



**GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME
DOMINICA**

**COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY
OPERATIONAL PHASE 8**





SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY (CPS)

DOMINICA

Contents

1. INTRODUCTION	2
2. COUNTRY PROGRAMME SUMMARY: Key results and achievements	3
3. COUNTRY PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT	
3.1 Alignment with national priorities	5
3.2 Gaps and opportunities	7
3.3 OP8 strategic priorities of the SGP Country Programme	9
4. OP8 PRIORITY LANDSCAPES/SEASCAPES & STRATEGIC INITIATIVES	13
4.1 Grantmaking within the priority landscape/seascapes	13
4.2 CSO-government-private sector dialogue platforms	17
4.3 Promoting social inclusion, including gender equality and women's empowerment	17
4.4 Knowledge Management	18
5. COMMUNICATION PLAN	19
6. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND PARTNERSHIP PLAN	20
7. PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES	21
8. RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN	22
9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN	25
9.1 Monitoring approaches at project and country levels	25
9.2 CPS Results Framework	28
10. NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE ENDORSEMENT	



List of Acronyms

ABS	- Access and Benefit Sharing
AMR	- Annual Monitoring Report
CANARI	- The Caribbean Natural Resource Institute
CBA	- Community Based Adaptation
CBD	- Convention on Biodiversity
CBO	- Community Based Organisation
CBF	- Caribbean Biodiversity Fund
CC4FISH	- Climate Change adaptation of the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries
CFLI	- Canada Fund for Local Initiatives
COP	- Conference of the Parties
CP	- Country Programme
CPMT	- Central Programme Management Team
CPS	- Country Programme Strategy
CSO	- Community Service Organization
DCRDP	- Dominica's Climate Resilient Development Pathway
DLCDP	- Dominica's Low Carbon Development Pathway
DNYC	- Dominica National Youth Council
ECU	- Environmental Coordinating Unit
EDA	- Enhanced Direct Access
FAO	- Food and Agriculture Organization
GBF	- Global Biodiversity Framework
GCF	- Green Climate Fund
GEF	- Global Environment Facility
GHG	- Green House Gases
IICA	- Inter- American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture
IW	- International Waters
LSP	- Large Size Project
MC	- Minamata Convention
MDNP	- Morne Diablotin National Park
MSP	- Medium sized project
MTPWHS	- Morne Trois Pitons World Heritage Site
NAMA	- Nationally Adopted Mitigation Action
NAP	- National Action Programme
NBSAP	- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NC	- National Coordinator
NDCs	- National Determined Contributions
NGO	- Non-Government Organizations
NIP	- National Implementation Plan
NRDS	- The National Resilient Development Strategy
NSC	- National Steering Committee
OP	- Operational Phase
OP7	- Operational Phase Seven
OP8	- Operational Phase Eight
PA	- Programme Assistant



PIF - Project Identification Form
POPs - Persistent Organic Pollutants
PWD - Persons with Disabilities
SAPs - Strategic Action Programme
SDG - Sustainable Development Goals
SEPLs - Socio-ecological Resilience Indicators for Production Landscapes
SGP - Small Grants Programme
SSMR - Soufriere/Scott's Head Marine Reserve
UN - United Nations
UNCCD - United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
UNDPCPD- United Nations Development Programme Country Programme Document
UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNMSDCF- United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

OP8 Financial Resources - SGP Country Programme (estimated US\$)

Total SGP Grants to date since Country Programme start date 1995	USD 4,037,883
OP8 GEF Core Funds	USD 500,000 TBC
OP8 GEF STAR Funds	USD
Other funds (secured)	USD 32,000
Other funds (expected/to be mobilized)	USD 456,000

1. INTRODUCTION¹

The Eighth Operational Phase of the Small Grants Programme (SGP OP8) builds on 30 years of successful experience in empowering local civil society organizations (CSOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) in designing and leading community driven initiatives that have enhanced household wellbeing, increased awareness and resilience regarding environmental threats, and generated global environmental benefits. With economic development pressures intensifying in many parts of the developing world and the associated rising inequalities, local communities, particularly vulnerable and disadvantaged groups are becoming more and more marginalized, unable to cope with threats associated with ecosystem degradation, biodiversity loss and climate change. Lessons learned and experience gained in previous SGP Operational Phases have demonstrated that integrated, landscape-seascape approaches are effective in mobilizing multiple stakeholder collaboration, linking local CSOs/CBOs with enabling partners and achieving mutually supportive livelihood and environmental outcomes at scale.

The objectives of the SGP OP8 is to engage local CSOs/CBOs in landscape-seascape approaches across the world, providing them access to knowledge and information, capacitating them through learning-by-doing, skills development, and delivering technical and grant assistance for interventions that enhance wellbeing and socioeconomic conditions and generate global environmental benefits.

The OP8 objectives reflect the key features of GEF Small Grants Programme 2.0, including new approaches to support youth, women and Indigenous Peoples, linking up with complementary mechanisms, such as the Microfinance Initiative and CSO Challenge Programme, cooperating with other GEF Agencies, and leveraging opportunities with GEF strategies, including the delivery of the GEF-8 Integrated Programmes. In addition, OP8 will facilitate opportunities for innovation and scaling up, catalyze multi-stakeholder alliances to test new approaches through CSOs, and leverage its dialogue platforms towards greater impact. OP8 will also align and contribute to the UNDP Strategic Plan (2022-2025).

At the local level, actions are conducted by community-based organizations and non-governmental organisations / civil society, comprised of women groups, men, youth, indigenous peoples and persons living with disabilities. This is recognized as essential to the delivery of global environmental benefits and contribute to the GEF-8 Programming Directions, UNDP's Programme for Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean 2022-2026 and national priorities to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals and other international commitments.

¹ Includes extracts from the Project Summary of the GEF-8 Project Identification Form of the GEF Small Grants Programme



2. COUNTRY PROGRAMME SUMMARY: Key results and achievements

The GEF Small Grants Programme began operations in Dominica in 1995 with 147 projects completed by June 2023. Between 1995 and 2014 with the United Nations Foundation in the COMPACT project (Community Management of Protected Areas project), 29 projects were implemented mainly in communities around the Morne Trois Pitons National Park World Heritage Sites. Another 11 projects were implemented with funds from AusAID in the Community Based Adaption (CBA) project between 2005 and 2013. With core GEF funding The SGP Country programme started in 2005 has supported 107 projects as of March 2024.

Number of projects	107	40	147
Grant amount committed	3,205,625	832,258	4,037,883
Project level co-financing in cash	9 67,311	445,272	1,412,583
Project level co-financing in kind	2,249,258	462,198	2,711,456
Total co-financing *		4,956,298	

A total of 28 projects completed in OP7 as of June 2023, were in focal areas as follows: Biodiversity 2; Climate Change 10, land Degradation 5; International Waters 5; Chemicals and Waste Management 4; Capacity Development 2.

SGP’s Contribution to Achieving Global Environment Benefits²

During the period (2017-2023), SGP Dominica supported projects which contributed to conservation impacting protected areas system, vulnerable communities, and people. Among these are the World Heritage Site, the Cabrits National Park Marine Section, Soufriere/Scotts Head Marine Reserve, Kalinago Territory, turtle nesting sites. Increasing bee population for biodiversity and livelihoods and managing 3 invasive species to preserve our biodiversity and ecosystem. Tree planting of over 9 hectares in forest and Agro-forestry. Approximately 21 hectares of marine/coastal areas brought under sustainable management with 15 hectares of seascape under improved community conservation and sustainable use management system. Sustainable pesticide management was promoted with 29 hectares of land brought under improved management practices.

33 community level trainings were conducted by SGP in additional to individual project capacity building activities enabling over 550 people to improve actions and practices that reduce impacts on land uses, and overall, over 200 community-based organisations and 750 people with strengthened capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level. Significantly 72% of projects completed were led by women and 20% included indigenous people.

Strong committed NSC members with rich varied experiences and capacity, representing a wide cross section of society have been actively involved with SGP programme activities including 27 meetings and project site visits to all projects, supporting the dedicated and committed National Coordinator (with no PA assigned in 12 yrs) has ensured the success of SGP in Dominica.

²² Extracted from data presented in the GEF SGP Results Report for period 2017 to 2023 for Dominica



Scaling up, replication and mainstreaming of projects

- In the reporting period 5 successfully completed projects were scaled up or replicated including two with south-south exchange support, one youth in Agriculture, one youth skills. Some others with potential for replication and upscaling in OP8 include Apiculture, Seaweed growing and Agro-processing, hydroponics, community water system and watershed management, sustainable agriculture with youth in schools; mode/demonstration farms, Agro forestry and cocoa rehabilitation,
- Strengthening strategic partnerships and networking will provide opportunities to access co-financing for scaling up and mainstreaming.

Key Lessons Learned: The following were some of the key lessons learned from OP7:

- Partnerships contribute significantly to efficient implementation and effective results in community-based projects especially for leveraging resources and in monitoring and evaluation.
- More planning grants could result in more thoroughly researched and developed project proposals.
- The quality of reports could be boosted with training for more results to be captured in reports.
- The level of capacity of the NGOs/CBOs contributes to the level of success and sustainability of projects.
- Projects with more direct impact on livelihoods like those in Sustainable agriculture tend to have more sustainability.
- Projects led by or with high level of participation of women were among the most well executed
- Important to conduct gender analysis at project planning/development stage.



3. COUNTRY PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

3.1 Alignment with national priorities

Table 1. List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes

Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
GEF-8 National Dialogues	
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF ³)	Ratified 5 th September 1994
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2014-	6 th national report 2019
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)	Non party
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Ratified 21 st March 1994
UNFCCC National Communications 1 st 2 nd 3 rd	Initial Oct 2001 - Second – Jan 01, 2012; Third – May 30, 2020,
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) (Action Plan for a Climate Resilient Dominica)	
UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA)	1 st submission 1 Nov 2017 Approval for GCF support to formulate 3 rd Sept. 2018
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for the Paris Accord	29 th September 2015
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	Ratified 8 th November 1997
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP) to combat land degradation	2004
Stockholm Convention (SC) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	Ratified 8 th August 2003
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	2006, 2013
Minamata Convention (MC) on Mercury	
UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Adopted 2015
Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) for the UN SDGs	
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international waterbodies (IW)	
Others (list) as relevant	
Paris Agreement	Signed 22-Apr-2016 ratified 21-Sep-2016
Basel Convention on the control of trans boundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal	3 August 1998
Cartagena Convention for the Protection and Development of the marine environment of the Wider Caribbean	Ratified 7 th September 1990
Cartagena Protocol on Biodiversity	Accession 11 October 2004
Cotonou Agreement (replaced the Lomé Convention)	Ratified 26 th July 2002
International Convention for Regulation of Whaling	Acceded 18 th June 1992
International Convention on Oil Prevention, Preparedness, Responses and cooperation	Acceded August 2001

³ Dominica has adopted 5 of the 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABT) as priorities for national biodiversity action. ABT 1 – Awareness increased, ABT 7 – sustainable Agriculture, aquaculture and Forestry, ABT 8 – Pollution Reduced; ABT 11 – Protected Areas Increased and Improved; ABT 15 – Ecosystems Restored and Resilience Enhanced



International Plant Protection Convention	Ratified April 1979
MARPOL Protocol Annex 2 and 5	Acceded 2000
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	31 March 1993
Kyoto Protocol on climate Change Kyoto Protocol	25 th January 2005

Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade	Ratification 30 Dec 2005 Acceded January 2006
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)	Ratified 3 rd September 1991
UN convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	Signed 4 Aug 1995 Ratification 2 Nov 1995
UNCCD national Action Programmes (NAP) National Action Plan for Agriculture GHG Inventory Improvement Dominica	2023
National Policy and Action Plan for Gender Equality and Equity	Cabinet approved June 2006
^Sixth National Report to the convention on Biological Diversity	2019
National Resilience Development Strategy 2019-2030	2019
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	Ratified 20 th June 1993
Environmental and Planning regulations for Renewable Energy (draft)	2010
Geothermal Development Bill (draft)	2010
Climate Risk Profile for Dominica	2012
Dominica National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	2014-2020
Dominica Climate Resilience Development Pathway (DCRDP)	
Dominica Climate Resilience and Recovery Plan 2020 - 2030	
Dominica Low Carbon Development Pathway (DLCDP)	2018
Land Use Policy	2015
National Agriculture Policy	
National Forest Policy statement	2010
GCF Dominica Country Programme	18 May 2022
National Tourism Policy	
Tourism Master Plan 2012- 2022	2-12

National policies, strategies and plans⁴

The key pillars of national policies are economic diversification, sustained sustainable and inclusive growth, employment creation and revenue generation, social development, social protection and poverty reduction, environmental management, and cultural preservation. There are strong linkages with biodiversity conservation, management, and sustainable use of natural resources with policies, strategies, and plans in several other sectors. Recognising that the basis for development in Dominica is sustainable use of terrestrial and marine biological resources, the aim is to mainstreaming biodiversity management into national development agenda by integrating biodiversity management into existing policies and development programs in support of improved protection and resource management.

⁴ Some additional information on these are presented in Annex 1



Although Dominica's contributions to global Greenhouse Gas (GHG) concentrations is practically negligible, it is especially vulnerable to extreme weather events exacerbated by climate change, including tropical cyclones and storm events. In response to this existential threat, the country is committed to achieving the overall objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and of the Paris Agreement and has been developing, adopting, and implementing policies and measures to mitigate and adapt to the adverse effects of climate change.

3.2 Gaps and opportunities

Globally the main threats to biodiversity have been identified as habitat loss through destruction, degradation and fragmentation, pollution, over exploitation, and invasive species. These threats also pose challenges for Dominica. In both the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2020 and the National Physical Development Plan of 2016 human activity is said to directly threaten the country's biodiversity, whilst climate change and natural disasters indirectly affect the biodiversity. Natural disasters in the past 10 years have impacted the gains in environmental management and livelihoods with continued major challenges relating to climate change risks and impacts, biodiversity losses, land degradation, waste management water resource management and marine resource management.

Dominica has a relatively sound policy and development framework on various aspects of the environment and development agenda with a vision to become the first climate-resilient country requiring action at all levels in all sectors. The National Resilience Development Strategy 2030 defines the best opportunities for the country to be in the conservation of forests, which supports socio-economic development and climate change mitigation.⁵

SGP can support The Forest Policy emphasis that "all Dominicans have the right of well-managed forest and wildlife resources. Equally, they have a duty for ensuring that natural resources are properly protected, valued and used sustainably". The policy also references the importance of traditional knowledge and access and benefit sharing which can be promoted through SGPs social inclusion actions especially working with the Kalinago. In OP8 SGP will heighten its collaboration with Forestry and Wildlife Division in particular, and other cross sectoral stakeholders to engage our main beneficiaries in the local communities. Since the Low Carbon Development Pathway focusses on harnessing renewable energy SGP could focus to improve efficiency in use of energy and utilising solar lighting systems as far as is practical.

Public education and training on specific aspects related to the environment, such as in the SGP OP7 project with CultureMedia Services Inc.⁶, will be increased engaging public, private sectors and civil society to ensure results-oriented action to address the gaps in the information disseminated and assimilated and ensure adoption in practice. Interventions that demonstrate the relationship between environment and livelihoods, health and well-being, must be used to reduce negative human actions and the recognition of their roles as stewards of the environment.

⁵ Two of the development objectives relevant to SGP programming are 1. The promotion of food security and self sufficiency through Climate Resilience Agriculture and Fisheries Development and 2. Enhancing the resilience of Ecosystems and Sustainable use of Natural Resources (Forestry, Marine, Water Resources).

⁶ Project no. DMA/SGP/OP7/Y2/CORE/CD/2022/02 – Increasing Visibility of SGP in Dominica whilst Enabling Greater Access to Information on Environmental Matters with Local Languages to Empower Civil Society Partners for /community Action



In all communities including the Kalinago Territory, indigenous peoples space, a valuable treasure that needs support for preservation and advancement, the support from SGP in collaboration with government and other partners can have deeper impact and broader adoption at policy level. With the experience and relationships with local communities, SGP Dominica is well placed to be able to broaden its impact across other communities of the island through replication of successful projects or upscaling of projects to national level as we adopt the landscape/seascape approach across this “nature isle”.



3.3 OP8 strategic priorities of the SGP Country Programme

Table 2. SGP Country Programme's alignment with SGP OP8 Strategic Initiatives and country priorities/projects/programmes

GP OP8 Strategic Initiatives - Global	SGP Country Programme's OP8 Priorities ⁷	SGP Country Programme's complementarity with GEF, UNDP, and other projects and programmes
Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species 1) Improve the effectiveness of biodiversity and ecosystem conservation and management through equitable governance systems by recognizing and respecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. 2) Improve community-led biodiversity friendly practices and approaches, including promoting blue economy approaches (e.g. agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, infrastructure, etc.). 3) Enhance community led actions for protection of threatened species.	<i>1- Improve the effectiveness of biodiversity and ecosystem conservation and management through equitable governance systems by recognizing and respecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</i> <i>2-Improve community-led biodiversity friendly practices and approaches,</i> <i>3-Enhance community led actions for protection of threatened species.</i> <u>Activities supported will include:</u> Reforestation –attention to species that are threatened, and those used for livelihoods such as craft, timber, furniture, fishing, traditional medicine- Train community brigades/groups as para foresters Reef restoration Soil conservation techniques - planting for windbreaks, slope stabilization, grass barriers, contours, drainage systems; manage/destroy invasive species – -Research and documentation on best suited plants for specific use – recognize traditional/local knowledge	UNDP Multi Country Programme for Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean 2022-2026: Priority area 2 (UNMSDCF pillar 3): Resilience to climate change and sustainable natural resources management 22. If measures to improve national and community-level adaptive and mitigative capacities against hazards and the impacts of climate change are enhanced, and institutions and systems responsible for disaster risk management are strengthened in a gender-responsive way, then ecosystem health, biodiversity and critical infrastructure will be preserved, and the region's overall climate resilience will be enhanced. Projects of the Forestry and Wildlife Division and Fisheries Division projects. Eco tourism projects GEF -Leveraging Ecotourism for Environmental Protection Objective: to improve the management of Dominica's three National Parks and the Waitukubuli National Trail

⁷ Elements of Global Strategic Initiative Local t Global Coalitions for Chemicals and Waste management will be incorporated into community based projects where applicable



	-Cleaning of waterways- rivers/streams (removal of debris) --Eco-tourism - Develop community managed green spaces/parks and trails -Enhance/rehabilitate indigenous community water systems and water catchments with capacity for community management	“Strengthening Sustainable Livelihoods and Resilience in the Kalinago Territory” funded by the India-UN Fund OBJECTIVE: to strengthen the livelihoods and Resilience of the Kalinago Territory – (capacity building for agricultural production and sustainable agricultural practices; community reforestation programmes Tourism strategy and brand boost institutional capacities of the Kalinago Council) Caribbean Biodiversity Fund (CBF) Circular Economy project
Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security 1) Increase efficiency and effectiveness of overall food production and value chain, including in vulnerable ecosystems (mountains, island ecosystems, etc.). 2) Increase diversification and livelihood improvement. 3) Remove deforestation from supply chain and expand restoration of degraded lands.	1) <i>Increase efficiency and effectiveness of overall food production and value chain, including in vulnerable ecosystems (mountains, island ecosystems, etc.).</i> 2) <i>Increase diversification and livelihood improvement.</i> 3) <i>Remove deforestation from supply chain and expand restoration of degraded lands.</i> <u>Activities will include:</u> sustainable farming practices and system (e.g., shade houses, vertical farming; sustainable water use/reuse of wastewater, rainwater harvesting, aquaponics. Aquaculture, indigenous people crop preservation – integrate traditional knowledge urban farming – backyard and container gardens, strengthening family farming with backyard gardening Agro- forestry - cultivate high end crops cocoa, vanilla	Dominica Emergency Agricultural Livelihoods and Climate Resilience project (i) contribute to restoring agricultural livelihoods and enhancing climate resilience of farmers and fisherfolk affected by Hurricane Maria in Dominica and (ii) provide a response in the event of an eligible crisis or emergency. Climate Change Adaptation of the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries (CC4FISH) project. FAO's CC4FISH project in Dominica and the Caribbean aims to increase resilience and reduce the vulnerability of fisheries and aquaculture to natural disasters and other shocks. SLM project UNDP/GEF Caribbean Biodiversity Fund (CBF) Circular Economy project
Low-carbon energy access co-benefits Support implementation of Paris Agreement and the NDCs 1) Promote renewable and energy efficient technologies	1- <i>Promote renewable and energy efficient technologies providing socio-economic benefits and improving livelihoods.</i> 2 <i>Promote off-grid energy service needs in rural and urban areas.</i>	GCF Enhanced Direct Access Project Component 3 – Low Carbon Development Pathway



providing socio-economic benefits and improving livelihoods. 2) Promote off-grid energy service needs in rural and urban areas.	Focus on energy efficiency and use of solar lighting (lamps) or incremental introduction of panels Renewable energy is high on the national development agenda, high cost would require cash cofinancing be identified and confirmed for SGP interventions to have the desired impact.	
CSO-government-private sector policy and planning dialogue platforms 1) Promote/enhance community voices and participation in global and national policy, strategy development related to global environment and sustainable development issues.	1) <i>Promote/enhance community voices and participation in global and national policy, strategy development related to global environment and sustainable development issues.</i> The SGP will leverage its relationships with key government and UN partners and other donors/agencies to facilitate community participation in relevant planning fora, or organizing such fora on once a year	As part of its work Programme, UNDP facilitates meetings of different stakeholders for planning and dialogue purposes. The possibility of having civil society representation at such meetings should be further explored
Enhancing social inclusion 1) Promote inclusive targeted initiatives. 2) Mainstream social inclusion in all projects. (e.g. women/girls, Indigenous Peoples, youth, and persons with disabilities).	Enhancing social inclusion 1) <i>Promote inclusive targeted initiatives.</i> 2) <i>Mainstream social inclusion in all projects.</i> <i>(e.g. women/girls, Indigenous Peoples, youth, and persons with disabilities).</i> <u>Actions will include:</u> NSC has focal points for youth PwD, Ips and women targeted call for proposals for youth, women, PwD, Ips to increase their access to funding and participation specific training for these groups in needs assessment, gender analysis M&E etc. SGP events/ activities are accessible by all	3) UNDP Enabling Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean (EnGenDER) Project. UNDP MCPD for Barbados & Eastern Caribbean Section III – 34. UNDP will apply a participatory, systems approach to its project development processes, engaging communities, vulnerable groups and key development partners during all stages of the project cycle, including working with civil society to strengthen the benefits of innovative interventions. An inclusive stakeholder communication strategy will be applied.



Knowledge Management (KM) 1) Capture knowledge and lessons from projects and activities. 2) Improve capacities of CSOs/CBOs. 3) Conduct South-South Exchanges to promote technology transfer and replication of good practices.	Knowledge Management 1) <i>Capture knowledge and lessons from projects and activities.</i> 2) <i>Improve capacities of CSOs/CBOs.</i> 3) <i>Conduct South-South Exchanges to promote technology transfer and replication of good practices.</i> <u>Actions will include:</u> Promote/showcase the success stories and lessons learnt; organise grantee knowledge. sharing and exchange forums /mechanisms. at least one national grantees forum to showcase work and sharing experiences	Government of Dominica/GEF Developing national capacities and functionality to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (EFT) stemming from the Paris Agreement. To produce high-quality climate information, improve and streamline climate data management cycle, including those related to planning, data collection, data processing and analysis, information publishing and sharing, data preservation, and data reuse. Climate information will be used for international reporting and serve as an essential input for generating national statistics and supporting decision-making.
Results Management, Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) 1) Administer new M&E strategy in Country Programme and project design, implementation and overall decision making using participatory mechanisms.	Results Management, Monitoring & Evaluation 1) <i>Administer new M&E strategy in Country Programme and project design, implementation and overall decision making using participatory mechanisms.</i> <u>Activities will include:</u> Training for grantees and NSC and partners in results-based management, M & E Set up project M & E teams for every project to include grantee, partners and resource persons. Conduct joint project site visits to assess implementation status and other relevant aspects.	



4. OP8 PRIORITY LANDSCAPES/SEASCAPES & STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

4.1 Grant making within the priority landscape/seascapes

a) Process for selecting priority landscapes and seascapes

In operational phase from 1995 to 2010 SGP focussed on the Morne Trois Pitons National Park World Heritage Site⁸ under the COMPACT project. From 2010 SGP broadened its contributions to include communities across the island, and being demand-driven support has been provided to communities where there was a need and CSOs requested. Through the desk review and consultations in which quantitative and qualitative techniques were used, information about the SGP's programme image, quality, performance, impact and outcomes were obtained. SGP's work on the ground, project types, ability to absorb grant allocations and demand levels from CSOs was also considered along with the Results Report for 2017 to 2023.

A review of previous baseline assessments for OP6 and OP7, and a review of SGP results and achievements was done. Objectives, results and lessons from programmes and projects which have been implemented over the past ten years by Government of Dominica, SGP, UNDP, IICA, GCF, CFLI, CANARI among others were reviewed to assess the present situation, identifying the gaps and opportunities. The National Laws, policies and international agreements were reviewed for clarity on Dominica's priorities and planned strategies.

Consultations were held with a wide cross section of key stakeholders through individual interviews, questionnaires and 3 online survey each targeting specific groups. Key stakeholders targeted included relevant agencies and broad civil society. among survey participants, and respondents, included government officers, personnel from other projects funded by World Bank, Green Climate Fund, UNDP and other donor partners and project teams and managers. Academic institutions, private sector, community leaders, civil society organisations including current and past SGP grantees, partners, co-financiers, volunteers and staff. Specific civil society included in the baseline survey were Indigenous People organisations, advocacy groups of youth, women persons with disabilities, farmers groups, environmental focused groups,

Based on findings, more work is required across the island to address environmental concerns. Through SGP interventions in the past supporting communities across the island, there has been increased capacity, enhanced empowerment and successful implementation of projects. With continuing support for work in communities across the island, SGP increase contributions at the local level to achieving national priorities for the environment whilst enabling their sustainable livelihoods.

b) Selected landscapes/seascapes for OP8

The Landscape/Seascape selection was guided by the findings of the baseline assessment which included the CPS consultation and scoping exercise. Through this process the consensus on priorities and strategic actions for delivering O8 outcomes was reached. SGP Dominica will continue working in communities across the island, as the entire country is selected for overall landscape/seascape for OP8.

⁸ with an area of 6857 hectares The Morne Trois Pitons National Park (MTPNP) was inscribed on the World Heritage List under natural criteria (viii) and (x) in 1997.



The ecosystem is significantly impacted by natural disasters, weathering and absence of integrated land-use planning. Forest coverage shows slow decline of about 10% in 25 years. With high incidence of habitat degradation from coastal development, quarrying and marine pollution. There is not yet any integrated coastal planning frameworks although there are two Marine protected areas. Because of the island's location in within the hurricane belt, the topography, Because of the location within the hurricane belt, its topography, youthful and fragile soil and its high volcanic activities Dominica is very vulnerable to natural disasters. Among contributing factors poorly planned infrastructural development, unsustainable agricultural practices including high level of use of agro chemicals, hunting and capture of wildlife especially for food, and increase in invasive species (both marine and terrestrial, over exploitation of inshore fisheries resources, deforestation.

1) Typology of landscapes/seascapes.



Dominica is the largest of the grouping of Windward and Leeward islands in the Caribbean. Located in a central area of the Caribbean archipelago at 15 degrees north and 61 degrees west it lies between the two French departments of Martinique to the south and Guadeloupe to the north.

The total land area of the island is approximately 75,000 hectares in an area of 40 km long (21 miles) and 22 km wide (14 miles) totalling approximately 751 square km or 289 square miles. Over 50% or 47,580 of the land area is forested with sixty-six percent (66%) of the land area (5172 ha) undisturbed tropical forest with high rainfall. This includes two forest reserves of 16,102.7 ha. 31,640 ha of the total forest area are classified as un-disturbed and disturbed sub-montane forest⁹. Only about thirty percent (30%) of this forest is accessible for forest management interventions due to steepness of the terrain and accessibility in the other 70%. Other classes of forests in Dominica are montane cloud forest, evergreen montane shrub land, montane rain forest, lowland/sub montane seasonal evergreen forest, lowland drought deciduous shrub, and seasonally flooded forest.

Twenty percent (20%) of the land surface is protected and includes two (2) ecological parks, Morne Trois Pitons World Heritage Site, (MTPWHS), and the other, the Morne Diablotin National Park, (MDNP).

There are seven (7) distinct vegetation type: coastal swamps, dry scrub woodland on the coast, rain forest and elfin woodland with edaphic formations in the interior. The island hosts a wide diversity of flora and fauna including several endemic species of various taxonomic groups. There are over 1000 species of



flowering plants, about sixty (60) woody plant and tree species per hectare (ECU 2000)¹⁰. Efforts are ongoing towards establishing buffer zones around national parks. Dominica is an important feature of the Caribbean Biodiversity hotspot.

The coastline is approximately 148 km, and the continental shelf 900 square kilometres are 0.13% of the territorial waters, with around 2.5% of its coral reefs. There are two (2) established marine protected areas, the Cabrits National Park Marine Section to the north and the Soufriere/Scott's Head Marine Reserve (SSMR). The tropical marine ecosystem has approximately fifty ((50) beaches, over eighty hectares (80 ha) of coral reef habitats along the west and north coast and coral reef banks off Grand Savanne on the west coast. The endangered wetlands are along the Indian River, the Cabrits peninsular and on the northeast coast between Thibaud and Wesley. (OP6 CPS –MJ Edwards)¹¹. The CHARIM project has generated several thematic maps for Dominica.¹²

Natural events and extreme weather impacts forests but degradation of the forest is mainly attributed to the main cause of deforestation. Common environmental problems in the landscape included threats from deforestation and unsustainable harvesting of natural resources (logging, wildlife hunting, fishing), climate change local effects of drought and dry spells especially in the coastal regions. and land degradation resulting from overexploitation of forest resources, clearing of forest and agricultural areas for housing, road networks and other infrastructure. In addition, Dominica's vulnerability to volcanic activity is high with nine (9) active volcanoes. Volcanic peaks are interspersed with ridges, valleys, rivers and gently sloping land and narrow coastal strips.

For SGP OP8 Dominica is considered as one landscape given its small geographic size and the complex interconnectedness between its land based and coastal environments, small population and civil society base. In OP8 therefore projects can be developed for funding in any parish, district or community of the island. Considering the value of our protected areas some focus will be given to projects that contribute to conservation of the Protected Areas, which would also generate greater global environmental benefits.

c) OP8 Strategic Initiatives in the landscapes/seascapes

Strategic Initiatives for OP8 were determined considering the actions proposed by civil society, the national priorities, and opportunities (existing and anticipated) for partnerships/co-financing that would contribute to meeting the aim *"To promote and support innovative and scalable initiatives and foster multi-stakeholder partnerships at the local level to tackle global environmental issues in priority landscapes and seascapes"*. In OP8 SGP Dominica will build on works of OP7 and previous OPs, to address existing

¹⁰ Environment Coordinating Unit

¹¹ Marie Jose Edwards served as consultant for the development of SGP Dominica OP6 Country Programme Strategy

¹² The digital maps can be consulted on the CHARIM Geonode. The high-resolution PDF versions of the maps, with complete cartographic representation can be downloaded.



environmental challenges characterizing the landscape including over harvesting of natural resources products (timber, honey, fish, and wildlife) among others.

(i) Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species, (ii) Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security, (iii) Local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management. CSO-Government-Private Sector Policy and the mandatory initiatives of enhancing social inclusion, Planning Dialogue Platforms, Knowledge Management, Results Management, and Monitoring & Evaluation will be included for implementation. In the Dominica context the selected landscape/seascape is the entire country considering its terrestrial and coastal and marine areas and resources, including but not limited to protected areas. To better focus grant-making and promote strategic programming, clustering of small grant projects within protected areas, vulnerable areas, districts or parishes will achieve greater impact and lead to synergies and opportunities for scaling up. Focus will be on supporting and coordinating concrete actions at the grassroots level with small grants of up to USD50,000 but averaging 25 to 30 000 for community-led projects. Planning grants of up to USD5,000 and strategic grants of up to USD 150,000 can be awarded.

Grant making will be phased out over the four-year period to have selection of projects in strategic initiatives at various intervals. This will allow for more focused action and monitoring of the projects and will be more manageable for the limited human resource. Grant making each year will be dependent on strategic initiatives, other ongoing projects/programs, available resources and opportunities for co-financing, available civil society organisations urgency of problem to be addressed.

At the project level, projects will i) focus on nationally and globally significant ecosystems/sites; ii) Set up innovative institutional and financial support mechanism; iii) systematically develop the capacity of stakeholders to ensure environmental sustainability and iv) promoting environmentally friendly alternative sources of income generation to improve local people's livelihoods and wellbeing. A multi-focal integrated approach will be adopted to consolidate results for upscaling and replication. Some possible multi focal projects or protected area/district or community level integration with individual projects. For example, project designed for any of the strategic areas could also contribute to a combination of focal areas. All initiatives could have the CSO-Government-Private Sector Policy Dialogue and knowledge management integrated into the activities.

Special attention will be given to grant-making that will enable replicating and by upscaling of SGP initiatives of the past Ops along with projects demonstrating innovation. All projects must show potential for replication, upscaling or mainstreaming with alignment to national priorities, there is potential to access financing from other donors/agencies to leverage SGP grants. Among activities suggested high by respondents in the survey and other consultation activities, can be funded in relation to the SGP focal areas and strategic initiatives. This includes watersheds, riverine, corals, which can be forest areas. An additional important strategy for project sustainability and greater project impact is increased (innovative) opportunities for livelihood/income generation.



4.2 CSO-government-private sector dialogue platforms

In OP8 SGP will target hosting 4 dialogues to be conducted in collaboration with government ministries, multilateral & bilateral partners, private sector, media, civil society and CBOs, with the overall facilitation by the NSC. A wide cross section of participant will include government and non-state actors. The objectives will be mainly to (i) review the actions for sustainable management of natural resources and its impact on in local communities; (ii) to improve collaboration and coordination of players in environmental and natural resources management sector including pooling of resources and (iii) to achieve greater results with broader participation of all sectors.

- Influencing government policies for more effective implementation and monitoring of natural resources and more support from public and private sector for replication and upscaling
- Empowering local community organisations with increased capacity and raised consciousness on actions that address community needs within the context of conservation of the global environment.
- Get commitments and promote collaboration between local communities, Local Government and the private sector to compliment SGP funding
- The engagement of media in these dialogues will provide avenues to promote work of SGP with civil society and other partners and develop media programming to educate on environmental matters.
- By engaging with government personnel/officers in particular the focal points and lead project personnel SGP will negotiate and facilitate where possible participation of CSOs on national level planning such as in preparation for COP, review/preparation of NBSAP and NAP and national projects.

4.3 Promoting social Inclusion, including gender equality and women's empowerment

During the implementation of OP8 CPS SGP Dominica will take action to heighten participation of women, youth indigenous people and persons with disabilities in the country programme and project levels. All projects will be required to plan for and demonstrate consideration for and participation of women, youth groups and people living with disabilities.

(a) Promote women's empowerment and gender equality

All projects will conduct gender analysis in design stage and will also be required to report on achievements relating to gender mainstreaming in the projects. Women's groups will be targeted for funding to implement projects in the landscape/seascape to promote and enhance gender equality especially in building resilience and adapting to climate change impacts. This can be done with a specific call for proposals or with screening ensuring a percentage of projects are led by women, with women's groups, or have a high percentage of women as direct beneficiaries. Initiatives must demonstrate potential for high impact on women empowerment and livelihoods. SGP will support women grantees to participate in various forums including those specifically for women. There will be a gender focal point on the NSC and efforts will be made to have not less than 50% of women on the membership.

(b) To empower indigenous people

There will be an Indigenous people focal point on the NSC with at least 2 members from representing the Kalinago people including the Kalinago Chief. SGP will support representation of Kalinago community at



all SGP events and activities. Opportunities will be sought for the Chief, the Council and the Kalinago Community to increase networking with Indigenous peoples' organisations regionally and globally and in particular to get integrated with the ICCA Global network. SGP team will lobby for resources to support participation of the Chief and/or representatives in national, regional and international forums that build capacity, empower or present opportunities to access resources for the indigenous people of Dominica.

At least one (1) small grant will be awarded annually to CSOs in the Kalinago Territory with possible targeted call for proposal to increase Kalinago projects. SGP will also work directly with the Kalinago Council as a special consideration, to implement regular or strategic projects in the territory. Projects already implemented will be prioritised for upscaling or replication where applicable to build on successes already achieved and enable greater impact across the territory.

(c) Empower youth;

- SGP will build on partnerships through dialogues with youth organisations including Dominica National Youth Council (DNYC), Youth Division and schools
- National Steering Committee (NSC) will have at least one youth member and appoint a youth focal point. Youth organisations will be encouraged to have full representation in SGP programmes and projects and will be supported to participate in programmes of partners.
- At least one project per year will be funded for youth or youth led organisation or project with majority of youth as direct beneficiaries. A special call for proposals could be initiated targeting youth to increase youth SGP projects. Successfully implemented projects will be considered for replication and upscaling with SGP funds and that sought from other donors/partners.

d) Participation of persons with disabilities.

To encourage and support persons with disabilities during OP8 SGP will consider the special needs of Persons with Disabilities (PWD) and ensure inclusion

- Persons with Disability organisations will have representation on the NSC with a representative serving as focal point for PWD.
- At least one (1) project per year of OP8 will be implemented with an organisation representing PWD or be directed at PWD as the main beneficiaries. Any projects which were done in the past which have success stories can be considered for upscaling or replication whichever is more effective. Consider a targeted call for proposals to encourage submissions from PWD.
- All SGP projects will be guided to give consideration for PWD in the project design and implementation.
- SGP events/activities will be planned to ensure accessibility and full participation of PWD (Including women and presentation methods)

4.4 Knowledge Management

SGP plans to capture, share and disseminate the lessons learned and good practices identified in the country portfolio with civil society, government, private sector and other relevant stakeholders.

Documenting Sharing and Dissemination



- Content from SGP projects in line with the government's development agenda, GEF focus areas and UNDP signature solutions will be documented in various formats including annual reports, M&E Reports,
- Newsletter articles, photos and videos, leaflets, flyers, infographics, posters, billboards, various branded paraphernalia and brochures, among others will also be distributed to have wider publicity of SGP.
- Information will be disseminated on SGP and UNDP websites; government websites and those of other partners and grantees; other media and organisation social media will be utilised alongside newspapers, radio and TV.
- All grantees will be required to produce a fact sheet and case study on their project ensuring the correct use of relevant logos. GEF, SGP will seek to have representation at forums, events, consultations of other partners or grantees. At least one workshop on results-based management will be convened to develop skills in results reporting and packaging reports into stories
- The programme will generate guides and how-to manual for small grants in the 3 selected strategic initiatives, to guide grantees and others in best practices, sharing lessons learned, to enhance project implementation
- The PA/NC will document lessons learnt from Grantees' progress reports, and other M & E reports to produce documents for sharing through print and electronic media i.e. video footage; infographics; newspaper stories; newsletter articles; fliers and brochures.
- Peer-to-Peer exchanges and use of demonstration sites with grantees having at least one exchange visit project with a similar project as a knowledge building and sharing activity.

5 COMMUNICATION PLAN

Communication objectives for SGP Dominica are:

- a) To increase awareness, knowledge and recognition of SGP and its work in Dominica
- b) To increase opportunities for sharing lessons learned and best practices from SGP interventions
- c) to attract partnerships and collaboration for resources to support replication and upscaling of positive interventions to have greater impact
- d) to increase opportunities for SGP participation and contributions at national dialogues including planning and decision-making forums on issues related to global environment and sustainable development
- e) To encourage wider stakeholder participation among researchers, policy makers, academia, technical specialists, NGOs, and local communities in addressing environmental issues

OP8 will be formally launched at a special event with participation of a broad cross section of stakeholders including UNDP, public and private sector and civil society representatives' youth, women, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples' organisations. Other national level forums will be convened with key stakeholders to discuss SGP related programme matters and procedures.

SGP Dominica will capture results and lessons learned to contribute stories and case studies to SGP Global and share with donors and partners. At the national level storytelling and visual media, website and social media, reports, newsletters and special publications, newsletter will be used to publicise SGP stories. Regular communication with and among grantees will be through emails, WhatsApp messages and calls,



text messages, virtual meetings and face to face on site meetings whichever is more applicable. Workshops, participatory planning and M & E exercises will be organised for grantees and other CSOs.

Special events to share information will be exhibitions and Knowledge Fairs and open days at project sites especially to commemorate related international or national days of recognition. Traditional radio, social media and mass text messaging will be utilised to reach the wider public using local language along with English. SGP will engage youth in attractive formats to arouse their interest in environmental matters.

6. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND PARTNERSHIP PLAN

Several projects and programmes recently completed, on-going or planned at national, sub-regional level by government and others have synergies to the SGP strategic initiatives with potential opportunities for greater collaboration and partnerships with key stakeholders of national, regional and international funded projects and programmes. This could bring both cash and in-kind, through technical support and financial contributions to the country programme and directly to the civil society organisations including SGP grantees and non-grantees.

Secured and planned cash and in-kind co-financing

- ✓ The Caribbean Natural Resource Institute (CANARI) will co-finance at least 2 SGP projects in the first year with US\$28,000 cash and US\$12,000 in kind cash with further contributions under sub-regional projects.
- ✓ Technical support from the Ministry of Agriculture Extension services for agriculture-based projects, Forestry and Wildlife Division to forestry based, landscape/seascape conservation and Fisheries Division in fisheries related projects is estimated to value approximately US \$48,000.00 at a minimum.
- ✓ On average, cofinancing from grantee contributions and fund raising is estimated at US\$10,000 per project with a projection of about 30 projects. Other technical support, and donor funding for upscaling is estimated at US\$200,000.00.

Co-financing Opportunities

- ✓ SGP team will lobby GEF Focal Point for STAR funds and with UNDP Country Office and UNDP Dominica Project Office Representatives and other agencies to have SGP as an implementing partner, or delivery mechanism for their programmes/projects for the community related components.¹³ Prepare proposals for SGP and support grantees and other civil society to prepare and submit to donors, agencies, embassies private sector and other possible funders
- ✓ Recommend/nominate SGP grantees and other CSOs to organisations/agencies for participation in their programmes, projects, training, dialogues and south-south exchanges.

¹³ The SGP has collaborated with the Ministry of Environment with the successful implementation of Component 3: *Funding of Grants for Community Resilience – USD 1 million, for the GCF Enhanced Direct Access (EDA) project titled: 'Integrated physical adaptation and community resilience through an enhanced direct access pilot in the public, private, and civil society sectors of three Eastern Caribbean small island developing states.*



- ✓ Convene at least one partnership forum in collaboration with partners, to assess progress on collaborative work, share experiences and analyse new opportunities for partnering and co-financing

Approach to recover costs to co-finance a share of the SGP country programme non-grant costs

- ✓ Joint site visits with partners especially where they are providing technical or other support
- ✓ Use of venues of UNDP, Government agencies/departments and other partners for meetings, conferences, training
- ✓ Technical support such as facilitation of training for grantees in specific areas of organisation development, project specific knowledge/skills
- ✓ Organise and host events jointly with partners – awareness, activities to commemorate UN environmental days
- ✓ Staff support with volunteers, interns from academic institutions, other training programmes interns from government National Employment Programme and attachments from other employers

4. PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

SGP Dominica is well recognised as a central hub through which agencies and donors contact or disseminate information to NGOs/CBOs. To continue accessing additional financial and technical support SGP will strengthen existing partnerships and nurture new strategic partnerships. These partnerships will be built on the principles of transparency and accountability and managing partner expectations in accordance with any agreements.

Among partners existing and to be nurtured are:

- ✓ **National government:** Policy dialogue, Government co-financing project costs through cash or provision of technical assistance.
- ✓ **Multilateral agencies/financial institutions:** Experience and information sharing; Project Cost sharing. SGP selected to serve as delivery mechanism for UNDP, GEF MSP and LSP on components that link environment conservation and livelihoods of local communities.
- ✓ **Bilateral agencies:** Experience/information sharing; Project Cost sharing. Training
- ✓ **NGOs/Foundations:** Partnerships in project implementation. Co-financing projects
- ✓ **Private Sector:** Project Cost sharing particularly for business-oriented projects. Internships and grantee attachments, mentoring, technical support and funds to support sustainable enterprises with potential for scaling up, purchasing/marketing products. With Manufacturers, Art and Craft Producers, Industry and Commerce and Tourism and other associations and national organizations.



8 RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

During implementation of OP8 several risks are anticipated to occur in various areas impacting sectors such as environment, natural resources, infrastructure, agriculture, tourism, energy housing. To address risks identified a risk management plan is detailed in Table 3 below.

Risks will be tracked at the project and programme levels throughout implementation of OP8 CPS. The CPS will be reviewed annually to coincide with the preparation of the AMR. During the review the landscape/seascape baseline will be reviewed, and appropriate action will be considered for mitigation against any new or emerging risks identified.

At the project level, grantees will identify risks, along with relevant mitigation strategy at the proposal development stage. There will be continuous review and updating of risk analysis throughout implementation, phase. Regular updates on project progress, and conditions affecting progress including risk analysis will be received through project review meetings, project reports, site visits periodic surveys and any other monitoring mechanisms put in place by the SGP team.



Table 3. Description of risks identified in OP8

<i>Describe identified risk</i>	<i>Degree of risk (low, medium, high)</i>	<i>Probability of risk (low, medium, high)</i>	<i>Risk mitigation measure foreseen</i>
<i>Social and Environmental Risks: economic downturn</i>	<i>medium</i>	<i>medium</i>	<i>Continuously seek other partnerships for funding Support activities for income generating and self sufficiency</i>
<i>Environmental risks Inclement weather</i> • <i>Natural disasters (hurricanes, storms, volcanoes, flooding)</i> <i>Can slow down implementation and cause damage of varying degrees</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>Conduct Environmental risk assessment prior to project approval Encourage and support insurance of property and equipment where possible Early warning systems Disaster risk reduction training to strengthen CBOs planning and response capacity Reschedule project activities during inclement weather, hurricane season and extend project time where necessary post disaster. Review budget line allocations to respond to needs</i>
<i>Unsustainable harvesting/ consumption patterns of natural resources</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>support capacity building for sustainable practices to address these issues</i>
<i>Lack of adherence to environmental guidelines and standards (while implementing projects)</i>	<i>Low - medium</i>	<i>Low - medium</i>	<i>grantees to include the national/local environmental standards related to their project in the proposal and follow during project implementation. Verify compliance with standards during M & E exercises and in reports.</i>
<i>Limited data (e.g., environmental data) to support project development and implementation</i>	<i>Low - medium</i>	<i>Low - medium</i>	<i>Support research/baseline assessments with planning grants. Where data is not available, use assumptions, educated guesses, reference material best practice etc. to develop appropriate estimates</i>
<i>Climate change risks</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>Conduct climate risk assessments for all projects to decide on measures based on results. Identify climate resilient projects and intervention. Support activities to enhance community adaptive capacities. (e.g. through protected agriculture, climate-resilient infrastructure and climate-related capacity building of CSOs/CBOs.)</i>
<i>Reduced surface and ground water resources due to increased droughts</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Selection of projects Prioritizing, promotion of water shed management, rain water harvesting and tree planting</i>



<i>Budgetary constraints and rising costs</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Formulate a reliable resource mobilization strategy and actively lobby for co-financing</i>
<i>Grantees difficulty in accessing co-financing</i>	<i>Low-medium</i>	<i>Low-medium</i>	<i>The NC and NSC make recommendations/ endorsement letters to partners for co-financing SGP projects</i>
<i>Issues with financial accountability at project level</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>low</i>	<i>Training in financial management and procurement Regular monitoring of expenditure and fund balance (in between schedule interim reports -Increase involvement of members and resource persons in monitoring teams</i>
<i>Misappropriation of funds by grantees</i>	<i>low</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>Timely Monitoring, and Reporting on project expenditure, with original supporting documents. Set up project monitoring teams</i>
<i>Limited Capacity of community groups</i>	<i>Medium - high</i>	<i>Medium - high</i>	<i>training and orientation of CBOs in key areas (e.g., project management and financial management, leadership, needs assessment and risk analysis)</i>
<i>Limited Staffing of SGP Secretariat to implement country programme activities</i>	<i>Medium - high</i>	<i>Medium - high</i>	<i>Increase staff complement of SGP Secretariat with full time programme Assistant necessary. Mobilise volunteer and intern support</i>



5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

9.1 Monitoring approaches at project and country levels

Under OP8 GEF/SGP will continue to use participatory M&E methodologies at Project level, Country Programme level and Global Programme level. (outlined in table). Focus will be on strengthening capacity of grantees. Project development and proposal writing sessions will be convened after a *call for project concepts is issued and concepts are selected. These applicants will then be offered planning grants depending on the level of information in the concepts and information needs and capacity to develop the full project.* On approval of projects a project inception workshop is conducted to detail project implementation procedures and reporting requirements. SGP Dominica has a “guide for preparing project report for grantees’ reference when preparing their reports. Training is also conducted in in designing and conducting surveys and analysing the results

Monitoring and evaluation exercises will be conducted jointly with relevant partners independent resource persons, especially where there is common interests and findings could inform research and follow-on initiatives. SGP team will also participate in joint site visits and evaluations on projects with collaboration or co-financing from other donors

In the absence of a PA or field officer for SGP Dominica, a capacity building project will be awarded to engage and resource person(s) to conduct M and E training, monitoring and evaluation exercises and overall mentoring based on individual project (s) needs. .

Strategy for Aggregating Project Results

Project data will be updated in the SGP database. The CP targets stipulated in the table of indicators will be monitored to determine status of meeting targets and any remedial actions necessary to achieve results. Results will be reported in the Annual Monitoring Report. Cumulative impacts of projects will be collated and summarised for reporting to give a current representation of the SGP country programme.



Table 4. M&E Plan at the Country Programme level

M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible Parties	Budget Source	Timing
Country Programme Strategy elaboration	Framework for action including identification of community projects	NC, NSC, country stakeholders, grantees	A SGP planning grant to engage consultants may be used to update OP8 CPS	At start of OP8
As part of NSC meetings, ongoing review of project results and analysis. This includes an Annual CPS Review	Assess effectiveness of projects, country portfolio; learning; adaptive management	NC, NSC, UNDP Country Office. Final deliberations shared/analysed with CPMT colleagues	Staff time, Country Operating Budget	At least one annual CPS review to ensure OP8 CPS is on track to achieve its results and make timely and evidence-based modifications to CPS as may be needed ¹⁴
Annual Monitoring Report Survey ¹⁵	Enable efficient reporting to CPMT and GEF. It serves as the primary tools to record and analytically present results to donors	NC/PA in close collaboration with NSC. CPMT provides technical guidance support and receives final country submission for further action	Staff time	Once per year in June- July
Country Portfolio Review	Methodological results capture of the portfolio at a given point to note impact level change as well as broader adoption. to support reporting to stakeholders, learning, and support to strategic development/ implementation of CPS	NC, NSC	SGP planning grant to engage consultants to undertake previous operational cycles impact review and utilize lessons for both OP8 CPS development and its implementation Global technical M&E support	Once per operational phase

¹⁵ Timely and quality country level submissions to Annual Monitoring Process are mandatory. As a Global Programme, it enables aggregated reporting by CPMT to GEF, UNDP and other stakeholders.



M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible Parties	Budget Source	Timing
Database	Ensure recording of all Project and Country Programme inputs in SGP database	NCs, PAs,	Staff time	Throughout the operational phase. Ensure quality assurance and completion of data prior to annual monitoring cycle (May-June of every year)
Audit	Ensure compliance with project implementation/management standards and norms	External/independent auditors. NC/ PA to provide requisite support.	Global Operating Budget	Annually for selected countries on risk-assessment basis

Table 4.1 M & E Plan at Project level

M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible Parties	Budget Source	Timing
Project site visits	To assess project sites and meet applicants to verify project information	NC and NSC	COB	Upon approval of project concept During project application and review
Baseline survey for projects	To confirm need for project and suitability of selected intervention	Applicants with other partners or consultant	Grant applicants (planning grant)	Upon approval of project concept
Develop M & E plan	To outline M & E action for each project to guide implementation	Grant recipient with guidance on indications provided by SGP team	Grant applicant (planning grant where approved)	On approval of project concept
Project site visits	To assess project progress and status	Grant recipient, resource persons, Partners with SGP team	Grantee	At least twice during implementation
Project status updates with simply data sheet	To keep information on project current for updating database and other requests for information	NC SGP team	Grantee	Monthly submission to SGP office
Project interim reports and final reports	To monitor project progress and status	Grantees	grantee	Interim reports and final reports as per MOA schedule
End of project evaluation exercise	To assess project results and achievements	Grantee, SGP team, partner	Grant funds and grantee	End of project prior to final report



9.2 CPS Results Framework

Table 5: Results Framework of SGP OP8 Country Programme Strategy

Alignment with SDGs

SGP OP8 Country Programme Strategy Alignment with SDGs

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainability of water and sanitation for all

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal 11: Make Cities and Human Settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Synergy with UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD):

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Resilience to Climate Change and Natural Resources Management (SDG 13) COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 2: UNMSDCF 5 Caribbean people, communities and institutions have enhanced their adaptive capacity for inclusive, gender-responsive disaster risk management and climate change adaptation and mitigation RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 3 – Building resilience

Output 2.2: National agencies and community groups have access to enhanced integrated, gender-responsive disaster preparedness systems

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Resilience to Climate Change and Natural Resources Management (SDG 13) COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 3: UNMSDCF 6 Caribbean countries manage natural resources and ecosystems strengthening their resilience and enhancing the resilience and prosperity of the people and communities that depend on them RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 3 – Building resilience

Output 3.1: Populations, including the most vulnerable, have enhanced access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy

Output 3.2: National agencies and community organizations have strengthened capacities for natural resource planning, data collection, analysis and management

Output 3.3: Governments and communities have increased capacities to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change



OP8 SGP Programme Goal: Engage local CSOs/CBOs in landscape-seascape approaches across the world, providing them access to knowledge and information, capacitating them through learning-by-doing, skills development, and delivering technical and grant assistance for interventions that enhance wellbeing and socioeconomic conditions and generate global environmental benefits.

1 OP8 SGP CPS Strategic Initiatives	2 CPS Indicators and Targets	3 Means of Verification
<u>Strategic Initiative 1:</u> Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species	40 hectares of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (GEF core indicator 4.3) 22 hectares of marine protected areas created or under improved management (GEF core indicator 2) 20 hectares of marine habitat under improved practices (GEF core indicator 5) 80 hectares of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (GEF core indicator 4.1) 42 hectares of Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness (GEF core indicator 2.2) 4 community-based protected area/ conserved area designations and/or networks strengthened at least 1 project per year 3 –4 projects in OP8	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final Progress reports) Baseline assessment comparison variables (use of conceptual models and partner data as appropriate) Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database Country Programme Review updated CPS with NSC inputs
<u>Strategic Initiative 2:</u>	40 hectares of land and ecosystems under restoration (GEF core indicator 3.1) 8 partnerships to advance sustainable agriculture and fisheries and/or food security 40 hectares of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems (GEF core indicator 4.3)	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final Progress reports)



Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security	40 hectares of degraded agricultural lands restored (hectares) (GEF core indicator 3.1) 100 small-holder farmers involved in successful demonstration of typologies for sustainable agriculture 10 farmer groups and networks utilising sustainable agriculture practices Minimum 1 project per year – 4 projects in OP8	Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database Country Programme Review updated CPS with NSC inputs Socio-ecological resilience indicators for production landscapes (SEPLs)
<u>Strategic Initiative 3:</u> Low-carbon energy access co-benefits	No. of tons of greenhouse gas emissions mitigated/avoided (GEF core indicator 6) No. of kW increase in installed renewable energy capacity from community-scale systems 4 locally adapted solutions promoting low-carbon technologies (such as new/modified biogas technology, locally developed energy-efficient stoves, innovative uses of solar/wind energy, etc.) 40 hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated. 100 households adopting clean energy sources for cooking and lighting.	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final Progress reports) Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database Country Programme Strategy Review with NSC inputs
<u>Strategic Initiative 6:</u> CSO-Government-Private Sector Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms	4 CSO-government-private sector dialogues formed or strengthened 2 high-level policy changes associated with increased community participation in multi-stakeholder dialogue platforms 100 representatives from social inclusion group (Indigenous Peoples, women, youth, persons with disability, farmers, other marginalized groups) meaningfully engaged in multi-stakeholder dialogue platforms	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), global database Country Programme Review CPS update with NSC inputs
<u>Strategic Initiative 7:</u>	10000 people benefitting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (GEF core indicator 11) 30 projects with focused interventions promoting gender equality and women's empowerment	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams



Enhancing social inclusion	30 projects that demonstrate models of engaging (a) Indigenous Peoples, (b) youth, and (c) persons with disabilities. 12 grants with targeted support for 1) women or women groups (4) ; (2) youth or youth-led groups (4); 3) Indigenous Peoples' groups (4) Percentage of total grant portfolio accessed by 1) (20%) women or women groups; 2) (20%) youth or youth-led groups; 3) (20%) indigenous peoples' groups 4 gender focussed training/workshops conducted 100 people participating/benefitting from training	Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database Gender disaggregated attendance on training/workshops Country Programme Review
Strategic Initiative 8: Monitoring and Evaluation and Knowledge Management	30 projects with meetings involving local CSOs/CBOs or communities to monitor project results, assess impacts, and identify lessons learned 60 knowledge exchange/sharing events with participation of local communities 6 online knowledge repositories developed because of SGP project 4 of country/cross-country impact reviews conducted with evidence of SGP impact and lessons learned. 12 South-South exchanges between communities, NGOs/CSOs, or other partners within or across countries to transfer knowledge, replicate technology, tools or approaches on global environmental issues	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database Country Programme Review



References

Climate Resilience Executing Agency of Dominica (CREED) and the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Planning, Resilience, Sustainable Development, Telecommunications and Broadcasting, Commonwealth of Dominica; *Dominica Climate Resilience and Recovery Plan 2020-2030. National Resilience Development Strategy 2020-2030*

Global environment Facility Small Grants programme. *The GEF Small Grants Programme Results Report (FY 2017 – 2023)*

Global environment Facility Small Grants programme Dominica. *Country Programme Strategy Operational Phase 7 (OP7)*

Global environment Facility Small Grants programme Dominica. *Country Programme Strategy Operational Phase 6 (OP6)*

Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme. *GEF-8 Project Identification Form (PIF)*
Retrieved from: <https://www.thegef.org/documents/gef-8-project-identification-form-pif>

Government of Dominica - Commonwealth of Dominica National Forest Policy; March 2022 Retrieved from: https://dominica.gov.dm/images/docs/govt_pubs/national_forest_policy_march_2022.pdf

Government of Dominica, Physical Planning Division - *Dominica National Physical Development Plan of 2016*.

Government of Dominica Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources, Physical Planning and Fisheries: *Dominica National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2020, December 2013*.

Government of Dominica Ministry of Tourism and Discover Dominica Authority. *Tourism Master Plan 2012-2022*

Green Climate Fund (GCF) *Dominica Country Programme for the GCF March 2022- 2027* Retrieved from : <https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/dominica-country-programme>

United Nations- *UN Multi Country Sustainable Development Framework for English and Spanish Speaking Caribbean 2022-2026*. Retrieved from: <https://unsdg.un.org/resources/multicountry-sustainable-development-framework-english-and-dutch-speaking-caribbean-2022>

United Nations Development Programme. *UNDP Multi--Country Programme Document for Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean 2022-2026* Retrieved from: <https://www.undp.org/barbados/publications/multi-country-programme-document-barbados-and-eastern-caribbean-2022-2026>

World Bank. 2020. "Dominica Forest Note." Washington, DC: Retrieved from: https://piu.agriculture.gov.dm/images/docs/Forest_Note.pdf



1. NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE ENDORSEMENT

NSC members involved in OP8 CPS development, review and endorsement	Signatures
John Fontaine	
Bradley Guye	
Michael Lanns	
Maria Pascal	
Shari-Anne Gregoire	

DocuSigned by:

 F240043DC4924BB...

Stephanie Ziebell

Resident
 Representative
 a.i.,
 UNDP Barbados
 & the Eastern
 Caribbean

Signed by:

 9AA59659800A402...

Edgar Hunter

GEF Operational
 Focal Point



ANNEX 1: Some National Plans and Policies relevant to SGP CPS

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan is a key strategic document for the management of the country's biodiversity with a vision and goals grounded on the main objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

The National Land Use Policy (2015) and the National Agriculture Policy (2021) include natural resource management, recognising forests and natural resources as the most valuable resources and key assets for the country's development. The influence of "the distinct cultural and natural heritage of Dominica" (Policy 1.8.) and the importance of "Enhanced Forest, Natural Environment, and Agricultural Vitality" (Policy 2.0) are stated in the National Land Use Policy.

National Forest Policy is aligned to all existing cross-sectoral strategies, policies, and plans and is envisioned to be a living document that operates on an iterative process that continuously reflects positive changes in the environment. The National Forest Policy presents a vision "Dominica's forests are effectively managed so that forest remains healthy, the cover is increased and the ecological, economical, and socio-cultural benefits provided by these forests accrue to the people of Dominica in a sustainable manner. The mission statement of the National Forest Policy "To guide the conservation, protection, management, and sustainable use of forests through close collaboration, partnership, and participative approach while promoting traditional knowledge access and benefit sharing for sustainable livelihoods"

The National Resilient Development Strategy (NRDS) defines the vision to build the first climate resilient country in the world considering the destructive impacts of extreme weather events Dominica has experienced. The NRDS has seven (7) multiple objectives for resilience in Dominica.

1. The promotion of food security and self-sufficiency through Climate Resilience Agriculture and Fisheries Development; 2. Enhancing the resilience of Ecosystems and sustainable use of natural resources (Forestry, Marine, Water resources); 3. Enhancing Infrastructure Resilience; 4. Promotion of Sustainable Human Settlements/Communities; 5. Provision of adequate and sustainable social protection systems with the ability to respond rapidly to the impact of shocks at the individual and household levels; ; 6. Implementing a Comprehensive Risk Management Framework (including National Vulnerability Risk Resilience Fund) and pursuing the Low Carbon Development Pathway (the greening of the economy); 7. Economic empowerment and innovations through sustainable Climate Financing

Dominica's Climate Resilient Development Pathway (DCRDP)

DCRDP focuses on four (4) essential areas required to deliver climate resilience to the nation:

(i) promotion of Food Security through Climate Resilient Agricultural/Fisheries, (ii) the development a Comprehensive Risk Management Framework; (iii) enhancing Ecosystem/Infrastructure Resilience and (iv) promotion of Sustainable/resilient Human Settlements.

Climate Resilience and Recovery Plan indicates Dominica's thrust to become carbon neutral through 100% domestic renewable energy production, and an increase of forest areas to 67% of Dominica's landmass

Dominica's Low Carbon Development Pathway (DLCDP)

DLCDP focuses on harnessing renewable energy resources (geothermal, solar, wind, hydro) for the transformation to a new low carbon, blue and green economy.

Dominica Country Programme for Green Climate Fund – 18 May 2022

Includes information on NDA Framework Document of March 2020; Policy, Strategy, Planning and Institutional Needs; Project and Programme priorities; Gender Analysis and Action Plan and a Portfolio and Pipeline of GCF projects and programs



Annex 2- List of national laws, policies, plans relevant to SGP for reference

Policies and Plans

- National Land Use Policy 2015-2025
- National Agriculture Policy 2017-2027
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2020
- National Resilience Development Strategy 2020-2030
- Dominica Climate Resilience and Recovery Plan 2020-2030
- Tourism Master Plan 2012-2022
- Medium-Term Growth and Social Protection Strategy, 2006
- National Climate Change Adaptation Policy and Action Plan, 2002
- Low-Carbon Climate Resilient Development Strategy, 2012-2020
- Draft National Invasive Species Strategy, 2020
- Draft National Physical Development Plan, 2016
- Draft Dominica Climate Change, Environment and Natural Resource Management Bill, 2019

Laws and Regulations

- Forest Act, Act 25 of 1958, Chap. 60:01
- National Parks and Protected Areas Act, Act 16 of 1975, Chap. 42:02
- Forestry and Wildlife Act, Act 12 of 1976, Chap. 60:02
- Physical Planning Act, Act 5 of 2002
- Development and Planning Corporation Act, Act 19 of 1972, Chap. 84:01
- Mines and Minerals Act, Act 5 of 1996
- Mining of Pumice Act, Act 1 of 1964
- Water and Sewerage Act, Act 17 of 1989, Chap. 43:40
- Electricity Supply Act, Act 10 of 2006
- Plant Protection and Quarantine Act, Act 10 of 1986, Chap.58:40
- State Lands Act, Act 27 of 1958, Chap. 53:01
- Public Health Act, Act 15 of 1968
- Solid Waste Management Corporation Act, Act 19 of 1996
- Litter Act, Act 4 of 1990, Chap. 40:61
- Title by Registration Act, Act 1 of 1886 Chap. 56:50
- Land Acquisition Act, Act 7 of 1946, Chap.53:02
- Land Management Authority, Act 20 of 1973, Chap. 58:01
- Bush Fire Act, Act 1 of 1915, Chap. 42:61



Annex 3 – List of maps reviewed– thematic maps, hazard maps and geological maps of Dominica

Source:

Dominode Physical Planning Division <https://physicalplanning.gov.dm> <https://dominode.dm>

CHARIM – GeoNode <https://charim-geonode.net>

General Maps

- **Dominica General Land use**
- **Settlements**
- **Location of Land use Plans**
- **Rainfall**
- **Hydrology / Water detail**
- **Attractions**
- **Soils General**
- **Soils Detail**
- **Vegetation**
- **Protected Lands**
- **Marine Resources**

Hazard Maps (vulnerability)

The following hazard maps were created through a project funded by USAid. They show the vulnerability or lack of around areas in Dominica.

- **Volcanic**
- **Landslide**
- **Wind**
- **Earthquake**
- **Flood**
- **Coastal Surge**
- **Composite**

Geological Map of Dominica*

*For further information on Geological maps, see www.caribbeanvolcanoes.com