manner, the project will be executed from the existing PISLM Sub-Office in Dominica established under the GEF 6 SLM Project. The GEF 6 SLM Project Management Unit (PMU), led by a Project Manager (PM) and supported by an Administrative Officer (AO) will oversee the management of this project. The PMU's roles will be to implement project outputs, carry out monitoring and reporting, liaise with project partners, act as the Secretariat to the Steering Committee and ensure project execution and all technical aspects of project implementation.

A PISLM Oversight Officer (POO) based in the PISLM Office in Guyana will provide policy and accountability oversight to the PMU in timely achievement of the expected business results and ensure accuracy in status and financial reporting. From a policy standpoint this officer will deal directly with the Minister and the Permanent Secretary of the Ministries of the Environment and Agriculture and when necessary, with other Ministers and Permanent Secretaries of other Ministries whose activities are aligned to this project. This Officer will also play a core role in providing advice to the PISLM High Level Ministerial Meeting on the project.

The PISLM, in performing its functions as the Executing Agency, will have its work overseen by different entities at different levels. At the national level, the PISLM will be accountable to the Government of Dominica through the ECU. The ECU will receive support, in this regard, through the National Project Steering Committee (NPSC), which will receive periodic reports on progress and will make recommendations to UN Environment concerning the need to revise any aspects of the Results Framework or the M&E plan. Progress Reports on project implementation will be reviewed by the PSC and the ECU before their submission to the Cabinet of Dominica as information document - the purpose being to keep the policy makers aware of project implementation activities that require policy direction and decisions. At the regional Caribbean Community level, the PISLM is mandated to report to the Council on Trade and Economic Development (COTED) of the Caribbean Community on its stewardship including, inter alia, sustainable land management projects and initiatives being implemented by the PISLM on the behalf of Caribbean SIDS Member States.

A National Project Steering Committee (NPSC) chaired by the ECU will be established to provide oversight and guidance to the project. The NPSC will be a multi-sectorial body comprising representation at the senior level of the range of national implementation entities (Agencies, CSOs and CBOs, donor agencies), UNESCO, and the GEF Implementing Agency (UNEP) -- all of which have been involved with the project from the project planning phase. The composition, responsibilities and rules of operation of the NPSC are provided in Appendix 3, and will be further detailed at the commencement of Project Implementation.

A more detailed overview of the institutional arrangements for project implementation is provided in Annex H.

***Coordination***. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other initiatives.

A number of programmes and projects in Dominica have objectives related to those of the proposed project and have the potential to generate synergies and cross-programme learning. By the time this project begins implementation, the existing national-level Biodiversity Committee is expected to be a Biodiversity – SLM Committee which will facilitate and oversee collaboration with key regional partners and programs active in both focal areas. Regular meetings will be held between the different projects to leverage synergies. The most important of the other initiatives are:

The GEF-UNEP project, *"Sustainable Land Management in the Commonwealth of Dominica"* (2018-2021), is designed to establish an integrated land management model that includes agricultural, forestry and natural resources management practices that generate development and critical environmental benefits in tandem with the Commonwealth of Dominica. A number of activities under this other project will establish a policy, institutional and capacity framework for SLM issues in Dominica that will benefit the proposed project including the development and implementation of Parish land use plans (that will encompass the entire area surrounding the MTPNP); a land information decision support system (the Geonode system) that will improve information on environmental conditions and trends, particularly those relating to land degradation; protocols for monitoring and evaluation of SLM practices; capacity strengthening of resource managers, CSOs and farmers in SLM practices, including SLM approaches in agriculture and in watershed restoration (including some limited reforestation actions). Both GEF 6 SLM project and this project will be implemented by the Environmental Coordinating Unit, which will ensure effective information sharing and alignment of activities. This project will build on and compliment the GEF 6 SLM 2018-2021 project (which was designed before the country was affected by Hurricane Maria) in the following ways; (i) re-enforcement of the sustainable agriculture practices to ensure resilience, (ii) the conduct of a market analysis to determine which crops/products have the most commercial potential (building on the G-GAP capacity building carried out in GEF 6 SLM) and (iii) provision of technical support to small farmers to implement new production practices, processing methodologies and commercialization of products.

- The GEF-UNDP project, *"Supporting Sustainable Ecosystems by strengthening the Effectiveness of Dominica's Protected Area System"* (2015-2019), is intended to demonstrate a model for effective integrated landscape management encompassing the strengthening of an existing PA (the MTPNP) and the establishment of its buffer zone in order to reduce threats to biodiversity and ecological functioning. The proposed project will benefit from lessons learned from the PA project's work to create better EIA standards for forest protection and on agricultural and land management practices and controlling pollution runoff developed through the creation of four Community Resource Management Plans in the MTPNP buffer zone. Conversely, the proposed project's activities to improve local livelihoods will benefit some of the communities in the buffer zone and its work on forest restoration will directly

benefit the MTPNP and will also create local capacity and experience in restoration techniques that can benefit communities throughout the buffer zone. This project will complement the activities of the GEF-UNDP project by addressing land degradation, which can pose a significant threat to biodiversity resources in Dominica's National Parks, through the adoption of sustainable land management practices. The restoration of these lands via SLM will support a reduction in the threat of biodiversity.

- Dominica is one of nine countries in CARICOM participating in the GEF-IUCN *Land Degradation Neutrality-Target Setting Process*. At the end of the LDN-TSP, participating countries will have developed a set of targets based on baseline data which they will track until 2030 (SDG 15 commitment), including indicators on Land Cover, Land Productivity (metric: net primary productivity), and Carbon Stocks above and below ground (metric: SOC). The proposed project will contribute data sets on land and vegetation in the project area that will contribute to Dominica's efforts to monitor these indicators.

- Several past projects have established data and/or built capacities that will benefit the proposed project. The GEF-UNDP *Sustainable Land Management project (2008-2012)* produced lessons for generating significant community support and ownership of SLM practices through community involvement and education on SLM issues which will be used to guide the implementation of field-based activities under Components 1 and 2 of the proposed project. The *GEF-funded Special Program on Adaptation to Climate Change (SPACC)* (2007-2011) generated maps of the upper elevation areas of Dominica that can assist the proposed project in identifying sites for agricultural activities and forest restoration.

**A.7 *Benefits.*** Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/ SCCF)?

Socio-Economic Benefits: The Project will immediately contribute to the resuscitation of income streams and strengthening livelihoods of households in the communities within the project area that depend directly on the forest resources, eco and agro-tourism and agricultural production. The project will not only facilitate a reset of former income earning activities but will allow for this to occur in a manner that will strengthen and build resilience of households and communities to external shocks and climate change effects. Direct benefits taken into account in the project analysis are: (i) employment opportunities associated with the clearing of fallen trees particularly from river courses and nature trails within the National Park, clearing of farm lands and desilting of water courses and drainage channels that traverse these farming communities, rebuilding of on-farm and off -farm infrastructure such as greenhouse structures and livestock pens, (ii) improvement in the quality and resilience of both the tourism product of the National Park and in the agricultural production system practiced within the surrounding communities; (iii) enhancement of the quality and quantity of the agricultural commodities produced due to improved production methods such as reducing or eliminating the use of conventional agrochemicals and other external inputs thus allowing for improved product branding, marketing and income earning opportunities; (iv) long-term income and employment opportunities created especially for youth and women from a resilient tourism product and from the adoption of sound, environmentally and socially appropriate agricultural production and post-harvest practices that strengthens the entire value chain – from farm to fork.

Other benefits to be derived from project activities are, notably, long term maintenance of drainage channels, terraces, water harvesting and other on-farm and communal infrastructure, and repair and maintenance of small equipment and machines. The environmental benefits will also be significant in terms of improved water and soil management. Capacity building in understanding the principles of sustainable farming and agro-ecology will produce additional benefits and improve the analytical, managerial and social integration capacities of the farming community. The main institutional benefits will be: (i) strengthening farming associations around key activities to improve their resilience (determining current levels of farm sustainability and implementing measures to improve sustainability, monitoring and evaluation); (ii) establishing farmers markets for commodities produced using sustainable/eco-friendly methods; (iii) the involvement of the general community in appreciating agro-ecological approaches to all agricultural activities (commercial and non-commercial – backyard farming) conducted within the project area; (iv) Reduction in the future threats of land degradation and enhancing ecosystem services that directly support water supply and electricity services to parts of Roseau, agroforestry production, wildlife habitat and the tourism product. With respect to reducing risks and losses related to external shocks and the adoption by the

community of appropriate adaptation measures, the significant benefits of the Project will be in the implementation of interventions to improve sustainable/agro-ecological techniques, the dissemination of materials and equipment and the educating of communities on environmental issues and climate change.

Analysis of the Cost Effectiveness of the Proposed Project Activities: The cost effectiveness of the project is exemplified by the existence of policy directives that are well aligned with project and will reignite a number of strategic initiatives. For example, the project will collaborate with and benefit from the implementation of Organic Dominica, which will support the production of a range of commodities by small farmers in line with market requirements as well as facilitating the implementation of a number of tangible activities such as new technologies for SLM approaches and practices. The project also provides the impetus for the reconsideration and enactment of comprehensive environmental legislation as a means for ensuring the sustainable utilization of natural resources in Dominica.

**A.8** ***Knowledge Management.*** Elaborate on the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user-friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

Knowledge management, in particular, the institutionalization of an ethos of the systematic collection and analysis of information to provide evidence-based decision making, is an integral part of the project. Data collected will be stored into a GIS base system and will be made available to the stakeholders. Various protocols will be used by stakeholders in their quest to improve the implementation of sustainable land management practices and approaches and the streamlining and enhancement of data management and monitoring procedures. As noted under Sub-Component *Output 1.1.4 – Effective monitoring system for degraded forests in areas within and adjacent to the Morne Trois Pitons National Park operationalized*, the capture of the data and information resulting from the monitoring programme is a *sine qua non* and will complement the work done in the GEF 6 SLM project on strengthening the Geonode. This project will build in enhanced forestry-related decision making through incorporation of new forestry-related datasets. This will include the development of specific knowledge management products such as a manual on the protocols to follow in reforestation after a natural disaster (Output 1.1.4); a booklet on sustainable agricultural practices employed in this project (Output 2.1.1); a booklet on innovative technologies in sustainable agriculture (Output 2.1.2); other protocols and manuals on land management techniques, and other products. The knowledge management products from this project also will be used to strengthen the ICT Platform created by the project *Sustainable Land Management in the Commonwealth of Dominica*.

These knowledge products will target a wide cross-section of specific target groups. For example, the manuals on protocols to follow in reforestation after natural disasters, and the booklets on sustainable agriculture and innovative technologies in sustainable agriculture, will be designed in such a manner so that they can be used by land management professionals but also by farmers. In addition to being used in Dominica, these knowledge products will also have regional utility, since they can be used by stakeholders in other countries of the region. In addition, some of the knowledge products will be tailored specifically for school children. The IT Sustainable Land Management Platform, will employ a wide range of delivery methods for the dissemination of the knowledge products, including, *inter alia,* posters, brochures, short television videos, newspaper articles; radio programmes, social media postings and government information programmes.

In addition, a national public awareness and education programme (see Output 3.1.3) on Land degradation Processes and Vulnerability will be developed and implemented as an integral part of making Dominica a "Resilient to Climate Risk" country that will be built on that body of work from the GEF 6 SLM project, and focus on the impact of LD and climate change on forest ecosystems and, the role of the community in the management and governance of Forestry in Dominica. This programme will emphasize the importance for all Dominicans of preserving vegetative cover in watersheds, of restricting infrastructure development in vulnerable watershed / riparian zones and of maintaining a functional water supply and distribution system. The Education and Public Awareness Programme once developed, approved and implemented will employ a number of delivery methods, including, *inter alia*, radio, television, the Government Information Service and consultations to reach a wide cross-section of stakeholders and the public, in general.

**B. Description Of The Consistency Of The Project With:**

**B.1** ***Consistency with National Priorities.*** Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes ☒ /no☐ ). If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

The Commonwealth of Dominica has ratified the UNCCD and the proposed project is directly in line with the objectives of the UNCCD. In particular, it will contribute to implementation of the "10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018)", including all four of its strategic objectives: i) to improve the living conditions of affected populations; ii) to improve the condition of affected ecosystems; iii) to generate global benefits through effective implementation of the UNCCD; and iv) to mobilize resources to support implementation of the Convention through building effective partnerships between national and international actors.

Dominica's National Action Programme to Combat Land Degradation (2004) identifies specific priorities to strengthen land use planning and policies and to implement land degradation mitigation measures. Moreover, national stakeholder consultations on the alignment of the NAP identified issues of concern including deforestation, erosion, poor drainage, flooding, lack of awareness and education, lack of enforcement of existing legislation and sedimentation and siltation. The proposed project will address these issues through institutional strengthening, public education and awareness, and stakeholder participation in sustainable agriculture and forest management.

Dominica's Agriculture Disaster Risk Management Plan 2014-2019 identifies several primary Result Areas that the proposed project will facilitate, including Result Area 3 (Building resilience for sustainable livelihoods in the agriculture sector, with particular focus on smallholders), which will be supported by project activities in SLM for agriculture, and Result Area 4 (Preparedness, response and rehabilitation), which will be supported by project activities for forest restoration. In addition, the Government of Dominica is working to establish its national voluntary targets for land degradation under the Land Degradation Neutrality – Target Setting Process (LDN-TSP) and the proposed project will support Dominica's efforts in this regard by generating data on land use conditions and trends that can be integrated into the national LDN-TSP.

The country's Low Carbon Climate Resilient Development Strategy and the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR), both of which were approved by Cabinet in 2012, are designed to facilitate Dominica's transformation to a low-carbon climate-resilient economy while addressing pressing development, livelihood and poverty issues confronting the country. Project activities to promote sustainable agriculture and to restore forest ecosystem functioning will contribute to the country's climate resilience. In light of the impact of hurricane Maria, the LCRDS is now being used by the Government of Dominica to re-evaluate the strategy for the distribution of hurricane shelters island-wide. It is also being used as the basis for examining and updating early warning systems which are necessary to monitor extreme events and impacts (e.g. river flow rates and levels etc.).

As a result of the impact of Hurricane Maria, most of the above-mentioned projects and programmes and plans are now being re-evaluated to incorporate the effects of a Category 5 hurricane into their design, strategy and implementation.

Finally, the proposed project is consistent with the goals of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Barbados and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) 2012 to 2016, in particular Outcome 1: Environment, energy, climate change and disaster risk reduction, which is designed to "enhance the capacity of Barbados and the countries of the OECS to effectively manage natural resources and build resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change and anthropogenic hazards; improve energy efficiency and use of renewable energy as part of the region's energy mix; and improve the policy, legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks for environmental governance", and is calls for countries to address "a number of environmental sustainability issues including, *inter alia*, the integration of climate change and disaster risk reduction into development planning, response and recovery; establishing a framework to enable the region to better address issues relating to bio-technology and bio-safety; strengthening national land use policies and administrative systems; and creating a framework for the establishment of green economy transformation in Barbados and the OECS."

## C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

The project will follow UNEP standard monitoring, reporting and evaluation processes and procedures. Reporting requirements and templates are an integral part of the UNEP legal instrument to be signed by the executing agency and UNEP.

The project M&E plan is consistent with the GEF Monitoring and Evaluation policy. A detailed monitoring and evaluation plan has been provided in Annex G including the indicative budget and time frame for its implementation. The Project Results Framework presented in Annex A includes SMART indicators for each expected outcome as well as mid-term and end-of-project targets. These indicators along with the key deliverables and benchmarks included in Annex I will be the main tools for assessing project implementation progress and whether project results are being achieved. The costs associated with obtaining the information to track the indicators, as well as other M&E related costs, are presented in the Costed M&E Plan in Annex G and are fully integrated in the overall project budget.

The M&E plan will be reviewed and revised as necessary during the project inception workshop to ensure project stakeholders understand their roles and responsibilities vis-à-vis project monitoring and evaluation. Indicators and their means of verification may also be fine-tuned at the inception workshop. Baseline data gaps will be addressed during the first year of project implementation. Day-to-day project monitoring is the responsibility of the project management team but other project partners will have responsibilities to collect specific information to track the indicators. It is the responsibility of the Project Manager to inform UNEP of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely fashion.

The National Project Steering Committee will receive periodic reports on progress and will make recommendations to UNEP concerning the need to revise any aspects of the Results Framework or the M&E plan. Project oversight to ensure that the project meets UNEP and GEF policies and procedures is the responsibility of the Task Manager in UNEP-GEF. The Task Manager will also review the quality of draft project outputs, provide feedback to the project partners and establish peer review procedures to ensure adequate quality of scientific and technical outputs and publications.

Project supervision will take an adaptive management approach. The Task Manager will develop a project supervision plan at the inception of the project which will be communicated to the project partners during the inception workshop. The emphasis of the Task Manager supervision will be on outcome monitoring but without neglecting project financial management and implementation monitoring. Progress vis-à-vis delivering the agreed project global environmental benefits will be assessed with the National Project Steering Committee at agreed intervals. Project risks and assumptions will be regularly monitored both by project partners and UNEP. Risk assessment and rating is an integral part of the Project Implementation Review (PIR). The quality of project monitoring and evaluation will also be reviewed and rated as part of the PIR. Key financial parameters will be monitored quarterly to ensure cost-effective use of financial resources.

A Mid-Term Review will be commissioned and launched by UN Environment before the project reaches its mid-point. If the project is rated as being at risk, a Mid-Term Evaluation will be conducted by the Evaluation Office instead of a MTR. The review will include all parameters recommended by the GEF Evaluation Office for terminal evaluations and will verify information gathered through the GEF tracking tools, as relevant. The review will be carried out using a participatory approach whereby parties that may benefit or be affected by the project will be consulted. The National Project Steering Committee will participate in the mid-term review and develop a management response to the evaluation recommendations along with an implementation plan. It is the responsibility of the UNEP Task Manager to monitor whether the agreed recommendations are being implemented.

The Evaluation Office will be responsible for the Terminal Evaluation (TE) and will liaise with the Task Manager and Executing Agency(ies) throughout the process. The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UN Environment, the GEF, executing partners and other stakeholders. The direct costs of the evaluation will be charged against the project evaluation budget. The Terminal Evaluation will be initiated no earlier than six months prior to the operational completion of project activities and, if a follow-on phase of the project is envisaged, should be completed prior to completion of the project and the submission of the follow-on proposal. Terminal Evaluations must be initiated no later than six months after operational completion.

The draft Terminal Evaluation report will be sent by the Evaluation Office to project stakeholders for comments. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the Evaluation Office in an open and transparent manner. The project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six-point rating scheme. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the Evaluation Office when the report is finalised and further reviewed by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office upon submission. The evaluation report will be publicly disclosed and may be followed by a recommendation compliance process.

## PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT[32] OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):** (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template. For SGP, use this SGP OFP endorsement letter).

| NAME | POSITION | MINISTRY | DATE *(MM/dd/yyyy)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ambassador Lloyd Pascal | GEF Operational Focal Point | Environmental Coordinating Unit, Ministry of Health and Environment | 10/19/2017 |

**B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

**This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies[33] and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation under GEF-6.**

| Agency Coordinator, Agency name | Signature | Date *(MM/dd/yyyy)* | Project Contact Person | Telephone | Email |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kelly West,<br>Senior Program Manager & Global Environment Facility Coordinator<br>Corporate Services Division | | | | | |

**C. ADDITIONAL GEF PROJECT AGENCY CERTIFICATION (APPLICABLE ONLY TO NEWLY ACCREDITED GEF PROJECT AGENCIES)**

For newly accredited GEF Project Agencies, please download and fill up the required **GEF Project Agency Certification of Ceiling Information Template** to be attached as an annex to the PIF.

[32] For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.
[33] GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and CBIT

# Annexes to CEO Endorsement Request

Annex A: Results Framework

Annex B: Response to Reviews

Annex C: Status of PPG

Annex D: Calendar of Reflows

Annex E: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Annex F-1: Budget

Annex F-2: Budget – Co-financing

Annex G: M&E Budget

Annex H: Implementing Arrangements

Annex I: Deliverables / Benchmarks

Annex I: Workplan

Annex J: GEF Operational Focal Point Endorsement Letter

Annex K: Co-Financing Letters

Annex L: Environmental & Social Safeguards

Annex M: Acronyms

Annex N: Capacity Development Scorecard

Annex O: Theory of Change

Annex P: Description of PPG Activities

Annex Q: GEF Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Annex R: Consultants to be hired for the project using GEF/LDCF/SCCF Resources

Appendix 1: Supervision Plan

Appendix 2: Procurement Plan

Appendix 3: Terms of Reference

## ANNEX A: RESULTS FRAMEWORK

| Outcomes | Indicators | Baseline | Mid-term Targets | End of Project Targets | Means of Verification | Assumptions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Project Objective: Strengthening resilience of agricultural lands and forests in Dominica in the aftermath of Hurricane Maria** | Amount of $tCO_2eq$ GHG emissions avoided / sequestered through reforestation of 500 ha of denuded forest and the implementation of sustainable agricultural practices on 250 ha of farmland | 0 tCO2eq | xxx tCO2eq (target to be determined at start of project) | xxx tCO2eq (target to be determined at start of project) | Field surveys of areas of reforestation and sustainable agriculture<br><br>Surveys of residents in project area<br><br>Scoring of the UNDP Capacity Scorecard by the project team | Women and men both are actively interested in participating in farming and forestry activities<br><br>Project co-financing resources are provided in a timely manner |
| | Capacity of national partners to implement SFM/SLM approaches, as measured by total scores on the UNDP Capacity Scorecard | 47% (21/45) | 60% | 75% | | |
| | Total number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender[34] | 0 | At least 1,000 direct beneficiaries, of which 50% are women.<br>30 farms and 150 people involved in farming, of which 50% are women | At least 2,000 direct beneficiaries of which 50% are women.<br>60 farms and 300 people involved in farming, of which 50% are women | | |
| **Component 1: Restoration and rehabilitation of Denuded Forest Areas around the Morne Trois Pitons National Park** | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 1.1: Reforestation and other measures have restored ecosystem services and reduced likelihood of future land degradation** | Sufficient information on land degradation after Hurricane Maria collected and effectively guiding SLM interventions | Remote Sensing Data taken after Hurricane Maria are available but not analysed. Only limited assessments of the damage done by the Hurricane have been carried out | At least two types of remote sensing data acquired and interpreted; degraded lands that will be the focus of project activities on rehabilitation identified (using priority criteria) and mapped. | | Published maps of degraded areas produced and available to stakeholders<br><br>Project monitoring reports on tree planting<br><br>Documentation evidence (e.g. photographs etc.) of restoration of degraded areas available to the general public<br><br>Strategies for restoration and rehabilitation of | The necessary remote sensing data is available and accessible to undertake the assessment<br><br>The plant nurseries will be rehabilitated to produce the seedlings required and supplemented by seedlings from private nurseries as required. |
| | Number of tree seedlings replanted on denuded lands | There are a number of greenhouse facilities in Dominica that can produce tree seedlings (including two run by the Forestry Division); many of these were damaged during Hurricane Maria and require repairs | All of the facilities required for the production of tree seedlings are operational and providing sufficient seedlings to meet the needs of the project<br><br>Tree Planting Holding Stations have been established to facilitate | At least 40,000 tree seedlings have been planted per year. | | |

[34] This indicator captures the number of persons who receive targeted support from a given GEF project/activity and/or who use the specific resources that the project maintains or enhances. Support is defined as direct assistance from the project/activity. Direct beneficiaries are all individuals receiving targeted support from a given project. Targeted support is the intentional and direct assistance of a project to individuals or groups of individuals who are aware that they are receiving that support and/or who use the specific resources (GEF Core Indicators 2018)

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| | | | greater efficiency in the replanting process | | selected degraded areas published and readily available to stakeholder and the general public<br><br>Manual outlining the Rehabilitation Protocols published and accessible | The necessary manpower will be mobilized to undertake the re-forestation programme |
| | Area of denuded lands benefitting from stabilization activities and forest replanting | Extensive areas of the upland forest landscape of Dominica was severely degraded by Hurricane Maria in Sept. 2017 | Replanting efforts have been completed in at least 55% of the area targeted for rehabilitation | Approximately 500 hectares of denuded lands rehabilitated. | | |
| | A centrally based Programme for Monitoring the Rehabilitation of Degraded areas and the Regeneration Process designed, published and implemented | Initial efforts are being made to establish field based sampling plots. These are however, inadequate for the task that needs to be accomplished.<br><br>No systematic monitoring programme currently exists. | A manual outlining the various protocols that can be used in undertaking inventories and research projects using standardized data collection methods and forms is prepared and available to stakeholders | A functioning system with associated Protocols for monitoring the rehabilitation of degraded forest lands, as well as the transition by farmers to sustainable agriculture under Component 2, has been established, is operational and the necessary training provided to stakeholders | | |
| **Outputs under Component 1**<br>Output 1.1.1: Survey of areas denuded by Hurricane Maria and selection of sites for restoration completed<br>Output 1.1.2: Capacity established to provide seedlings for reforestation through collection of wildings, strengthening of two existing nurseries, and importation of selected plant species<br>Output 1.1.3: Land degradation processes halted and land areas stabilized for reforestation<br>Output 1.1.4: Effective monitoring system for degraded forests in areas within and adjacent to the Morne Trois Pitons National Park operationalized | | | | | | |
| **Component 2: Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture in Areas around Morne Trois Pitons National Park** | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 2.1: Adoption of sustainable agricultural practices has reduced land degradation, increased resilience to hurricanes, increased soil carbon sequestration, and enabled sustainable agricultural production on degraded lands** | Increased scores on the High Nature Value Farming (HNVI) Index, which monitors levels of adherence to the principles of climate resilient and climate smart sustainable agriculture, for all farms participating in the project | The High Nature Value Farming Index (HNVI) is currently not being administered in Dominica (baseline scores will be developed at the start of the project) | 35% increase in average scores on the High Nature Value Farming Index (HNVI) | 60% increase in average scores on the High Nature Value Farming Index (HNVI)<br><br>The HNVI is in routine use as a tool for monitoring the transition to sustainable agriculture on target farms, with consistent recording of data | Min. of Agriculture Extension Officers will score the HNVI; the project team will conduct periodic spot checks to monitor and verify its use by extension officers.<br><br>Project monitoring reports on land conversion, verified by a competent authority selected by the project manager.<br><br>Published Market Analysis Report, Market Research Plan, and Product Options Reports<br><br>Project monitoring report | The Government of Dominica is receptive to the findings of the Market Analysis Report and takes the necessary policy decisions to facilitate the institutionalisation of sustainable agricultural practices in Dominica.<br><br>Farmers participate actively in the project and implement the measures necessary to adopt sustainable agricultural practices |
| | Area of land converted into farms that employ resilient and sustainable farming practices | Agricultural lands degraded by unsustainable agricultural practices, which have been exacerbated by the impacts of Hurricane Maria | At least 130 hectares of agricultural lands converted into farms that employ resilient and sustainable farming practices | At least 250 hectares of agricultural lands converted into farms that employ resilient and sustainable farming practices | | |
| | # of farmers adopting new crops / products with strong market potential, and supported by new technical and market mechanisms (e.g. | Most farms in the project target area are small land holdings engaged in subsistence farming | Market Analysis of which crops / products have the most commercial potential completed and guiding adoption of sustainable agriculture by farmers | At least 75 farmers (including 40 women) in the project area adopting new crops / products supported by new technical and market mechanisms | | |

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| | new production practices, processing methodologies, contracts with local distributors, etc.) | | | | of farmer crop selection and utilization of new processing activities / market channels/niches<br><br>Surveys will be conducted and reports prepared by consultant in conjunction with extension officers on:<br>(a) Income levels of project participants at start and end of project<br>(b) Farmers employing sustainable farming practices at project sites<br>(c) Women farmers producing agricultural products for emerging market niches | |
| | Increased incomes for farmers from adoption of sustainable agricultural practices | Most food crops were completely destroyed by Hurricane Maria, and most farmers now have severely reduced incomes and no financial resources to invest in farming practices | Farmers in target areas have restarted crop production and sales of agricultural products in the market<br><br>Policy interventions to support sustainable agriculture (e.g. Government regulations on market access, packaging etc.) are summarised in a Cabinet Paper and submitted for approval | Adoption of sustainable agricultural practices has contributed to an average 70% increase in farm income among participating farmers | | |
| | % of participating small farmers adopting and institutionalising sustainable agriculture practices in their farm operations | Farmers have very limited knowledge or skills to adopt sustainable agricultural practices on their farms | Farmers participating in the project are provided with training / technologies to adopt sustainable agriculture practices that increase crop value, reduce post-harvest losses, and improve food safety | At least 90% of participating farms adopt sustainable agriculture practices | | |
| | # of women engaged in production of agricultural products that take advantage of emerging niche markets | 0 women currently engaged in production of products for niche markets | 60 women provided with training / guidance in production of products for niche markets | At least 40 women actively producing agricultural products for emerging niche markets | | |
| **Outputs under Component 2**<br>Output 2.1.1 - Technical and market-based mechanisms are in place to support sustainable agriculture<br>Output 2.1.2 - Conversion of degraded agricultural lands located into farms that employ resilient and sustainable farming practices | | | | | | |
| **Component 3: Component 3: Institutional strengthening, education and training to address land degradation and associated climate risks** | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 3.1: Institutional framework enhanced and public understanding and support for sustainable land management and climate resilience approaches strengthened** | # of regulations updated by government that strengthen legal and institutional framework | Weak and fragmented legal and institutional framework for environment and natural resources management in Dominica. | A Climate Resilient Sustainable Land and Forest Resource Management Plan, including climate proofing of forestry and agriculture, is prepared, disseminated to stakeholders and under implementation. | At least 1 forest regulation and 1 agriculture regulation that support climate resilient sustainable land management have been submitted to Cabinet for approval | The Climate Resilient Sustainable Land and Forest Resource Management Plan has been prepared, published officially, and disseminated to stakeholders<br><br>Reports from training exercises<br><br>Videos produced and made available on Ministry website | The Govt. of Dominica takes the necessary action to strengthen the Policy / Regulatory Framework to Support Sustainable Approaches to Forest and Agricultural Management in Dominica, including securing Cabinet approval. |
| | Training in SLM for forest and agricultural lands:<br>• No. of technical staff and community members trained in tree seedling collection / production | Limited knowledge and experience with reforestation and sustainable agricultural practices among resource management agencies and local communities | • 50 persons trained in tree seedling collection / production<br>• 20 persons trained in reforestation techniques<br>• 40 persons trained in sustainable agricultural practices | • 120 persons (60 each men & women) trained in tree seedling collection / production<br>• 40 persons (20 each men & women) trained in reforestation techniques | | |

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| | • No. of Forestry staff trained in reforestation techniques (e.g. enrichment forestry, use of GIS and GPS)<br>• No. of farmers trained in sustainable agricultural practices | | | • 80 persons (40 each men & women) trained in sustainable agricultural practices | Cabinet confirmation of receipt of food security policy | Implementation of the National Public Awareness and Education Programme will result in increased awareness about SLM and climate change vulnerabilities |
| | Level of public understanding of land degradation processes and national vulnerability to climate change related land degradation | Education, communication and public awareness efforts on land degradation issues in Dominica is weak and uncoordinated | Strategy & Programme is developed and adopted by relevant authorities as part of the national strategy to make Dominica a "Resilient to Climate Risk" country | xxx% increase (TBD at project start) among surveyed persons in awareness of and support for programs to address land degradation processes linked to resilience to climate change impacts | | |
| | National food security policy that promotes climate resilient agriculture and strengthen institutional mandates for sustainable land management | Dominica has no food security policy, and the destruction of agricultural production capacity during Hurricane Maria resulted in significant food shortages | National food security policy drafted that can reduce Dominica's vulnerability to food shortages in the aftermath of large natural disasters | National food security policy submitted to Cabinet | | |
| **Outputs under Component 3**<br>Output 3.1.1 - Policy and regulatory framework is in place to support sustainable approaches to forest and agricultural management<br>Output 3.1.2 - Support is established for Sustainable Approaches to Forest and Agricultural Management<br>Output 3.1.3: National public awareness and education programme on Land degradation Processes and Vulnerability Implemented | | | | | | |

**ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (**from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

| GEF secretariat comments | Response |
|---|---|
| 1. During the PPG phase, please provide additional details on how the results and lessons learned from the project can be scaled up to the national level. | See section 6) Innovation sustainability and potential for scaling up |
| 2. Please ensure that during the preparation of the CEO ER, all Outcomes, Outputs and Indicators reflect the results of the investment. The outputs should reflect the products, capital goods and services which result from project interventions. They should be specific, quantifiable and measurable, as far as possible. It is not the case of the following outputs that are more expressed as outcomes: 1.1.2, 1.14, 1.1.5, 2.1.2, and 2.1.3. | The project indicators have been revised and clearly reflect the results of the GEF investment (see Results Framework). A number of the project Outputs have also been revised to better reflect the GEF investment, as indicated in the table on Changes to Project Objective, Components, Outcomes, Outputs and Co-financing on page 3. |
| 3. For the training and SLM/restoration implementation aspects, we strongly recommend to identify and involve professional and producer organizations, more than administrations and ministries. Please address this point at MSP approval. | Professional and producers organisation have been identified as a target group which will benefit from the training. These organisations are also identified as project collaborators. These organisations, include, for example, the Central Regions Farmers Group which comprise of over 90 percent women; the Dominica Essential Oil and Spice Cooperative Society Limited, one of Dominica's longest serving and most successful Cooperatives and the Dominica Organic Agricultural Movement (DOAM). The project will also benefit from the experience and expertise of these organisations. As an example, the standards developed by DOAM for organic agriculture in Dominica will developed further and introduce to small farmers as a National Standard for Organic Agriculture. |
| 4. Please confirm during the CEO ER how the proposed project will complement and not duplicate the existing UNDP/GEF project that is promoting an integrated landscape management approach encompassing the Morne Trois Pitons National Park and its buffer zone | This project will complement the UNDP GEF Project entitled "*Supporting Ecosystem by Strengthening the Effectiveness of Dominica Protected Area System.*" Whereas the focus of the Protected Area System project is on conserving biodiversity, this project focuses on the rehabilitation of degraded lands, many of which were further degraded by the impact of Hurricane Maria. The two projects intersect in the sense that this project will undertake habitat restoration of upland forests that will facilitate biodiversity conservation and by extension protect the integrity of the Protected Area System. The UNDP-GEF project is supporting some small-scale community led reforestation activities, which this project will seek to learn from and build upon. |
| 5. We note that private land owners are one of your target groups. Please indicate during project preparation the contribution, if any of private landowners to the project | Most of the private sector lands in the Project Area are owned by small subsistence farmers whose livelihoods were destroyed by Hurricane Maria. Their contribution to the Project will be primarily in "In Kind Contribution" through the utilisation of their knowledge of the Project Area as well as their participation in the re-forestation programme. |

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| 6. A comprehensive risk assessment is expected at MSP approval: from the environmental/ecological risks, to the level of capacities of institutions and local communities, as well as the inherent difficulties of project implementation in such conditions. | An updated Risk Assessment is provided in Section A.5 above. |
| 7. Please also clarify during the PPG phase, the type of organization that is the PISLM Support Office and which Agency it falls under | The Partnership Initiative on Sustainable Land Management (PISLM) was initiated at a Caribbean Sub-regional Workshop on Land Degradation, which was held in Trinidad from in February 2004. The PISLM was created as part of the Caribbean SIDS Programme sponsored and promoted by UNEP in collaboration with the FAO and Global Mechanism of the UNCCD Convention. It was subsequently endorsed by CARICOM with the mandate to guide its Member States with the implementation of SLM Projects under the UNCCD as well as the land management components of the various SIDS instruments.[35] As of 2014, PISLM is an independent legal entity, registered as a not-for-profit agency in the jurisdiction of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, as an intergovernmental regional organization. It reports the Council of Trade and Economic Development[36] (COTED) of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). |
| 8. We note the gender aspects which will be considered during project preparation. We expect that these will be reflected clearly in the Outputs and project description. | Gender aspects have been further clarified in Section A.4 on Gender, and in the description of the project outputs and activities in the Alternative Scenario and with new indicators in the Results Framework in Annex A. |
| 9. We also note that the co-financing is relatively low, below the general average for LD projects (1:1.22) and relative to the needs ($500 million is needed to restore the agriculture sector, as mentioned p5). There are also several potential partners on the ground. We recommend an effort to increase the co-financing during the next phase and look for complementarity with other projects. | The Government of Dominica has agreed to provide all of the co-financing for the project and stands ready to support where applicable. The Government will continue to seek further co-financing support during project implementation. |

[35] The Barbados Programme of Action, the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the SAMOA Pathway.

[36] COTED is one of the Councils established by the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas Establishing the Caribbean Community Including the CARICOM Single Market and Economy

**ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS**[37]

A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

| PPG Grant Approved at PIF: **50,000** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***Project Preparation Activities Implemented*** | ***GETF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Amount ($)*** | | |
| | ***Budgeted Amount*** | ***Amount Spent To Date*** | ***Amount Committed*** |
| Inception Mission | | | |
| Inception Workshop | 2,500 | 2,500 | |
| Validation Workshop | 2,500 | 2,500 | |
| Travel on official Business | 7,000 | 9,000 | |
| Consultants | 38,000 | 35,000 | 1,000 |
| Personnel | | | |
| Supplies | | | |
| **Total** | **50,000** | **49,000** | **1,000** |

[37] If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities. Agencies should also report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

**Annex D: Calendar of Expected Reflows (if non-grant instrument is used)**
Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

NA

## Annex E: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

| **Core Indicator 1** | **Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use** | | | | | | ***(Hectares)*** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Hectares (1.1+1.2)* | | | | |
| | | | *Expected* | | Achieved | | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 1.1 | Terrestrial protected areas newly created | | | | | | |
| Name of Protected Area | WDPA ID | IUCN category | Hectares | | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE | |
| | | (select) | | | | | |
| | | (select) | | | | | |
| | | Sum | | | | | |
| Indicator 1.2 | Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness | | | | | | |
| Name of Protected Area | WDPA ID | IUCN category | Hectares | METT Score | | | |
| | | | | Baseline | | Achieved | |
| | | | | | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | (select) | | | | | |
| | | (select) | | | | | |
| | | Sum | | | | | |
| **Core Indicator 2** | **Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use** | | | | | | ***(Hectares)*** |
| | | | Hectares (2.1+2.2) | | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | *TE* | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 2.1 | Marine protected areas newly created | | | | | | |
| Name of Protected Area | WDPA ID | IUCN category | Hectares | | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE | |
| | | (select) | | | | | |
| | | (select) | | | | | |
| | | Sum | | | | | |
| Indicator 2.2 | Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness | | | | | | |
| Name of Protected Area | WDPA ID | IUCN category | Hectares | METT Score (Scale 1-3) | | | |
| | | | | Baseline | | Achieved | |
| | | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | (select) | | | | | |
| | | (select) | | | | | |
| | | Sum | | | | | |
| **Core Indicator 3** | **Area of land restored** | | | | | | ***(Hectares)*** |
| | | | Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4) | | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE | |
| | | | *500* | *500* | | | |
| Indicator 3.1 | Area of degraded agricultural land restored | | | | | | |
| | | | Hectares | | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 3.2 | Area of forest and forest land restored | | | | | | |
| | | | Hectares | | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 500 ha reforested | Approximately 500 hectares of denuded lands rehabilitated | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 3.3 | Area of natural grass and shrublands restored | | | | | |
| | | | Hectares | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 3.4 | Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored | | | | | |
| | | | Hectares | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| **Core Indicator 4** | **Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)** | | | | | ***(Hectares)*** |
| | | | Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4) | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Expected | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | *250* | *250* | | |
| Indicator 4.1 | Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity | | | | | |
| | | | Hectares | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 4.2 | Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations | | | | | |
| Third party certification(s): | | | Hectares | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 4.3 | Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems | | | | | |
| | | | Hectares | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | 250 ha under sustainable agriculture practices | At least 250 hectares of agricultural lands converted into farms that employ resilient and sustainable farming practices | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 4.4 | Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided | | | | | |
| | | | Hectares | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| **Core Indicator 5** | **Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity** | | | | | ***(Hectares)*** |
| Indicator 5.1 | Number of fisheries that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Third party certification(s): | | | Number | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 5.2 | Number of large marine ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollution and hypoxial | | | | | |
| | | | Number | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| **Core Indicator 6** | **Greenhouse gas emission mitigated** | | | | | ***(Tons)*** |
| | | | Tons (6.1+6.2) | | | |
| | | | Entered | | Entered | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | Expected CO2e (direct) | | | | | |
| | Expected CO2e (indirect) | | | | | |
| Indicator 6.1 | Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector | | | | | |
| | | | Tons | | | |
| | | | Entered | | Entered | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | Expected CO2e (direct) | | | | | |
| | Expected CO2e (indirect) | | | | | |
| | Anticipated Year | | | | | |
| Indicator 6.2 | Emissions avoided | | | | | |
| | | | Hectares | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | Expected CO2e (direct) | | | | | |
| | Expected CO2e (indirect) | | | | | |
| | Anticipated Year | | | | | |
| Indicator 6.3 | Energy saved | | | | | |
| | | | MJ | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 6.4 | Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology | | | | | |
| | | Technology | Capacity (MW) | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | (select) | | | | |
| | | (select) | | | | |
| **Core Indicator 7** | **Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management** | | | | | ***(Number)*** |
| Indicator 7.1 | Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation | | | | | |
| | | Shared water ecosystem | Rating (scale 1-4) | | | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 7.2 | Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institutions to support its implementation | | | | | |
| | | Shared water ecosystem | Rating (scale 1-4) | | | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 7.3 | Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Shared water ecosystem | Rating (scale 1-4) | | | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 7.4 | Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products | | | | | |
| | | Shared water ecosystem | Rating (scale 1-4) | | | |
| | | | Rating | | Rating | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| **Core Indicator 8** | **Globally over-exploited fisheries Moved to more sustainable levels** | | | | | ***(Tons)*** |
| | | | Metric Tons | | | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| **Core Indicator 9** | **Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products** | | | | | ***(Tons)*** |
| | | | Metric Tons (9.1+9.2+9.3) | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | PIF stage | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 9.1 | Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and POPs containing materials and products removed or disposed | | | | | |
| POPs type | | | Metric Tons | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| (select) | (select) | (select) | | | | |
| (select) | (select) | (select) | | | | |
| (select) | (select) | (select) | | | | |
| Indicator 9.2 | Quantity of mercury reduced | | | | | |
| | | | Metric Tons | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 9.3 | Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste | | | | | |
| | | | Number of Countries | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 9.4 | Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities | | | | | |
| | | Technology | Number | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| **Core Indicator 10** | **Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources** | | | | | ***(Grams)*** |
| Indicator 10.1 | Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air | | | | | |
| | | | Number of Countries | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 10.2 | Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented | | | | | |
| | | | Number | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 10.3 | Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste | | | | | |
| | | | Number of Countries | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| **Core Indicator 11** | **Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment** | | | | | ***2,000*** |
| | | | | | Number Achieved | |
| | | | | | MTR | TE |
| | | | | Female | | |
| | | | | Male | | |
| | | | | *Total* | | |
| | | | | | | |

**Annex F-1: Budget**
(See separate document)

**Annex F-2: Budget – Co-financing**
(See separate document)

## Annex G: Costed M&E plan

***THE INDICATIVE MONITORING AND EVALUATION WORK PLAN IS PROVIDED IN THE TABLE BELOW.***

| Type of M&E Activity | Responsible Parties | GEF Budget (USD) | Co-finance (USD) | Time Frame |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inception Workshop | • PISLM National Project Management Unit/Project Manager / Steering Committee<br>• UN Environment | 5,000 | 0 | Within one months of project start-up |
| Inception Report | • PISLM National Project Management Unit/Project Manager | 0 | 0 | Within one month after project inception meeting |
| Measurement of project indicators (outcome, progress and performance indicators, GEF tracking tools) including baseline data collection | • PISLM<br>• PISLM National Project Management Unit Technical Team<br>• Consultants<br>• ECU, DOWASCO, Agriculture, Forestry | 10,000 | In-kind contribution of Govt. staff | Outcome indicators: start, mid and end of project<br><br>Progress/performance indicators: annually |
| Semi-annual Progress / Operational reports to UN Environment | • PISLM<br>• PISLM National Project Management Unit/Project Manager | 0 | 0 | Within 1 month of the end of reporting period i.e. on or before 31 Jan. and 31 Jul. |
| National Project Steering Committee (NPSC) meetings and Oversight Functions | • Environmental Coordination Unit, Ministry of the Environment, Climate Resilience, Disaster Management and Urban Renewal (chair)<br>• Representatives of other relevant ministries who serve on the NPSC<br>• PISLM<br>• PISLM National Project Management Unit/Project Manager<br>• A representative of UN Environment<br>• NGOs<br>• Private sector representatives<br>• Local community representatives | 15,400 | In-kind contribution of Govt. staff and other committee members | Semi-annual Meetings |
| Reports of NPSC meetings | • Environmental Coordination Unit, Ministry of Ministry of the Environment, Climate Resilience, Disaster Management and Urban Renewal (chair)<br>• PISLM National Project Management Unit/Project Manager | 0 | 0 | Semi-annually |
| Project Implementation Review (PIR) | • PISLM<br>• PISLM National Project Management Unit/Project Manager<br>• UN Environment | 0 | In-kind contribution of PISLM and ECU staff | Annually, part of reporting routine |

| Type of M&E Activity | Responsible Parties | GEF Budget (USD) | Co-finance (USD) | Time Frame |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mid Term Review/ Evaluation | • PISLM<br>• PISLM National Project Management Unit/Project Manager<br>• Domestic & External consultant(s)<br>• UN Environment | 25,000 | 5,000 (from PISLM) | At mid-point of project implementation (*Note: If a Mid-Term review is not required for this MSP, these resources will be applied to the Terminal Evaluation) |
| Terminal Evaluation | • UN Environment External consultant(s) | 35,000 | 5,000 (from PISLM) | Within 6 months of end of project implementation |
| Financial Audits | • Selected audit firm or individual | 15,000 | 0 | Annually |
| Project Final Report | • PISLM<br>• PISLM National Project Management Unit/Project Manager<br>• National Project Steering Committee<br>• Consultants for lessons learnt evaluation | 0 | 0 | Within 2 months of the project completion date |
| Co-financing report | • PISLM<br>• ECU | 0 | 0 | Within 1 month of the PIR reporting period, i.e. on or before 31 July |
| Publication of Lessons Learnt and other project documents | • PISLM<br>• PISLM National Project Management Unit/Project Manager<br>• ECU<br>• Consultants for lessons learnt evaluation | 5,000 | 0 | Annually, part of Semi-annual reports & Project Final Report |
| **Total M&E Plan cost** | | **110,400** | **10,000** | |

## Annex H: Implementing Arrangements

***DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITIES***

**Project Implementing Agency - UNEP's Ecosystems Division** represents the Implementing Agency (IA) of the *Global Environment Facility* (*GEF*) for this project, with the following roles:

- Providing consistent and regular Project oversight to ensure that GEF policies and criteria are adhered to and that the project meets its objectives and achieves expected outcomes
- Performing the liaison function between the project and the GEF Secretariat
- Regularly monitoring project progress and performance and rating progress towards meeting project objectives, project execution progress, quality of project monitoring and evaluation, and risk
- Ensuring that both GEF and UN Environment guidelines and standards are applied and met (technical, fiduciary, M&E)
- Ensure technical quality of products, outputs and deliverables
- Ensuring timely disbursement/sub-allotment to executing agencies, based on agreed legal documents
- Approve budget revision, certify fund availability and transfer funds
- Providing technical support and assessment of the execution of the Project
- Providing guidance if requested to main TORs/MOUs and subcontracts issued by the project
- Follow-up with EA for progress, equipment, financial and audit reports
- Certify project operational completion

**The Environmental Coordination Unit of the Ministry of the Environment, Climate Resilience, Disaster Management and Urban Renewal:** Established by Cabinet of Dominica Decision in 1999, the Environmental Coordinating Unit (ECU) of the Ministry of Environment, the Environment, Climate Resilience, Disaster Management and Urban Renewal is the competent Government entity in Dominica charged with the responsibility to coordinate environmental activities in Dominica and to serve as the focal point for the implementation of all Multilateral Environmental Agreements to which Dominica is a signatory. The ECU will provide overall policy guidance, through the National Project Steering Committee, for the implementation of the project.

The ECU on behalf of the Government of Dominica will provide the political and institutional supervision for the overall project activities as implementing partners. The ECU's main responsibilities will include:

- Provide policy and political oversight of the Project Implementation activities, including the Chairmanship of the National project Steering Committee.
- Coordinate project activities;
- Provide technical expertise, as necessary and required, to the PISLM in the exercise of its role as Executing Agency, through its personnel and networks;
- Provide guidance and coordination to other stakeholders;
- Facilitate access to sites and locations;
- Engage in and support to data sampling and analysis, as may be necessary;
- Support project management and regular project reporting;
- Orient and advising PISLM on Government policy and priorities.
- Support resource mobilization as necessary,
- Review and cleared all Project generated official technical and financial reports before they are sent to UN Environment.

A Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) will be established between PISLM and the Environmental Coordinating Unit stipulating roles and functions as well as specific allocations with regard to staff time and schedules.

**Project Executing Agency - Partnership Initiative for Sustainable Land Management (PISLM)** will function as the Executing Agency (EA) of this project, as requested by the national government in the Project Endorsement Letter dated 19 October 2017. The Partnership Initiative on Sustainable Land Management (PISLM) was initiated at a Caribbean Sub-regional Workshop on Land Degradation, which was held in Trinidad from in February 2004. The PISLM was created as part of the Caribbean SIDS Programme sponsored and promoted by UNEP in collaboration with the FAO and Global Mechanism of the UNCCD Convention. It was subsequently endorsed by CARICOM with the mandate to guide its Member States with the implementation of SLM Projects under the UNCCD as well as the land management components of the various SIDS instruments.[38]

As of 2014, PISLM is an independent legal entity, registered as a not-for-profit agency in the jurisdiction of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, as an intergovernmental regional organization. For this reason, and in order to take advantage of the experience and networking facilities that the PISLM can offer to guarantee capacity building and quality outputs, and because of its successful track record of working on SLM projects in the Caribbean, the Government of Dominica selected PISLM to be the executing agency for the project.

The PISLM will oversee the execution of the project and in this regard work closely with the Ministry of Environment through its Environmental Coordinating Unit to deliver the project.

A project cooperation agreement will be signed between PISLM and UNEP, and PISLM shall have the following roles:

- Provide the National Project Office to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of the Project.
- Oversee Project execution in accordance with the project results framework and budget, the agreed work plan and reporting tasks.
- Regular project reporting to the Implementing Agency
- Provide the necessary support to the National Project Management Unit to ensure that the project objectives are met
- Signing of relevant Legal Instrument to allow disbursement of funding
- Support the Project Manager in project activities at national and local levels.
- Provide technical expertise through its personnel and networks.
- Ensure technical quality of products, outputs and deliverables, including reports to UNEP.
- Provide guidance and coordination to the co-executing agencies and national stakeholders, in conjunction with the Project Manager
- Support logistical issues, e.g. through organization of meetings and provision of relevant facilities.
- Addressing and rectifying any issues or inconsistencies raised by the IA
- Support the Project Manager in regular Project reporting, including progress, financial and audit reporting to IA.

To facilitate the effective and efficient implementation of project activities, a PISLM Sub-Office has already been established in Dominica. This office houses a National Project Management Unit (NPMU), which is responsible for the day-to-day management of the GEF – UN Environment project Sustainable Land Management in the Commonwealth of Dominica, and will serve the same function for this proposed

[38] The Barbados Programme of Action, the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the SAMOA Pathway.

Project. The National Project Management Unit (NPMU) is staffed by a Project Manager and a Technical Assistant.

**National Project Steering Committee (NPSC):**

The overall technical and policy guidance for the implementation of the Project will be provided by a National Project Steering Committee (NPSC), which will be chaired by the Director of the ECU. The PSC is a multi-sectoral body, comprising representation at the senior level of the range of national implementation entities (Agencies, CSOs and CBOs), and the GEF Implementing Agency (UN Environment), all of which have been involved with the project from the project planning phase. The PSC will meet at least every three months or according to the project's needs. In addition, meetings could be convened extraordinarily by the Chair, or on the request of individual members.

*Purpose:*
To assist the ECU in providing technical and policy oversight of the GEF/UNEP/Dominica Post Hurricane SLM Project.

More Specifically the NPSC will:

- Provide technical and policy oversight of the implementation of the GEF/UNEP/Dominica Post Hurricane Maria SLM Project. It will therefore be responsible for making executive decisions for the project, in particular when guidance is required by the GEF Implementing Agency, UN Environment, and the Executing Agency.
- Approve and Monitor the Work Plans and Financial projections in support of the implementation of the GEF/UNEP/Dominica Post Hurricane SLM Project. The NPSC will be responsible for approving the operational plans and annual reports of the project. It will ensure that required resources are committed and will arbitrate on any conflicts within the project or negotiate a solution to any problems with external bodies. Based on the approved Annual Work Plan, the PSC will also consider and approve the quarterly plans and will also approve any essential deviations from the original plans.
- Review and clearance of project reports etc.
- The NPSC will play a critical role, through the project, in facilitating inter-ministerial coordination, project monitoring and evaluations by quality assuring these processes and products, and using evaluations for performance improvement, accountability and learning.
- Advise on issues relevant to the SLM projects, which should be drawn to the attention of the Cabinet of Dominica.

*Composition*

In terms of the Composition of the NPSC, the proposed membership is outlined in Table 1 below. The composition, responsibilities and rules of the NPSC will be confirmed during its first meeting.

**Table 1. Proposed Composition of the National Project Steering Committee (NPSC)**

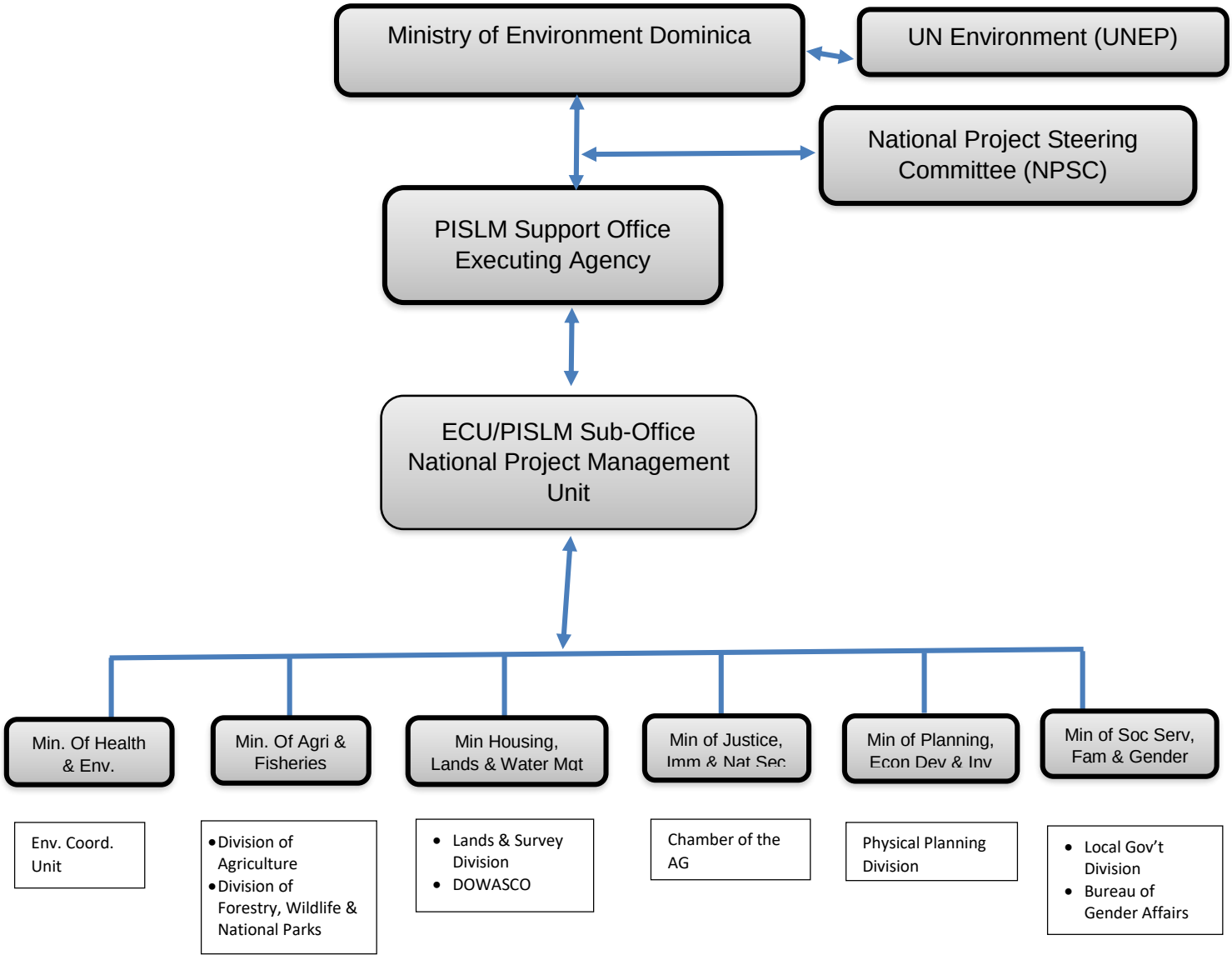
| Organisation | Department/Unit/Section |
|---|---|
| Environmental Coordinating Unit-Chair | Ministry of the Environment |
| United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (Ex-Officio Member) | UNEP's Ecosystems Division |
| Partnership Initiative for Sustainable Land Management (PISLM) | Office of the Executive Director, PISLM Support Office |
| Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries | Division of Agriculture |

| | |
|---|---|
| Ministry of Housing, Lands and Water Resource Management | Lands and Survey Division |
| Ministry of Environment, Climate Resilience, Disaster Management and Urban Renewal | Forestry Department |
| DOWASCO | Watershed management |
| CBOs | |
| CSOs and Private Sector | Greenhouse and seedling capacity |

The work of the NPSC and the implementation of the Project in general will be supported by **Project Collaborators**. These are key stakeholders' organisations which will supporting roles in the implementation of specific project activities. These Project Collaborators, may at the discretion of the NPSC be invited to participate directly in the work of the NPSC. A list of the key Project Collaborators are listed as follow:

| **Project Collaborators** | **Role in Project** |
|---|---|
| Lands & Survey Division | • Oversight of the conduct of a comprehensive survey to provide a baseline of the damage caused by hurricane Maria |
| Agriculture Division | • Support the conversion of at least 250 hectares of degraded agricultural lands into farms that comply with sustainable farming practices<br>• Capacity building of farmers |
| Department of Forestry | • Capacity to provide for reforestation activities inclusive of seedling production<br>• Monitor Reforestation activities |
| Farmer Associations | • Support for farmers in carrying out SLM practices, and in strengthening support mechanisms (certification, access to credit) |
| Private Sector | • Capacity to provide for reforestation activities inclusive of seedling production |

Partner agencies will collaborate in the project through a designated Focal Point (with a designated alternate), who will provide (i) on-going guidance on project implementation, with particular focus on technical matters and (ii) liaison services between each agency and the Project Management Unit.


Ministry of Environment Dominica
UN Environment (UNEP)
National Project Steering Committee (NPSC)
PISLM Support Office Executing Agency
ECU/PISLM Sub-Office National Project Management Unit
Min. Of Health & Env.
Min. Of Agri & Fisheries
Min Housing, Lands & Water Mgt
Min of Justice, Imm & Nat Sec
Min of Planning, Econ Dev & Inv
Min of Soc Serv, Fam & Gender
Env. Coord. Unit
Division of Agriculture
Division of Forestry, Wildlife & National Parks
Lands & Survey Division
DOWASCO
Chamber of the AG
Physical Planning Division
Local Gov't Division
Bureau of Gender Affairs

## ANNEX I - KEY DELIVERABLES AND BENCHMARKS

| Components / Outcomes / Outputs | Activities | Deliverables | Benchmarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Component 1: Restoration and rehabilitation of denuded forest areas around Morne Trois Pitons National Park** | | | |
| **Outcome 1.1: Reforestation and other measures have restored ecosystem services and reduced likelihood of future land degradation** | | | |
| **Output 1.1.1** - Survey of areas denuded by Hurricane Maria and selection of sites for restoration completed | 1. Acquire Remote Sensing Data<br>2. Identify and Assess areas denuded by Hurricane Maria and selection of land degradation sites for Rehabilitation | • GIS maps of denuded areas | • # of maps showing denuded areas |
| **Output 1.1.2**: Capacity established to provide seedlings for reforestation through collection of wildings, strengthening of two existing nurseries, and importation of selected plant species | 1. Clearing of the forest areas identified for replanting and the mobilisation of manpower to undertake the task,<br>2. Collection and replanting of Wildings<br>3. Rehabilitation of Government Nurseries<br>4. Engagement of Private Sector Nurseries sub-contracted to produce seedlings | • Identified area cleared of debris and Wildings collected and replanted<br>• Government nurseries rehabilitated and private nurseries contracted to produce seedlings | • # of acres cleared from debris;<br>• 500 hectares replanted with wildings;<br>• # and variety of seedlings produced |
| **Output 1.1.3** – Land degradation processes halted and land areas stabilized for reforestation | 1. Soil stabilisation, profiling and bioengineering interventions in affected areas<br>2. Promote slope or embankment stabilization and erosion control<br>3. Planting of tree species that are effective at stabilizing soils | • Soil management intervention in identified affected areas | • # of acres impacted by soil management programme |
| **Output 1.1.4 –** Effective monitoring system for degraded forests in areas within and adjacent to the Morne Trois Pitons National Park operationalized | 1. Provision of tree planting holding stations in strategic areas to facilitate greater efficiency<br>2. Establishment of sampling plots<br>3. Preparation of Protocol Manual on Reforestation<br>4. Rehabilitation of degraded area by replanting of seedlings and mobilisation of manpower to undertake the replanting process<br>5. Caring for the degraded lands which have been re-planted<br>6. Procurement of equipment for Geographical Information System (GIS) based natural resources data management system<br>7. Operationalization of Natural Resources Data Management System | • Establishment of holding stations equipped with tools and serviced by a vehicle<br>• Manual on reforestation produced<br>• Degraded areas replanted and a program in place for care and management of said areas Sample plots established<br>• GIS based natural resources data management system purchased<br>• Natural Resources Data Management System rolled out | • # number of holding stations established and properly resourced;<br>• 1 vehicle purchased;<br>• # of acres of denuded lands replanted and under active management programme.<br>• # acreage of sample plots established;<br>• GIS tools purchased;<br>• # Reports from Natural Resources Data Management System; |

| Components / Outcomes / Outputs | Activities | Deliverables | Benchmarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | • M&E agriculture transition protocols established | • # of farmers in compliance with protocols in transition to sustainable agriculture. |
| **Component 2: Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture in Areas around Morne Trois Pitons National Park** | | | |
| **Outcome 2.1: Adoption of sustainable agricultural practices has reduced land degradation, increased resilience to hurricanes, increased soil carbon sequestration, and enabled sustainable agricultural production on degraded lands** | | | |
| **Output 2.1.1** – Technical and market-based mechanisms are in place to support sustainable agriculture | 1. Undertaking of market analysis to determine which crops/products have the most commercial potential<br>2. Provision of technical support to small farmers to implement new production practices, processing methodologies and commercialization of products | • A Production Option Report<br>• New production practices, processing methodologies and commercialization of products implemented on small farms | • # of options outlined;<br>• # of small farms implementing new production practices, processing methodologies and commercialization of products |
| **Output 2.1.2 -** Conversion of degraded agricultural lands located into farms that employ resilient and sustainable farming practices | 1. Conversion of at least 250 hectares of degraded agricultural lands into farms employing resilient and sustainable farming practices<br>2. Provision of basic equipment and materials for farmers to implement sustainable agriculture practices and principles<br>3. Implementation of soil conservation practices on farms<br>4. Administration of **t**he High Nature Value Farming Index (HNVI) to generate the information required for monitoring the transition to sustainable agriculture. | • 250 hectares of degraded agricultural lands employing resilient and sustainable farming practices (composting; multi-cropping; agro-ecological and organic approaches; integrated pest management, etc.)<br>• Farmers receive water efficient irrigation equipment, low-energy tools and machinery, climate resilient storage facilities, specially designed greenhouses etc. | • 250 hectares employing resilient and sustainable farming practices<br>• # of farmers in receipt of sustainable agriculture equipment and implanting sustainable agriculture practices and protocols |
| **Component 3: Institutional strengthening, education and training to address land degradation and associated climate risks** | | | |
| **Outcome 3.1: Institutional framework enhanced and public understanding and support for sustainable land management approaches strengthened** | | | |
| **Output 3.1.1**. – Policy and Regulatory Framework is in place to support sustainable approaches to forest and agricultural management | 1. Preparation of a Climate Resilient Sustainable Land and Forest Resource Management Plan and accompanying regulations<br>2. Review and revisions to legal and institutional framework<br>3. Capacity building of key partner institutions<br>4. National Policy on Food Security developed | • Climate Resilient Sustainable Land and Forest Resource Management Plan and accompanying regulations<br>• Programme for Institutional Strengthening<br>• National Policy on Food Security | • Cabinet Consideration<br>• # of staff of regulatory agencies trained<br>• Programme for Institutional Strengthening completed<br>• National Policy on Food Security adopted |
| **Output 3.1.2 -** Support is established for Sustainable Approaches | 1. Development and implementation of Training Programmes for various stakeholders in reforestation, sustainable land management techniques, sustainable agricultural | • A Training Programme<br>• Delivery of the training Programme to a wide range of stakeholders | • # No of persons trained disaggregated by gender as co-beneficiaries of the project |

| Components / Outcomes / Outputs | Activities | Deliverables | Benchmarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| to Forest and Agricultural Management | techniques, Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and Global Positioning System (GPS) | | |
| **Output 3.1.3** - National public awareness and education programme on Land degradation Processes and Vulnerability Implemented | 1. Development and implementation of a comprehensive national Education, Communication and Public Awareness Strategy and Programme on Land degradation Processes and Vulnerability<br>2. Preparation of an initial scoping study of the potential for establishing a Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) mechanism for water resources | • Reports, electronic media, TV, radio and printed media products on SLM<br>• Report on a Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) mechanism for water resources | • # of persons with increased awareness of SLM issues |

## Annex I: Workplan and Timetable

| Activity | Year 1 | | | | Year 2 | | | | Year 3 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| **Component 1: Restoration and rehabilitation of denuded forest areas around Morne Trois Pitons National Park** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 1.1: Reforestation and other measures have restored ecosystem services and reduced likelihood of future land degradation** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output 1.1.1** - Survey of areas denuded by Hurricane Maria and selection of sites for restoration completed | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Acquisition of Remote Sensing Data | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Identification and Assessment of areas denuded by Hurricane Maria and selection of land degradation sites for Rehabilitation | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output 1.1.2**: Capacity established to provide seedlings for reforestation through collection of wildings, strengthening of two existing nurseries, and importation of selected plant species | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Clearing of forest areas identified for replanting of debris and the mobilisation of manpower to undertake the task, including agreement on an incentive structure for those involved in the clearing exercise | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Collection and Re-planting of Wildings | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Rehabilitation of Government Nurseries to enable them to produce, in part, the seedlings for the Re-afforestation Programme as well as Species Selection and the Identification of their source | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Engagement of and support to Private Sector Nurseries which have been sub-contracted to produce seedlings for the Re-afforestation Programme | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output 1.1.3** – Land degradation processes halted and land areas stabilized for reforestation | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Soil stabilisation, profiling and bioengineering in areas affected by landslides | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Provision of tree planting holding stations in strategic areas in the project area to facilitate greater efficiency in the replanting process | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Provision and tools to support the Re-afforestation process including a vehicle | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Rehabilitation of degraded area by replanting of seedlings and Mobilisation of Manpower to undertake the Replanting process | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Caring for the degraded lands which have been re-planted | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output 1.1.4 –** Effective monitoring system for degraded forests in areas within and adjacent to the Morne Trois Pitons National Park operationalized | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Establishment of sampling plots | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Preparation of Protocol Manual on Re-afforestation | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Procurement of equipment for Geographical Information System (GIS) based natural resources data management system | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Operationalisation of Natural Resources Data Management System | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Component 2: Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture in Areas around Morne Trois Pitons National Park** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 2.1: Adoption of sustainable agricultural practices has reduced land degradation, increased resilience to hurricanes, increased soil carbon sequestration, and enabled sustainable agricultural production on degraded lands** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output 2.1.1** – Technical and market-based mechanisms are in place to support sustainable agriculture | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Undertake market analysis to determine which crops/products have the most commercial potential (particularly in light of market changes in the aftermath of the hurricane). Activities to be undertaken include Market Research Plan, Collection of Market Information, Preparation of a Product Option Report | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Provision of technical support to small farmers on the implementation of sustainable agriculture practices and principles | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output 2.1.2** - Conversion of degraded agricultural lands located into farms that employ resilient and sustainable farming practices | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Conversion of at least 250 hectares of degraded agricultural lands into farms employing resilient and sustainable farming practices | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Provision of basic equipment and materials for farmers such as water efficient irrigation equipment, low-energy tools and machinery, climate resilient storage facilities, specially designed greenhouses etc. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Implementation of soil conservation practices; composting; multi-cropping; agro-ecological and organic approaches; integrated pest management (to reduce pesticide use); low-carbon practices; use of renewable energy sources etc. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Administration of the High Nature Value Farming Index (HNVI) to generate the information required for monitoring the transition to sustainable agriculture (information to be fed into the data management system under Output 1.1.4) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Component 3: Institutional strengthening, education and training to address land degradation and associated climate risks** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 3.1: Institutional framework enhanced and public understanding and support for sustainable land management approaches strengthened** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output 3.1.1**. – Policy and regulatory framework is in place to support sustainable approaches to forest and agricultural management | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Preparation of a Climate Resilient Sustainable Land and Forest Resource Management Plan and accompanying regulations with Cabinet approval expected by Y3, Q2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Review of legal and institutional framework with Cabinet approval expected by Y2, Q2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Programme for Institutional Strengthening | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Preparation of National policy on food security with Cabinet approval expected by Y2, Q2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output 3.1.2 –** Support is established for Sustainable Approaches to Forest and Agricultural Management | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Development and Implementation of Training Programmes for various stakeholders in reforestation, sustainable land management techniques, sustainable agricultural techniques, Geographical Information Systems (GIS); Global Positioning System (GPS) and Wildlife Ecology | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Development and implementation of training for various stakeholders in, *inter alia*, improving the efficiency in the use of resources, recycling on on-farm waste materials, intercropping etc | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Capacity building workshops for farmers | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output 3.1.3** - National public awareness and education programme on Land degradation Processes and Vulnerability Implemented | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Development and implementation of a comprehensive national Education, Communication and Public Awareness Strategy and Programme on Land degradation Processes and Vulnerability | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Preparation of an initial scoping study of the potential for establishing a Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) mechanism for water resources | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Annex J: GEF Operational Focal Point Endorsement Letter

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATING UNIT
Tel: (767) -266-5256
Fax: (767) -448-4577
E-mail: ecu@dominica.gov.dm
Roseau Fisheries Complex
Dame M. Eugenia Charles Blvd.
Roseau, DOMINICA

19th October 2017

To: Brennan Van Dyke
Chief Strategic Donor Partnership & Global Funds Coordinator
UN-Environment (UNEP)
Nairobi
Kenya

**Subject: Endorsement for Strengthening Resilience through Participatory Forest Rehabilitation/Restoration, Sustainable Land Management Practices and the Development of Livelihood Options in the Morne Trois National Park and Environs in the Aftermath of Hurricane Maria Devastation**

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for Dominica, I confirm that the above project proposal (a) is in accordance with my government's national priorities including, if available, the priorities identified in the National Adaptation Plan of Action or the National Capacity Self-Assessment,and our commitment to the relevant global environmental conventions; and (b) was discussed with relevant stakeholders, including the global environmental convention focal points.

I am pleased to endorse the preparation of the above project proposal with the support of the GEF Agency(ies) listed below. If approved, the proposal will be prepared and implemented by Partnership Initiative for Sustainable Land Management (PISLM). I request the GEF Agency(ies) to provide a copy of the project document before it is submitted to the GEF Secretariat for CEO endorsement.

The total financing (from GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, or CBIT) being requested for this project is US$ 1,781,000, inclusive of project preparation grant (PPG), if any, and Agency fees for project cycle management services associated with the total GEF grant. The financing requested for Dominica is detailed in the table below.

| Source of Funds | GEF Agency | Focal Area | Amount (In US$) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Project Preparation | Project | Fee | Total |
| GEFTF | UNEP | Land Degradation | | 1,626,484 | 154,516 | 1,781,000 |
| GEFTF | UNEP | Land Degradation | 50,000 | | 4750 | 54,750 |
| (select) | (select) | (select) | | | | 0 |
| (select) | (select) | (select) | | | | 0 |
| Total GEF Resources | | | 50,000 | 1,626,484 | 159,266 | 1,835,750 |

Sincerely,

LLOYD PASCAL
GEF FOCAL POINT
COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA

*Embrace the Challenge: Rethink, Rebuild, Transform*

## Annex K: Co-Financing Letters

COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA

**Ministry of Agriculture, Food & Fisheries**

Tel: (767) 266-3211/3271/3282
Fax: (767) 448 7999
E-mail: agriculture@dominica.gv.dm
Website: www.dominica.gov.dm

Government Headquarters
Kennedy Avenue, Roseau
Commonwealth of Dominica

26th November, 2018

**Dr. Kelly West**
Senior Programme Manager and
Global Environment Facility Coordinator
Corporate Services Division
UN Environment
P.O. Box 30552-00100
Nairobi, **KENYA**

Dear Dr. West

**COUNTERPART FINANCING**

I am pleased to advise that the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries supports the proposed *Strengthening Resilience of Agricultural Lands and Forests in Dominica in the aftermath of Hurricane Maria Project* by way of counterpart financing as follows: -

1. Support to Farmer: US$125,000.00
2. Expansion of Vegetable Production: US$1,800,000.00

The Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries looks forward to working with partner agencies on implementation of this invaluable project and sees this intervention contributing to efforts in building a climate resilient Dominica especially in the aftermath of Hurricane Maria.

Yours sincerely

.....
**REGINALD THOMAS (DR.)**
**PERMANENT SECRETARY (Ag.)**

**RT**/fhm

**c.c.** Director/Environmental Coordinating Unit
Permanent Secretary/Ministry of Environment, Climate Resilience, Disaster Management and Urban Renewal

**PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE for SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT**
**Support Office**
5 Tunapuna Road, Tunapuna, Trinidad
Tel: 1868 731 6243 Email: calvin.james@cnirdregional.org

Reference: PISLM/ECU_gef_cofin-002
Date: 28 November 2018

Dr Kelly West
Senior Programne Manager and
Global Environment Facility Coordinator
Corporate Services Division
UN Environment
P.O. Box 30552-00100
Nairobi
**Kenya**

Dear Dr West

Re: **Co-financing Letter**

I would like to inform that PILSM is committed to providing a grant co-financing contribution to the project entitled *Strengthening resilience of agricultural lands and forests in Dominica in the aftermath of hurricane Maria* in the amount of ninety thousand dollars, US$90,000.00.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you need further information.

Sincerely

Calvin James
Executive Director
PISLM Support Office

## Annex L: Environmental & Social Safeguards

# UNEP Environmental, Social and Economic Review Note (ESERN)

## I. Project Overview

| | |
|---|---|
| **Identification** | 9667 |
| Project Title | Strengthening resilience of agricultural lands and forests in Dominica in the aftermath of Hurricane Maria |
| Managing Division | Ecosystems Division |
| Type/Location | National |
| Region | LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN |
| List Countries | COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA |
| Project Description | The project is designed to strengthen resilience in the buffer zone of the Morne Trois Pitons National Park through participatory forest rehabilitation, restoration, sustainable agricultural practices, and the development of livelihood options in the Commonwealth of Dominica in the aftermath of Hurricane Maria. |
| Estimated duration of project: | 36 months |
| Estimated cost of the project: | 1,576,484 (GEF); 1,925,000 (Cofinancing) |

## II. Environmental Social and Economic Screening Determination

### A. Summary of the Safeguard Risks Triggered

| Safeguard Standard Triggered by the Project | Impact of Risk[39] (1-5) | Probability of Risk (1-5) | Significance of Risk (L, M, |
|---|---|---|---|
| SS 1: Biodiversity, natural habitat and Sustainable Management of Living Resources | 3 | 1 | L |
| SS 2: Resource Efficiency, Pollution Prevention and Management of Chemicals and Wastes | 1 | 1 | L |

[39] Refer to UNEP Environment, Social and Economic Sustainability (ESES): Implementation Guidance Note to assign values to the Impact of Risk and the Probability of Risk to determine the overall significance of Risk (Low, Moderate or High).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SS 3: Safety of Dams | 1 | 1 | L |
| SS 4: Involuntary resettlement | 3 | 3 | M |
| SS 5: Indigenous peoples | 1 | 1 | L |
| SS 6: Labor and working conditions | 1 | 1 | L |
| SS 7: Cultural Heritage | 1 | 1 | L |
| SS 8: Gender equity | 1 | 1 | L |
| SS 9: Economic Sustainability | 1 | 1 | L |
| Additional Safeguard questions for projects seeking GCF-funding (Section IV) | 1 | 1 | L |

**B. ESE Screening Decision**[40] (Refer to the UNEP ESES Framework (Chapter 2) and the UNEP's ESES Guidelines.)

Low risk ☐ Moderate risk ■ High risk ☐ Additional information requi ☐

**C. Development of ESE Review Note and Screening Decision:**

Prepared by: Name: Calvin James Date: December 2018

Safeguard Advisor: Name: _____ Date:

Project Manager: Name: _____ Date: _____

**D**. **Recommended further action from the Safeguard Advisor:**

[40] **Low risk**: Negative impacts negligible: no further study or impact management required.
**Moderate risk**: Potential negative impacts, but less significant; few if any impacts irreversible; impact amenable to management using standard mitigation measures; limited environmental or social analysis may be required to develop a ESEMP. Straightforward application of good practice may be sufficient without additional study.
**High risk**: Potential for significant negative impacts, possibly irreversible, ESEA including a full impact assessment may be required, followed by an effective safeguard management plan.

## III. ESES Principle and Safeguard checklist

(Section III and IV should be retained in UNEP)

| Precautionary Approach |
|---|
| The project will take precautionary measures even if some cause and effect relationships are not fully established scientifically and there is risk of causing harm to the people or to the environment. |
| **Human Rights Principle** |
| The project will make an effort to include any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular vulnerable and marginalized groups; from the decision making process that may affect them. |
| The project will respond to any significant concerns or disputes raised during the stakeholder engagement process. |
| The project will make an effort to avoid inequitable or discriminatory negative impacts on the quality of and access to resources or basic services, on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups.[41] |

| Screening checklist | Y/N/ Maybe | Comment |
|---|---|---|
| **Safeguard Standard 1: Biodiversity, natural habitat and Sustainable Management of Living Resources** | | |
| Will the proposed project support directly or indirectly any activities that significantly convert or degrade biodiversity and habitat including modified habitat, natural habitat and critical natural habitat? | N | No negative impacts anticipated |
| Will the proposed project likely convert or degrade habitats that are legally protected? | N | Not anticipated |
| Will the proposed project likely convert or degrade habitats that are officially proposed for protection? (e.g.; National Park, Nature Conservancy, Indigenous Community Conserved Area, (ICCA); etc.) | N | Not anticipated |
| Will the proposed project likely convert or degrade habitats that are identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation and biodiversity value? | N | Not anticipated |
| Will the proposed project likely convert or degrade habitats that are recognized- including by authoritative sources and /or the national and local | N | Not anticipated |

[41] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

| Screening checklist | Y/N/ Maybe | Comment |
|---|---|---|
| government entity, as protected and conserved by traditional local communities? | | |
| Will the proposed project approach possibly not be legally permitted or inconsistent with any officially recognized management plans for the area? | N | Not anticipated |
| Will the proposed project activities result in soils deterioration and land degradation? | N | Not anticipated. In fact, the project is designed to improve soil quality and facilitate sustainable land management |
| Will the proposed project interventions cause any changes to the quality or quantity of water in rivers, ponds, lakes or other wetlands? | Y | The proposed project will reduce soil erosion, landslides and flooding, thereby improving water quality and flows in aquatic ecosystems |
| Will the proposed project possibly introduce or utilize any invasive alien species of flora and fauna, whether accidental or intentional? | N | Not anticipated. Careful attention will be paid to ensure that none of the species used in the rehabilitation programme are categorised as invasive species. |
| **Safeguard Standard 2: Resource Efficiency, Pollution Prevention and Management of Chemicals and Wastes** | | |
| Will the proposed project likely result in the significant release of pollutants to air, water or soil? | N | Not anticipated. |
| Will the proposed project likely consume or cause significant consumption of water, energy or other resources through its own footprint or through the boundary of influence of the activity? | N | Not anticipated |
| Will the proposed project likely cause significant generation of Green House Gas (GHG) emissions during and/or after the project? | N | Not anticipated. |
| Will the proposed project likely generate wastes, including hazardous waste that cannot be reused, recycled or disposed in an environmentally sound and safe manner? | N | Not anticipated. Indeed waste generated from the agricultural components would be recycled |
| Will the proposed project use, cause the use of, or manage the use of, storage and disposal of hazardous chemicals, including pesticides? | N | Not anticipated. In fact, the project will support farmers to use more sustainable practices including reduced use of agricultural chemicals. |
| Will the proposed project involve the manufacturing, trade, release and/or use of hazardous materials subject to international action bans or phase-outs, such as DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol? | N | Not anticipated |

| Screening checklist | Y/N/ Maybe | Comment |
|---|---|---|
| Will the proposed project require the procurement of chemical pesticides that is not a component of integrated pest management (IPM)[42] or integrated vector management (IVM)[43] approaches? | N | Not anticipated |
| Will the proposed project require inclusion of chemical pesticides that are included in IPM or IVM but high in human toxicity? | N | Not anticipated |
| Will the proposed project have difficulty in abiding to FAO's International Code of Conduct[44] in terms of handling, storage, application and disposal of pesticides? | N | Not anticipated |
| Will the proposed project potentially expose the public to hazardous materials and substances and pose potentially serious risk to human health and the environment? | N | Not anticipated |
| **Safeguard Standard 3: Safety of Dams** | | |
| Will the proposed project involve constructing a new dam(s)? | N | Not anticipated |
| Will the proposed project involve rehabilitating an existing dam(s)? | N | Not anticipated |
| Will the proposed project activities involve dam safety operations? | N | Not anticipated |
| **Safeguard Standard 4: Involuntary resettlement** | | |
| Will the proposed project likely involve full or partial physical displacement or relocation of people? | N | Not anticipated |
| Will the proposed project involve involuntary restrictions on land use that deny a community the use of resources to which they have traditional or recognizable use rights? | Maybe | New restrictions on agricultural practices (planting on steep slopes, inappropriate / unsustainable use of agricultural chemicals, mechanized agriculture, etc.) may be developed and implemented. |
| Will the proposed project likely cause restrictions on access to land or use of resources that are sources of livelihood? | N | Not anticipated. In fact, communities using resources for their livelihoods will be trained in the sustainable management and harvest of those resources |
| Will the proposed project likely cause or involve temporary/permanent loss of land? | N | Not anticipated |

[42] "Integrated Pest Management (IPM) means the careful consideration of all available pest control techniques and subsequent integration of appropriate measures that discourage the development of pest populations and keep pesticides and other interventions to levels that are economically justified and reduce or minimize risks to human health and the environment. IPM emphasizes the growth of a healthy crop with the least possible disruption to agro-ecosystems and encourages natural pest control mechanisms http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/thematic-sitemap/theme/pests/ipm/en/

[43] "IVM is a rational decision-making process for the optimal use of resources for vector control. The approach seeks to improve the efficacy, cost-effectiveness, ecological soundness and sustainability of disease-vector control. The ultimate goal is to prevent the transmission of vector-borne diseases such as malaria, dengue, Japanese encephalitis, leishmaniasis, schistosomiasis and Chagas disease." (http://www.who.int/neglected_diseases/vector_ecology/ivm_concept/en/)

[44] Find more information from http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/Code/CODE_2014Sep_ENG.pdf

| Screening checklist | Y/N/ Maybe | Comment |
|---|---|---|
| Will the proposed project likely cause or involve economic displacements affecting their crops, businesses, income generation sources and assets? | N | To the contrary, sustainable livelihoods approaches will be supported |
| Will the proposed project likely cause or involve forced eviction? | N | Not anticipated |
| Will the proposed project likely affect land tenure arrangements, including communal and/or customary/traditional land tenure patterns negatively? | N | Not anticipated |
| **Safeguard Standard 5: Indigenous peoples[45]** | | |
| Will indigenous peoples be present in the proposed project area or area of influence? | N | Not anticipated |
| Will the proposed project be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples? | N | Not anticipated |
| Will the proposed project likely affect livelihoods of indigenous peoples negatively through affecting the rights, lands and territories claimed by them? | N | Not anticipated |
| Will the proposed project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples? | N | Not anticipated |
| Will the project negatively affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples defined by them? | N | Not anticipated |
| Will the project potentially affect the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples? | N | Not anticipated |
| Will the project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? | N | Not anticipated |
| **Safeguard Standard 6: Labor and working conditions** | | |
| Will the proposed project involve the use of forced labor and child labor? | N | Not anticipated |
| Will the proposed project cause the increase of local or regional un-employment? | N | To the contrary, sustainable livelihood approaches will be adopted |
| **Safeguard Standard 7: Cultural Heritage** | | |
| Will the proposed project potentially have negative impact on objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values and archaeological sites that are internationally recognized or legally protected? | N | Not anticipated |
| Will the proposed project rely on or profit from tangible cultural heritage (e.g., tourism)? | N | Not anticipated |

[45] Refer to the Toolkit for the application of the UNEP Indigenous Peoples Policy Guidance for further information.

| Screening checklist | Y/N/ Maybe | Comment |
|---|---|---|
| Will the proposed project involve land clearing or excavation with the possibility of encountering previously undetected tangible cultural heritage? | N | Not anticipated |
| Will the proposed project involve in land clearing or excavation? | N | Not anticipated |
| **Safeguard Standard 8: Gender equity** | | |
| Will the proposed project likely have inequitable negative impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls? | N | To the contrary, the project is designed to ensure that there is gender equity |
| Will the proposed project potentially discriminate against women or other groups based on gender, especially regarding participation in the design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits? | N | Not anticipated |
| Will the proposed project have impacts that could negatively affect women's and men's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? | N | Not anticipated |
| **Safeguard Standard 9: Economic Sustainability** | | |
| Will the proposed project likely bring immediate or short-term net gain to the local communities or countries at the risk of generating long-term economic burden (e.g., agriculture for food vs. biofuel; mangrove vs. commercial shrimp farm in terms of fishing, forest products and protection, etc.)? | N | Not anticipated |
| Will the proposed project likely bring unequal economic benefits to a limited subset of the target group? | N | Not anticipated |

## IV. Additional Safeguard Questions for Projects seeking GCF-funding

| **Community Health, Safety, and Security** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Will there be potential risks and negative impacts to the health and safety of the Affected Communities during the project life-cycle? | N | | Not anticipated |
| Will the proposed project involve design, construction, operation and decommissioning of the structural elements such as new buildings or structures? | N | | Not anticipated |
| Will the proposed project involve constructing new buildings or structures that will be accessed by public? | N | | Not anticipated |
| Will the proposed project possibly cause direct or indirect health-related risks and impacts to the Affected Communities due to the diminution or degradation of natural resources, and ecosystem services? | N | | Not anticipated |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Will the proposed project activities potentially cause community exposure to health issues such as water-born, water-based, water-related, vector-borne diseases, and communicable diseases? | N | | Not anticipated |
| In case of an emergency event, will the project team, including partners, have the capacity to respond together with relevant local and national authorities? | N | | Not anticipated |
| Will the proposed project need to retain workers to provide security to safeguard its personnel and property? | N | | Not anticipated |
| **Labor and Supply Chain** | | | |
| Will UNEP or the implementing/executing partner(s) involve suppliers of goods and services who may have high risk of significant safety issues related to their own workers? | N | | Not anticipated |

## ANNEX M: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| ADRM | Agriculture Disaster Risk Management |
| BAM | Banana Accompanying Measures |
| BNTF | Basic Needs Trust Fund |
| CARICOM | Caribbean Community (Secretariat) |
| CARIFORUM | Caribbean Forum |
| CBD | Convention on Biological Diversity |
| CBO | Community Based Organization |
| CCA | Climate Change Adaptation |
| CCAP | Climate Change Adaptation Program |
| CCCCC | Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre |
| CCD | United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification |
| CDB | Caribbean Development Bank |
| CNIRD | Caribbean Network for Integrated Rural Development |
| $CO_2$ | Carbon Dioxide |
| CSIDS | Caribbean Small Island Developing States |
| DCA | Dominica Conservation Association |
| DDT | Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane |
| DEOSC | Dominica Essential Oil and Spices Cooperative Society Limited |
| DEXIA | Dominica Export Import Agency |
| DFWNP | Division of Forestry, Wildlife and National Parks |
| DNCW | Dominica National Council of Women |
| DOAM | Dominica Organic Agricultural Movement |
| DOMGAP | Dominica Good Agricultural Practices |
| DOMLEC | Dominica Electricity Services |
| DOWASCO | Dominica Water and Sewerage Company Limited |

| | |
|---|---|
| DRM | Disaster Risk Management |
| DVRP | Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project |
| EA | Executing Agency |
| ECHO | Commission Humanitarian Aid |
| ECU | Environmental Coordinating Unit |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| ESC | Eastern and Southern Caribbean |
| ESERN | Environmental, Social and Economic Review Note |
| ESES | Social and Economic Sustainability |
| EU | European Union |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| GCCA | Global Climate Change Alliance |
| GDP | Gross domestic product |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| GEFTF | Global Environment Facility Trust Fund |
| GHG | Green House Gas |
| GIS | Geographical Information System |
| GNI | Gross National Income |
| GoCD | Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica |
| GPS | Global Positioning System |
| GSPS | Growth and Social Protection Strategy |
| Ha | Hectare |
| HNVI | High Nature Value Farming Index |
| IA | Implementing Agency |
| ICCA | Indigenous Community Conserved Area |
| IICA | Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture |
| IPM | Integrated Pest Management |
| IUCN | International Union for the Conservation of Nature |

| | |
|---|---|
| IVM | Integrated Vector Management |
| IWCAM | Integrated Watershed and Coastal Areas Management |
| IWECO | Integrating Water, Land and Ecosystem Management in Caribbean Small Island Developing States |
| LD | Land Degradation |
| LDN | Land Degradation Neutrality |
| LDN-TSP | Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Process |
| LD-PMAT | Land Degradation - Portfolio Monitoring and Assessment Tool |
| M&E | Monitoring and evaluation |
| MEA | Multi-lateral Environmental Agreement |
| MoAF | Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries |
| MoU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| MTPNP | Morne Trois Pitons National Park |
| MTR | Mid-Term Review |
| NAP | National Action Plan |
| NAPA | National Adaptation Programme of Action, National Agency of Protected Areas |
| NBSAP | National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan |
| NDFD | National Development Foundation for Dominica |
| NFP | National Focal Point |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NLUP | National Land Use Policy |
| NPDP | National Physical Development Plan |
| NPMU | National Project Management Unit |
| NPSC | National Project Steering Committee |
| NYCD | The National Youth Council of Dominica |
| OECS | Organization of Eastern Caribbean States |
| OFP | Operational Focal Point |
| PA | Protected Area |

| | |
|---|---|
| PES | Payments for Ecosystem Services |
| PIF | Project Information Form |
| PIR | Project Implementation Review |
| PISLM | Partnership Initiative on Sustainable Land Management |
| PM | Project Manager |
| PMU | Project Management Unit |
| PPG | Project Preparation Grant |
| PSIP | Public Sector Investment Programme |
| SIDS | Small Island Developing States |
| SLM | Sustainable Land Management |
| SPACC | Special Program on Adaptation to Climate Change |
| SPCR | Strategic Program for Climate Resilience |
| STAP | Scientific Technical Advisory Panel |
| TE | Terminal Evaluation |
| ToR | Terms of Reference |
| UNCCD | United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification |
| UNDAF | United Nations Development Assistance Framework |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UNEP-ROLAC | United Nations Environment Programme Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNISDR | United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction |
| USD | United States Dollar |
| WB | World Bank |
| WINFA | Windward Islands Farmer's Association |

## Annex N: Capacity Development Scorecard

### Promoting Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and Sustainable Agriculture in the Commonwealth of Dominica

| Capacity Result / Indicator | Staged Indicators | Rating | Score | Comments | Next Steps | Relevant Project Outcome |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CR1: Capacities for engagement** | | | | | | |
| Indicator 1 – Degree of legitimacy / mandate of lead environmental organizations | Organizational responsibilities for environmental management are not clearly defined | 0 | 2 | Institutional responsibilities for environmental management is now the remit of Ministry of Environment, Climate Resilience, Disaster Management and Urban Renewal. | The project will develop policies/regulations that will address land management practices in Dominica coming out of the wake of hurricane Maria | 1.1 |
| | Organizational responsibilities for environmental management are identified | 1 | | | | |
| | Authority and legitimacy of all lead organizations responsible for environmental management are partially recognized by stakeholders | 2 | | | | |
| | Authority and legitimacy of all lead organizations responsible for environmental management are recognized by stakeholders | 3 | | | | |
| Indictor 2 – Existence of operational co-management mechanisms | No co-management mechanisms are in place | 0 | 1 | There are some shared responsibilities between state agencies and civil society organizations but co-management principles are not embedded in the current environmental legislation. | The reforestation exercise will involve labour being provide for from the communities surrounding the park under the supervision of senior personnel from the forestry division. | 1.2 |
| | Some co-management mechanisms are in place and operational | 1 | | | | |
| | Some co-management mechanisms are formally established through agreements, MOUs, etc. | 2 | | | | |
| | Comprehensive co-management mechanisms are formally established and are operational / functional | 3 | | | | |
| Indicator 3 – Existence of cooperation with stakeholder groups | Identification of stakeholders and their participation/involvement in decision-making is poor | 0 | 2 | Stakeholders are very involved in public consultations that lead to decision-making and policy formulation but enforcement is left to the state. | Stakeholders have played an important role in the implementation of the PPG, in particularly helping to shape GEF Alternative. This involvement will continue during the implementation phase of the project. | 1.2 |
| | Stakeholders are identified but their participation in decision-making is limited | 1 | | | | |
| | Stakeholders are identified and regular consultations mechanisms are established | 2 | | | | |
| | Stakeholders are identified and they actively contribute to established participative decision-making processes | 3 | | | | |
| **CR 2: Capacities to generate, access and use information and knowledge** | | | | | | |
| Indicator 4 – Degree of environmental awareness of stakeholders | Stakeholders are not aware about global environmental issues and their related possible solutions (MEAs) | 0 | 1 | In recent times there has been an increase in environment-related information and awareness on issues but there is need to build capacity and develop tools for sustainable environmental management. The impact of | The Project will expand knowledge of different environment sectors and relevant institutions concerning the UNCCD, foster understanding and reasoning among the stakeholders and communities. In this regard, the design and implementation of the | 1.2 |
| | Stakeholders are aware about global environmental issues but not about the possible solutions (MEAs) | 1 | | | | |
| | Stakeholders are aware about global environmental issues and the possible solutions but do not know how to participate | 2 | | | | |

| Capacity Result / Indicator | Staged Indicators | Rating | Score | Comments | Next Steps | Relevant Project Outcome |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stakeholders are aware about global environmental issues and are actively participating in the implementation of related solutions | 3 | | Hurricane Maria has certainly create greater awareness among the general public about the impact of global environmental issues, including SLM issues. | proposed National Education, Communication and Public Awareness Strategy and Programme which is an integral part of the project will play an important role in raising the level of awareness among policy makers and legislators | |
| Indicator 5 – Access and sharing of environmental information by stakeholders | The environmental information needs are not identified and the information management infrastructure is inadequate | 0 | 1 | Generally, the information is disseminated via electronic media and community consultation. There is however a need for a comprehensive environmental and natural resources data based in which all resource data and information is stored and have accessibility protocols allowing the necessary access by stakeholders. | This issue is being addressed under the other UNDP-GEF SLM project. | 1.1 |
| | The environmental information needs are identified but the information management infrastructure is inadequate | 1 | | | | |
| | The environmental information is partially available and shared among stakeholders but is not covering all focal areas and/or the information management infrastructure to manage and give information access to the public is limited | 2 | | | | |
| | Comprehensive environmental information is available and shared through an adequate information management infrastructure | 3 | | | | |
| Indicator 6 – Existence of environmental education programmes | No environmental education programmes are in place | 0 | 2 | There is a draft environmental education and awareness program being piloted by the ECU. This project will build upon this initiative. | An integral part of the project will be the design and implementation of a National Education, Communication and Public Awareness on Land Degradation processes and Vulnerability as highlighted in Output 3.1.3 | 3.1 |
| | Environmental education programmes are partially developed and partially delivered | 1 | | | | |
| | Environmental education programmes are fully developed but partially delivered | 2 | | | | |
| | Comprehensive environmental education programmes exist and are being delivered | 3 | | | | |
| Indicator 7 – Extent of the linkage between environmental research / science and policy development | No linkage exist between environmental policy development and science/research strategies and programmes | 0 | 1 | This is an evolving area led by climate change and biodiversity; here the science is driving the policy. This is missing for LD, however the evolving National Land Use Policy offers hope of creating the link between science and policy. | The project will establish the basis for inculcating a research culture in SLM in Dominica. | 1.1 and 2.1 |
| | Research needs for environmental policy development are identified but are not translated into relevant research strategies and programmes | 1 | | | | |
| | Relevant research strategies and programmes for environmental policy development exist but the research information is not responding fully to the policy research needs | 2 | | | | |
| | Relevant research results are available for environmental policy development | 3 | | | | |

| Capacity Result / Indicator | Staged Indicators | Rating | Score | Comments | Next Steps | Relevant Project Outcome |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indicator 8 – Extent of inclusion / use of traditional knowledge in environmental decision-making | Traditional knowledge is ignored and not taken into account into relevant participative decision-making processes | 0 | 2 | Traditional knowledge was sort after during the consultative process in developing the PPG | Implement such traditional practices where applicable during the reforestation process | 2.1 |
| | Traditional knowledge is identified and recognized as important but is not collected and used in relevant participative decision-making processes | 1 | | | | |
| | Traditional knowledge is collected but is not used systematically into relevant participative decision-making processes | 2 | | | | |
| | Traditional knowledge is collected, used and shared for effective participative decision-making processes | 3 | | | | |
| **CR 3: Capacities for strategy, policy and legislation development** | | | | | | |
| Indicator 9 – Extent of the environmental planning and strategy development process | The environmental planning and strategy development process is not coordinated and does not produce adequate environmental plans and strategies | 0 | 1 | The environmental planning and strategy development process is not well established or comprehensive. The process is constrained by the segmented nature of the government machinery and its limited resources. | The enactment of the Draft Environment Bill, which the Minister has identified as a priority addresses this constraint. | 1.2 and 2.1 |
| | The environmental planning and strategy development process does produce adequate environmental plans and strategies but these are not implemented/used | 1 | | | | |
| | Adequate environmental plans and strategies are produced but there are only partially implemented because of funding constraints and/or other problems | 2 | | | | |
| | The environmental planning and strategy development process is well coordinated by the lead environmental organizations and produces the required environmental plans and strategies; which are being implemented | 3 | | | | |
| Indicator 10 – Existence of adequate environmental policy and regulatory frameworks | The environmental policy and regulatory frameworks are insufficient; they do not provide an enabling environment | 0 | 1 | Many environmental policies evolved in response to external pressure and not in tandem with national needs. Consequently implementation and to a greater extent enforcement are often not treated with due diligence. | The project will provide inputs into the proposed Climate Resilient Sustainable Land and Forest Resources Management Plan | 1.1 and 2.1 |
| | Some relevant environmental policies and laws exist but few are implemented and enforced | 1 | | | | |
| | Adequate environmental policy and legislation frameworks exist but there are problems in implementing and enforcing them | 2 | | | | |
| | Adequate policy and legislation frameworks are implemented and provide an adequate enabling environment; a compliance and enforcement mechanism is established and functions | 3 | | | | |
| Indicator 11 – Adequacy of the | The availability of environmental information for decision-making is lacking | 0 | 2 | Decision makers have not fully embraced the all-encompassing | The implementation of Output 3.1.3. of the project will make a | 1.1 and 1.2 |

| Capacity Result / Indicator | Staged Indicators | Rating | Score | Comments | Next Steps | Relevant Project Outcome |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| environmental information available for decision-making | Some environmental information exists but it is not sufficient to support environmental decision-making processes | 1 | | nature of key environmental issues such as land degradation, hence they are still not given appropriate attention. | significant contribution educating policy makers and legislators | |
| | Relevant environmental information is made available to environmental decision-makers but the process to update this information is not functioning properly | 2 | | | | |
| | Political and administrative decision-makers obtain and use updated environmental information to make environmental decisions | 3 | | | | |
| **CR 4: Capacities for management and implementation** | | | | | | |
| Indicator 12 – Existence and mobilization of resources | The environmental organizations don't have adequate resources for their programmes and projects and the requirements have not been assessed | 0 | 1 | Resource requirements are known and funding sources for resource requirements are partially identified. The requirements to access the resources are often daunting. | Identifying LD issues will allow for their integration into other work programmes, thus making more resources available to address SLM issues. | 2.1 |
| | The resource requirements are known but are not being addressed | 1 | | | | |
| | The funding sources for these resource requirements are partially identified and the resource requirements are partially addressed | 2 | | | | |
| | Adequate resources are mobilized and available for the functioning of the lead environmental organizations | 3 | | | | |
| Indicator 13 – Availability of required technical skills and technology transfer | The necessary required skills and technology are not available and the needs are not identified | 0 | 1 | Technical skills are partially available but financing of appropriate technology setup is a challenge. | The project will promote, provide and encourage access to appropriate skills and technology relevant to SLM. The training programme which is an integral part of the project will train stakeholders in a range of approaches and technologies. (Output 3.1.2.) | 2.1 |
| | The required skills and technologies needs are identified as well as their sources | 1 | | | | |
| | The required skills and technologies are obtained but their access depend on foreign sources | 2 | | | | |
| | The required skills and technologies are available and there is a national-based mechanism for updating the required skills and for upgrading the technologies | 3 | | | | |
| **CR 5: Capacities to monitor and evaluate** | | | | | | |
| Indicator 14 – Adequacy of the project / programme monitoring process | Irregular project monitoring is being done without an adequate monitoring framework detailing what and how to monitor the particular project or programme | 0 | 2 | Monitoring frameworks exist for project results but consistency is often hindered by different start dates and reporting timelines. | This project has a built in M&E plan that is expected to produce timely and accurate information on its implementation. This information will be used by the implementation team for learning and adaptive management purposes. | 2.1 |
| | An adequate resourced monitoring framework is in place but project monitoring is irregularly conducted | 1 | | | | |
| | Regular participative monitoring of results in being conducted but this information is only partially used by the project/programme implementation team | 2 | | | | |

| Capacity Result / Indicator | Staged Indicators | Rating | Score | Comments | Next Steps | Relevant Project Outcome |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Monitoring information is produced timely and accurately and is used by the implementation team to learn and possibly to change the course of action | 3 | | | | |
| Indicator 15 – Adequacy of the project / programme evaluation process | None or ineffective evaluations are being conducted without an adequate evaluation plan; including the necessary resources | 0 | 2 | Project evaluation is consistently done but the results often inform only the specific project. Transferring the data to other projects is challenged by formats, agency requirement and timelines. Lessons learnt are the best results of projects but these serve the future and not the present. | An evaluation plan for the project is designed to ensure timely identification of potential challenges and institute corrective measure before project completion. The mid-term evaluation is key in this regard. The final evaluation will provide information that will inform future and current on-going projects. | 2.1 |
| | An adequate evaluation plan is in place but evaluation activities are irregularly conducted | 1 | | | | |
| | Evaluations are being conducted as per an adequate evaluation plan but the evaluation results are only partially used by the project/programme implementation team | 2 | | | | |
| | Effective evaluations are conducted timely and accurately and are used by the implementation team and the Agencies and GEF Staff to correct the course of action if needed and to learn for further planning activities | 3 | | | | |
| | **Maximum total** | **45** | **21** | **Obtained 47%** | | |

# Annex O: Theory of Change

**PROJECT OBJECTIVE:** Strengthening Resilience of Agricultural Lands and Forests in Dominica in the Aftermath of Hurricane Maria

**Barriers**

- No comprehensive Assessment of the damage in the Project Area Undertaken after Hurricane Maria, Inadequate Information on degraded areas
- Plant Nurseries Facilities Destroyed and are in need of rehabilitation
- The human and financial resources not mobilized to address the situation, prior to sourcing of project resources
- Absence of tools / protocols for measuring LD and the effectiveness of SLM practices
- Inadequate market analysis information on crops/products which have commercial value post Hurricane Maria
- Limited human/technical capacities for adopting Sustainable Agricultural approaches and technologies
- Inadequate legal and institutional framework for SLM and mechanisms for farmers to adopt SLM (e.g. land tenure constraints; lack of certification; limited credit)
- Low awareness among farmers / resource managers of LD processes and impacts

**Output 1.1.1:** Survey of Denuded Areas

**Output 1.1.2:** Capacity established to provide seedlings for reforestation through collection of wildings, strengthening of two

**Output 1.1.3:** Land Degradation Processes Halted

**Output 1.1.4:** Effective monitoring system for degraded forests in areas within and adjacent to the Morne Trois Pitons National Park

**Output 2.1.1:** Technical and Market-Based Mechanisms are in place to Support Sustainable Agriculture

**Output 2.1.2:** Conversion of degraded agricultural lands located into farms that employ resilient and sustainable farming practices

**Output 3.1.1:** Policy and regulatory framework is in place to support sustainable approaches to forest and agricultural management

**Output 3.1.2**: Support is established for Sustainable Approaches to Forest and Agricultural Management

**Output 3.1.3**: National public awareness and education programme on Land degradation Processes and Vulnerability Implemented

**Outcome 1.1: Reforestation and other measures have Restored Ecosystem Services and reduced likelihood of future Land Degradation**

**Outcome 2.1: Adoption of sustainable agricultural practices has reduced land degradation, increased resilience to hurricanes, increased soil carbon sequestration, and enabled sustainable agricultural production on degraded lands**

**Outcome 3.1: Institutional framework enhanced and public understanding and support for sustainable land management approaches strengthened**

**Assumptions:**
**The necessary remote sensing data is available and accessible to undertake the assessment.**

**Plant nurseries will be rehabilitated to produce the seedlings required, supplemented by seedlings from private nurseries as required.**

**The necessary manpower will be mobilized to undertake the re-forestation programme**

**Assumptions:**
**The Government of Dominica is receptive to the findings of the Market Analysis Report and takes the necessary policy decisions to facilitate the institutionalisation of sustainable agricultural practices in Dominica.**

**Farmers participate actively in the project and implement the measures necessary to adopt sustainable agricultural practices**

**Assumptions:**
**The Govt. of Dominica takes the necessary action to strengthen the Policy / Regulatory Framework to Support Sustainable Approaches to Forest and Agricultural Management in Dominica, including securing Cabinet approval.**

**Implementation of the National Public Awareness and Education Programme will result in increased awareness about SLM and climate change**

**GEBs:** A number of benefits result from the various interventions, including, inter alia,

- Increased capacity of farmers to implement SLM
- Reduced soil and nutrient losses and soil compaction
- Higher soil moisture and increased water availability
- Improved soil biology / chemistry and productivity
- Reduced water contamination
- Improved soil quality
- Reduced deforestation
- Reduced flooding
- Reduced soil erosion and sedimentation of downstream

**GEBs:** Sustainable agriculture and SLM in the Buffer Zone of the Morne Trois Pitons National Park will be an integral part of an integrated approach to managing the Heritage Park and its Environs and stakeholders will be partners in co-managing this resource.

**GEBs:**
Legal and institutional framework for SLM and mechanisms for farmers to adopt SLM significantly improved and institutionalized.

Awareness among farmers /and resource managers about the importance of LM and SA processes and impacts considerably improved. Farmers and Resources Managers are more knowledgeable of tools, approaches and methods to minimize land degradation.

# Annex P – Detailed Description of PPG Activities for preparation of project "Strengthening resilience of agricultural lands and forests in Dominica in the aftermath of Hurricane Maria

## 1. Primary Stakeholder meetings

<table>
<tr><td>Context</td><td>The Inception Mission for the implementation of the PPG entitled Strengthening resilience of agricultural lands and forests in Dominica in the aftermath of Hurricane Maria" took place from 15-21 April 2018. In preparation for the Inception Mission a PPG Work Calendar (attached) was prepared by the Executing Agency for the PPG which provided context for the Mission. The Mission Team comprised of the Coordinator of the PISLM and two Consultants, Mr. Nigel Grimes and Dr. Mark D. Griffith.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>INCEPTION MISSION</td></tr>
<tr><td>National Inception Consultation</td><td>The PPG National Inception Consultation for the UNEP/PISLM/Dominica project entitled "Strengthening resilience of agricultural lands and forests in Dominica in the aftermath of Hurricane Maria" on was convened on 20 April 2018 at the Garraway Hotel, Roseau, Dominica. The National Consultation was convened after a number of intense consultations with a wide cross section of stakeholders. The meeting was convened by the PISLM, the Executing Agency for the project in collaboration with the Government of Dominica and the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment). The agenda for the National Consultation was as follows:
<table>
<tr><th>Time</th><th>Session</th><th>Presenter</th></tr>
<tr><td>9:00 – 9:10</td><td>Welcome Remarks</td><td>Amb. Lloyd Pascal, Director, ECU</td></tr>
<tr><td>9:10 – 9:25</td><td>Introductory Remarks</td><td>Calvin James, Coordinator, PISLM</td></tr>
<tr><td>9:25 – 9:45</td><td>Overview of PPG Phase; Role of UNEP</td><td>Brad Auer, Regional Coordinator, UNEP</td></tr>
<tr><td>9:45 – 10:30</td><td>Overview of Project<br>- Importance of Project<br>- Overview of Project Components</td><td>Dr. Mark Griffith, PD<br>Expert<br>Nigel Grimes, Sustainable Agriculture Expert</td></tr>
<tr><td>10:30 – 10:50</td><td>Question and Answer session</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>10:50 – 11:10</td><td>Tea/coffee break</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>11:10 – 12:10</td><td>Breakout Groups to discuss Project Components 1 - 3</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>12:10 – 12:55</td><td>Reporting by Breakout Groups & Discussion</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>12:55 – 1:15</td><td>Project Management</td><td>Calvin James</td></tr>
<tr><td>1:15 – 2.00</td><td>Conclusion and Way Forward</td><td>Dr. Mark Griffith</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.00</td><td>Lunch</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>3.00</td><td>Debriefing Meeting with Hon Joseph Isaac, Minister of the Environment, Climate Resilience, Disaster Management and Urban Renewal</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>4.00</td><td>Planning and Policy Meeting Between the ECU, PISLM and UNEP (UN Environment)</td><td>Closed Meeting</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Inception Meeting for NGO and CBO Stakeholders</td></tr>
<tr><td>Venue, Date, Time</td><td>• Garraway Hotel, Roseau, Dominica<br>• 20 April 2018</td></tr>
<tr><td>Participants</td><td>Kongit Haile-Gabriel ECU<br>Amb. Lloyd Pascal ECU<br>Calvin James PISLM<br>Brad Auer Consultant</td></tr>
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| | Dr Mark Griffith Consultant<br>Nigel Grimes Consultant |
| **Summary Overview and Conclusions of the National Inception Consultation** | **The Official Opening**<br>The Official Opening of the Consultation was addressed by Amb. Lloyd Pascal, Director of the ECU, Ministry of Environment, Climate Resilience, Disaster Management and Urban Renewal, Mr. Calvin James, Executive Director of the PISLM and Mr. Brad Auer, UNEP GEF Regional Coordinator for Land Degradation and Biodiversity. Whereas Mr. Pascal outlined the importance of the project to Dominica and the reasoning behind inviting the PISLM to assume the responsibility of Executing Agency for the project, Mr. James highlighted the importance of the project to the PISLM in its quest to build stronger relationships with the Caribbean SIDS Member States which are members of the PISLM. Mr. James also provided an overview of the PIF. Mr. Auer, on the other hand, provided an overview of the role of UNEP as a GEF Implementing Agency as well as outlined the UNEP and GEF procedures which must be followed in the elaboration of the Project Document.<br><br>**Technical Aspect of the Project**<br>The Consultants—Dr. Mark D. Griffith and Mr. Nigel Grimes—presented their findings of the Inception Consultations held with stakeholders as well as an elaboration of the main elements of the project. Essentially, the elements of the proposed project were in conformity with the Outcomes outlined in the PPG. Hence the discussion focused on the three components outlined in the PPG. The Summary Conclusions of the Consultation are therefore presented likewise:<br><br>***Outcome 1.1: Reforestation and other measures have restored ecosystem services and reduced likelihood of future land degradation***<br><br>• There is general agreement that an important first step which must be undertaken is the clearing of fallen trees and vines which have overtaken much of the forest which have been stripped of their crowns. This will be undertaken in the areas targeted for reforestation. Though the vine is generally considered as a major problem, the meeting cautioned that more research is required to determine its implications since it only became a dominant species since the forest ecosystem has been severely damaged by Hurricane Maria. Since the vine is a relatively "unknown" species in Dominica, a sample was sent by the Consultants to the University of the West Indies for identification.<br>• It is agreed, that as far as practicable, wildings shall be used as the mainstay of the reforestation or re-afforestation?? programme being implemented under the project. However, the meeting was split on what was the best time to start the process of extracting the wildings. One section of the meeting recommended immediate extraction to coincide with the start of the rainy season which commences in July/August, while others felt it could be done later. However, given the urgency of the situation, this process should commence as soon as it is technically feasible to do so.<br>• The meeting agreed that the line planting technique should be the principal approach used in the re-planting process.<br>• It further agreed that tissue culture techniques should also be employed by the nurseries.<br>• In addition to the refurbishment of the plant nurseries under the jurisdiction of the Departments of Forestry and Agriculture, respectively with the view of providing the large quantities of planting material required, the meeting was informed of the capability of private entities within the Buffer Zone that have the capability, that with a modest investment, could produce some of the seedlings required for the re-afforestation programme. Based on this information, it is agreed that private sector nursery resources will be utilised by the Project to provide some of the seedlings needed for the re-afforestation programme.<br>• The meeting emphasised the importance and necessity of a monitoring framework for the work being undertaken under the project. This comment was made in relation to Output 1.1.5. in the PPG "Establishing of a Programme of Monitoring." Such a Monitoring Framework should be so designed to allow for field-based forestry monitoring approaches; |

approaches aimed at monitoring the transition to sustainable agriculture and data storage and analysis capability.

- Given the enormity of the task at hand and the urgency required in addressing the situation, it is agreed that existing legislation should be amended to incorporate the concept of the **Co-management of the country's natural resources,** where applicable. This is agreed, that non-state actors would be given protection, in law, to work closely with the competent authorities in the rehabilitation process. This is a weakness in the current legislation.
- In terms of the approach to the implementation of the Re-afforestation Programme, it is recommended that a two phase approach be adopted: Phase 1 should commence immediately and target the Buffer Zone and Phase 2; Areas within the Heritage Sites which have been severely subjected to landslides and land degradation in general

***Outcome 2.1: Adoption of sustainable agricultural practices has reduced land degradation, increased resilience to hurricanes, increased soil carbon sequestration, and enabled sustainable agricultural production on degraded lands***

- Though reference is made to the Buffer Zone of the Heritage Site it should be noted that the Buffer Zone is not defined in law and the activities being undertaken in that area are not regulated.
- Different types of crops should be grown in the Buffer Zone. However, emphasis should be placed on the agroforest in some areas. In general, sustainable agricultural practices should be encouraged and promoted in the Buffer Zone and the necessary support given to farmers to transition to the incorporation of sustainable agricultural practices in their operations.
- No agriculture should be encouraged on Crown Lands in the Buffer Zone.
- More emphasis should be place on the promotion of organic agriculture and the necessary training should be provided to farmers to make the transition to organic farming. In this regard, the importance of certification was underscored.
- Certification and composting should be an integral part of any proposed strategy for the promotion of organic agriculture in Dominica. With respect to the latter, it was proposed that Composing Facilities should be established in each of the Seven Regions of Dominica.
- The meeting endorsed the use of the High Nature Value Farming Index (HNVI) to monitor the progress being achieved with respect to adherence to the principles of climate resilient and climate smart sustainable agriculture.

***Outcome 3.1: Institutional framework and public understanding and support for sustainable land management approaches strengthened***

The meeting identified a number of elements which should be address in the elaboration of this Outcome, as follows:

- Reference was made to the Draft *Climate Change, Environment and Natural Resource Management Act* which the new Minister of Environment Hon. Joseph Isaac has identified as one of his main priority agenda items for immediate implementation. In light of this commitment made by the Minister there was consensus that the plans, policies and regulations envisioned under this sub-component be consistent with the Draft Act.
- Reference was also made to the Forestry Regulations which have been drafted almost a decade ago but not enacted. These were considered to be important and therefore should be reviewed, updated and enacted as part of the institutional strengthening programme being developed under the project.
- Training and Education are important components of the project and adequate resources should be allocated to support its development and implementation.
- It is agreed that the training components of the project should be consolidated into a comprehensive Training Programme, designed in such a manner to cover all the training needs of the Project. The Training programme should be so designed to address the training needs of various stakeholder groups (e.g. farmers and community groups, forestry staff, extension officers etc.).

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| | • The various stakeholder groups must benefit from the education and communication activities which are developed under the project.<br><br>***Knowledge Management***<br>• The project should utilize the body of research and policy documents which have been designed in the past, such as, *inter alia*, Low Carbon Development Strategy, Growth and Protection Strategy and the work on integrated development.<br>• An integral part of Knowledge Management and Communication Strategy should be the development of a Documentary on what is a Category 5 Hurricane and its impacts using Dominica as an example. In this regard, existing stills and videos should be collected and packaged into a range of educational products. These products could then be used not only in Dominica but also regionally in creating greater awareness about a Category 5 Hurricane and its impacts.<br><br>***Institutional Arrangement for Project Implementation***<br>To focus the discussion on the institutional arrangements for the Project, a presentation was made by the Executive Director of the PISLM. The meeting agreed that the project should be executed directly by the PISLM. To facilitate this, it was also agreed that the PISLM will establish a Sub-Office in Dominica which would house the Project Management Unit. The ECU on the other hand, will chair the National Project Steering Committee which will provide overarching policy guidance to the implementation of the Project.<br><br>***Alternative Livelihoods Considerations***<br><br>• It is agreed that the development of alternative livelihoods should constitute and important part of the project. A number of ideas were suggested for consideration, including, *inter alia*,<br>❖ The use of the project to create a "New Brand" of Tour Guides with a focus on the Youth.<br>❖ The development of Eco-Agricultural Tourism Trails among farmers in the project area.<br>❖ The involvement of the community in the re-afforestation and restoration programmes.<br><br>***Resource Mobilisation***<br>• On the issue of co-financing, the meeting agreed that a formal approach be made to UNESCO for resources under the **World Heritage Fund** and the **Rapid Response Facility** since the situation in Dominica is regarded as an emergency situation and where the need exists for the provision of bridging funds as longer-term funding is being sought. It is agreed that a two track approach be used in reaching out to UNESCO: (a) the Director of the ECU is mandated to approach the National UNESCO Focal Point and to inform him/her of this request and assist in the preparation of the necessary documentation, and/or request the Consulting Team assistance, in this regards, and (b) UNEP in its capacity as the Implementing Agency should make representation to UNESO Heritage Centre, in this regard. |
| **Debriefing**<br>Meeting with Hon Joseph Isaac, Minister of the Environment, Climate Resilience, Disaster Management and Urban Renewal | The Minister was briefed of the week's activities and then provided the team with his vision with respect to his new portfolio and where this project fits into his short-term and longer-term plans regarding the hurricane recovery and in building resilience for any future adverse climate events.<br><br>A discussion ensued as to the immediacy in commencing the project. The Minister was reiterated that he had to deliver and that a December 2018 clearance of the project was unacceptable. As a consequence, he expressed his desire for the project to be fast tracked so that implementation could commence as far as is practicable. He underscored that the situation is Dominica is dire and action is required immediately. He impressed upon the Consultants to expedite there work without compromising quality. In this regard, he stated that the team should do all within its means to have |

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| | the project commence forthwith. The team responded that every effort will be made to have all the documentation required for project approval completed within the month of June – latest.<br><br>The Minister was advised that if he wanted the project expedited as stated, he will be required to officially convey his wishes to both the Heads of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and the Implementation Agency (UNEP) immediately so that the necessary arrangements can be put in place for expedited reviews of the project document.<br><br>The Minister thanked all present for their efforts to-date and reiterated that he was indeed eagerly anticipating project commencement. |
| **Stakeholders Consultation Meetings: Summary** | |
| **Inception Meeting with Hon Joseph Isaac, Minister of the Environment, Climate Resilience, Disaster Management and Urban Renewal** | The commencement of the Inception Mission coincided with the appointment of the new Minister of the Environment. Given the importance the new Minister assigned to the Project, he convened a Meeting on his first day in office with the Consulting Team. The meeting took the form of a Dinner Meeting. In attendance were:<br>✓ Hon Joseph Isaac, Minister of the Environment, Climate Resilience, Disaster Management and Urban Renewal<br>✓ Kongit Haile-Gabriel ECU<br>✓ Amb. Lloyd Pascal ECU<br>✓ Calvin James PISLM<br>✓ Nigel Grimes Consultant<br>✓ Dr Mark Griffith Consultant |
| **Inception Meeting with Environmental Coordination Unit of the Ministry of Environment** | The Inception Mission commenced with a Meeting with the Director of the Environmental Coordination Unit of the Ministry of the Environment, Climate Resilience, Disaster Management and Urban Renewal, the GEF Focal Point for Dominica. In attendance were:<br>✓ Kongit Haile-Gabriel ECU<br>✓ Amb. Lloyd Pascal ECU<br>✓ Calvin James PISLM<br>✓ Nigel Grimes Consultant<br>✓ Dr Mark Griffith Consultant<br><br>The meeting reviewed the PPG and discussed in detail, its implementation. The meeting also identified the key stakeholders who the Consultants should speak with directly as well as the available documentation which should be reviewed. Since a new Minister was appointed just hours before the commencement of the Inception, it was agreed that contact should be made with the Minister's Office to see if the new Minister had any key messages he wanted to convey to the Consultants. On making contact with the Office of the Minister, the Minister indicated he wanted to meet the Consulting Team as a matter of urgency. |
| **Meeting with the Physical Planning Department** | In attendance were:<br>✓ Annie Edwards Chief Planning Officer<br>✓ Lynn Barrow GIS Officer, Physical Planning, Currently Seconded to UNDP<br>✓ Kongit Haile-Gabriel ECU<br>✓ Amb. Lloyd Pascal ECU<br>✓ Calvin James PISLM<br>✓ Nigel Grimes Consultant<br>✓ Dr Mark Griffith Consultant<br><br>The Division of Planning official indicated that some assessment work was done for the Pocasse area. In particular, a land management plan and a landslide management plan were prepared. However, it was noted that a National Physical Development Plan exists. It was noted that no comprehensive post Hurricane Maria survey of the National Park area has been undertaken, only a Rapid Assessment of the area. It was also noted that some work was done on the demarcation of the Buffer Area of the Heritage Area but this has not been Gazetted. |

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| | It was noted that the post-Hurricane Maria aerial photography and satellite imagery taken immediately after the Hurricane can be accessed by the Project. The necessary arrangements will be made for the Project to access that information. It was agreed that the Physical Planning officials will compile the photos and satellite imagery for the project team to review. |
| **Site Visit: Central District Buffer Zone Area** | A site visit was undertaken to the Central District Buffer Zone area on 16 April 2018. In attendance were:<br>✓ Shari-Anne Gregoire ECU<br>✓ Ms. Nickez McPherson President, Central District Farmers Group<br>✓ Mrs. Dorn Francis Public Relations Officer, Central District Farmers Group<br>✓ Calvin James PISLM<br>✓ Nigel Grimes Consultant<br>✓ Dr. Mark Griffith Consultant<br><br>The principal area of focus on the site visit was to assess the sustainable agricultural operations of Central Farmers Group, to determine the post hurricane status of the communities and to discuss how this project may contribute to the development of the communities in the buffer zone of the Heritage Site. Located in North-West central area of the Heritage Site Buffer Zone, the Central Farmers Group is a sustainable organic agricultural organization comprising of over 98 percent of women from the following communities of Carona, Sylvania, Pont Casse, Penrice, Belles and William. The group considers themselves to be an Agro- Eco- Tourism entity and engages in the following activities: Agro-tourism, low external input farming, organic farming, education tours and permaculture.<br><br>Members of the Central Farmers Group expressed the following challenges they are facing since the passage of hurricane Maria:<br>- Significant reduction in their livelihood as result of the wide scale devastation and the hardships associated therewith;<br>- Complete destruction of eco-lodge type facilities;<br>- Due to soil run off, the need for more composting material;<br>- The need for a comprehensive assessment of the area.<br><br>The group further noted that they depended on the park for livelihood in the following ways:<br>- Many of the farmers depend on the water coming out of the park via the rivers;<br>- Those who depend on eco-tourism depend on the trails being available for users<br><br>The group indicated that this project can contribute to increasing their livelihood status in the following ways:<br>- Introduction of ecologically sound and sustainable agriculture technologies<br>- Co-management of the national park<br>- Contribute to the cleaning and clearing of the trail<br>- Training in various land management and re-afforestation techniques;<br>- Support for the creation of alternative livelihood options, particularly for the youth;<br>- Institutional support to Central Farmers Group, including the completion of its formal registration as a Non-for-Profit Organisation. |

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| **Meetings with the Forestry Division** | A series of separate meetings were held with the staff of the Forestry Division, over a period of a day, on 18 April 2018. The Summary of the Meetings are as follows:<br><br>**Meeting 1: In attendance were:**<br>• Eric Hypolite Senior Forest Officer, Forest Division<br>• Alison Alfred Education and communication Officer, Forestry Division<br>• Calvin James PISLM<br>• Dr Mark Griffith Consultant<br><br>• Mr. Hypolite informed the meeting that he had undertaken preliminary field based research on the impact of Hurricane Maria on selected watersheds and will as a landslide assessment study**.** All the areas studies have GPS coordinates. He therefore spoke from an informed, field based research basis.<br>• Based on his work Mr. Hypolite confirmed that the damage to the forest in the study area was extensive. Approximately 80-90 percent of the forests have been stripped of their crowns; and 80 percent of the Waitukubuli National Trail, the country's leading eco-tourism trail was destroyed including eight major bridges and many areas have been subjected to landslides, many of which were in the Study Area and have depths as deep as between 1.3 to 1.8m. Access was therefore identified as an issue.<br>• In addition, it was highlighted that the forest is being overrun by a vine from the **cucurbit** family, if not contained could hinder the regeneration process of the forests. Given its rapid growth, it could in the dry season contribute to fuelling forest fires.<br>• An urgent task facing the country is to embark **on** a programme of enriching the forest including the use of wildings; the propagation of plants including indigenous tree species and if needs be the importation of seedlings from other Caribbean countries with similar environmental conditions as Dominica.<br>• To facilitate the re-afforestation programme a first step will be the removal of the debris and fallen trees, which is an extensive undertaking. In this regard, considerable manpower will be required. The idea of the project supporting the establishment of an OECS Forest Partner whereby Foresters from the Member States of the Caribbean Community can come to Dominica on short term assignment to help with overseeing the re-afforestation programme was raised.<br>• Mr. Hypolite underscored the need for forest monitoring (e.g. using sampling plots etc) as a routine activity by the Forest Division to be re-established. He indicated that no systematic monitoring has been done for over a decade. However the destruction caused by Hurricane Maria necessitates the re-establishment of a monitoring plot with the view of monitoring issues such as tree density, canopy of the trees, potential regeneration patterns etc.<br>• Mr. Hypolite emphasised the need to commence the re-afforestation process as soon as possible and if practicable in time to capture the 2018 rainy season which commences in June.<br>• Some of the specific needs identified include, *inter alia,*<br>• Training of the staff in Geographic Information Systems<br>• A review of the legal and institutional structure of the Forestry and Wildlife Division to make it more responsive to the issues facing Dominica. With respect to the legal review, the issue of co-management should be incorporated into the legislation and the Forest Regulations which are over a decade old should be reviewed, updated and enacted.<br>• The need for improving the capacity of staff at all levels through training.<br>• Strengthening of structures to facilitate coordination between the various agencies dealing with environment and natural resources management in Dominica.<br>• The development and implementation of a communication strategy on land and land resources management in Dominica.<br>• The establishment of Centres of Excellence in the Heritage Site.<br><br>**Meeting 2: In attendance were:** |

- Jacqueline Andrea Unit Head, National Park
- Stephen Durant Unit Head, Research, Monitoring and Education
- Bradly Guy Unit Head, Forest Management
- Allison Edwards
- Alison Alfred Education and communication Officer, Forestry Division
- Calvin James PISLM
- Nigel Grimes Consultant
- Dr Mark Griffith Consultant

The meeting discussed a wide range of issues of relevance both to project itself and the Forestry and Wildlife Division, in general. Following are summary of the discussion:

- The cleaning of the forest is a necessary first step in the re-afforestation programme.
- Assistance through the project is needed for the rehabilitation of the Division's nurseries, since both of them, at the Botanical Gardens and the Central Forest were destroyed by Hurricane Maria. These nurseries have a combined production capacity of approximately 6,000 seedlings, whereas an immediate need to facilitate the re-afforestation programme is estimated to be in excess of 40,000 seedlings, about 50 percent of which should come from wildings. It was suggested that the experience gained from the re-afforestation programme which was undertaken after the country was affected by Hurricane David would be useful in the implementation of the re-afforestation programme under this current project. Particular attention, in this regard, should be paid to the incentive scheme which was adopted then. It was noted that the Division is completing the preparation of a national reforestation plan.
- A number of issues were raised with respect to wildlife management, including, inter alia, the need for a comprehensive survey on how wildlife was impacted by Hurricane Maria; the need for the establishment of a number of support programmes such as a wildlife monitoring programme and a wildlife education programme. The issue of decoupling Wildlife and Protected Area Management from the Forestry Division was also raised. In this regard, reference was made to a number of reports which were prepared on "*Institutional Framework for Protected Areas'* and the "*Protected Areas Authority."*
- Data management was highlighted as a critical issue and there is consensus that one of the contributions of the current project should be the provision of support to the establishment of Land Management Data System.
- The need for a communication strategy on land and land resources and their use is highlighted as essential to the success of the implementation of the project.
- There are capacity gaps with individual, institutional and operational.
- Need for inter-ministerial collaboration.
- The need for the review of the legal and institutional framework governing environment, including land and land resources management is considered a *sine qua non*. In this regard, reference was made to the regulations which have been drafted a decade ago but were never enacted. These regulations, it is agreed should be revised, updated and enacted.
- Need vehicles, field equipment and equipping of field stations.

More Specific **Recommendations Highlighted are:**

- Incorporate external capacity through the OECS and Caribbean Forestry Association
- Use wildings, fruit bearing species and timber to reforest
- Use foresters ONLY
- Start project between June – September 2018
- Separate protected areas unit from forestry unit (consultancy was done on this issue)
- Develop an IFS with DAWASCO
- Revise and approve existing management plans
- Development of a comprehensive communication strategy

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| | • Capacity building, particularly the training of younger staff<br><br>**Meeting 3: In attendance were:**<br>• Minchinton Burton Director, Forestry and Wildlife Division<br>• Calvin James PISLM<br>• Nigel Grimes Consultant<br>• Dr Mark Griffith Consultant<br><br>Having interviewed the technical staff, the meeting with the Director focused primarily on policy issues. Particular attention was paid to the possible areas where project activities could be focused based on current needs. Following are a summary of the major areas on which focus could be placed:<br><br>• The review of current legislation and regulations with the view of integrating climate resilience considerations and well as some of the international trends such as REDD+<br>• The need for institutional strengthening including training in a number of areas such as Geographical Information systems (GIS); GPS, wildlife ecology etc. The training should be directed in the main to young staff members.<br>• The project should provide tangible support in a number of areas, including in the provision of tools and equipment to support the work in the field, the provision of forest outstations. In the case of the latter, these outstations should form an integral part of the re-afforestation programme.<br>• It was reiterated that the cleaning of the forest is a critical first step of the re-afforestation programme.<br>• The need for the project to have specific resources allocated to the creation of sustainable livelihoods, including the promotion of sustainable agriculture was emphasised.<br>• The rehabilitation of the countries nurseries, and, in particular those under the jurisdiction of the Forest and Wildlife Division is considered as critical to the successful implementation of the project.<br>• The project should also place particular emphasis on watershed management. In addition, the utilities should pay for the environmental services which are derived from the watersheds.<br>• There is need for the revision of the pricing policy for lumber as a means of facilitating more sustainable use of the resource. |
| **Meeting with Mr. Ricky E. Brumant, Director of Agriculture** | **In attendance were:**<br>✓ Ricky Brumant Director of Agriculture<br>✓ Nigel Grimes Consultant<br>✓ Dr. Mark Griffith Consultant<br>The lead consultant introduced the team members present and then undertook to give an overview of the project and its intended deliverables. The sustainable agricultural consultant then detailed component 2 of the project which directly addresses agricultural issues and challenges post hurricane Maria within specific communities surrounding the MTPNP.<br><br>The DoR then outlined some of the key programmes and projects which were being undertaken prior to the passage of the hurricane (outlined in the Ministry's Strategic Plan) and the challenges experienced by the agriculture sector after the passage of Hurricane Maria. The following was noted.<br><br>• The agriculture sector plays a critical role in Dominica's economy, contributing significantly to the country's GDP and employing 35 percent of the workforce.<br>• Agriculture was one of the most affected sectors with high damages and losses affecting the livelihoods of most of the farming community.<br>• Main crops planted in the project area include; plantain, citrus, mango, root crops poultry, small ruminants, Irish potatoes, have also gained in prominence, although primarily at a regional level with lower quantities exported. |

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| | • From a rapid assessment conducted after the hurricane Maria by the World Bank it was estimated that between 80–100 percent of crops were adversely affected. Crops included; vegetables, root crops, bananas and plantains.<br>• With respect to livestock the estimates range between 45- 90 %.<br>• Almost all trees (including tree crops such as citrus and forest species were completely defoliated or totally uprooted). The hurricane severely damaged the entire infrastructure of the Forestry Department and most of the Agriculture Department's infrastructure (forestry and national parks buildings, agricultural nurseries, trail infrastructure).<br><br>The DoR then focused his discussion specifically on areas within the project location – Corona, Sylvania, Pont Casse, Penrice, Belles, and William. He indicated that agricultural activities in these areas were likewise severely affected as in other locales. Specifically crops such as; root crops, vegetables and tree crops (Citrus and Bay Leaf), agro-tourism infrastructure and agro-processing facilities were all destroyed.<br><br>The DoR advised that issues such as assisting farmers in adopting sustainable agricultural technologies (including climate resilience), assistance with inputs and on-farm infrastructure, selection of crops with high consumer demand and with value-added potential and assistance in establishing farmers marketing needed and that his extension staff can be of technical support to the project especially in the area of training and supporting subject matter experts in sustainable farming practices. He was also of the view that this project is complementary to the World Bank Project: *Emergency Agricultural Livelihoods and Climate Resilient Project*.<br><br>The DoR identified a number of documents which the Consultants should review and promised to make them available. These include, *inter alia*:<br><br>• Dominica's National Agricultural Policy and Action Plan: 2016–2025<br>• Rapid Assessment of Damage to the Agriculture Sector After the Passage of Hurricane Maria<br>• Listing of needs/requirements which have been identified for the farming communities post hurricane Maria particularly that of the project areas.<br>• Listing of farmers/ farmers associations/ clusters in the project areas.<br>• Main farming activities/crops/livestock/agro-tourism etc. conducted within the project areas prior to hurricane Maria.<br>• Any projects or programmes currently being executed in the project areas and the nature of the projects. |
| **Meeting With Mr. Felix Leslie Head of the Extension Services, Department of Agriculture** | In attendance were:<br>✓ **Mr. Felix Leslie Head of Extension**<br>✓ **Mr. Nigel Grimes Agricultural Consultant**<br><br>The agricultural consultant gave an overview of the project and its intended deliverables. Details of component 2 of the project were highlighted.<br><br>The Head of Extension then outlined some of the programmes and projects which were being undertaken prior to the passage of the hurricane (outlined in the Ministry's Strategic Plan) and the challenges experienced by the extension division and in general by the agriculture sector subsequent to the hurricane. The following was noted from the discussions.<br><br>• The project areas; **Belles, Pont Casse, Williams, Corona, Delices, Sylvania and Penrice** fall under 2 agricultural regions – central and southeast.<br>• A total of **8** extension officers cover these regions.<br>• The main crops in the project areas include: **root crops, vegetables and tree crops**.<br>• A comprehensive review of the extension needs in the project areas is required so as to properly service these farming communities.<br>• Training of extension staff is required in the following areas: |

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| | ○ data acquisition and management to include interpretation and usage<br>○ programme development and implementation – general and post disaster initiatives<br>○ climate smart agriculture/disaster risk mitigation targeting commercial and small subsistence farmers<br>○ scholarships for 2 extension officers to pursue degrees in extension science to ensure sustainability within the extension profession<br>○ training of trainers in agroecological/sustainable practices<br>• Immediate needs that will assist the Extension Division in providing support for the project include the following:<br>○ 2 4WD vehicles, 2 laptops and 2 desktops (to replace items destroyed by the passage of hurricane Maria)<br>○ Basic tools – abney level, altimeter, pH meters, tape measurements, pruning tools and protective clothing<br><br>Multimedia projector, projector screen, camera |
| **Meeting with Mr. Daryl Phillip, Manager, Green Mountain Flowers** | In attendance were:<br>✓ Mr. Daryl Phillip Manager, Green Mountain Flowers<br>✓ Dr Mark Griffith Consultant<br><br>The meeting was convened to explore the contribution that private sector nurseries can contribute to the provision of plants for the re-afforestation process. Mr. Phillip confirmed his interest in and commitment to the project given its national significance and the fact that Dominica required urgent interventions like the one the project offered.<br><br>Against this background an overview of Green Mountain Flowers was provided and information about its capacity to produce seedlings. Currently, consideration is being given to restarting production utilizing six greenhouses collectively having 12,000 square feet of production space. With seventeen years in operation with continuous staff with the necessary training and experience to produce good quality plants Mr. Phillip indicated that his company is willing and able to produce the tree seedlings for the tree replanting efforts in Dominica.<br><br>The Consultant welcomed the offer made by Mr. Phillips and left the meeting assured that with the combination of the potential combined capacity of the Government's nursery facilities and those of the private sector, with a modest investment, the seedlings required for the re-afforestation programme could be met overtime. |
| **General Issue of Concern** | A general issue which was alluded to in many of the consultations relates to the export of rare parrots from Dominica to Germany in the aftermath of Hurricane Maria. According to stakeholders it is understood that 12 wild parrots of two rare species—the Sisserou and the Jaco which are only found only in Dominica—were exported to Germany. The general consensus is that these parrots should be returned to Dominica. |
| **Support Sought From the University of the West Indies, St. Augustine Campus, Trinidad and Tobago** | Photos of the vine have been sent to the National Herbarium of Trinidad and Tobago located at the University of the West Indies in St. Augustine Trinidad for identification vine. |
| | **CIRCULATION OF THE CONSULTATION NOTES TO STAKEHOLDERS** |
| | Following the completion of the Inception Mission the consultants remained in contact with many of the stakeholders to follow up on various issues discussed during the Inception Mission. In addition, the results of the Consultations were circulated to all stakeholders for their further input. |
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| **SECOND MISSION TO DOMINICA: VALIDATION MEETING** | |

The Validation Workshop commenced with brief Statements from the Director of the Environmental Coordinating Unit (ECU), Amb. Lloyd Pascal and Mr. Calvin James, Executive Director of the PISLM. Both of them stressed the importance of the Validation Workshop and encouraged the group to critically review the Project Document.

A two-step validation process was adopted; (i) convening of a Validation Workshop on 21 August 2018 and (ii) once the comments made during the Validation Workshop were incorporated into the Project Document, it was re-submitted to stakeholders for a final review.

To facilitate the Validation process, the entire project document was reviewed under a number of specific headings, namely:

1. **The Global Environment and/or Adaptation Problems, Root Causes and Barriers.** The following elements in the Project Document were Reviewed:
   - ✓ Overview
   - ✓ Socio-economic Context
   - ✓ Policy and Legal Context
   - ✓ Institutional Context
   - ✓ Threats
   - ✓ Long-term Solutions and Barriers

The Workshop was happy with the text and recommended some changes. Particular attention was focused on the socio-economic context as well as the information on the impacts of Hurricane Maria. The Group welcome specific mention in the project document to "Organic Dominica" which provides a framework for the management of the country's natural resources. Where clarifications were sought, these were provided to the satisfaction to the Group.

**2. The Baseline Scenario or Any Baseline Projects.** The following were reviews:
   - ✓ Government Baseline
   - ✓ Donor-Funded Baseline

Much focus was placed on the legal and institutional issues in the discussion, in particular, with respect to the *Draft Climate Change, Environment and Natural Resources Management Act*. Consensus exist that the enactment of this legislation would constitute an important and necessary baseline for the implementation of the project.

**3. The Proposed Alternative Scenario**

A significant amount time in the Validation Workshop was spent on reviewing the Project Components which are the core of the proposed Alternative Scenario outlined in the Project Document. Each of the project components, outcomes and outputs were subjected to critical review. The main change in this section, all things being considered, is the separation of the Outputs dealing with Policy, Legal and Institutional issues and Training. A separate Output was recommended. This is included in Project Document as *Output 3.1.2.*

**4. Incremental/Addition Cost Reason**

**5. Innovation, Sustainability and Potential for Scale.** The following issues were considered**:**
   - ✓ Innovation
   - ✓ Sustainability
   - ✓ Scaling Up Potential
   - ✓ Stakeholder Participation
   - ✓ Risk
   - ✓ Institutional Arrangement and Coordination
   - ✓ Benefits
   - ✓ Knowledge Management

**6. Consistency of Project with National Priorities**

**7. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework**

| | |
|---|---|
| | **8. Annex in Particularly Institutional Arrangements**<br><br>**Conclusions**<br><br>The Validation Workshop agreed to the following:<br><br>i. The Project Document was well written and reached the standard required by both of the Government of Dominica and the GEF.<br>ii. The Minister based on the outcome of the Validation process for the Project request expedited review of the project document so that implementation can commence as soon as possible. There was no objective reason why the project should be delayed to December 2018 for submission. The Group further agreed that the Minister should forward a letter to both the GEF CEO copied to the Executive Director of UNEP requesting expedited treatment of the project.<br>iii. Given the damage which resulted from Hurricane Maria, the current project should be considered as Phase 1 and that it can be expected that a Phase II will be formulated at the appropriate time.<br>iv. The enactment of the Draft Climate Change, Environment and Natural Resources Management Act by the GoD is urgent as it provides the legal framework for addressing many of the weaknesses which Hurricane Maria has underscored.<br>v. Efforts should be made to engage UNESCO including the submission of a project to the UNESCO World Heritage Fund to complement the current project. In addition, additional resources should be sought to further develop and implement the "Organic Concept."<br><br>The Validation Workshop was certified by the GEF Focal Point as evidenced by the following note: |

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE RESILIENCE, DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND URBAN RENEWAL**
**ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATING UNIT**

Tel: (767) -266-5256
Fax: (767) -448-4577
E-mail: **ecu@dominica.gov.dm**

37 Great George Street
Roseau, **DOMINICA**
Website: **http://ecu.gov.dm**

22nd August 2018

**TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,**

In my capacity as Global Environment Facility (GEF) Focal Point for Dominica, I wish to commend the team of consultants for the validation exercise that was conducted yesterday on the Project entitled "Strengthening resilience of agricultural lands and forests in Dominica in the aftermath of Hurricane Maria".

From the active participation of the stakeholders, it was clear that the document was well prepared and presented and was enriched with very valuable contributions from the floor.

The stakeholders expressed their satisfaction with the process and committed to continue working with the Project to ensure a successful outcome.

For our part at the Environmental Coordinating Unit of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Resilience, Disaster Management and Urban Renewal we are pleased that the Project addressed such fundamental policy issues as Organic Dominica, to strengthen our work in public awareness on wellness, water quality management, sustainable agricultural production and natural tourism.

We are excited about the positive attributes this project will contribute towards the post Hurricane Maria recovery of the Nature Island of the Caribbean.

Best Regards,

.....

**LLOYD PASCAL**
**DIRECTOR**
**ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATING UNIT**

***"Embrace the Challenge: Rethink, Rebuild, Transform"***

# Annex Q: GEF Project Taxonomy Worksheet

| Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Level 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| ☒Influencing models | | | |
| | ☐Transform policy and regulatory environments | | |
| | ☒Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making | | |
| | ☐Convene multi-stakeholder alliances | | |
| | ☒Demonstrate innovative approaches | | |
| | ☐Deploy innovative financial instruments | | |
| ☒Stakeholders | | | |
| | ☐Indigenous Peoples | | |
| | ☒Private Sector | | |
| | | ☐Capital providers | |
| | | ☐Financial intermediaries and market facilitators | |
| | | ☐Large corporations | |
| | | ☒SMEs | |
| | | ☒Individuals/Entrepreneurs | |
| | | ☐Non-Grant Pilot | |
| | | ☐Project Reflow | |
| | ☒Beneficiaries | | |
| | ☒Local Communities | | |
| | ☒Civil Society | | |
| | | ☒Community Based Organization | |
| | | ☒Non-Governmental Organization | |
| | | ☐Academia | |
| | | ☐Trade Unions and Workers Unions | |
| | ☒Type of Engagement | | |
| | | ☒Information Dissemination | |
| | | ☒Partnership | |
| | | ☒Consultation | |
| | | ☒Participation | |
| | ☒Communications | | |
| | | ☒Awareness Raising | |
| | | ☒Education | |
| | | ☒Public Campaigns | |
| | | ☒Behavior Change | |
| ☒Capacity, Knowledge and Research | | | |
| | ☐Enabling Activities | | |
| | ☒Capacity Development | | |
| | ☒Knowledge Generation and Exchange | | |
| | ☐Targeted Research | | |
| | ☐Learning | | |
| | | ☐Theory of Change | |
| | | ☐Adaptive Management | |
| | | ☒Indicators to Measure Change | |
| | ☐Innovation | | |
| | ☒Knowledge and Learning | | |
| | | ☒Knowledge Management | |
| | | ☐Innovation | |
| | | ☒Capacity Development | |
| | | ☐Learning | |
| | ☐Stakeholder Engagement Plan | | |
| ☒Gender Equality | | | |
| | ☒Gender Mainstreaming | | |
| | | ☒Beneficiaries | |
| | | ☒Women groups | |
| | | ☒Sex-disaggregated indicators | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | ☒Gender-sensitive indicators | |
| | ☒**Gender results areas** | | |
| | | ☒Access and control over natural resources | |
| | | ☐Participation and leadership | |
| | | ☒Access to benefits and services | |
| | | ☒Capacity development | |
| | | ☐Awareness raising | |
| | | ☐Knowledge generation | |
| ☒**Focal Areas/Theme** | | | |
| | ☐**Integrated Programs** | | |
| | | ☐Commodity Supply Chains ([46]Good Growth Partnership) | |
| | | | ☐Sustainable Commodities Production |
| | | | ☐Deforestation-free Sourcing |
| | | | ☐Financial Screening Tools |
| | | | ☐High Conservation Value Forests |
| | | | ☐High Carbon Stocks Forests |
| | | | ☐Soybean Supply Chain |
| | | | ☐Oil Palm Supply Chain |
| | | | ☐Beef Supply Chain |
| | | | ☐Smallholder Farmers |
| | | | ☐Adaptive Management |
| | | ☐Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa | |
| | | | ☐Resilience (climate and shocks) |
| | | | ☐Sustainable Production Systems |
| | | | ☐Agroecosystems |
| | | | ☐Land and Soil Health |
| | | | ☐Diversified Farming |
| | | | ☐Integrated Land and Water Management |
| | | | ☐Smallholder Farming |
| | | | ☐Small and Medium Enterprises |
| | | | ☐Crop Genetic Diversity |
| | | | ☐Food Value Chains |
| | | | ☐Gender Dimensions |
| | | | ☐Multi-stakeholder Platforms |
| | | ☐Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration | |
| | | | ☐Sustainable Food Systems |
| | | | ☐Landscape Restoration |
| | | | ☐Sustainable Commodity Production |
| | | | ☐Comprehensive Land Use Planning |
| | | | ☐Integrated Landscapes |
| | | | ☐Food Value Chains |
| | | | ☐Deforestation-free Sourcing |
| | | | ☐Smallholder Farmers |
| | | ☐Sustainable Cities | |
| | | | ☐Integrated urban planning |
| | | | ☐Urban sustainability framework |
| | | | ☐Transport and Mobility |
| | | | ☐Buildings |
| | | | ☐Municipal waste management |
| | | | ☐Green space |
| | | | ☐Urban Biodiversity |
| | | | ☐Urban Food Systems |
| | | | ☐Energy efficiency |
| | | | ☐Municipal Financing |
| | | | ☐Global Platform for Sustainable Cities |
| | | | ☐Urban Resilience |
| | ☐**Biodiversity** | | |
| | | ☐Protected Areas and Landscapes | |
| | | | ☐Terrestrial Protected Areas |
| | | | ☐Coastal and Marine Protected Areas |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | ☐ Productive Landscapes |
| | | | ☐ Productive Seascapes |
| | | | ☐ Community Based Natural Resource Management |
| | | ☐ Mainstreaming | |
| | | | ☐ Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining) |
| | | | ☐ Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+) |
| | | | ☐ Tourism |
| | | | ☐ Agriculture & agrobiodiversity |
| | | | ☐ Fisheries |
| | | | ☐ Infrastructure |
| | | | ☐ Certification (National Standards) |
| | | | ☐ Certification (International Standards) |
| | | ☐ Species | |
| | | | ☐ Illegal Wildlife Trade |
| | | | ☐ Threatened Species |
| | | | ☐ Wildlife for Sustainable Development |
| | | | ☐ Crop Wild Relatives |
| | | | ☐ Plant Genetic Resources |
| | | | ☐ Animal Genetic Resources |
| | | | ☐ Livestock Wild Relatives |
| | | | ☐ Invasive Alien Species (IAS) |
| | | ☐ Biomes | |
| | | | ☐ Mangroves |
| | | | ☐ Coral Reefs |
| | | | ☐ Sea Grasses |
| | | | ☐ Wetlands |
| | | | ☐ Rivers |
| | | | ☐ Lakes |
| | | | ☐ Tropical Rain Forests |
| | | | ☐ Tropical Dry Forests |
| | | | ☐ Temperate Forests |
| | | | ☐ Grasslands |
| | | | ☐ Paramo |
| | | | ☐ Desert |
| | | ☐ Financial and Accounting | |
| | | | ☐ Payment for Ecosystem Services |
| | | | ☐ Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting |
| | | | ☐ Conservation Trust Funds |
| | | | ☐ Conservation Finance |
| | | ☐ Supplementary Protocol to the CBD | |
| | | | ☐ Biosafety |
| | | | ☐ Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing |
| | ☐ **Forests** | | |
| | | ☐ Forest and Landscape Restoration | |
| | | | ☐ REDD/REDD+ |
| | | ☐ Forest | |
| | | | ☐ Amazon |
| | | | ☐ Congo |
| | | | ☐ Drylands |
| | ☒ **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 |
| | | | ☐ Sustainable Pasture Management |
| | | | ☒ Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | ☒Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques |
| | | | ☐Sustainable Fire Management |
| | | | ☐Drought Mitigation/Early Warning |
| | | ☒Land Degradation Neutrality | |
| | | | ☒Land Productivity |
| | | | ☒Land Cover and Land cover change |
| | | | ☒Carbon stocks above or below ground |
| | | ☒Food Security | |
| | ☐**International Waters** | | |
| | | ☐Ship | |
| | | ☐Coastal | |
| | | ☐Freshwater | |
| | | | ☐Aquifer |
| | | | ☐River Basin |
| | | | ☐Lake Basin |
| | | ☐Learning | |
| | | ☐Fisheries | |
| | | ☐Persistent toxic substances | |
| | | ☐SIDS : Small Island Dev States | |
| | | ☐Targeted Research | |
| | | ☐Pollution | |
| | | | ☐Persistent toxic substances |
| | | | ☐Plastics |
| | | | ☐Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater |
| | | | ☐Nutrient pollution from Wastewater |
| | | ☐Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation | |
| | | ☐Strategic Action Plan Implementation | |
| | | ☐Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction | |
| | | ☐Large Marine Ecosystems | |
| | | ☐Private Sector | |
| | | ☐Aquaculture | |
| | | ☐Marine Protected Area | |
| | | ☐Biomes | |
| | | | ☐Mangrove |
| | | | ☐Coral Reefs |
| | | | ☐Seagrasses |
| | | | ☐Polar Ecosystems |
| | | | ☐Constructed Wetlands |
| | ☐**Chemicals and Waste** | | |
| | | ☐Mercury | |
| | | ☐Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining | |
| | | ☐Coal Fired Power Plants | |
| | | ☐Coal Fired Industrial Boilers | |
| | | ☐Cement | |
| | | ☐Non-Ferrous Metals Production | |
| | | ☐Ozone | |
| | | ☐Persistent Organic Pollutants | |
| | | ☐Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants | |
| | | ☐Sound Management of chemicals and Waste | |
| | | ☐Waste Management | |
| | | | ☐Hazardous Waste Management |
| | | | ☐Industrial Waste |
| | | | ☐e-Waste |
| | | ☐Emissions | |
| | | ☐Disposal | |
| | | ☐New Persistent Organic Pollutants | |
| | | ☐Polychlorinated Biphenyls | |
| | | ☐Plastics | |
| | | ☐Eco-Efficiency | |
| | | ☐Pesticides | |
| | | ☐DDT - Vector Management | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | ☐DDT - Other | |
| | | ☐Industrial Emissions | |
| | | ☐Open Burning | |
| | | ☐Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices | |
| | | ☐Green Chemistry | |
| | ☐**Climate Change** | | |
| | | ☐**Climate Change Adaptation** | |
| | | | ☐Climate Finance |
| | | | ☐Least Developed Countries |
| | | | ☐Small Island Developing States |
| | | | ☐Disaster Risk Management |
| | | | ☐Sea-level rise |
| | | | ☐Climate Resilience |
| | | | ☐Climate information |
| | | | ☐Ecosystem-based Adaptation |
| | | | ☐Adaptation Tech Transfer |
| | | | ☐National Adaptation Programme of Action |
| | | | ☐National Adaptation Plan |
| | | | ☐Mainstreaming Adaptation |
| | | | ☐Private Sector |
| | | | ☐Innovation |
| | | | ☐Complementarity |
| | | | ☐Community-based Adaptation |
| | | | ☐Livelihoods |
| | | ☐**Climate Change Mitigation** | |
| | | | ☐Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use |
| | | | ☐Energy Efficiency |
| | | | ☐Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport |
| | | | ☐Technology Transfer |
| | | | ☐Renewable Energy |
| | | | ☐Financing |
| | | | ☐Enabling Activities |
| | | ☐**Technology Transfer** | |
| | | | ☐Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer |
| | | | ☐Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN) |
| | | | ☐Endogenous technology |
| | | | ☐Technology Needs Assessment |
| | | | ☐Adaptation Tech Transfer |
| | | ☐**United Nations Framework on Climate Change** | |
| | | | ☐Nationally Determined Contribution |
| | | ☐**Climate Finance (Rio Markers)** | ☐Paris Agreement<br>☐Sustainable Development Goals<br><br>☐Climate Change Mitigation 1<br>☐Climate Change Mitigation 2<br>☐Climate Change Adaptation 1<br>☐Climate Change Adaptation 2 |

## ANNEX R: CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE PROJECT USING GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES

| *Position Titles* | *$/Person Week* | *Estimated Person Weeks* | *Tasks To Be Performed* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **For Technical Assistance** | | | |
| **Local** | | | |
| Legal Expert | 2000 | 20 | - Climate Resilient Sustainable Land and Forest Management Plan;<br>- Climate Resilient Sustainable Land and Forest regulations;<br>- Report on a review of legal and institution |
| Agriculture Expert | 1700 | 30 | - A monitoring mechanism established for the transition to sustainable (and hurricane resilient) agriculture (SA);<br>- Comprehensive market analysis conducted;<br>- Technical support provided to farmers in implementation of SA;<br>- Supervise the conversion of 250 ha of degraded farm using SA principles;<br>- Supervise the implementation of soil conservation techniques on farms. |
| Sustainable Land Management Expert | 2000 | 15 | - Develop comprehensive approaches on agricultural resilience to hurricanes<br>- Provide technical support to farmers |

| *Position Titles* | *$/Person Week* | *Estimated Person Weeks* | *Tasks To Be Performed* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | - Supervise the implementation of hurricane resilience methodologies on farms<br>- Conduct training with extension officers and other relevant stakeholders |
| Soil expert | 1250 | 16 | - Soil stabilisation, profiling and bioengineering in areas affected by landslides |
| Education and Awareness Expert | 1250 | 16 | - A campaign development and implementation to bring Public Awareness and issues with regard to Land degradation Processes and Vulnerability |
| **International** | | | |
| GIS/Data Management Expert | 2500 | 8 | - Conduct remote Sensing Data;<br>- Identify and assess areas denuded by Hurricane Maria;<br>- Select priority areas for reforestation. |
| **Justification for travel, if any:** | | | |

## Appendix 1: Supervision Plan

(see separate document)

## Appendix 2: Procurement Plan

# UNEP/GEF Project Procurement Plan

| Project title and number | | Strengthening resilience of agricultural lands and forests in Dominica in the aftermath of Hurricane Maria (01630) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNEP Budget Line | | List of Goods and Services required | Budget | Year (Note 1) | Brief description of anticipated procurement process {Note 2} |
| 1201 | International Consultants – GIS Expert: (1.1.1.1 & 1.1.1.2 Acquisition of Remote Sensing Data and identify areas for reforestation) | • Conduct remote Sensing Data;<br>• Identify and assess areas denuded by Hurricane Maria;<br>• Select priority areas for reforestation. | 20,000 | 1 | PISLM Support Office will issue a call for consultancy services and compile a short list of CVs of at least three (3) experts, one of whom will be selected based on qualifications, experience, geographical location and financial proposal. |
| 1203 | National Consultants – Legal Expert (3.1.1.1., & 3.1.1.2.) | • Climate Resilient Sustainable Land and Forest Management Plan;<br>• Climate Resilient Sustainable Land and Forest regulations;<br>• Report on a review of legal and institution | 40,000 | 1-2 | PISLM Support Office will issue a call for consultancy services and compile a short list of CVs of at least three (3) experts, one of whom will be selected based on qualifications, experience, geographical location and financial proposal. |
| 1204 | National Consultants – Agriculture Expert (1.1.4.5., 2.1.1.1., 2.1.1.2., 2.2.2.1., 2.2.2.3) | • A monitoring mechanism established for the transition to sustainable agriculture (SA);<br>• Comprehensive market analysis conducted;<br>• Technical support provided to farmers in implementation of SA;<br>• Supervise the conversion of 250ha of degraded farm using SA principles;<br>• Supervise the implementation of soil conservation techniques on farms. | 51,000 | 1-3 | PISLM Support Office will issue a call for consultancy services and compile a short list of CVs of at least three (3) experts, one of whom will be selected based on qualifications, experience, geographical location and financial proposal. |
| 1205 | National Consultants – Land Management Expert (2.1.2.1., 3.1.1.1., 3.1.2.2.) | • Develop comprehensive approaches agricultural resilience to hurricanes<br>• Provide technical support to farmers<br>• Supervise the implementation of hurricane resilience methodologies on farms<br>• Conduct training with extension officers and other relevant stakeholders | 30,000 | 1 | PISLM Support Office will issue a call for consultancy services and compile a short list of CVs of at least three (3) experts, one of whom will be selected based on qualifications, experience, geographical location and financial proposal. |
| 1206 | National Consultants – Soil Expert (1.1.3.1) | • Soil stabilisation, profiling and bioengineering in areas affected by landslides | 20,000 | 1 | PISLM Support Office will issue a call for consultancy services and compile a short list of CVs of at least three (3) experts, one of whom will be selected based on qualifications, experience, geographical location and financial proposal. |

| Project title and number | | Strengthening resilience of agricultural lands and forests in Dominica in the aftermath of Hurricane Maria (01630) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1207 | National Consultants – Education & Awareness Expert (3.1.2.1. | • A campaign development and implementation to bring Public Awareness and issues with regard to Land degradation Processes and Vulnerability | 20,000 | 1-3 | PISLM Support Office will issue a call for consultancy services and compile a short list of CVs of at least three (3) experts, one of whom will be selected based on qualifications, experience, geographical location and financial proposal. |
| 2301 | Sub-contract to Private Firms – Community Organization (1.1.2.1., 1.1.2.2., 1.1.3.4., 1.1.3.5.) | • Provision of manpower to undertake forest clearing activities, the collection and replanting of wildings, the replanting process and caring for replanted areas. | 190,000 | 1-3 | Develop MOU between the entity and the Executing Agency; Direct sole source procurement pending relevant approvals are secured |
| 2201 | Sub-contract to Forestry Department Nursery | • Use of Forestry Department nurseries to produce seedlings | 62,084 | 1-3 | Develop MOU between the entity and the Executing Agency; Direct sole source procurement pending relevant approvals are secured |
| 2302 | Sub-contract to Private Firms – Private Nurseries (1.1.2.4.) | • Use of private nurseries to produce seedlings | 50,000 | 1-3 | Develop MOU between the entity and the Executing Agency; Direct sole source procurement pending relevant approvals are secured |
| 4102 | Fees for GIS Mapping | • Payment of services for production of GIS data and maps | 45,000 | 1 | Select best pricing from appropriate providers |
| 4201 | Equipment and materials for farmers | • Equipment and material for farmers to implement sustainable agriculture and sustainable soil practices. | 150,000 | 1-3 | Shopping method from at least three (3) vendors from the Caribbean |
| 4202 | Equipment and materials for forest restoration | • Equipment and material for the implementation of planned reforestation exercises. | 449,000 | 1-2 | Shopping method from at least three (3) vendors from the Caribbean |
| **Note 1 - Year when goods/services will be procured** | | | | | |
| **Note 2 - Based on your organization's procurement procedures, and in compliance with UNEP rules and procedures, briefly explain how the service provider/consultant/vendor will be selected** | | | | | |

## Appendix 3: Terms of Reference / Job Descriptions

### 1. Project Manager

| |
|---|
| **Project:** Strengthening resilience of agricultural lands and forests in Dominica in the aftermath of Hurricane Maria |
| **Post title**: Project Manager |
| **Duration**: 3 years |
| **Duty station**: Roseau, Dominica |

**ORGANIZATIONAL LOCATION:**

The Project Manager will be based at the PISLM Sub-National office in Dominica. The Project Manager with be accountable to the Executive Director of the PISLM located in Guyana, the Executing Agency for the GEF Medium Size Project entitled "*Strengthening resilience of agricultural lands and forests in Dominica in the aftermath of Hurricane Maria*."

**OBJECTIVE OF THE POST:**

The purpose of the Project Manager is to provide the overall leadership and the day to day management of the National Project Management Unit as well as the implementation of activities is support of the implementation of the project entitled "*Strengthening resilience of agricultural lands and forests in Dominica in the aftermath of Hurricane Maria*."

In particular, the Project Manager will plan, direct and supervise the project technical platform of assistance, acting as a link between PISLM and the Environmental Coordination Unit of the Ministry of Environment, Government of Dominica and other relevant regional partners, identifying necessities of technical assistance and offering support to solve them in time and efficiently.

**DUTIES AND RESPONSABILITIES:**

1. The Project Manager heads the National Project Management Unit entitled **"*Strengthening resilience of agricultural lands and forests in Dominica in the aftermath of Hurricane Maria*."** and will have responsibility for

- Giving technical and policy direction to the National Project Management Unit and the activities coordinated through it.
- Providing the leadership for the National Project Management Unit at the national and regional levels and beyond.
- Ensuring that the actions of the National Project Management Unit are carried out in accordance with the description of the project brief and in accordance with the general and administrative procedures governing the implementation of the GEF/UNEP/PISLM
- Project on "*Strengthening resilience of agricultural lands and forests in Dominica in the aftermath of Hurricane Maria*."
- Reporting on project implementation activities in accordance with reporting procedures governing the implementation of the GEF/UNEP/PISLM project on *strengthening resilience of agricultural lands and forests in Dominica in the aftermath of Hurricane Maria*."
- The receipt and responsibility of the equipment, materials and supplies purchased on behalf of or supplied to the project.
- Take appropriate measures to prevent irregularities, fraud, corruption or any other illegal activity in the management of the project and report immediately any and actual cases of irregularity, fraud and corruption.

**2. Provision of Leadership and Policy Guidance to the Various Structures Established to Support Project Implementation**

- Facilitate the establishment and functioning of the various institutional structures established in support of project implementation, in particular the Project National Steering Committee.

- Coordinate the meeting of the Project National Steering Committee.
- Perform the task of Secretary to the Project National Steering Committee.
- Advise the Project National Steering Committee, as may be necessary on the technical, policy and political issues impacting on project implementation activities.

**3. Reporting**

- Preparing progress reports in accordance with the provisions set out in the Agreement between PISLM and UNEP. Every report shall provide a complete account of all aspects of implementation for the period covered and be laid out in such a way as to allow comparison of the objective(s), the means envisaged or employed (in particular all expenses actually incurred), the results expected and obtained and the budget details for the Action. The level of detail in any report should match that of the Description of the Action and of the Budget for the Action.

**4. Confidentiality**

- Undertake to preserve the confidentiality of any document, information or other material directly related to the Agreement and duly classified as confidential and to keep them in secure manner.

**5. Visibility and transparency**

- Ensure that progress and situation reports, publications, press releases and updates, relevant to this Agreement, are communicated to PISLM for onward transmission to the UN Environment as and when they are issued.
- Take all appropriate measures to publicise the fact that this project is being funding from the GEF and to ensure that information given to the press, the beneficiaries, all related publicity material, official notices, reports and publications, shall acknowledge that those activities have been carried out "with funding by the GEF through UN Environment" and shall display in an appropriate way the GEF and UN Environment logos.
- With due regard to the applicable rules on confidentiality, security and protection of personal data, ensure that the Executing Agency publish, on an annual basis, including by electronic means such as Internet, the following information on grant and procurement contracts financed by this project: title of the contract/project, name and nationality of the contractor or grant beneficiary and amounts of the contract/project and to information the UN Environment where such information can be found, as appropriate.

**6. Financial Records**

- Ensure that project activities which fall under his/her responsibility are carried out and accurate and regular records and accounts of the implementation of activities are kept in accordance with UNEP rules and procedures and that this done in timely and efficient manner.

**KEY COMPETENCIES:**

- Values/governing principles;
- Personal development;
- Leadership and personal effectiveness;
- Knowledge constructing and handling relations.

**FUNCTIONAL COMPETENCIES:**

- Planning, organization and accomplishment of multiple tasks
- Knowledge of work/technical experience

**REQUIRED SUITABILITY AND EXPERIENCE:**

- Title of Masters or Natural Resources, Environmental, Right Management and/or Management of Projects or other relevant qualification.
- At least five years of progressive professional experience.
- The title of Masters can be replaced with several years of accumulated progressive experience.
- People must be able to direct complex natural resources projects that involve communities.
- Knowledge of a participative approach on natural resources management could be an advantage.
- Solid organizational abilities.

- Demonstrated capacity to work in group.
- Solid interpersonal abilities
- Ability to use analytical tools and logic to obtain, define information, situations, problems and draw logical conclusions of the data.
- Make appropriate decisions in time and form, considering several subjects simultaneously and complex.
- Fluidity in English. Knowledge of other United Nations language can be an advantage.
- Command of present applications such as office software; basic knowledge of finances and command of several financial software and spreadsheets.

## 2. Administrative Officer

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| **Project:** Strengthening resilience of agricultural lands and forests in Dominica in the aftermath of Hurricane Maria |
| **Post title**: Administrative Officer (AO) |
| **Duration**: 3 years |
| **Duty station**: Roseau, Dominica |

**Expected Outcomes and Deliverables**

The Administrative Officer (AO) will report to the Project Manager (and will perform duties assigned by the Project Manager) in keeping with the specific TOR. Under the guidance and direct supervision of the PM and the Director of the ECU, the AO provides support to the effective and efficient management of the Project through a range of actions contributing to the design, planning, management and monitoring of project activities.

The AO works in close collaboration with the PM and other project stakeholders for effective achievement of results, anticipating and contributing to resolving complex programme/project-related issues and information delivery.

The main duty of the AO will be to provide administrative assistance to the PMU and Project partners. Specifically, the AO will provide:

**Administrative management**

- Provide support to international advisors in the implementation of their tasks for the achievement of project results (communication, contracts, agenda, hotel reservations, etc.);
- Maintain records on all project personnel and local consultants and their respective status (contracts, TORs, sick leave, vacation, etc.) in accordance with accepted policies and procedures;
- Assist in the preparation and issuance of contracts;
- Make pertinent logistical arrangements for the prompt and effective implementation of the programme activities;
- Draft minutes of Steering Committee meetings;
- Assume overall responsibility for administrative matters of a more general nature, such as registry and maintenance of project files and records
- Arrange external and internal meetings (including the meetings of the Steering Committee, and Technical Working Groups, among others)

**Financial management**

- Prepare requests for advance of funds and/or direct payments;
- Monitor budget expenditures and maintain a proper record of approved project budgets and their revisions;
- Assist in the preparation of proposals for budget revisions;
- Prepare and submit expenditure and programme budget status reports;
- Respond to queries from the Government, PISLM and UNEP with respect to financial aspects of the programme;
- Prepare recurring reports as scheduled and special reports as required for budget preparations and audit;
- Advise and assist international advisors and national consultants on all aspects of allowances, travel claims and

other financial matters and calculate payments due for claims and services;
- Undertake other financial and administrative tasks on an *ad hoc* basis.

**Procurement**
- In accordance with the work plan, arrange for procurement of equipment, supplies and services, when instructed;
- Arrange for equipment maintenance and insurance as required;
- Ensure that contractual processes follow the stipulated UNEP procedures;
- Physically clear and ensure delivery of equipment and supplies procured for the various programme sites;
- Maintain an equipment and spare inventory including verification and transfer when required.

**Qualifications and Competencies**

**Education**
Bachelor degree (equivalent) in management science, environmental/natural resource management, or a related field

**Required Skills**
- Leadership, communication and trouble-shooting
- Self-motivated and able to work remotely with minimum supervision
- Aware of and sensitive to government and civil society interactions/politics
- Able to prioritize, plan and coordinate work remotely and with various partners
- Able to work as part of a team
- Able to work in diverse and multicultural environments
- Demonstrable sound work ethics
- Excellent oral, written, mass and interpersonal communication skills
- Fully computer literate

**Experience**
- Minimum of three years' experience in management and related project implementation and/or project management, with a proven track record of achieving results
- Strong managerial background; an administrative track record is desirable
- Proven background in working with multi-lateral agencies, particularly UN/GEF project experience and knowledge of UN and GEF procedures and guidelines

**Languages**
- Fluency in English (oral and written) a strict requirement

## 3. PISLM Oversight Officer

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| **Project:** Strengthening resilience of agricultural lands and forests in Dominica in the aftermath of Hurricane Maria |
| **Post title**: PISLM Oversight Officer (POO) |
| **Duration**: 3 years |
| **Duty station**: PISLM Head Office, Guyana |

**OBJECTIVE OF POST**

The Oversight Officer will ensure the project remains on track and within scope. This oversight helps ensure the early identification and resolution of issues and the achievement of the expected business results. The role of the Oversight Officer is to also provide technical backstopping to the PMU and the PM. This Officer will further ensure that issues which require high-level strategic decisions of the Cabinet of the Government of Dominica are dealt with.

**Expected Outcomes and Deliverables**

The PISLM Oversight Officer's (POO) main duties and responsibilities will be to:

- Accurate reporting on the general status of the project
- Accurate reporting on the financial status of the project
- Adherence to the high-level work plan for the project
- The attainment of on-time and on-budget milestones or benchmarks
- The completion of the project and the realization of the expected business goals
- Assessing quality of processes and products

**Qualifications and Competencies**

**Education**

Graduate degree (Master or equivalent) in environmental/natural resource management, conservation, or a related field

**Required Skills**

- Leadership, negotiation, communication and trouble-shooting
- Project management
- Self-motivated and able to work remotely with minimum supervision
- Aware of and sensitive to government and civil society interactions/politics
- Able to prioritize, plan and coordinate work remotely and with various partners
- Able to work as part of a team
- Able to work in diverse and multicultural environments
- Demonstrable sound work ethics
- Excellent oral, written, mass and interpersonal communication skills
- Fully computer literate

**Experience**

- Minimum of three years' experience in natural resource management and related project implementation and/or project management, with a proven track record of achieving results
- Strong managerial background; an administrative track record is desirable

**Languages**

- Fluency in English (oral and written) a strict requirement

## 4. National Project Steering Committee

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| **Project:** Strengthening resilience of agricultural lands and forests in Dominica in the aftermath of Hurricane Maria |
| **Post title**: National Project Steering Committee (PSC) |
| **Duration**: 3 years |
| **Duty station**: Roseau, Dominica |

**Expected Outcomes and Deliverables**

The NPSC will provide overall guidance and strategic direction and oversight to project management and will approve all final outputs and deliverables of the project. The NPSC will be multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral in fields related to nature protection, forestry and land use planning.

Specific functions of the Steering Committee will include:

- Review of Project Status Reports
- Endorsement of the final reports from project experts and consultants
- Approval of the Annual Project Workplan and budget respectively and any changes thereto, in accordance with GEF and UN Environment guidelines;
- Annual review of project activities to assess project development
- Any other business brought before the NPSC by one of its members.

As the PSC will provide overall guidance to the project it will not be expected to deal with day-to-day management and administration of the project. This will be handled by the Project Manager, in coordination with the Executing Agency (PISLM). The NPSC is especially responsible for evaluation and monitoring of project outputs and achievements. In its formal meetings, the NPSC will be expected to review the project work plan and budget expenditure, based on the PM's report. The NPSC should be consulted for supporting any changes to the work plan or budget, and is responsible for ensuring that the project remains on target with respect to its outputs. Where necessary, the NPSC will support definition of new targets in coordination with, and approval from, the Executing/Implementing Agencies.

**Composition**

The NPSC will include representatives of relevant Governmental institutions of Dominica, including, but not limited to the current ministries responsible for environmental and nature protection issues in the country and other relevant institutions. Membership will also include UN Environment representatives (UN Environment Ecosystems Division as the Implementing Agency); PISLM Support Office; as well as the GEF OFP and UNCCD Focal Point that are within the Ministry of Environment.

The NPSC will represent both state actors and non-state actors, which is important for a comprehensive national approach and execution of this project. The NPSC will meet at least twice a year to review project progress, provide direction and guidance, and assist in project implementation, as well as provide synergies with other complementing initiatives and on-going projects. The PMU will serve as secretariat of the NPSC.

**Frequency and Conduct of Meetings**

The NPSC will be expected to meet formally at least once every 6 months. The members of the NPSC will be expected to communicate via e-mail and telephone on urgent project related matters. The Project Manager will be responsible for ensuring close liaison within the NPSC. Formal meetings will be scheduled and arranged by the Project Manager in consultation with, and at the request of, the other NPSC members (with tentative dates for the following meeting being agreed under Any Other Business). Extraordinary meetings of the NPSC can be requested by any of its members, and will be considered and may be approved by the Executing and Implementing Agencies within the budget limitations of the project. Meetings of the NPSC will normally be summoned with at least two weeks' notice via email. The cost of participation in meetings of the NPSC will be met by the project. Every effort will be made to reduce the financial burden on the project by scheduling NPSC meetings to coincide with other relevant project meetings at which the members of the NPSC may be present.