

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Implementing a Ridge to Reef**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 5087 |
| GEF ID | 5069 |
| Title | Implementing a Ridge to Reef approach to protecting biodiversity and ecosystem functions within and around protected areas in Grenada |
| Country(ies) | Grenada, Grenada |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Ecosystems and Biodiversity |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| The project will implement the Ridge to Reef Approach seeking to expand the existing PA system in the country through the establishment of one new terrestrial PA and four new marine PAs. The project focuses on reducing threats to biodiversity by addressing habitat degradation and over-exploitation of biological resources within PAs and contribute to halting and reversing current trends in land degradation. The project will focus on integrated watershed management through sustainable agriculture practices in the Beausejour Watershed which has direct and significant negative impacts on ecosystem services in protected areas in Grenada. The aim is to prevent erosion and sedimentation entering coastal and near shore waters and create livelihood benefits for local communities while conserving important terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems.  The project will enable to advance the implementation of the Grenada System Plan for Parks and Protected Areas and the Grenada Declaration (COP 8) to effectively conserve at least 25% of its marine and terrestrial ecosystems by 2020. |

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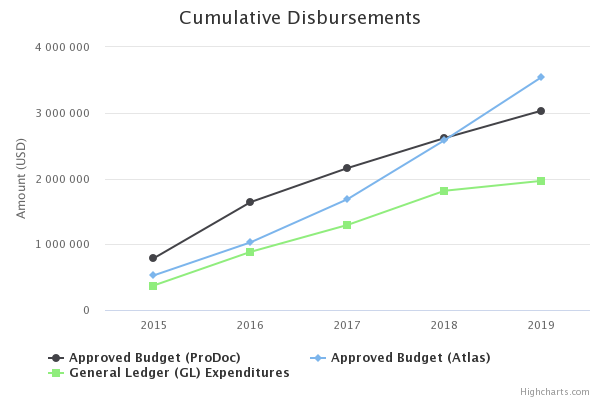
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Moderate |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **To ensure that biodiversity (BD) and ecosystems functions within and around Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and Terrestrial Protected Areas (TPAs) in Grenada are better protected from threats through the adoption of an integrated “Ridge to Reef” approach that increases Protected Area (PA) management effectiveness and applies targeted sustainable land management practices** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| PA management in Grenada is mainstreamed | -        TPAs managed by Forestry Division and MPAs managed under the Fisheries Division with varying degrees of recognition and planning & management tools. | *(not set or not applicable)* | -        TPA and MPA planning & management instruments and guidelines formally incorporated into the Government’s Administration | Little progress made in the area of TPAs.  An effort is underway to review legislation related to Fisheries including one chapter which deals with MPAs, especially co-management of MPAs. Co-management is being conducted for some MPAs without a legal basis. The fisheries legislation review is being conducted by a FAO project and expected to be completed by the end of 2018.  Draft guidelines for the use of FADs have also been developed through a third party project. It is expected that new legislation governing deployment of FADs will be established.  MPAs have a standard template which is used for developing management plans whereas TPAs do not. There is no standard defined processes to be used in the development of management plans for PAs. Since the project will support the development of 5 PA management plans, these consultancies are expected to make recommendations in this regard. | Progress towards main streaming of PA management in Grenada has experienced moderately satisfactory gains and is partially completed.    PA management has been partially mainstreamed through a series of direct project interventions and support activities undertaken during the year.    Specifically, the project supported the development and completion of management plans for two proposed MPAs (Morne Gazo and Mt St Catherine) and facilitated stakeholder consultations for the development of Management Plans in support of the establishment of 4 additional MPAs.    More generally, a standardized process for the development of Protected Areas (PA) Management Plans was developed and proposed to Government. The project is undertaking advocacy among key government officials to strengthen country ownership to support the approval/endorsement of draft legislation and policy proposals to support the implementation of these Management plans. The review process is anticipated to be completed and approved by September 2019.    The project contributed to improvements in coordination and oversight through support for the re- establishment of the National Marine Protected Areas Committee and it is anticipated that this committee will be appointed by Cabinet within the July-August 2019 schedule. Similarly, progress towards the establishment of the National Parks Advisory Committee was also made.it is anticipated that this will be completed by September 2019.    In collaboration with civil society organisations such as Carriacou FAD Fishers Association and in coordination with the GEF-funded, World Bank implemented, project P128437: Ocean Partnership for Sustainable Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation Models for Innovation and Reform, the project supported training in the use and regulation of Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) which are expected to support MPA management effectiveness.    More generally, a standardized process for the development of Protected Areas (PA) Management Plans was developed and proposed to Government. The review process is anticipated to be completed and approved by September 2019. This will be critical for developing management plans for TPAs where there is currently no standard template for these plans and, as a result, no progress has been made in this area.    The Project also supported the development of the National Forest Policy and Strategic Plan and Revised Environmental Management Act 2014 for Grenada. This activity was undertaken in partnership with Government counterparts and the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) as part of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Global Climate Change Alliance Project on Climate Change Adaptation and Sustainable Land Management in the Eastern Caribbean (iLAND Resilience – Promoting a Climate for Change) funded by the European Union.    During the period, the IP underwent a merger with another Ministry which created some unanticipated challenges. However, overall positive relations have been maintained with Government officials, as well as Ministerial level support. Thus, the Project continues to work with government and other key stakeholders to support initiatives for continued public consultation and buy-in to proposed legislative and administrative amendments. |
| Financial sustainability to increase viability and resilience of the PA system in Grenada | - Insufficient financial resources for basic functions in the Forestry and Tourism Divisions as reflected by Financial Scorecard: 70 = 32%      - No formal coordination mechanism for investments in maintenance of the PA system. | *(not set or not applicable)* | - Budgetary restructuring to foster strategic collaboration between fisheries, forestry and tourism to increase (double) budgetary allocations to 8 PAs as eco-sites, as reflected by increase in Financial Scorecard: 90 = 42%    - Inter-sectoral coordination committee established to oversee investments in PAs | No such budgetary restructuring done, in part due to the government´s fiscal deficit..This would be the responsibility of the Ministry of Finance.  The government has received financial support for the establishment of a Protected Areas National Trust Fund that will be responsible for establishing a mechanism for investing in the operation & maintenance of PAs. However, the fund has not been made operational to date.  A consultant has been selected by the project to prepare a Business Plan to assist the Government in putting a mechanism in place for the collection of financial resources in order to operate and maintain PAs (system-wide). This consultancy is expected to be finalized by the end of 2018.  No inter-sectoral coordination committee established to oversee investments in PAs. This inter-sectoral committee is expected to be established once the TPA and MPA committees are operationalized. | Attaining financial sustainability to increase viability and resilience of the PA system of Grenada has been initiated and is partially completed.    No financial sustainability assessment (scorecard) has been undertaken during the period and hence its' status is unchanged.    There has been moderately satisfactory progress towards target of fostering strategic collaboration between fisheries, forestry and tourism to increase budgetary allocations. Although there has not been a restructuring to support the doubling of budgetary allocation there has been increased collaboration for better utilization of available funds, particularly for Marine Protected Areas Management.    While the restructuring of the financial framework for the PA system has not been completed, the project supported Government's increased collaboration for better utilization of available funds, particularly for Marine Protected Areas Management.    The Project has completed a Business Plan to support the Government in developing a mechanism for improved financial resources management towards the sustainable finance management for PAs. This document has been further utilized by consultants working on updating/revisions of Management Plans for existing PAs or the development of Management Plans for proposed PAs. Thus, there is a recognized need for continued progress for sustainable financing of PAs, in light of government financial constraints.    In further support of sustainable financing, the CEO of the Protected Areas National Trust Fund - the framework that will be responsible for establishing a mechanism for investing in the operation and maintenance of PAs - has been appointed. Notably, this appointee is a former member of the project's Steering Committee and this relationship will facilitate greater involvement by the project in supporting the work of the Trust Fund.    The project facilitated significant stakeholder consultation and senior government endorsement towards establishment of interim Intersectoral Committee with mandate for strategic oversight of investments/ sustainable financing of MPAs. Cabinet approval of the committee is expected within the July- August 2019 schedule. |
| Average METT scores of 6 existing TPAs and 3 MPAs | 53 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 62 | This will only be assessed at project end. The project attempted to gather the METT scores in time for the MTR but the government was unable to provide the data. | METT scores have only been partially completed in past year due to a number of administrative challenges in mobilising the relevant stakeholders. (METT is pending for TE. METT was not conducted at MTR)    Notwithstanding this, METT Scores conducted at Molineur Beausejour (MB) MPA and Sandy Island Oyster Bed (SIOB) MPA reflect that progress has been achieved (this represents satisfactory progress at 2/6 sites).    It is anticipated that continued satisfactory progress will be reflected in METT scores undertaken by project end February 2020 as completed and ongoing initiatives, including capacity building and the enhanced PA system coordination mechanism, will enhance the management effectiveness of the PA system. |
| Improved capacity for planning, implementation and monitoring of site-specific co-managed strategies for threat reduction through SLM and SFM in PAs. | Avg score on Capacity Development Scorecard :    Q 2: 2    Q10: 1    Q 11: 1    Q 13: 2    Q 14: 0    Areas to be improved:    Co-management is identified as the governance model for SLM, SFM and TPA management, but no formal mechanisms are instituted.      Outdated laws, low public knowledge of the various legislation, and inadequate regulatory framework constrain enforcement.      Environmental information used to support decision-making processes is unavailable, under-utilized, incomplete or out-of-date.        Capacity and technological needs are, when available, obtained through external financing.        Monitoring is done irregularly, with or without an adequate monitoring framework. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Avg score on Cap Dev SC increases by at least 1 point:  Q 2: 3  Q10: 2  Q 11: 2  Q 13: 3  Q 14: 1  Specific improvements:  Develop and implement co-management mechanisms for SFM, SLM and TPA management (Outcome 1).    Review and update existing policies and legislation; implement site specific mgt plans for PAs; endorse an interagency collaboration mechanism for SLM. (Outcomes 1 & 2)    Develop and implement a protocol that facilitates information updating, access and sharing for decision-making (Outcomes 1 & 2).    Develop a capacity development strategy to augment technical skills within the resident organizations per the priorities of the NAP.    National monitoring system with proper capacity building (Outcome 1). | Co-management mechanisms not developed, however discussion in progress with Fisheries Division & Forestry Department to develop such mechanisms. However, in the absence of an MPA Management Committee and a National Advisory Council, this is challenging.  No national monitoring system with proper capacity building in place.  The project has contracted a legal consultant to review and provide recommendations on legislation pertaining to the PAs. The consultant is expected to provide recommendations on co-management, noting that it is not clearly defined in the current legislative framework. Additionally, the government in collaboration with the OECS Commission through an EU-funded project is reviewing policies and legislation that relate to the Forestry and National Parks Wildlife Bill. The review is to be completed within 2018.    Management plans are under development for three PAs, namely, Mt. St. Catherine, Morne Gazo and Levera. Consultancies to develop management plans for 3 marine PAs and review existing management plans are to commence shortly. | Activities towards Improved capacity for planning, implementation and monitoring of site-specific co-managed strategies for threat reduction through SLM and SFM in PAs have been initiated. However, the scorecard is pending for the TE (was not conducted at MTR).  While there has been some progress in improving capacities for co-management oversight, no capacity scorecard was completed during the period to measure these changes.    No legislation has been approved to officially designate co-management or co management responsibilities. It is anticipated that with the support of an establishment MPA Committee this legislature would be approved.In its absence, there is continued informal arrangements with a major role being filled by civil society organizations (CSOs).    To this end, there has been ongoing engagement and capacity building with CSOs towards improved planning, implementation and monitoring of site-specific co-managed strategies for SLM and SFM, particularly with the North East Farmers Organisation (which supports strategies adjacent the MB-MPA) and the Kipaji and Carriacou Fishers (which support co-managed strategies for SIOB-MPA).    The 2018 transition to a Ministry of Climate Resilience, Environment, Forestry, Fisheries, Disaster Management and Information has facilitated enhanced coordination and inter-agency collaboration between the Environment Division, Fisheries Division & Forestry Department to support SLM. This re-structured Ministry has supported enhanced decision-making and information sharing among national stakeholders, including National Adaptation Plan focal points.    It is also anticipated that the establishment of the MPA Management Committee and National Parks Advisory Council will facilitate greater strategic alignment towards legislative approval of appropriate co-management arrangements across PAs.  There is still no national monitoring system and it is anticipated that appointment of relevant MPA Management Committee and NPAC will support this activity. These committees will be supported by deliverables already produced by the Project including PA legislative review deliverables and deliverables identifying systemic barriers to PA Management effectiveness. |
| *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Establishment and effective management of new and existing Protected Areas** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Institutional framework for management effectiveness in and around PAs | -        No formal National Parks Advisory Council; Forestry Division administers 8 TPAs under suboptimal conditions; Fisheries Division administers 3 MPAs. | *(not set or not applicable)* | -        Formal establishment of a National Parks Advisory Council for TPAs and Management Committee for MPAs administering policy-based PAs, PoA. | Cabinet authorized the reappointment of the National Parks Advisory Council for TPAs on November 13, 2017. It has not yet met and no meeting has been scheduled. The members are yet to receive their letters of appointment from the Minister. The project has been following up regularly on this issue.  The National MPA Management Committee was re-established in May 2017, appointed by the Minister  The government contracted two consultants to examine the management structure of the MPAs in 2016, including the financial and legislative aspects. However, Cabinet is yet to conclude on the legislative framework for the MPA management. | Activities to support the institutional framework for management effectiveness in and around PAs has been initiated and moderate progress has been made.    To date, members of the National MPA Committee have been appointed by Cabinet. Furthermore, the Government has given its commitment for the re-establishment of the National Parks Advisory Council members which will be selected for appointment by September 2019.      Ongoing dialogue with PS of Tourism Ministry to resolve any conflicting responsibilities/roles with that of PS Ministry Climate Resilience et al. |
| Regulatory and legal framework for management effectiveness in and around PAs | - Forestry policy does not include INRM.  - Fisheries division does not use INRM in its administration of MPAs.  - No PA System Business Plan exists | *(not set or not applicable)* | - A finalized and approved Protected Area Forestry and Wildlife Bill with draft SROs that promote INRM practices and principles.  - Fisheries division applying INRM principles and practices using enhanced law and/ or regulations, within 2 years.  - PA System Business Plan developed and under implementation | A legislative consultant has been contracted to review the current legislative framework for PA management inclusive of the Forestry, National Parks and Wildlife Bill and propose revisions.  The procurement of a consultant to develop a business plan for PA management is currently underway. | Consultant work and continued stakeholder engagement with relevant Government officials/ departments reflects that progress towards an improved regulatory and legal framework for management effectiveness in and around PAs has been initiated and is partially completed.  In this regard, significant progress has been made towards the finalized and approved Protected Area Forestry and Wildlife Bill. it is anticipated that this process will be completed in 2019    Through the Project a consultant has facilitated a Drafting Instructions for Amendments to Protected Area Legislation: The National Parks and Protected Areas Act, Forest Soil and Water Conservation Act, Fisheries Act and The National Heritage Protection Act. These policy-level documents make reference to technical considerations and also makes reference to governance, capacity and funding issues. These documents are under review by the relevant Government counterparts. It is anticipated that through ongoing stakeholder consultations, relevant recommendations would be adopted to enhance existing legislation through formal incorporation into the Governments Administration before project end.    The Project has completed a Business Plan to support the Government in developing a mechanism for improved financial resources management towards the sustainable financing for PAs. It is anticipated that the re-established NMPAC (for MPAs) and NPAC (for TPAs) will be guided by this document as one of their priority mandates is to support sustainable financing of PAs.  This document has also been utilized by consultants working on updating/revisions of Management Plans for existing PAs (TPA: Morne Gazo, Perseverance, Mt Hartman, Annandale/ Beausejour. MPAs: Sandy Island Oyster Bed, Molineur Beausejour, Grand Anse) or the development of Management Plans for proposed PAs (TPA: Mt St Catherine. MPAs: Levera, South Cariacou Islands, Conference Bay, Isle La Rhonde).  Thus, Project activities seek to ensure that when fully operational, the NMPAC and NPAC will be able to assess the proposed Management Plans to ensure sustainable financing is adequately addressed before approval. |
| Expansion of protected areas system | 3,711 ha of bio-diverse landscapes/seascapes formally recognized and facing multiple threats:  - 8 TPAs managed under suboptimal conditions and 5 mini TPAs with no management mechanism.  o TPAs cover 1,931 ha.      - 3 MPAs management suboptimal conditions  o MPAs cover 1,780 ha. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 16, 111 ha of bio-diverse landscapes/seascapes formally recognized and managed effectively:  - 9 TPAs + 4 mini-TPAs effectively managed with legal demarcation, management plans, business plans, and adequate infrastructure in place.  o TPAs cover 2,931 ha.  - 7 MPAs managed under optimal conditions within 5 years.  o MPAs cover 13,180 ha. | Of the four recognized MPAs, Grand Anse, Woburn/Clarkes Court Bay, Molinere/Beausejour and Sandy Island Oyster Bed, only the last is effectively managed with a Manager, an Outreach Officer and five Rangers. The other MPAs are not properly managed due to insufficient financial resources. The total MPA area is approx. 3,180 ha.    No TPA are being managed with legal demarcation, management plans, business plans and adequate infrastructure. A management plan for Mt. St. Catherine TPA is currently under development. Also, efforts are underway with Forestry Department to develop a co-management arrangement for Morne Gazo reserve. A consultant has been engaged to develop a management plan for the area. The TPAs now cover 3,032 hectares.  1,027 ha of PA including both TPA and MPA are formally recognized and are also being actively managed. | The progress towards achieving Expansion of protected areas system has been initiated and has shown moderately satisfactory progress.  thus, while the target of 16,111 ha of biodiverse landscapes is not fully on track, this is mainly in response to the MTR which indicated that the Project should focus instead on enhanced management of a reduced area.    Currently approx. over 3,711 ha of PA (TPA and MPA) are formally recognized and are also being actively managed, with varying degrees of effectiveness. Government officials within Forestry and Fisheries indicate that staffing challenges/ human capacity is a key driver for limitations in the effectiveness of management.  Ongoing Project consultations with Ministries continues to advocate for sustainable approaches towards adequate staffing. In this regard the Project is also supporting capacity building activities to improve the management effectiveness, revision of Management Plans for existing PAs and investment in into improved trails/ infrastructure.    While the number of recognized PAs has not increased since 2018, there has been enhanced management activities across PAs and work towards development of Management PLans for proposed/ new PAs. Non approval of PAs has been due mainly to government directive to re-establish NMPAC and NPACin order to better support PA governance and sustainable management/ financing mechanisms for all existing PAs. It is anticipated that through this mechanism, the NMPAC and NPAC would be be empowered to advise the Minister accordingly for the approval of any proposed/ additional PAs. Thus it is anticipated that the operationalisation of the NMPAC and NPAC would facilitate the attainment of the expansion of protected areas.    At present, 4 TPAs are managed under sub optimal conditions. Completed consultant work has resulted in revised management plans for 3 TPAs (namely: Perseverance, Mt Hartman, Annandale/ Beausejour). Added to this, the management plan has been completed for the propossed TPA of Mt St Catherine (approx.covering 1,000 ha).  In relation to Morne Gazo, consultant is still underway with support of Forestry Department in order to develop a co-management arrangement for the Reserve. However, there is need for the appointment of NPAC for approval and implementation of such proposed co- management arrangements.  Thus, activities to improve Management of TPAs has been initiated through the development of management plans which are in the process of being finalize by consultants and or reviewed by Government counterparts. It is anticipated that these plans would facilitate the effective management of approximately over 3,168 ha of TPA cover and 11,170 ha of MPA.  In addition to this Rangers have been involved in capacity building and are employed for management of key TPAs.        >    .    Grand Anse has a recognized civil society organization that has been established with local fisherfolk and private sector interests towards co- management of the areas. Molinere/Beausejour is serviced primarily by the MPA Unit within the department of fisheries who is responsible for warden patrols, fee collection and maintenance of demarcation structures.    Sandy Island Oyster Bed MPA is effectively managed with a focal point/acting manager from the Ministry of Carriacou and Petite Martinique Affairs who is supported by an Outreach Officer and four Rangers.    Woburn/Clarkes Court has seen some modest improvement in demarcation and signage but still does not have an effective management structure in place. It is anticipated that this will be addressed by through the appointment of the National MPA Management Committee. |
| Measurable Threat Reduction:  - Forest cover  - Direct Carbon benefits  - Indirect Carbon benefits  - Mangrove, seagrass bed and coral reef areas | - Continuous deforestation threatens 10,012 hectares    - 81,652.5 tC (Direct)    - 322,158.3 tC (Indirect)    - Continuous destruction of 231 Ha of mangrove, 1301 Ha of seagrass and 5095 Ha of reef areas | *(not set or not applicable)* | - 10,012 hectares of forested area maintained or increased  - 81,652.5 tC Direct maintained or increased  - 322,158.3 tC Indirect maintained or increased  - 231 Ha of mangrove, 1301 Ha of seagrass and 5095 Ha of reef areas maintained or increased | Reforestation in the Annandale/Beausejour Watershed has not begun. The recently established watershed management committee is expected to discuss the reforestation issue.  The Forestry Department is collaborating with the GIZ, TNC and the Grenada Fund for Conservation to replant mangroves in Telescope.  No monitoring is being done but unsubstantiated observations indicate that the areas of mangrove may be on the rise.    The coral restoration program is making tremendous strides and grown fragments have been transplanted from the Grand Anse nursery to three new sites within the Molinere/Beausejour MPA. An MOU is expected to be signed shortly between the project and the UNEP EbA program.  The project is engaging both Fisheries Division and Forestry Department to develop a protocol for measuring the growth of surface area of corals, sea grass beds and mangroves. | Measurable threat reduction in the area of Forest cover, direct carbon benefits and mangroves area demonstrate moderate progress. In particular, reduction in deforestation has seen marginal gains due to continued collaboration with CSOs and extension officers. Anecdotal reports indicate reduced instances of slash and burn/ deforestation for agriculture purposes and there have been no instances requiring deployment of fire fighting in any PA as opposed to previous years. There has also been meaningful consultation with "illegal" charcoal producing individuals to significantly limit exposure to PA (Mt Hartman TPA in particular).    Further more, activities have been initiated to aid in the reforestation and removal of invasive bamboo species in the Annandale / Beausejour area.    The Water shed Management plan for this area has been completed and it is anticipated that once it is reviewed by Government counterparts and approve by cabinet for implementation there would be a significant increase in forest cover, direct carbon benefits, sea grass beds and coral reef areas.    Activities to address measurable threat reduction for seagrass beds and coral reef areas have been initiated and this project target has shown moderately satisfactory progress. Mangrove replanting activities have progressed over 200 Ha (mainly through the support of a TNC- The Nature Conservancy Project).    The coral restoration program has made significant progress in maintaining coral reef areas within the Molinere /Beausejour MPA. Through the training of community members in SCUBA, biodiversity monitoring and coral gardening livelihood opportunities have been supported. Ongoing activities include coral replanting and cleaning to support rehabilitation, particularly in Grand Anse, Molineur Beausejour and Sany Island Oyster Bed MPAs. There is also an actively managed bio-rock site in Gouyave which is proposed as an MPA.      Measurable threat reduction has proceeded moderately unsatisfactorily due in large part to an inconsistent framework for monitoring and evaluation. In absence of proper monitoring over time, there has been an ad hoc approach to providing qualitative measures. Key challenges noted by Government counterparts include defective/ insufficient equipment and capacity/ staffing challenges.  Support for biophysical monitoring through use of drone technology has been implemented in collaboration with other donor projects. Further training in geospatial technology and procurement of necessary equipment in anticipated to support better monitoring and evaluation. |
| Management of expanded PA network institutionalized | - No coral Reef resilience program (protocol) in place.  - No systematic SFM program in place  - No staff trained in planning accounting, bio principal monitoring, enforcement, fire management and co-management | *(not set or not applicable)* | - Coral reef resilience program (protocol) in place within 5 years.  - SFM program adopted and administered in all PAs within 5 yrs.  - 13 PA Staff trained | The AGRRA (Atlantic and Gulf Rapid Reef Assessment) protocol is adopted and used by the Fisheries Division, though not with direct support of the project.  NO SFM program has been adopted or administered in all PAs. The Forestry Department cites lack of staff as the reason for this.  During the review period fifteen PA staff were trained in related areas, including soil sampling and testing, data collection, water sampling and testing. | Management of expanded PA network institutionalized is underway with moderate achievement.    The AGRRA (Atlantic and Gulf Rapid Reef Assessment) protocol is adopted and used by the Fisheries Division. The Project particularly supports training of volunteers in SCUBA and AGRA. These trainings have taken place in Grenada and Carriacou.    SFM has seen moderate progress. This activity is currently in first phase of development by national consultant and to be administered over duration of Project. It is anticipated that there will be satisfactory progress in the coming months through 2020 given the required time for implementation of pilot strategy for bamboo removal and subsequent replanting with indigenous species in controlled stages, to ensure that the activity does not result in excessive erosion along the steep slopes. |
| PA network infrastructure and services | -        Inconsistent infrastructure and facilities and services across TPAs and MPAs. | *(not set or not applicable)* | -        Standardized and quality infrastructure facilities and services available at all TPA and MPA units in the PA network. | The project has supported the rehabilitation, construction and planning of infrastructure, including the interpretation centre building for Morne Gazo, which was completed in March, 2017 (previous reporting period).  Renovation works are underway at the Perseverance Dove Ranger station. | PA network infrastructure and services has shown moderately satisfactory progress    Renovation works have been completed for the Perseverance Dove Ranger station.    More recent activities towards achieving PA network infrastructure and services have included work done to improve trails in TPAs (in particular Morne Gazo and Grand Etang areas) and improvement work to rehabilitate the infrastructure/ building at Grand Etang.    In support of the construction of the Interpretation Centre for SIOB MPA, consutation with key stakeholders has provided the requirements required for the building to meet with climate smart design and appropriate operations.  There were challenges with the initiation for construction as state land had to be identified and approved for use. The jurisdiction for these activities are within the mandate of two different Ministries (ie Ministry for Carriacous and Petite Martinique Affiars and Ministry of Agriculture respectively). Thus, applications and approvals for use of land was delayed by the need for Cabinet approval, which had to be requested by these seperate Ministries.    Concurrent to the groundwork and lobbying required for these Ministries to make Cabinet requests for approval to construct the Interpretation Centre, relevant procurement has been initiated to standardized approach to 'climate smart' building design for Interpretation Centres. It is anticipated that the project will support the rehabilitation construction and planning of the infrastructure of the SIOB MPA interpretation center and repair/refurbishment of the Grand E'Tang lake house by project end. |
| Community involvement in PA management through conservation and sustainable use of natural resources | - 0 communities adjacent to MPAs engaged in PA co-management  - 0 communities adjacent to TPAs engaged on PA co-management | *(not set or not applicable)* | - 3 communities adjacent to selected MPAs engaged in co-management  - 3 communities adjacent to selected TPAs engaged in PA co-management | The project has established an intersectoral committee that will spearhead community involvement in PA management in the Annandale/Beausejour watershed.  The management plan for Mt. St. Catherine is currently being developed. Three community consultations were held but no co-management structure/modality has been proposed to date.  In general, the project is facing considerable challenges with respect to co-management, including lack of understanding of the concept of co-management within the government and lack of legal basis for co-management. A consultant hired by the project is currently undertaking a legal review, which will assess the issue of co-management, among others and make recommendations. In collaboration with the main implementers, Forestry and Fisheries, the proejct will attempt to develop a protocol for co-management that can be recorded and followed. The project hopes that co-management could be established at four MPAs: Sandy Island Oyster bed in Carriacou, Gouyave, Grand Anse and Levera, and in terms of TPAs, Morne Gazo and Mt. St. Catherine. | The involvement of community in PA management through conservation and sustainable used of resources has been initiated and has shown moderately satisfactory progress.  Attempts to engage Government/ senior officials on co- management has been undertaken. Initial briefing note produced and submitted as a guidance document for consideration.    The Project intends to engage a relevant consultant and anticipates to host co- management sentization once both NMPAC and NPAC are opperational.    Legal review to asses the issue of co-management has been completed and is to be reviewed by the Government counterpart. A protocol for co-management has not yet been established however it is anticipated that once the National Park Council and MPA committee are established a protocol will be developed.    3 Communities adjacent to selected MPAs were engaged in co-management within  the Insectoral Committee for Annandale Beausejour watershed. The Committee in collaboration with the NEFO have identified community members for engagement in the following activities: rangeland management, removal of invasive bamboo and agro-forestry, rain water harvesting and climate smart agriculture. These activities have been designed in collaboration with recommendations made in the Watershed Management Plan deliverable produced under the R2R Project. It is anticipated that community members would be involve in the installation of rainwater harvest unit within the Annandale Beausejour watershed by October 2019.  While the NPAC is not yet appointed, this community engagement is conducted as a Project activity and not yet formally recognised by Government.    1 community adjacent to selected TPAs is actively engaged in co-management    Kipaji Development Initiative in Carriacou is engaged in supporting co-management. The group has received support for capacity building related to communications with community and other stakeholders. They are also trained in marine conservation practices. |
| Benefits/profitability from conservation/ sustainable-use resource-based livelihood opportunities | - No systematic collaboration for INRM linked to livelihood opportunities  - Minimal benefits from resources based livelihoods | *(not set or not applicable)* | - Incentive schemes to engage entrepreneurs in INRM practices linked to livelihoods  - Measured increase in benefits from resource based livelihoods | Safety gear provided for the harvesting of lionfish, however, due to personal problems of one of the participants, this activity has not taken place and there has not been measured increase in benefits from resource based livelihoods.  In general, it should be noted that this is a difficult issue to measure due to the reluctance of locals to share this type of information.. | Activities to support Benefits/profitability from conservation/ sustainable-use resource-based livelihood opportunities has been initiated and this project target is partially completed.      Several incentive schemes were implemented during the year.  Grenada North East Farmers Organisation (NEFO) has received capacity building and project interventions to support sustainable land management and climate smart agriculture for improved natural resources management adjacent to PA. Baseline measurements for socio-economic monitoring are being undertaken with this organization.  Carriacou FADs Fishers - to support capacity building on the assembly and use of FADs and safety at sea practices and equipment. Baseline measurements for socio-economic monitoring are being undertaken with this group    Grand Anse |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Climate resilient SLM practices applied in the Beausejour watershed to reduce threats adjacent to and upstream of PAs.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Planning and management framework for SLM/INRM | - No LUP regulations limiting agriculture and housing.  - National Forestry Policy does not consider C sequestration.  - No intersectoral body or committee in place for implementing a watershed management plan using INRM approaches.  - Stakeholders not engaged in community-based rule-making with respect to applying INRM practices.  - No systematic monitoring for water quality/quantity, sediment and pollution impacts | *(not set or not applicable)* | - LUP regulations elaborated and implemented to limit agriculture and housing.  - NFP updated to include C sequestration.  - Intersectoral committee established within Year 1  - The intersectoral watershed committee engages stakeholders to formulate community-based rules for applying INRM practices within 2-3 yrs.  - A water quality/quantity protocol set in place within Year 2. | With respect to LUP regulations, several studies were carried out, including the draft Beausejour Watershed Management Plan. The Land Use Policy has been updated through the OECS Commission GCCA project and is awaiting Cabinet approval.  .  The project is holding back on the NFP because the GCCA project is funding the SFM updating (to avoid duplication). However, there is no indication as to whether carbon sequestration is included in the update. There is a consensus among community members that the adoption of buffer zones along rivers using permanent crops such as sugar cane would be useful.  An intersectoral watershed committee was established in year 4, including government representatives and CBOs. Three meetings have been held to date and the Chair and the & Vice Chair nominated.  Fisheries Division continues to monitor the quality of water within the MPAs.  Forestry Department is yet to begin training on water quality testing. A water quality/quantity protocol has not been formulated yet. These delays will likely result in few time series and the inability to measure the project’s impact on water quality. | Planning and management framework for SLM/INRM has shown moderate progression.    The LUP has been updated through the OECS commission GCCA project and is awaiting Cabinet approval. There has been no change in regards to the national Forest policy considering C sequestration.    Stakeholders have been engaged in an intersectoral watershed committee.    Fisheries Division continues to monitor the quality of water within the MPAs. Additional capacity building has been supported through collaboration with the TA Marryshow Community College. The Water Quality Monitoring course trained 15 participants from agencies including Ministry of Climate Resilience et al., Ministry of Agriculture, the National Water and Sewage Authority (NAWASA), and Her Majesty’s Prisons.    Since its establishment the Intersectoral Committee has engaged with relevant community stakeholders for INRM. The committee was involved in the review of the Annandale and Beausejour watershed management plan which is currently being reviewed by Government counterparts.    The committee has initiated activities to engage members of the community in the construction of Septic Tank units in pilot area of New Hampshire to reduce nutrient runoff into the Beausejour/Annadale MPA. |
| Community participation in SFM. | -        No involvement of local stakeholders in initiatives to review and update the National Forest Policy (NFP) to consider carbon sequestration. | *(not set or not applicable)* | -        Community engaged in updating of NFP; and SROs promulgated by Year 3. | The project is awaiting the results of the GCCA-funded CANARI study on the update of the NFP. The project plans to review the updated NFP and may conduct further work, if necessary. | Community Participation in SFM has been initiated and moderate progression.      Regular engagement with communities is ongoing, particularly for consultations regarding enhanced management of Protected Areas and development of management plans, with relevance to NFP  Collaboration with CANARI has also facilitated significant stakeholder engagement in preparation of the NFP. Relevant documentation is before Minister for decision on whether to take to Cabinet. It is anticipated that appointment of the NPAC will support review and advisory services to further the approval of the Policy and relevant SROs (Statutory Rules and Orders) |
| Direct carbon benefits through avoided deforestation; forest enrichment; and planting in the Beausejour watershed. | - 9,613tC sequestration by 3337.3 ha. of private forest  - 4,320tC sequestration by150ha increase in forest cover with removal of 40ha of bamboo  - 0 tC from avoided deforestation and sustainable planting products | *(not set or not applicable)* | - 9,613tC sequestration maintained in private forests  - 4320tC sequestration maintained  - At least 26066tC sequestration from avoided deforestation and sustainable planting products | No progress on reforestation bamboo eradication within the watershed. The established Intersectoral Committee will provide guidance.  The following issues need to be resolved:  (i) There is uncertainty within the Forestry Department as to how the activity is to be delivered, more specifically, how to remove the bamboo, where to remove and how to dispose.  (ii) Forestry Department has insufficient human resources to carry out this activity.  (iii) The government has no policy on bamboo while the project calls for bamboo removal. Nor is there any guidance on where to remove it. | Direct carbon benefits through avoided deforestation; forest enrichment; and planting in the Beausejour watershed has shown moderate progression.  It is anticipated that activities to remove invasive Bamboos species will be initiated by October 2019. Consultant has been brought on to advise on appropriate strategy that includes REDD+ considerations and community involvement in Annandale/ Beausejour Forest.  Government support for this activity has been gathered and has been made mention of at Cabinet level.  The activity is to supported in coordination with the ISC with inputs from the watershed management plan which was also completed during this period. |
| Turbidity  Levels/ sediment buildup at two MPAs downstream of Beausejour | No turbidity index available; TBD within first 6 months of project | *(not set or not applicable)* | 15% reduction in turbidity | There was no quantitative measurement at the project’s onset. A study commissioned by the project led to the determination in June 2018 that the baseline sedimentation rates are 3.65+/-2.00 (gm/cm/d+/-SD).  Sedimentation within the MPAs remains a concern due to the following: heavy rains during the rainy season, sewerage burst pipes, and construction of a new hotel in Grand Anse, which are outside of the control of the project..  The Fisheries Division has no specific equipment to measure turbidity. They may coordinate with Forestry Department to utilize theirs. | The status of Turbidity Levels/sediment buildup at the two MPAs downstream of Beausejour are annecdotally implied to have been reduced. Inadequate and or defective (damaged and/ or otherwise malfunctioned) has hindered monitoring. Project agreed to support procurement for procurement/ replacement of defective equipment.    Thus, it is anticipated that monitoring of sediment buildup should occur during the November- December period. Currently the project has initiated activities to reduce Turbidity through the use of Consultancy services for SFM/FLM practices in the Beausejour/Annadale watershed. It is expected that after consultancy is over turbidity levels/sedimentation buildup would have been reduced.    In particular, extension officers have been supported by the Project to provide capacity building to farmers to promote sustainable land use practices to reduce erosion (sedimentation into the rivers). Further, capacity buildings including use of mulch to protect exposed surfaces is anticipated to reduce erosion.  The Project has also undertaken a consultancy to promote use of removed bamboo for cross beds to reduce soil creep and erosion.  It is anticipated that reforestation activities and continued collaboration with pilot community will see reduced sedimentation level. This will be verified through monitoring when equipment are procured and utilised by Government counterparts. |
| Pesticide and fertilizer levels at two MPAs downstream of Beausejour. | Grand Anse MPA: TBD within the first 6 months of project  Moliniere/ Beausejour MPA: TBD within the first 6 months of project | *(not set or not applicable)* | Grand Anse MPA: 15% reduction  Moliniere/ Beausejour MPA: 15% reduction | The baseline pesticide and fertilizer levels were determined in June 2018 based on a study commissioned by the project. Phosphate and ammonia baseline concentrations are 286+/-20 ug/L.  The project is contributing directly to pesticide reduction through farmers’ awareness on compost, marine pollution and the establishment of a compost manufacturing facility. In an effort to reduce pesticide use and for farmers to adhere to safe practices when using pesticides, the project has engaged a consultant to develop a pesticide manual which will be distributed to them. | The reduction of pesticide and fertilizer levels at two of the MPAs downstream of Beausejour is measurably reduced. Monitoring is undertaken by Fisheries.    While there has been moderately satisfactory progress, the rate of reduction is not yet within acceptable levels as phosphate and ammonia concentrations are anecdotally reported to exceed acceptable levels.  At the same time, the Project continues to provide training and build capacity for farmers to reduce the use of pesticides. Field visits indicate that farmers are using composting and suitable practices as fertilizer, thus reducing input into MPA downstream.  In an effort to further reduce pesticide use and promote suitable alternatives, a pesticide manual has been produced in collaboration with the Pest Management Unit of the Ministry Climate Resilience et al |
| Application of gender and community-sensitive SLM and SFM practices in 6 communities (Beausejour, Happy Hill, Granville Vale, New Hampshire, Annandale and Vendome) | No ongoing and systematic training:  - No agricultural production program implemented within the watershed.  - No rangeland management program implemented within the watershed.  - No forest management program implemented within the watershed. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 6 villages trained in alternative livelihoods related to BD, SFM/SLM, and CC issues:  - A sustainable agricultural biodiversity program implemented by Year 3  - A sustainable rangeland management program implemented by Year 3  - SFM program involving forest enrichment with agro-forest species so as to ensure SLM/SFM practices applied by Year 3 | There is no comprehensive program set up for sustainable agricultural biodiversity/rangeland or SFM principally, due to the difficulty of the project to integrate into the Forestry Department’s work plans as a result of the recurrent reduction of Government’s human resources.  Nonetheless, the project has provided financial and technical support to the following activities: farm tours for farmers to learn SLM practices, training in soil and water management, waste management, pesticides use and safety, composting, good agricultural practices, enhanced agricultural production, and biogas and crop management.  A livestock study on grazing impact was conducted in May 2017. Following its recommendations, ;the project will address livestock pollution (pens) in 2018  There is currently no active SFM program, though the R2R has handed over equipment to the Forestry Department for its nursery and replanting program.  Firemen training was provided along with relevant equipment, which will be deployed in case of extreme droughts. | The application of gender and community-sensitive SLM and SFM practices in 6 communities has been initiated and is partially completed. ALbeit, gender considerations are mainly undertaken on an ad hoc basis during individual project activities. The Project has not been guided by a comprehensive gender approach.    Planned apiculture activities have been stalled due to the absence of key government training facilitators. The Project has recently sought to contract a consultant to facilitate the activities. this activity though initiated is only partially implemented.    There has also been support for capacity through: farm tours for farmers to learn SLM practices, training in soil and water management, waste management, pesticides use and safety, composting, good agricultural practices, enhanced agricultural production, and biogas and crop management.    The Project has also supported the development of a pesticide manual to support more sustainable alternatives for pesticides. This has been completed and relevant literature made available to stakeholders.  The completion of this activity and resultant dissemination of information is anticipated to support more sustainable agriculture biodiversity and SFM. |
| Impact of Soil erosion/stability on household incomes of famers within the Beausejour watershed | No existing estimates of soil loss or land soil accumulation levels available. TBD within first 6 months of project    No statistics on farmer income available . Initial survey to establish baseline to be conducted during Year 1 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 15% reduction of soil loss  25% increase in weekly income per farmer. | In addition to soil erosion rate, it was determined in June 2018 that agricultural productivity (yield/hectare) would be adopted as the new second indicator to replace farmer income level.  The project will measure the baseline soil erosion rate for the farmers that will benefit from extension and support for the implementation of SLM and SFM practices and will then measure the impact on erosion levels afterward.  The project purchased soil testing kits for the Forestry Department to take samples and measure the alkalinity of acidity etc. of soils. However, no equipment was purchased for assessing soil erosion. | Activities related to impact of soil erosion/stability on household income of farmers within the Beausejour watershed has been moderately unsatisfactory for the majority of the period and the status of monitoring this impact in partially completed.  Although monitoring activities have been initiated within the 2018 period, monitoring has not been consistently conducted. Thus only ad hoc information is available .  Other recently initiated interventions to support reduction in soil erosion include use of bamboo and cross contours following removal at private farm lands. There have also been tours and training by extension services to support reduction in soil loss.  No consistently measured information on agricultural productivity (to replace increase in weekly income) nor baseline soil erosion rate has been (regularly) available.  However, proxy measurements suggest reduction in soil erosion. It is anticipated that more consistent measurement through support to government counterparts (recently acquired equipment) will better facilitate this monitoring |
| Education and awareness levels | -        No education and awareness program | *(not set or not applicable)* | -        Public awareness campaign developed and implemented | A number of activities were carried out successfully by the project including the following:    Reef Guardian Program within the primary schools extended to more schools. Lion fish, invasive species control program extended to outer parishes.  Forestry and Fisheries Summer camps for school children within the target areas and communities in close proximity to the MPAs were offered on an annual basis to raise awareness of children from 9 to 15 years (funded by the project).  Approximately 400 children benefitted. | Public awareness campaign has been satisfactory. To date this initiative has been highly successful with targets for training and public outreach being exceeded annually. Likewise, annual targets have been successfully achieved and planned activities completed for the period under consideration.  Outreach has included the implementation of the Ridge to Reef Education Outreach Campaign. The Campaign targeted students within the age range of 7-9 years (grade 3) through the use of appropriate visual and audio aids along with interactive games and activities during targeted engagements of 45 minutes duration at 7 schools. A total of 216 students were engaged as becoming “Ridge to Reef Student Ambassadors”  Public Education is also enhanced though increased public engagement through public display boards and outdoor educational materials/signage strategically located to raise awareness and provide information on INRM. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| --- | --- |
| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 64.78% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 64.78% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 1,963,993 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 100,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 3,031,666 |
| Co-financing | 15,426,822 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Nov 15, 2012 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Sep 12, 2014 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Feb 10, 2015 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Mar 19, 2015 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Jan 1, 2018 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Apr 13, 2018 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Jan 15, 2020 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Feb 10, 2020 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2019-04-30 |
| 2018-12-11 |
| 2018-09-18 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| --- | --- |
| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Operational | The government counterpart contribution made to date did not significantly reflect the substantial commitment made at Project signing. There have been significant staffing/human resource challenges noted within many of the agencies and this has contributed to the inability of the project to effectively implement key actions toward the achievement of the project objectives. In addition, the government has been unable to support any consistent monitoring activities (ad hoc monitoring for turbidity and sedimentation, ad hoc monitoring of carbon sequestration, ad hoc monitoring of nutrient loads into MPAs).  As a result there is a general ad hoc and anecdotal approach to monitoring, with limited scientific data to inform progress. This challenge is notably due to restrictions on hiring leading to significant under-staffing of Government departments.  The current capacity issues of the key government agencies has required the Project to seek to build capacity in modern technologies/tools (e.g. drones) as part of the adaptive management recommended by the MTR.  This has been an ongoing process given the training requirements and disruptions to the availability of staff. |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| NA |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| NA |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| NA |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The overall performance of the project for this period has been moderately satisfactory. Despite the challenges faced during this period, the project team along with the Government and various CSOs have worked collaborative to attain consistent progress towards achieving the various targets of this project. Over this reporting period the project has completed and initiated several key activities to improve project implementation to secure moderately satisfactory progress,    For the Institutional Framework for PA system Management(Output 1.1), the establishment of a Marine Protected Committee has recently been presented to and approved by cabinet (June/July, 2019). The establishment of the National Park Council has been initiated and is underway. It is anticipated that this target will be satisfactorily achieved before by project close.    In the established of Legal and Regulatory Framework (Output 1.2), significant progress has been achieved as relevant Project Deliverables produced during the reporting period are currently under review by the relevant ministry (legal Affairs) it is anticipated that this target will be satisfactorily achieved before by project close.    There is significant progress in the Expanded PA system Management(Output 1.3) as draft management plans for both Marine and Terrestrial Protected Areas have been submitted and are either due to be reviewed by the technical review committee or for final feedback from contracted consultants(Output 1.3.2), (Output 2.2.6). As of quarter 1 the management plan for one of Terrestrial Protected Area has been finalised (Output 1.3.1) with the appointment of the MPA committee it is anticipated that the prepared MPA plans will be reviewed and recommendations for these documents will be presented to the Minister for subsequent approval at Cabinet.    In the Management of Protected Area Units (Output 1.4) there has been noteworthy progress as the initial preparations for the construction for the SIOBMPA Interpretation Centre are being put in place and the construction of this centre is underway with the procurement process for architects and contractors already initiated (Output 1.4.2).    In Education and Public Awareness (Output 2.1.1) the project has had significant progress as it has initiated an education campaign that engaged several primary schools teaching students about the Ridge to Reef approach and the importance of Marine and Terrestrial Protected Areas. The Project has also initiative and is currently running a SCUBA Diving Programme to help build capacity of locals and government officials.    Watershed management plan (Output 2.1.2) has been completed and the project has initiated preparations for Construction and Field based training in apiculture (Output 2.2.2) in addition to Sustainable Forest Management Initiatives (2.2.4) and Sustainable Land Management Initiatives (2.2.5). The project is at the stage of procuring potential consultants to facilitate the execution of these various targets.    The Project has undergone several changes as it regards to staff and management and as a result project implementation was previously unsatisfactory. However, the project has made steady progression to reach its current state of being moderately satisfactory given the challenges and changes that have been overcome. Currently there is a full complement of staff (Project Coordinator, Administrative and Finance Assistant). | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Unsatisfactory | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | During the year, the project made notable progress in spite of disruptions caused by major management changes which affected both the project team and the National Project Director. And, while shifts in ministerial portfolios coupled with delayed replacement of project management staff slowed the implementation of several activities and reduced momentum on others, continued advances were made as the project supported management plan development, regulatory improvement, enhanced PA coordination and PA financing framework development.    The project's support to the development of the National Forest Policy and Strategic Plan, Revised Environmental Management Act, completion of the two Management Plans for the proposed Morne Gazo and Mt St Catherine MPAs and the establishment of a standardised PA management plan development framework are strategic achievements that will support expansion of the PA network and improve long-term PA management.    Meanwhile, the various mechanisms intended to support PA management coordination among Government agencies and other stakeholders have been long outstanding and it is a positive sign that the formation of relevant Committees, which was supported by the project, is expected to be formalised by Cabinet in Q3. Similarly, the project-led completion of a PA business plan and the soon-to-be operational Protected Areas Trust Fund represent key achievements in strengthening the PA network by supporting the medium and long-term financial sustainability of the network.    Nonetheless, there are still major targets that are yet to be achieved. While progress toward MPA designation has been ongoing, achievements related to Terrestrial Protected Areas have been limited. The work of the National Park Advisory Council for TPAs, which will provide guidance to the establishment of the terrestrial network, needs to be supported. The project's ongoing work to draft amendments to the various pieces of PA legislation, including stakeholder engagement and high-level advocacy, will be critical and will need to be continued to ensure that the proposed legislative and regulatory changes materialise. In addition, co-management arrangements need to be formalised through the legislative process to strengthen accountability among stakeholders.    Monitoring across the entire results framework has been weak. None of the assessments of financial, management or capacity development have been undertaken to quantify and systematically track how project interventions are impacting the effectiveness of PA administration. This process is important to keep project activities consistent with the country context and to identify priorities. Data on threats has also not been collected systematically and measuring changing biodiversity and ecosystem threats has not been feasible.    With the project implementation period close to its end and key activities still ongoing, the project will likely need to request a no-cost extension. Given the results achieved to date and initial progress on outstanding activities, national stakeholders, communities and the PA system would benefit substantially from additional time to achieve the remaining targets related to PA legislation and TPA expansion, enhanced monitoring and improved water resource management. This request will need to be submitted as a matter of urgency with a strong and detailed plan for how the project will compensate for the limited government capacity, how other stakeholders will be engaged and take up ownership and how contribution to project targets will be measured. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Unsatisfactory | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | Both the projects development progress (DO) and the implementation progress (IP) are rated as Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU).  This year the project has addressed key issues highlighted in the MTR and recommendations by the 2018 PIR. This led to accelerating implementation progress. However, the project still faces serious delivery delays and it is highly unlikely that project development outcomes will be achieved by project closure in February 2020. The DO progress is Off Track. Some achievements have been observed during this reporting period and many outputs are planned for the latter half of 2019 which will lead to increasing delivery and outcome progress. During the last PSC (April 2019) the Government and the Project Coordinator agreed to request an 18 month no-cost extension. This would enable the project to achieve its expected outcomes. Although the extension has not formally been requested the CO has informed that this will be expedited. It is recommended that the documents and forms required for the request be provided with no further delay by the project.  Last years’ implementation issues were addressed and now the PMU is fully operational. A Project coordinator was hired in November 2018 and a financial and administrative staff was hired in June 2019. Consequently, the PMU has only been fully operational for a short time during this reporting period which explains delays in both IP and DO progress. The MU rating for the IP, is supported by the low disbursement rate, with a 64.78%, it will be difficult for the project to spend the remaining amount of 1,076,752 USD however planned outputs for the latter part of 2019 should increase delivery. Fully improving DO and IP progress are however consequently contingent on an extension being granted.    With respect to the Development Objective (DO) Progress:    The project is rated as MU. The project seeks to expand the existing PA system in the country through the establishment of one new terrestrial PA and four new marine PAs through the Ridge to Reef Approach. The project focuses on reducing threats to biodiversity by addressing habitat degradation and over-exploitation of biological resources within PAs and contributing to halting and reversing current trends in land degradation. The project focuses on integrated watershed management through sustainable agriculture practices in the Beausejour Watershed which has direct and significant negative impacts on ecosystem services in protected areas in Grenada. The aim is to prevent erosion and sedimentation entering coastal and near shore waters and create livelihood benefits for local communities, while conserving important terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems.    Outcome 1 focuses on the establishment and effective management of new and existing Protected Areas. This includes strengthening the institutional and regulatory frameworks, in addition to expanding PA system coverage through community-based co-management models. Although some progress was achieved this outcome remains off-track.  In this reporting period, key consultancies have been initiated slighlty accelerating progress. These consultancies are: 1- Revision of the legislative framework for PA management, although some elements are still on-going, some recommendations were provided to the government and are currently awaiting legislative approval to be treated by cabinet by second half of 2019. 2- Stakeholder consultations for the design of co-management structures for both TPAs and MPAs, in selected PAs. These models are to be integrated in the legislative framework and their development is still on-going. As recommended by the MTR, the project has focused on a selected number of PA's for this last part of the project, as there is insufficient time to meet the established target of 9 TPAs and 3 MPAs fully institutionalized and functioning. 3- Lastly, a consultant was hired to develop a PA business plan for PA system management (document completed). The latter is still under legislative review and no sustainable financing mechanism has been set up yet.  Through the legislative review, the project has supported the development of the National Forest Policy and Strategic Plan and Revised Environmental Management Act 2014 for Grenada and reviewed and provided recommendations on amendments for the National Parks and Protected Areas Act, Forest Soil and Water Conservation Act, Fisheries Act and the National Heritage Protection Act. Documents are currently under review by the government. All of these documents address governance, capacity and funding issues for PAs so this helps build the PA institutional framework.  As recommended by the MTR, the stakeholder consultations have been focusing on selected PA sites. No fully operational co-management structure to use as a model has been fully developed yet, although informal mechanisms are in place in selected TPAs and MPAs. For example, in Carricou the community adjacent to a TPA is actively engaged in co-management in cooperation with the Kipaji Development Initiative and 3 communities adjacent to selected MPAs are engaged in co-management with the Intersectoral Committee for the Annandale Beausejour watershed. The development of co-management models is an essential part of the PA management framework and legislative revision. These structures will be a key input to PA policies/revisions, hence the project still has much work to complete. Additional stakeholder consultations with communities adjacent to PAs will continue in the next reporting period and planned to be finalized by the second half of 2019. There is a clear need for stronger, successful examples of both PAs and co-management models to illustrate the benefits of these concepts to government institutions and to a wider range of communities. The project has been key in creating awareness. However, this output has lagged, and it is unlikely that the target will be met by project end. It is strongly recommended that all resources be dedicated to this output if an extension period is granted.  No sustainable financing system exists yet. The project has however finalized a business plan for the PA system which is instrumental in developing individual PA management plans and identifying a sustainable financing system. The project has fostered strategic collaboration particularly for MPA management, for better use of available funds between fisheries, forestry and tourism to increase budgetary allocations. The Business Plan has been used by consultants working on updating/revisions of Management Plans for existing PAs or the development of Management Plans for proposed PAs. A positive show by the government in this direction is the appointment of the CEO of the Protected Areas National Trust Fund - the framework that will be responsible for establishing a mechanism for investing in the operation and maintenance of PAs. This person is a former member of the project's Steering Committee. In addition, an interim Intersectoral Committee with the mandate to carry out strategic oversight of investments/ sustainable financing of MPAs has been created with Cabinet approval expected to be completed by the end of 2019.  Additional progress was observed in developing management plans for selected PAs, with two PA management plans for TPAs completed and awaiting government approval (Mt. St. Catherine and Morne Gazo) and three management plans for new MPAs currently being developed/finalized. Once this result is complete it will provide a standardized template for PA management plans, that the government may implement on additional PAs to accelerate the process. The government review process is anticipated to be completed and approved by September 2019.  No Authority is in place for the National Parks Advisory Council for TPAs. The Council was designated at the end of 2017 but no formal authority has been designated. In this reporting period, this Council has been revamped and the different functions among ministries has been clarified, with a shift from the Ministry of Tourism to the Ministry of Environment as the lead. The government has now committed to designating the authority by end of this year. The situation is very different for the MPAs, which show more progress in this respect. MPAs have an authority under legislation and more efforts have been made under the new Ministry of Environment to provide MPAs with support. The government is still in the process of designating the MPA Committee. However, in absence of a Committee, there is continued informal arrangements with a major role being filled by civil society organizations (CSOs). There has been ongoing engagement and capacity building with CSOs towards improved planning, implementation and monitoring of site-specific co-managed strategies for Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), particularly with the North East Farmers Organisation (which supports strategies adjacent to the MB-MPA) and the Kipaji and Carriacou Fishers (which support co-managed strategies for SIOB-MPA). Additionally, the intersectoral committee (Watershed management plan Outcome 2) that was established in the previous reporting period has shown some progress towards its operationalization. It now has clear TORs for its functions and roles and has convened 3 meetings during this reporting period.  No improvement can be assessed in terms of the PA management capacities due to lack of METT assessment at MTR. However, the project undertook a partial review of the METT during this reporting period, for the Molineur Beausejour (MB) MPA and Sandy Island Oyster Bed (SIOB) MPA, with results showing some progress in capacities  With regards to the expansion of the protected areas system, there has been very slow progress, with no additional PA coverage achieved. Given the lag in achieving other project outputs which are required to achieve PA expansion, it is highly unlikely that the project will achieve this result before closure.  Outcome 2 focuses on the sustainability of the Beausejour watershed through applying Climate resilient SLM practices to reduce threats adjacent to and upstream of PAs. Although some results continue to lag in this reporting period, this outcome is considered On-Track. This is justified due to many consultancies having been procured during this reporting period and outputs are on-going and due to be achieved by the end of 2019.  The planning and management framework for Sustainable Land Management/ Integrated Natural Resource Management (SLM/INRM), such as updating the Land Use Policy and work required to develop the National Forest Plan, were taken over by third party initiatives. Although the intersectoral committee (Watershed management) has engaged with relevant community stakeholders for INRM, the community-based rules for applying INRM, which are essential to guaranteeing sustainability, have not yet been set. In terms of threat reduction, no reforestation activities in the Beausejour watershed have taken place yet, although a pilot strategy was developed for bamboo removal and subsequent replanting with indigenous species. The latter activity is under procurement. Due to the lag in these activities direct carbon benefits, have shown no progress. The project has not taken specific actions toward seagrass conservation. The third-party initiative working on mangrove restoration, mentioned in the last reporting period, is still on-going. A successful output has been the coral reef restoration program, which is still on-going and achieving success in the Molinere/Beausejour Marine Protected Area (MPA). Since many of these activities are planned for the end of 2019 and will likely spill over to 2020, the achievement of these activities is contingent on an extension period being granted.  With respect to the infrastructure support for the construction of an Interpretation Center in Carricou, it is currently being designed and procured so no progress was achieved during this reporting period. It is planned to be completed by the end of this year. It is expected that once procured the expenditure rate will raise considerably as the budget for this activity is aprox. 250,000. But again, the roll-out of the activity is planned for late 2019 and contingent on an extension being granted.  There continues to be an inconsistent framework for monitoring and evaluation and an absence of baselines. Support for biophysical monitoring through use of drone technology is still not in place.  In terms of community involvement in PA management through conservation and sustainable use of natural resources progress was shown with 3 Communities adjacent to selected MPAs engaged in co-management within the Watershed Intersectoral Committee (Annandale-Beausejour) with key community members identified, with support from the Grenada North East Farmers Organization (NEFO), for engagement in rangeland management, removal of invasive bamboo and agro-forestry, rain water harvesting and climate smart agriculture. This activity remains on-going.  In terms of livelihood benefits through INRM, several incentive schemes were implemented during the year. NEFO has received capacity building and project interventions supporting sustainable land management and climate smart agriculture and baseline measurements for socio-economic monitoring. In collaboration with civil society organisations such as Carriacou Fishers Association the project supported training in the use and regulation of fish aggregating devices (FADs) which are expected to support livelihoods/sustainability of local fishers while providing catch/effort data that will improve MPA management in other locations.  Additionally, turbidity/water quality in MPAs is being monitored by the Fisheries Division however no capacity/resources are in place to have a scientific measure. Furthermore at this stage, no consistent reports are provided to the project which would allow the establishment of an accurate baseline. Sediment accumulation in all MPAs remains a concern. Some progress in training on this matter was observed during this reporting period through collaboration with the TA Marryshow Community College with 15 people trained on water quality monitoring.  For pesticide and fertilizer levels no formal monitoring has been conducted. Informal observations show that concentration levels still exceed acceptable levels. A pesticide manual has been produced, during this reporting period, in collaboration with the Pest Management Unit of the Ministry Environment. The Project continued to provide training and build capacity for farmers to reduce the use of pesticides. However only 10 farmers have benefitted from this exercise. In order to have a significant impact the project should scale up this activity with additional farmers trained.  The application of gender and community-sensitive SLM and SFM practices in 6 communities has been initiated although planned apiculture activities will only be conducted at the end of 2019, with activities stalled due to the absence of key government training facilitators.  No consistently measured information on agricultural productivity (to replace increase in weekly income) nor baseline soil erosion rate has been (regularly) available. However, proxy measurements suggest a reduction in soil erosion.  In one area where we can observe significant progress is in conducting a Public Awareness campaign. To date this initiative has been highly successful with targets for training and public outreach being exceeded annually. Annual targets have been successfully achieved and planned activities completed for this reporting period. Outreach included the implementation of the Ridge to Reef Education Outreach Campaign. The Campaign targeted students within the age range of 7-9 years (grade 3) through the use of appropriate visual and audio aids along with interactive games and activities during targeted engagements of 45 minutes duration at 7 schools. A total of 216 students were engaged as “Ridge to Reef Student Ambassadors”. Public Education is also enhanced though increased public engagement through public display boards and outdoor educational materials/signage strategically located to raise awareness and provide information on INRM.    With respect to Implementation Progress (IP):    The project is rated as MU due to the implementation problems that persisted during this period and the low cumulative delivery at 65% with project reaching closure by May 2020, partly explained by the lack of a fully functioning PMU. A project coordinator was finally recruited in November 2018 however additional essential operational staff (financial and administrative) were just recently recruited in June 2019. This delayed procurement and expenditures, consequently impacting on delivery of the outputs. Additionally, there is still a lack of government support in the activities for which they are accountable.  The Ridge to Reef Approach implies working with multiple administrative bodies and governance structures to cover both terrestrial and marine areas which presents multiple challenges. During 2018 the IP merged and became the Ministry of Climate Resilience, Environment, Forestry, Fisheries, Disaster Management and Information which created some additional challenges in project management. However, the project expects that the new Ministerial design will enhanced coordination and inter-agency collaboration between the Environment Division, Fisheries Division & Forestry Department to support Sustainable Land Management (SLM) as was shown by the enhanced support in decision-making and information sharing among national stakeholders, including National Adaptation Plan focal points during this reporting period.  It should be mentioned that the capacity of UNDP Sub-regional Office´s procurement office was also reduced by two staff members, which has led to delays in terms of procurement and payment processing which continued during this reporting period. A programme manager was recruited mid-January 2019 to address this issue.  Monitoring is being carried out by the project team, including attendance at government meetings and field trips to project target areas, however this has been limited to some extent by the lack of budget for the transportation of the project team as well as by capacity issues. The UNDP Sub-regional Office has also provided supervision through meetings to assess project progress. It should be noted that several indicators were not measured or reported on in this PIR due to lack of baselines and proper use of the METT tools. The project team must prioritize this issue to ensure that the instruments are in place to enable adequate reporting on the project´s indicators.  After an audit was carried out on the project in the previous reporting period, which raised a number of different concerns about the reporting and procedures in place for this project, the UNDP Sub-regional Office took over payments and procurement processes over a value of $10,000 USD. However, it was found to increase inefficiencies and to be very time consuming. This is currently being addressed by the UNDP CO and the project.  Only one critical risk was identified by the project, an Operational risk related to the limited government capacity to support the project and allocate the expected co-financing, due to lack of personnel and formal budgets. This has been addressed by the PSC. However, it will be critical for the project team, the UNDP Sub-regional Office and PSC to continue to monitor and identify measures to address this, employing ongoing adaptive management as needed.  In terms of project governance, the same issues from the previous PIR still hold. The RTA noted that while the Project Steering Committee has been meeting as stipulated in the ProDoc, the involvement of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) in the project outside of the PSC meetings has been limited and there is room for more strategic and timely guidance to be provided. During the PSC meeting held in June 2018, it was decided to invite several new members to the Committee to increase its capacity and level of representativeness, however, this has not yet materialized. It is recommended that the PSC agree to a policy to set specific deadlines for the provision of feedback on project products otherwise products would be automatically considered approved (this has still not been done). This is important to ensure that lengthy approval processes do not cause further delays in implementation. Finally, it should be mentioned that key government agencies whose engagement in this project is essential for project success have been hampered by insufficient personnel and the insufficient ownership of the project. In this reporting period the UNDP Sub-regional Office ensured that a high-level government official attended the PSC and the meetings were chaired by the UNDP Resident Representative and the Permanent Secretary of the IP. Prior to the PSC meeting, the RR met with two relevant Ministers and the Permanent Secretary to reinforce support for the project in the effort to encourage the government and produce buy in and support for project implementation. It is critical that project management and governance be strengthened.  It is evident that the project design was overly ambitious in its scope, especially considering existing capacity constraints in Grenada. The situation in which the project is operating is very complex, with ever shrinking numbers of government staff dedicated to PA management, fisheries and forestry, difficulty obtaining information, insufficient communication and information sharing with the project, shifting priorities within government, and limited responsiveness and engagement in project activities. Without more government support, it will not be possible for the Project Management Unit to achieve the project´s objectives.  Additionally, in terms of Gender the project did not conduct any gender analysis. It is rated as Gender Marker 1. However, it would be useful to have more adequate information and targeted activities.  In relation to the Safeguards, the project is working under the previous requirements with and ESSP template. As this is a PA project it is recommended that the project complete the current SESP, rating the Risk level as Moderate (by default) and develop a stakeholder engagement plan as is currently the requirement. No indigenous peoples are present in project sites. It is recommended as well, to set up a grievances mechanism as required by current procedures.  It should also be noted that the project did not provide any Geo-Referenced data on the location of the project site as this is not available. It is recommended that the Project produce this information.  As mentioned in the MTR, it is highly recommended that the project be granted an extension given the large number of pending deliverables. It is recommended that the request be submitted as soon as possible to ensure the project can plan accordingly. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: No |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN1:** some contribution to gender equality |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| NA |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Sustainable Land Management Activities have engaged with members of the North East Farmers Organisation to support access to rain water harvesting and rangeland management activities in particular with female headed farmers households.  Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Civil Society has been actively engaged in stakeholder consultations to include the participation of women in decision making. Female headed farming households have been actively engaged (positively biased) in support of SFM and SLM activities |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| NA |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| NA |

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| **SESP:** [GRN-R2R-ESSP-May2014 - signed.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5087/213782/1679671/1679952/GRN-R2R-ESSP-May2014%20-%20signed.pdf)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| [Communication Overview.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5087/213782/1729332/1744467/Communication%20Overview.docx) |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| Yes |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| A Stakeholder Engagement Plan was not developed following the SES UNDP procedures and requirements. However, the project is conducting stakeholder consultations as part of the project activities to develop PA co-management models. The project is also doing considerable work with a variety of stakeholders, and as such has a very strong and productive ongoing relationship with its government counterparts, namely the Fisheries and Forestry divisions, in addition to various CSOs and academia.    In terms of Government stakeholders, the project can speak to the following:    The project has ongoing engagement with members of the Ministry of Climate Resilience et al, academia and CSOs in the technical review of several MPA and TPA management plans, with a number of deliverables being reviewed by government counter parts. Most recently the project has initiated a Repair and Rehabilitation activity in collaboration with the Forestry Division in efforts to renovate a TPA interpretation centre.    As a result of project engagement with the Ministry of Education, another stake holder, the project was able to execute a strong Education campaign in several schools in Grenada, impacting over 216 students between the ages of 6 - 9, building awareness of the Ridge to Reef approach to sustaining ecosystems and protecting biodiversity.The project also supported the Environmental division within the Ministry of Climate Resilience et al. in it's Education campaign to build awareness about biodiversity and marine resources.    The Project engaged with the Ministry of Tourism, media stakeholders and other members of local communities in SCUBA diving trainings, building capacity and awareness on the protection of marine ecosystems. The project has a very good relationship with local media, which supports the project in building public awareness though frequent press releases.    The project also engaged with several CSOs such as:    The Grenada- North East Farmers Organisation (NEFO) which has received capacity building and project interventions to support sustainable land management and climate smart agriculture for improved natural resources management adjacent to PAs.    The Carriacou FADs Fishers to support capacity building on the assembly and use of FADS and safety at sea practices and equipment.    The St. Patrick's Environmental, Cultural and Training Organization (SPECTO) where R2R participated in capacity building on integrated resources management and consultations on improved natural resources management as part of continued public awareness and education engagements.    The Nature Conservancy and Climate Smart Cities team on an exhibition and public awareness on the Ridge to Reef approach to natural resources management and enhanced Protected Areas Management.    The Woburn/Woodlands Development Organization where the R2R project provided capacity building for product marketing and business planning for youth who participated in sea moss cultivation.    The project continues to engage with local community based stakeholders and build/improve new and already existing working relationships. |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| NA |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| The Ridge to Reef Education Campaign was developed to support students in their education and personal development to better relate with and understand the concept of protecting the marine and terrestrial ecosystems of Grenada. The Campaign targeted students within the age range of 7 - 9 years (grade 3) through the use of appropriate visual and audio aids along with interactive games and activities during targeted engagements of 45 minutes duration at 7 schools. A total of 216 students were engaged as becoming “Ridge to Reef Student Ambassadors”    The Project has also built on feedback from a communications consultant to develop a rebranding and information campaign including developing a website to communicate activities and project impacts.    The Project has been involved in numerous pubic exhibitions and events to build awareness of integrated approaches to natural resources management to support enhanced management of Protected Areas.    Ridge to Reef Coral Nursery Coordinator, Denzel Adams participated and presented the “Biorock” activities conducted under the R2R Project at the Nov. 2018 71st Annual Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute (GCFI) Conference in Colombia. The Project provided support to local fishermen from the Gouyave Fishermen Cooperative Society Limited to participate in the conference that recognized and awarded GFA member Cecil with the Gladding Memorial Award, for demonstrated commitment to the sustainable use and long-term conservation of marine resources in the Gulf and Caribbean region.    Newspaper article: Inspiring Grenada’s Future Marine Scientists. https://www.nowgrenada.com/2019/04/inspiring-grenadas-future-marine-scientists/ |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| Project Page on the CO website:  http://www.bb.undp.org/content/barbados/en/home/operations/projects/environment\_and\_energy/RidgetoReef.html    Project website:  http://ridgetoreef.gd/    Newspaper articles:  Royals visit “Ridge to Reef” at the Blue Economy Exhibition. 26 March, 2019. https://www.nowgrenada.com/2019/03/royals-visit-ridge-to-reef-at-the-blue-economy-exhibition/    Inspiring Grenada’s Future Marine Scientists. https://www.nowgrenada.com/2019/04/inspiring-grenadas-future-marine-scientists/    SCUBA Dive Training with R2R Project  https://www.nowgrenada.com/2019/07/scuba-dive-training-with-r2r-project/ |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

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| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [GRN-CEO Ridge to Reef-03Jul2014.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5087/213782/1679680/1679961/GRN-CEO%20Ridge%20to%20Reef-03Jul2014.docx) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| The Ridge to Reef (R2R) project has a very strong and productive ongoing relationship with its government counterparts, namely the Fisheries and Forestry divisions, in addition to various CSOs and academia.    The project has ongoing engagement with members of the Ministry of Climate Resilience et al, academia and CSOs in the technical review of several MPA and TPA management plans, with a number of deliverables being reviewed by government counter parts. Most recently the project has initiated a Repair and Rehabilitation activity in collaboration with the Forestry Division in efforts to renovate a TPA interpretation centre.    As a result of project engagement with the Ministry of Education the project was able to execute a strong Education campaign in several schools in Grenada, impacting over 216 students between the ages of 6 - 9, building awareness of the Ridge to Reef approach to sustaining ecosystems and protecting biodiversity.The project also supported the Environmental division within the Ministry of Climate Resilience et al. in it's Education campaign to build awareness about biodiversity and marine resources.    The Project engaged with the Ministry of Tourism, media stakeholders and other members of local communities in SCUBA diving trainings, building capacity and awareness on the protection of marine ecosystems. The project has a very good relationship with local media, which supports the project in building public awareness though frequent press releases.    The project also engaged with several CSOs such as:  The Grenada- North East Farmers Organisation (NEFO) which has received capacity building and project interventions to support sustainable land management and climate smart agriculture for improved natural resources management adjacent to PAs.  The Carriacou FADs Fishers to support capacity building on the assembly and use of FADS and safety at sea practices and equipment.  The St. Patrick's Environmental, Cultural and Training Organization (SPECTO) where R2R participated in capacity building on integrated resources management and consultations on improved natural resources management as part of continued public awareness and education engagements.  The Nature Conservancy and Climate Smart Cities team on an exhibition and public awareness on the Ridge to Reef approach to natural resources management and enhanced Protected Areas Management.  The Woburn/Woodlands Development Organization where the R2R project provided capacity building for product marketing and business planning for youth who participated in sea moss cultivation.  The project continues to engage with local community based stakeholders and build/improve new and already existing working relationships.    From pg. 10 of the CEO Endorsement Request    Additional Information Not Addressed At PIF Stage:  B.1. Describe how stakeholders will be engaged in project implementation:  Stakeholder engagement in the project was initiated during the project conceptualization phase in 2011-12 during which the project proponents collaborated with a number of technical persons, representatives of NGOs/CBOs and local environmentalists. During the PPG phase, the stakeholder participation plan for the Full project implementation phase was defined. These are described as follows:    Stakeholder participation during project preparation  During the first phase of the PPG period, key stakeholders participated in planning and project design workshops, as well as smaller focus group sessions and meetings. The second phase of the PPG period accommodated UNDP’s technical assistance in articulating the project design formulated by the local proponents/stakeholders into a basic design that satisfied more fully the global objectives of the GEF, as donor. The PIF, approved in late 2012, served as the basic design for preparation of the FSP. The subsequent participatory fora included: (i) A PPG/FSP inception workshop; (ii) a stakeholder workshop for CBOs and NGOs; (iii) a workshop for technical officers from Competent Authorities expected to directly participate in project implementation; and (iv) an all-stakeholder workshop to examine the project results framework prepared by the consultants. Additionally, several individual meetings and consultations with key administrators and mangers were held during the PPG period so as to further garner support for the project as a multi-sectoral, multifocal, cross-cutting initiative. Descriptions of the PPG phase workshops/fora are presented below:    Inception workshop of PPG phase  The inception workshop was held on 23/07/2013 in St. Georges. The objectives of the workshop included: (i) assist the PPG/FSP project team to understand and take ownership of the project goals and objectives; (ii) ensure that the project team and other stakeholders have a clear understanding of what the PPG/FSP phase seeks to achieve as well as their own roles and responsibilities in successfully carrying out the PPG/FSP activities; (iii) reaffirm and rebuild commitment and momentum among key stakeholders, by consensus, for the PPG/FSP phase, and; (iv) validate the PPG/FSP work plan as specified for the consultants and the stakeholders. The participants in the PPG inception exercise included: Ministry of Finance, Forestry Division, Fisheries Division, the UNDP sub-regional office Representative, an environmental consultant, and the members of the team of consultants for the FSP preparation exercise.    CBO/NGO focus group meeting  This focus group meeting was held on 23/08/2013 in collaboration between the consultant team and IAGDO (Inter-Agency Group of Development Organizations). This meeting gave opportunity for the consulting team and representatives of the project proponents to explain the goals and objectives of the Ridge to Reef project and to explain what opportunities were available for NGOs/CBOs and Government Competent Authorities to collaborate during the project implementation phase.    The PPG consultants also organized meetings with farmers/landowners, with various officers performing specialized functions within the partner authorities, with leaders of various CBOs/NGOs, and with administrators and various persons from academic institutions/centers of excellence. These meetings had the principal purpose of gleaning ideas on detailed design of project activities/sub-activities and for identifying partnerships with various vested interests.    Project results framework workshop  This focus group meeting was held 21/01/2014 in St. Georges with a group of Technical officers from the Competent Authorities. This group of officers was considered as those who would most likely be directly involved in the Project’s activities and should therefore understand the details of the planned outcomes and outputs. This meeting was organized by the consultants with the prime objective of not only explaining planned outputs and outcomes but also to make the officers aware of their potential roles in the implementation process, especially as there was the strong expectation that CBOs/NGOs were going to be involved in the implementation of the project, in a co-management relationship, but led by the officers within relevant Competent Authorities.    Stakeholder participation plan for the project implementation phase:  Annex 5 of the ProDoc provides a detailed participation plan, a summary of which is provided here. The project will engage a diverse set of stakeholders. Table 3 provides a description of the principal stakeholders who have expressed interest in and ought to be involved in the project. The project’s success is dependent upon their active participation in the implementation of project activities, and will require an effective communication mechanism to ensure their participation. As such, the formulation of the stakeholder participation plan adopted the following objectives:  (i) Clearly identify the potential roles and responsibilities of the main participants in the project;  (ii) Ensure full knowledge by those involved concerning the progress and obstacles in project development and to take advantages of the experience and skills of competent participants for enhancing project activities;  (iii) Identify key instances in the project cycle where stakeholder involvement would occur.    The ultimate purpose of the stakeholder participation plan is the long-term sustainability of project achievements, based on openness and effective participation of all key stakeholders.    The Project identifies different categories of stakeholders in terms of responsibilities, roles and vested interests. For the Government Competent Authorities, there are those with direct biodiversity and ecosystem relevance whose roles and responsibilities are considered virtual obligations. The Competent Authorities that are beneficiaries of the enhanced environment include the National Water and Sewerage Authority (NAWASA) as recipient of an enhanced water source, while the Ministry of Tourism will benefit from enhanced tourism sites. The Fisheries Division, as Competent Authority, will have an opportunity to better fulfill its mandate of ensuring optimal utilization of fisheries resources. The Forestry Department will have an opportunity to better fulfill its objective of collaborating with allied agencies within the Ministry of Agriculture (Extension Services, Agronomy, Land Use etc.) for ensuring optimal utilization of forested landscapes that perform multiple ecosystems service functions.    NGOs will serve as providers of technical assistance for empowering local area persons, and as such, they will be recipients of financial and other support, as well as responsible agents impacting local area communities in fulfillment of their mission of empowerment. Meanwhile, Community-based organizations (farmers, fishers and community development) will be both recipients of assistance and facilitators of development targeted at their individual vested interests.    Finally, as a result of the synergies created through the Project’s co-programming with other initiatives, donor/co-financing entities are able to increase the impact of their contributions to conservation and management of BD and ecosystems functions & services at the local level while supporting global and local benefits. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.