United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
Performance review and assessment of implementation system
Seventh reporting process

Report from Grenada

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SO1-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

SO1-1.T1: National estimates of the total land area, the area covered by water bodies and total country area

Year	Total land area (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total country area (km²)	Comments
2001	335	30	365	According to our 2017 Lidar data, the Total Country Area should be 353 km². According to our 2009/2010 Land Use/Land Cover Survey, the total area of our water bodies is 0.41 km² (This does not include the area of our rivers). We don't think that the total area of our water bodies is anywhere close to 30 km².
2005	335	30	365	According to our 2017 Lidar data, the Total Country Area should be 353 km². According to our 2009/2010 Land Use/Land Cover Survey, the total area of our water bodies is 0.41 km² (This does not include the area of our rivers). We don't think that the total area of our water bodies is anywhere close to 30 km².
2010	335	30	365	According to our 2017 Lidar data, the Total Country Area should be 353 km². According to our 2009/2010 Land Use/Land Cover Survey, the total area of our water bodies is 0.41 km² (This does not include the area of our rivers). We don't think that the total area of our water bodies is anywhere close to 30 km².
2015	335	30	365	According to our 2017 Lidar data, the Total Country Area should be 353 km². According to our 2009/2010 Land Use/Land Cover Survey, the total area of our water bodies is 0.41 km² (This does not include the area of our rivers). We don't think that the total area of our water bodies is anywhere close to 30 km².
2019	335	30	365	According to our 2017 Lidar data, the Total Country Area should be 353 km². According to our 2009/2010 Land Use/Land Cover Survey, the total area of our water bodies is 0.41 km² (This does not include the area of our rivers). We don't think that the total area of our water bodies is anywhere close to 30 km².

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover
Urban Expansion	Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces
Urban Expansion	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Croplands

Are the seven UNCCD land cover classes sufficient to monitor the key degradation processes in your country?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

SO1-1.T4: UNCCD land cover legend transition matrix

Original/ Final	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
Tree-covered areas	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Grasslands	+	0	+	-	-	-	0
Croplands	+	-	0	-	-	-	0
Wetlands	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
Artificial surfaces	+	+	+	+	0	+	0
Other Lands	+	+	+	+	-	0	0
Water bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Land cover

SO1-1.T5: National estimates of land cover (km²) for the baseline and reporting period

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2000	291	21	9	8	7	0	31	
2001	291	21	9	8	7	0	31	
2002	291	21	9	8	7	0	31	
2003	291	21	9	8	7	0	31	
2004	291	21	9	8	7	0	31	
2005	291	21	9	8	7	0	31	
2006	290	21	9	8	7	0	31	
2007	290	20	9	8	7	0	31	
2008	290	20	9	8	7	0	31	
2009	290	20	9	8	8	0	31	
2010	290	20	9	8	8	0	31	
2011	290	20	9	8	8	0	31	
2012	290	20	9	8	8	0	31	
2013	290	20	9	8	8	0	31	
2014	290	20	9	8	8	0	31	
2015	290	20	9	8	8	0	31	
2016	290	20	9	8	8	0	31	
2017	290	20	9	8	8	0	31	
2018	290	20	9	8	8	0	31	
2019	290	20	9	8	8	0	31	
2020								

Land cover change

SO1-1.T6: National estimates of land cover change (km²) for the baseline period

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	290	0	0	0	1	0	0	291
Grasslands (km²)	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20
Croplands (km²)	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	9
Wetlands (km²)	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7
Total	290	20	9	8	8	0	31	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total (km²)
Other Lands (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water bodies (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	31
Total	290	20	9	8	8	0	31	

SO1-1.T7: National estimates of land cover change (km²) for the reporting period

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total land area (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	290
Grasslands (km²)	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20
Croplands (km²)	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	9
Wetlands (km²)	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8
Other Lands (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water bodies (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	31
Total	290	20	9	8	8	0	31	

Land cover degradation

SO1-1.T8: National estimates of land cover degradation (km²) in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land cover	0	0 .0
Land area with non-degraded land cover	364	99 .7
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

SO1-1.T9: National estimates of land cover degradation (km²) in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land cover	0	0 .0
Land area with stable land cover	365	100 .0
Land area with degraded land cover	0	0 .0
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

According to our 2009/2010 Land Cover/Land Use Survey: Tree Covered Areas (Forests) - 92.3 km² Grasslands - 17.2 km² Croplands - 178.1 km² Wetlands and Water Bodies - 2.5 km² Artificial Surfaces - 23.2 km² Other Lands (Bare land and other areas) - 0 km² SOURCE: LDN TSP National Report 2015 and 2009/2010 Land Cover/Land Use Survey Data In the tables above, the figure for Tree-Covered Areas (Forest Areas) is very high. The area of Tree-Covered Areas (Forest Areas) in Grenada in 2010 was approximately 9,230 Ha (approximately 92 km²). The figure for Croplands is really low. The area of Croplands in Grenada in 2010 was approximately 17,814 Ha (approximately 178 km²). The figure for Artificial Surfaces is also very low. The area of Artificial Surfaces in Grenada in 2010 was approximately 2,320 Ha (approximately 23 km²). SO1-1 T8 and SO1-1 T9 show Land Area with Degraded Land Cover as 0 km² in the baseline period and the reporting period. This is not the reality on the ground. The Total Country Area is not correct because of inaccurate coastline data also. In summary, the default

data for land cover is off. It is not reliable.

SO1-2 Trends in land productivity or functioning of the land

Land productivity dynamics

SO1-2.T1: National estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km²) within each land cover class for the baseline period

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	0	0	0	0	250	40
Grasslands	0	0	0	0	20	0
Croplands	0	0	0	0	6	3
Wetlands	0	0	0	0	8	0
Artificial surfaces	0	0	0	0	7	0
Other Lands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water bodies	1	0	0	3	26	0

SO1-2.T2: National estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km²) within each land cover class for the reporting period.

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	0	0	0	0	250	40
Grasslands	0	0	0	0	20	0
Croplands	0	0	0	0	6	3
Wetlands	0	0	0	0	8	0
Artificial surfaces	0	0	0	0	7	0
Other Lands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water bodies	0	0	0	2	28	0

SO1-2.T3: National estimates of land productivity dynamics for areas where a land conversion to a new land cover class has taken place (in km²) for the baseline period.

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces	1	0	0	0	0	1
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tree-covered areas	Wetlands	0	0	0	0	0	0

SO1-2.T4: National estimates of land productivity dynamics for areas where a land conversion to a new land cover class has taken place (in km²) for the reporting period.

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces	1	0	0	0	0	1
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tree-covered areas	Wetlands	0	0	0	0	0	0

Land Productivity degradation

SO1-2.T5: National estimates of land productivity degradation in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land productivity	0	0 .0
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	291	86 .9
Land area with no land productivity data	42	12 .5

SO1-2.T6: National estimates of land productivity degradation in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity	292	87 .2
Land area with stable land productivity	0	0 .0
Land area with degraded land productivity	0	0 .0
Land area with no land productivity data	42	12 .5

General comments

Grenada presently does not have any national data on Net Land Productivity, so it is difficult to say whether the assessments here are accurate or not.

SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

SO1-3.T1: National estimates of the soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (0-30 cm) within each land cover class (in tonnes per hectare).

Year	Soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (t/ha)						
	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
2000	131	130	141	141	183	0	17
2001	131	130	141	141	183	0	17
2002	131	130	141	141	183	0	17
2003	131	130	141	141	183	0	17
2004	131	130	141	141	183	0	17
2005	131	130	141	141	183	0	17
2006	131	130	141	141	177	0	17
2007	131	131	141	141	172	0	17
2008	131	131	141	141	170	0	17
2009	131	131	143	141	167	0	17
2010	131	131	143	141	167	0	17
2011	131	131	143	141	165	0	17
2012	131	131	143	141	164	0	17
2013	131	131	143	141	162	0	17
2014	131	132	143	141	161	0	17
2015	131	132	143	141	157	0	17
2016	131	132	143	141	157	0	17
2017	131	132	143	141	157	0	17
2018	131	132	143	141	157	0	17
2019	131	132	143	141	157	0	17
2020							

If you opted not to use default Tier 1 data, what did you use to calculate the estimates above?

- ○ Modified Tier 1 methods and data
- ○ Tier 2 (additional use of country-specific data)
- ○ Tier 3 (more complex methods involving ground measurements and modelling)

SO1-3.T2: National estimates of the change in soil organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover class in the baseline period

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	0	-	-	0	0	0

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	0	-	-	0	0	0
Tree-covered areas	Wetlands	0	-	-	0	0	0
Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces	1	98 .9	63 .5	9 891	6 353	-3 538

SO1-3.T3: National estimates of the change in soil organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover class in the reporting period

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	0	-	-	0	0	0
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	0	-	-	0	0	0
Tree-covered areas	Wetlands	0	-	-	0	0	0
Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces	0	-	-	0	0	0

Soil organic carbon stock degradation

SO1-3.T4: National estimates of soil organic carbon stock degradation in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded soil organic carbon (SOC)	0	0 .0
Land area with non-degraded SOC	330	98 .5
Land area with no SOC data	3	0 .9

SO1-3.T5: National estimates of SOC stock degradation in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved SOC	0	0 .0
Land area with stable SOC	330	98 .5
Land area with degraded SOC	0	0 .0
Land area with no SOC data	3	0 .9

General comments

SO1-3 T2 and SO1-3 T4 do not seem to correspond with each other. Grenada presently does not have any national data on Soil Organic Carbon, so it is difficult to say whether the assessments here are accurate or not.

SO1-4 Proportion of degraded land over the total land area

Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 15.3.1)

SO1-4.T1: National estimates of the total area of degraded land (in km²), and the proportion of degraded land relative to the total land area

	Total area of degraded land (km²)	Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (%)
Baseline Period	0	0 .0
Reporting Period	0	0 .0
Change in degraded extent	0	

Method

Did you use the SO1-1, SO1-2 and SO1-3 indicators (i.e. land cover, land productivity dynamics and soil organic carbon stock) to compute the proportion of degraded land?

Which indicators did you use?

☒ Land Cover
☒ Land Productivity Dynamics
☒ SOC Stock

Did you apply the one-out, all-out principle to compute the proportion of degraded land?

◉ Yes
○ No

Level of Confidence

Indicate your country's level of confidence in the assessment of the proportion of degraded land:

○ High (based on comprehensive evidence)
○ Medium (based on partial evidence)
◉ Low (based on limited evidence)

Describe why the assessment has been given the level of confidence selected above:

The default data that the assessment is based on is not reliable. SO1-4 T1 is showing that the Total Area of Degraded Land for the Baseline Period (2000-2015) and the Reporting Period (2016-2019) as 0 km². This is not an accurate reflection of the reality on the ground.

False positives/ False negatives

SO1-4.T3: Justify why any area identified as degraded or non-degraded in the SO1-1, SO1-2 or SO1-3 indicator data should or should not be included in the overall Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.3.1 calculation.

Location Name	Type	Recode Options	Area (km²)	Process driving false +/- outcome	Basis for Judgement	Edit Polygon

Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	0						
Total hotspot area	0						

What is/are the indirect driver(s) of land degradation at the national level?

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total no. of brightpots		0				
Total brightspot area		0				

What are the enabling and instrumental responses at the national level driving the occurrence of brightspots?

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

General comments

SO1 Voluntary Targets

SO1-VT.T1: Voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality targets and other targets relevant to strategic objective 1

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
Increase the fertility and productivity of 580 Ha of cropland	2030	Grenada	5 .8	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
Transform 800 Ha of abandoned cropland into perennial crops and agroforests	2030	Grenada	8	☒ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
Implement soil conservation measures on 120 Ha of land	2030	Grenada	1 .2	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 19 .83						

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
Rehabilitation of 383 Ha of degraded land at Bellevue South, Carriacou	2030	Bellevue South, Carriacou (Grenada)	3 .83	☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
Rehabilitation of 100 Ha of degraded forests	2030	Grenada	1	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
Increase forest carbon stocks by 10% by 2030	2030	Grenada		☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore tree-covered areas	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 19 .83						

SO1.IA.T1: Areas of implemented action related to the targets (projects and initiatives on the ground).

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²)	Edit Polygon
Increase the fertility and productivity of 580 Ha of cropland	Same As Targeted Actions	Grenada	2016-01-01	0 .80	0 .80	
Transform 800 Ha of abandoned cropland into perennial crops and agroforests	Same As Targeted Actions	Grenada	2016-01-01	1 .21	1 .21	

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²)	Edit Polygon
Implement soil conservation measures on 120 Ha of land	Same As Targeted Actions	Grenada	2016-01-01	0 .40	0 .40	
Rehabilitation of 383 Ha of degraded land at Bellevue South, Carriacou	Same As Targeted Actions	Bellevue South, Carriacou (Grenada)	2023-08-01	0 .00	0 .00	
Rehabilitation of 100 Ha of degraded forests	Same As Targeted Actions	Grenada	2016-01-01	0 .04	0 .04	
Increase forest carbon stocks by 10% by 2030	Same As Targeted Actions	Grenada	2024-01-01	0 .00	0 .00	
					Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target Increase the fertility and productivity of 580 Ha of cropland: 0 .80 Transform 800 Ha of abandoned cropland into perennial crops and agroforests: 1 .21 Implement soil conservation measures on 120 Ha of land: 0 .40 Rehabilitation of 383 Ha of degraded land at Bellevue South, Carriacou: 0 .00 Rehabilitation of 100 Ha of degraded forests: 0 .04 Increase forest carbon stocks by 10% by 2030 : 0 .00	

General comments

The figures for Total Area Implemented So Far in SO1.IA.T1 are rough estimates based on projects that have been implemented or currently ongoing from 2016 onwards.

SO2-1 Trends in population living below the relative poverty line and/or income inequality in affected areas

Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

- (●) Proportion of population below the international poverty line
- ( ) Income inequality (Gini Index)

Proportion of population below the international poverty line

SO2-1.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population below the international poverty line

Year	Proportion of population below international poverty line (%)
2 000	
2 001	
2 002	
2 003	
2 004	
2 005	0.5
2 006	0.5
2 007	0.5
2 008	0.5
2 009	
2 010	
2 011	
2 012	
2 013	
2 014	
2 015	
2 016	
2 017	
2 018	
2 019	
2 020	

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments
Proportion of population below the international poverty line	No change	2004 - 2008, Grenada was recovering from the devastating impacts of two hurricanes, Hurricane Ivan in 2004 and Hurricane Emily in 2005.

General comments

The Central Statistical Office of Grenada (CSO) has conducted the Survey of Living Conditions and Household Budget Survey (SLCHBS) at 10-year intervals since 1998. These surveys' objective is to assess the Grenadian population's living standards and generate necessary data for socioeconomic planning at the country and parish level. The new national poverty line is estimated at EC$6,782 per year (EC$18.58 per

day) per person at 2019 prices—a 16 percent increase from EC$5,842 per year (EC$16 per day) per person in 2007–08. The results show that in 2018, 25% of Grenadians were poor, and 3.5% lived in extreme poverty compared to 37.7% and 2.4% respectively in 2008, and 32.1% and 12.9% respectively in 1998. For international comparisons, ideally poverty data would be considered against international poverty lines. However, the poverty data in the region are outdated. The latest comparable poverty numbers date to 2005–2008, before the OECS economies were hit by the global financial crisis. In terms of international poverty (defined as the proportion of individuals with household level per-capita consumption lower than the international poverty line of US$5.50 a day in 2011 PPP and the international extreme poverty line of US$1.90 a day in 2011 PPP). Grenada's poverty rate for the period 2005-2008 was 30.4% (per capita consumption less than US$5.50 a day) with 0.5% of the population living in extreme poverty (per capita consumption less than US$1.90 a day). SOURCE: Central Statistics Office (Grenada) and the World Bank Group: Living Conditions in Grenada - Poverty and Equity Update, 2021

SO2-2 Trends in access to safe drinking water in affected areas

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

SO2-2.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Year	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
2000			79
2001			80
2002			81
2003			81
2004			82
2005			83
2006			84
2007			85
2008			86
2009			87
2010			87
2011			87
2012			87
2013			87
2014			87
2015			87
2016			87
2017			87
2018			
2019			
2020			

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	The National Water and Sewerage Authority (NAWASA) has expanded its services to areas of the country not previously served.

General comments

The default data appears to be close to accurate.

SO2-3 Trends in the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

Proportion of the population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

SO2-3.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex.

Time period	Population exposed (count)	Percentage of total population exposed (%)	Female population exposed (count)	Percentage of total female population exposed (%)	Male population exposed (count)	Percentage of total male population exposed (%)
Baseline period	1114	1 .1	567	1 .2	547	1 .1
Reporting period	1130	1 .2	576	1 .2	554	1 .1

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	The direct drivers include improper soil management, overgrazing, and urbanization.

General comments

We do not have our own national data on the proportion of the total population exposed to land degradation nor any related disaggregated data for the baseline period and the reporting period.

SO-2: To improve the living conditions of affected populations.

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

General comments

Grenada has not specifically set any SO2 Voluntary Targets.

SO3-1 Trends in the proportion of land under drought over the total land area

Drought hazard indicator

SO3-1.T1: National estimates of the land area in each drought intensity class as defined by the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) or other nationally relevant drought indices

	Drought intensity classes				
	Mild drought (km²)	Moderate drought (km²)	Severe drought (km²)	Extreme drought (km²)	Non-drought (km²)
2000	9	0	0	0	357
2001	9	0	0	0	357
2002	350	0	0	0	16
2003	366	0	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0	0	366
2005	0	0	0	0	366
2006	0	0	0	0	366
2007	42	0	0	0	324
2008	0	0	0	0	366
2009	9	38	318	1	0
2010	0	0	0	0	366
2011	0	0	0	0	366
2012	0	0	0	0	366
2013	324	0	0	0	42
2014	366	0	0	0	0
2015	0	0	0	0	366
2016	0	0	0	0	366
2017	0	0	0	0	366
2018	0	0	0	0	366
2019	366	0	0	0	0
2020					
2021					

SO3-1.T2: Summary table for land area under drought without class break down

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2000	9	2 .7
2001	9	2 .7
2002	350	104 .5
2003	366	109 .3
2004	0	0 .0
2005	0	0 .0

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	0	0 .0
2007	42	12 .5
2008	0	0 .0
2009	366	109 .3
2010	0	0 .0
2011	0	0 .0
2012	0	0 .0
2013	324	96 .7
2014	366	109 .3
2015	0	0 .0
2016	0	0 .0
2017	0	0 .0
2018	0	0 .0
2019	366	109 .3
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

General comments

The default data presented SO3-1 T1 appears to be indicative of what was experienced on the ground. Grenada experienced severe drought in 2009-2010 and mild drought in 2013 and 2014. However, the figures under each drought intensity class should be a bit lower. Grenada's total country land area is approximately 353 km².

SO3-2 Trends in the proportion of the population exposed to drought

Drought exposure indicator

Exposure is defined in terms of the number of people who are exposed to drought as calculated from the SO3-1 indicator data.

SO3-2.T1: National estimates of the percentage of the total population within each drought intensity class as well as the total population count and the proportion of the national population exposed to drought regardless of intensity.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	91460	99.2	728	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	728	0.8
2001	91409	99.2	720	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	720	0.8
2002	9329	10.2	82466	89.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	82 466	89.8
2003	0	0.0	92042	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	92 042	100.0
2004	92127	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2005	92227	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2006	92214	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2007	87658	94.8	4818	5.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 818	5.2
2008	92199	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2009	0	0.0	632	0.7	4081	4.4	87298	94.6	315	0.3	92 326	100.0
2010	92509	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2011	92444	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2012	92603	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2013	4427	4.8	87905	95.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	87 905	95.2
2014	0	0.0	92437	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	92 437	100.0
2015	92283	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2016	92089	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2017	92257	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2018	92403	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2019	0	0.0	92460	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	92 460	100.0
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

SO3-2.T2: National estimates of the percentage of the female population within each drought intensity class.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	45900	99.2	364	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	364	0.8

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2001	45889	99.2	360	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	360	0.8
2002	4788	10.4	41271	89.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	41 271	89.6
2003	0	0.0	46166	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	46 166	100.0
2004	46215	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2005	46261	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2006	46265	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2007	44025	94.8	2404	5.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 404	5.2
2008	46290	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2009	0	0.0	315	0.7	2038	4.4	43802	94.6	161	0.3	46 316	100.0
2010	46446	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2011	46389	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2012	46499	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2013	2213	4.8	44119	95.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	44 119	95.2
2014	0	0.0	46400	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	46 400	100.0
2015	46323	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2016	46216	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2017	46307	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2018	46377	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2019	0	0.0	46404	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	46 404	100.0
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

SO3-2.T3: National estimates of the percentage of the male population within each drought intensity class.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	45560	99.2	364	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	364	0.8
2001	45520	99.2	360	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	360	0.8
2002	4541	9.9	41195	90.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	41 195	90.1
2003	0	0.0	45876	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	45 876	100.0
2004	45912	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2005	45966	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2006	45949	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2007	43633	94.8	2414	5.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 414	5.2
2008	45909	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2009	0	0.0	317	0.7	2043	4.4	43496	94.5	154	0.3	46 010	100.0
2010	46063	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2011	46055	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2012	46104	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2013	2214	4.8	43786	95.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	43 786	95.2
2014	0	0.0	46037	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	46 037	100.0
2015	45960	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2016	45873	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2017	45950	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2018	46026	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2019	0	0.0	46056	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	46 056	100.0
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

General comments

The default population figures are not accurate. Grenada's total population for each year from 2000 to 2019 has been over 100,000. Please see below for the revised population estimates for Grenada for the period 2000-2019: Year Population 2000 - 101,308 2001 - 103,143 2002 - 104,068 2003 - 104,769 2004 - 104,712 2005 - 104,441 2006 - 104,708 2007 - 104,981 2008 - 105,298 2009 - 105,175 2010 - 105,038 2011 - 106,667 2012 - 107,599 2013 - 108,580 2014 - 109,374 2015 - 110,096 2016 - 110,910 2017 - 111,467 2018 - 111,959 2019 - 112,579 SOURCE: Central Statistics Office of Grenada

SO3-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability

Drought Vulnerability Index

SO3-3.T1: National estimates of the Drought Vulnerability Index

Year	Total country-level DVI value (tier 1)	Male DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)	Female DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018	0 .67		
2019			
2020			
2021			

Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

☐ Tier 1 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ
☐ Tier 2 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ
☐ Tier 3 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ

Qualitative assessment

SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

Grenada has no national data on Drought Vulnerability Index.

SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Fifty percent (50%) of the population informed about DLDD and/or DLDD synergies with climate change and biodiversity	2020	National	Partially achieved	
Establish a National Monitoring System for land degradation, drought and sustainable land management	2020	National	Not achieved	
Five (5) research partnerships and research undertakings on land degradation, drought and sustainable land management	2020	National	Not achieved	
Fifteen (15) individuals technically trained in DLDD, climate change and biodiversity conservation	2020	National	Achieved	

General comments

The targets mentioned above are part of the Aligned National Action Programme (2015-2020) for Grenada's Commitment under the UNCCD. We are going to review and update the Aligned National Action Programme (NAP) this year (2023).

SO4-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

Trends in carbon stock above and below ground is a multi-purpose indicator used to measure progress towards both strategic objectives 1 and 4. Quantitative data and a qualitative assessment of trends in this indicator are reported under strategic objective 1, progress indicator SO1-3.

SO4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

SO4-2.T1: National estimates of the Red List Index of species survival

Year	Red List Index	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comment
2000	0 .70757	0 .70093	0 .71185	
2001	0 .70608	0 .70045	0 .71039	
2002	0 .70512	0 .69925	0 .70927	
2003	0 .704	0 .69793	0 .70816	
2004	0 .7029	0 .69614	0 .70698	
2005	0 .70181	0 .69536	0 .70581	
2006	0 .70062	0 .69318	0 .7049	
2007	0 .69956	0 .69159	0 .70361	
2008	0 .69856	0 .6903	0 .70328	
2009	0 .69756	0 .68727	0 .70221	
2010	0 .69614	0 .68657	0 .70161	
2011	0 .69518	0 .68456	0 .70135	
2012	0 .69391	0 .68266	0 .70149	
2013	0 .69287	0 .6805	0 .70106	
2014	0 .69162	0 .6786	0 .70151	
2015	0 .69061	0 .67475	0 .70205	
2016	0 .68892	0 .67155	0 .70205	
2017	0 .68782	0 .66995	0 .70232	
2018	0 .68634	0 .66642	0 .7025	
2019	0 .68551	0 .66451	0 .70244	
2020	0 .6844	0 .66184	0 .703	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Drivers: Direct (Choose one or more items)	Drivers: Indirect (Choose one or more items)	Which levers are being used to reverse negative trends and enable transformative change?	Responses that led to positive RLI trends	Comments
Negative	1. Land-use change 2. Climate change 3. Pollution 4. Overexploitation 5. Invasive alien species	1. Human Population Dynamics and Trends 2. Production and Consumption Patterns 3. Local to Global Governance 4. 5.	1. Decision-making in the Context of Resilience and Uncertainty 2. Cross-Sectoral Cooperation 3. Incentives and Capacity-Building 4. 5.		

SO-4: To generate global environmental benefits through effective implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

General comments

We do not have our own National Red List Index data.

SO4-3 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

SO4-3.T1: National estimates of the average proportion of Terrestrial KBAs covered by protected areas (%)

Year	Protected Areas Coverage(%)	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comments
2000	34.45	34 .45	34 .45	
2001	34.45	34 .45	34 .45	
2002	34.45	34 .45	34 .45	
2003	34.45	34 .45	34 .45	
2004	34.45	34 .45	34 .45	
2005	34.45	34 .45	34 .45	
2006	34.45	34 .45	34 .45	
2007	34.45	34 .45	34 .45	
2008	34.45	34 .45	34 .45	
2009	34.45	34 .45	34 .45	
2010	34.45	34 .45	34 .45	
2011	34.45	34 .45	34 .45	
2012	34.45	34 .45	34 .45	
2013	34.45	34 .45	34 .45	
2014	34.45	34 .45	34 .45	
2015	34.45	34 .45	34 .45	
2016	34.45	34 .45	34 .45	
2017	34.45	34 .45	34 .45	
2018	34.45	34 .45	34 .45	
2019	34.45	34 .45	34 .45	
2020	34.45	34 .45	34 .45	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment

General comments

We have no national data on the average proportion of Terrestrial KBAs covered by protected areas.

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

Complementary information

Grenada does not specifically have any SO4 Voluntary Targets.

SO5-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the international public resources provided and received for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ∾

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ∾

The projects that Grenada has focused on to the greatest extent from 2016 to present are Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Sustainable Soil Management, Integrated Water Resource Management, Integrated Landscape Management, Biodiversity Conservation, and climate change adaptation and mitigation related projects.

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

		Total Amount USD	
Provided / Received	Year	Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2017	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2018	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2019	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Received	2016	Committed 0	Received 0
Received	2017	Committed 4 149 810 .00	Received 0 .00
Received	2018	Committed 0	Received 0
Received	2019	Committed 1 000 000 .00	Received 502 476 .00
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		5 149 810	502 476

Documentation box

	Explanation
Year	
Recipient / Provider	
Title of project, programme, activity or other	
Total Amount USD	
Sector	
Capacity Building	

	Explanation
Technology Transfer	
Gender Equality	
Channel	
Type of flow	
Financial Instrument	
Type of support	
Amount mobilised through public interventions	
Additional Information	

General comments

From 2017 to present, at least USD $56,382,301 have been committed to Grenada under various projects related to combating land degradation, promoting Sustainable Land Management and mitigating against drought. These projects include the following: 1. Climate-Resilient Water Sector in Grenada (G-CREWS) Project (2019 - present), with funding of 35,290,000 Euros from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and 2,500,000 Euros from the Government of Germany (Federal Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Affairs). 2. Climate-Resilient Agriculture for Integrated Landscape Management (CRA) Project (2019 - present), with funding of USD$3,659,775, funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). 3. Caribbean Small-Island Developing States Multi-Country Soil Management Initiative for Integrated Landscape Restoration and Climate-Resilient Food Systems (CSIDS SOILCARE) Project (2021-present), with GEF funding for Grenada's national component of the project amounting to USD$893,242. 4. Integrated Landscape Approaches and Investments in Sustainable Land Management in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS ILM) Project (2020 - present), with European Union funding of 500,000 Euros for Grenada's national component of the project. 5. The Triangular Regional Cooperation Project - Strengthening the Management of Water and Soil Resources for the sustainability of the Agri-Food Systems of the Caribbean Countries in the Context of the COVID-19 Pandemic, 2021 - present, with funding of 8,000 Euros from the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) for Grenada's national component of the project. 6. Climate-Smart Agriculture and Rural Enterprise Programme (SAEP) (2017/2018 - present), with funding of USD $6,400,000 from the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) and USD $5,000,000 from the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). A great deal of time and effort is required in gathering all the relevant data from the various ministries, departments, agencies and organizations to be able to fill out all the information that is required here. Hopefully, with the experience of this reporting cycle, we will be able to provide all the required information in the next reporting cycle.

SO5-2 Domestic public resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the domestic public expenditures, including subsidies, and revenues, including taxes, directly and indirectly related to the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in domestic public expenditures and national level financing for activities relevant to the implementation of the Convention

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ∾

Trends in domestic public revenues from activities related to the implementation of the Convention

- ( ) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- (●) Unknown ∾

Landowners in Grenada have to pay taxes on idle or abandoned agricultural land (cropland). The projects that Grenada has focused on to the greatest extent from 2016 to present are Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Sustainable Soil Management, Integrated Water Resource Management, Integrated Landscape Management, Biodiversity Conservation, and climate change adaptation and mitigation related projects.

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government expenditures			
Directly related to combat DLDD			
Indirectly related to combat DLDD			
Subsidies			
Subsidies related to combat DLDD			
Total expenditures / total per year			

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government revenues			
Environmental taxes for the conservation of land resources and taxes related to combat DLDD			
Total revenues / total per year			

Documentation box

	Explanation
Government expenditures	
Subsidies	
Government revenues	
Domestic resources directly or indirectly related to combat DLDD	

Has your country set a target for increasing and mobilizing domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention?

- ( ) Yes
- ( ) No

General comments

A great deal of time and effort is required in gathering all the relevant data from the various ministries, departments, agencies and organizations to be able to fill out all the information that is required here. Hopefully, with the experience of this reporting cycle, we will be able to provide all the required information in the next reporting cycle.

SO5-3 International and domestic private resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the international and domestic private resources mobilized by the private sector of your country for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international private resources

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ○ Unknown ∾

Trends in domestic private resources

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ○ Unknown ∾

Tier 2: Table 3 International and domestic private resources

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
	Total	0				

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

Has your country taken measures to encourage the private sector as well as non-governmental organizations, foundations and academia to provide international and domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention?

Yes.

General comments

A great deal of time and effort is required in gathering all the relevant data from the various ministries, departments, agencies and organizations to be able to fill out all the information that is required here. Hopefully, with the experience of this reporting cycle, we will be able to provide all the required information in the next reporting cycle.

SO5-4 Technology transfer

Tier 1: Please provide information relevant to the resources provided, received for the transfer of technology for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ○ Unknown ∾

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ○ Unknown ∾

Tier 2: Table 4 Resources provided and received for technology transfer measures or activities

Provided Received	Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Amount	Recipient Provider	Description and objectives	Sector	Type of technology	Activities undertaken by	Status of measure or activity	Timeframe of measure or activity	Use, impact and estimated results	Additional Information
Total provided:			0			Total received:		0				

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 4

Include information on underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used to identify and report on technology transfer support provided and/or received and/or required. Please include links to relevant documentation.

Please provide information on the types of new or current technologies required by your country to address desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD), and the challenges encountered in acquiring or developing such technologies.

At the moment, Grenada does not have a functioning soil laboratory with all the necessary equipment and reagents for soil testing and analysis. Greater uptake of rainwater harvesting systems and water-efficient irrigation systems is needed. Greater uptake in the use of Protected Cultivation Systems and training in the use of drones for aerial photography, surveillance and mapping are needed. Greater uptake in the use of soft engineering solutions such as the use of Vetiver Grass to prevent or reduce soil erosion is needed. Capacity building is needed in the use of GIS software and also capacity building is needed in conducting in-depth analysis of the data received from the network of hydrometeorological stations that have been installed across the country. The main challenges encountered include human resource capacity constraints and financial constraints.

General comments

A great deal of time and effort is required in gathering all the relevant data from the various ministries, departments, agencies and organizations to be able to fill out all the information that is required here. Hopefully, with the experience of this reporting cycle, we will be able to provide all the required information in the next reporting cycle.

SO5-5 Future support for activities related to the implementation of the Convention

SO5-5.1: Planned provision and mobilization of domestic public and private resources

Please provide information relevant to the planned provision and mobilization of domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention, including information relevant to indicator SO5-2, as well as information on projected levels of public financial resources, target sectors and planned domestic policies.

The Government of Grenada will continue collaborating with NGOs such as the Grenada Sustainable Development Trust Fund (GSDTF) to implement activities directly and indirectly related to the implementation of the Convention.

SO5-5.2: Planned provision and mobilization of international public and private resources

Please provide information relevant to the planned provision and mobilization of international resources for the implementation of the Convention, including information on projected levels of public financial resources and support to capacity building and transfer of technology, target regions or countries, and planned programmes, policies and priorities.

Grenada will continue to engage and seek financial and technical support from regional and international organizations such as the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI), Partnership Initiative for Sustainable Land Management (PISLM), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Caribbean Natural Resources Management Institute (CANARI), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Global Environment Facility (GEF), and the Green Climate Fund (GCF), etc. Grenada together with other countries in the Caribbean have already begun the process of mobilizing resources from GEF for the CSIDS SOILCARE Project Phase 2.

SO5-5.3: Resources needed

Please provide information relevant to the financial resources needed for the implementation of the Convention, including on the projects and regions which needs most support and on which your country has focused to the greatest extent.

Grenada will be able to provide more concrete information on this after the review and updating of our Aligned National Action Programme.

General comments

A great deal of time and effort is required in gathering all the relevant data from the various ministries, departments, agencies and organizations to be able to fill out all the information that is required here. Hopefully, with the experience of this reporting cycle, we will be able to provide all the required information in the next reporting cycle.

Financial and Non-Financial Sources

Increasing the mobilization of resources:

Would you like to share an experience on how your country has increased the mobilization of resources within the reporting period?

- Yes
- No

Using Land Degradation Neutrality as a framework to increase investment:

From your perspective, would you consider that you have taken advantage of the LDN concept to enhance the coherence, effectiveness and multiple benefits of investments?

- Yes
- No

Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

From your perspective, do you consider that your country has improved the use of existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions?

- Yes
- No

Policy and Planning

Action Programmes:

Has your country developed or helped develop, implement, revise or regularly monitor your national action programme?

- Yes
- No

Policies and enabling environment:

During the reporting period, has your country established or helped establish policies and enabling environments to promote and/or implement solutions to combat desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought?

- Yes
- No

Synergies:

From your perspective, has your country leveraged synergies and integrated DLDD into national plans related to other MEAs, particularly the other Rio Conventions and other international commitments?

- Yes
- No

Mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought:

From your perspective, did your country take specific actions to mainstream, DLDD in economic, environmental and social policies, with a view to increasing the impact and effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention?

- Yes
- No

Drought-related policies:

Has your country established or is your country establishing national policies, measures and governance for drought preparedness and management?

- Yes
- No

Has your country supported other countries in establishing policies, measures and governance for drought preparedness and management, in accordance with the mandate of the Convention?

- Yes
- No

Action on the Ground

Sustainable land management practices:

Has your country implemented or is your country implementing sustainable land management (SLM) practices to address DLDD?

- Yes
- No

Has your country supported other countries in the implementation of SLM practices?

- Yes
- No

Restoration and Rehabilitation:

Has your country implemented or is your country implementing restoration and rehabilitation practices in order to assist with the recovery of ecosystem functions and services?

- Yes
- No

Drought risk management and early warning systems:

Is your country developing a drought risk management plan, monitoring or early warning systems and safety net programmes to address DLDD?

- Yes
- No

Has your country supported other countries in developing drought risk management, monitoring and early warning systems and safety net programmes to address DLDD?

- Yes
- No

Alternative livelihoods:

Does your country promote alternative livelihoods practice in the context of DLDD?

- Yes
- No

Do you consider your country to be taking special measures to engage women and youth in promoting alternative livelihoods?

- Yes
- No

Establishing knowledge sharing systems:

Has your country established systems for sharing information and knowledge and facilitating networking on best practices and approaches to drought management?

- Yes
- No

Do you consider that your country has implemented specific actions that promote women's access to knowledge and technology?

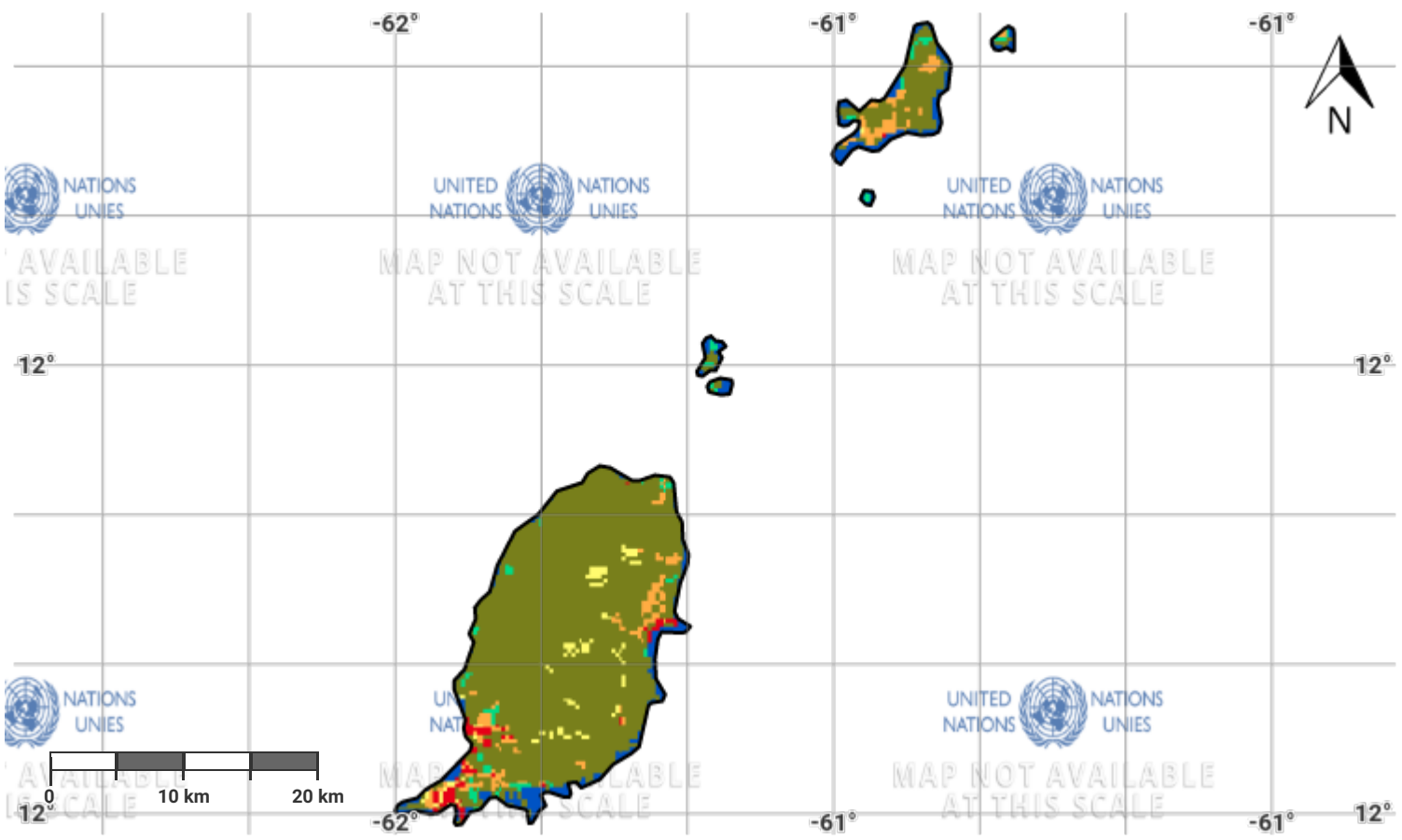
- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Other files for Reporting

Grenada - SO5-1 recipient	Download	9.5 KB

Grenada – SO1-1.M1

Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Tree-covered
- Grassland
- Cropland
- Wetland
- Artificial
- Other land
- Water body
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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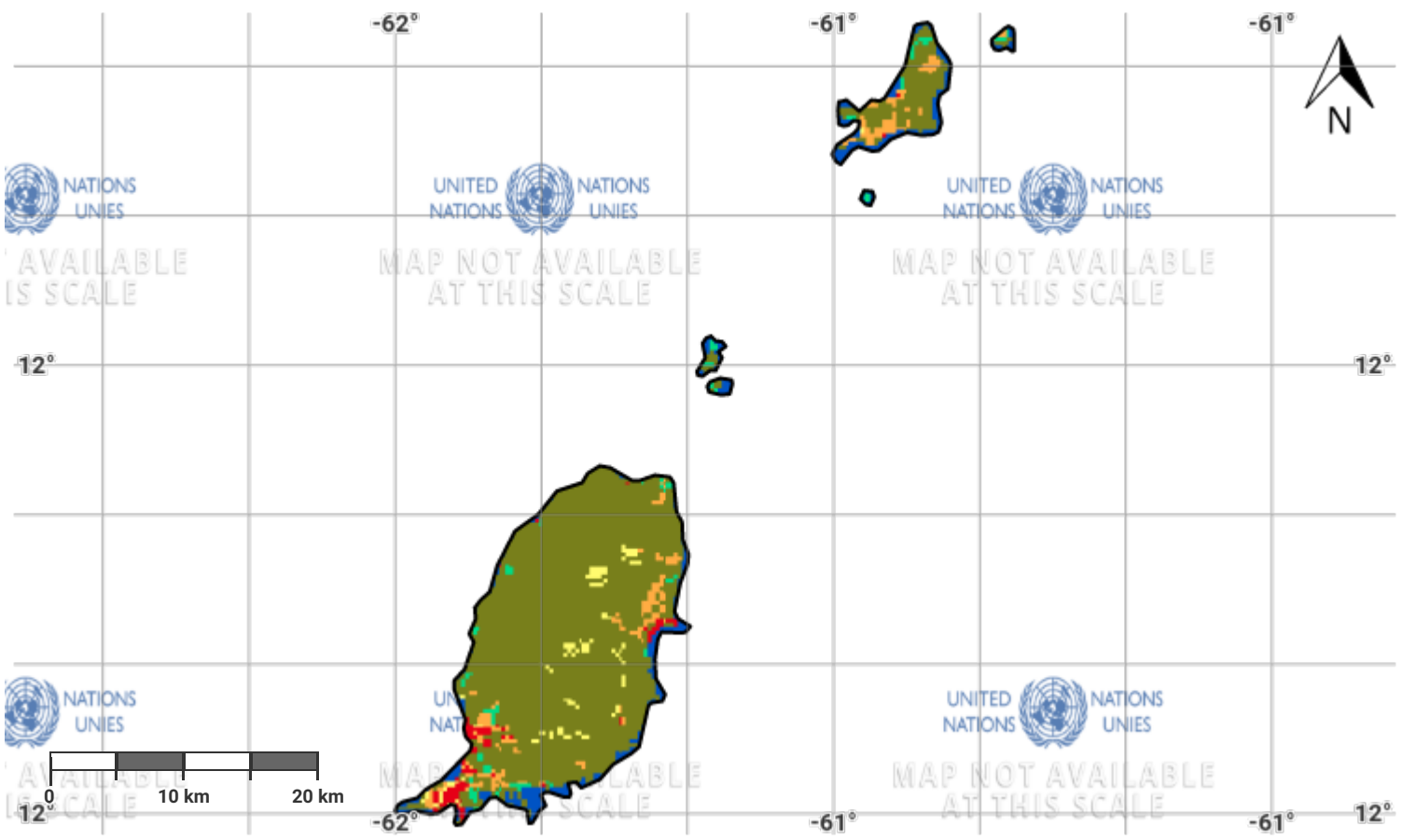
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- European Space Agency Climate Change Initiative Land Cover (ESA CCI-LC) product, 1992-2019. URL: https://www.esa-landcover-cci.org/

Grenada – SO1-1.M2

Land cover in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- Tree-covered
- Grassland
- Cropland
- Wetland
- Artificial
- Other land
- Water body
- International Boundary

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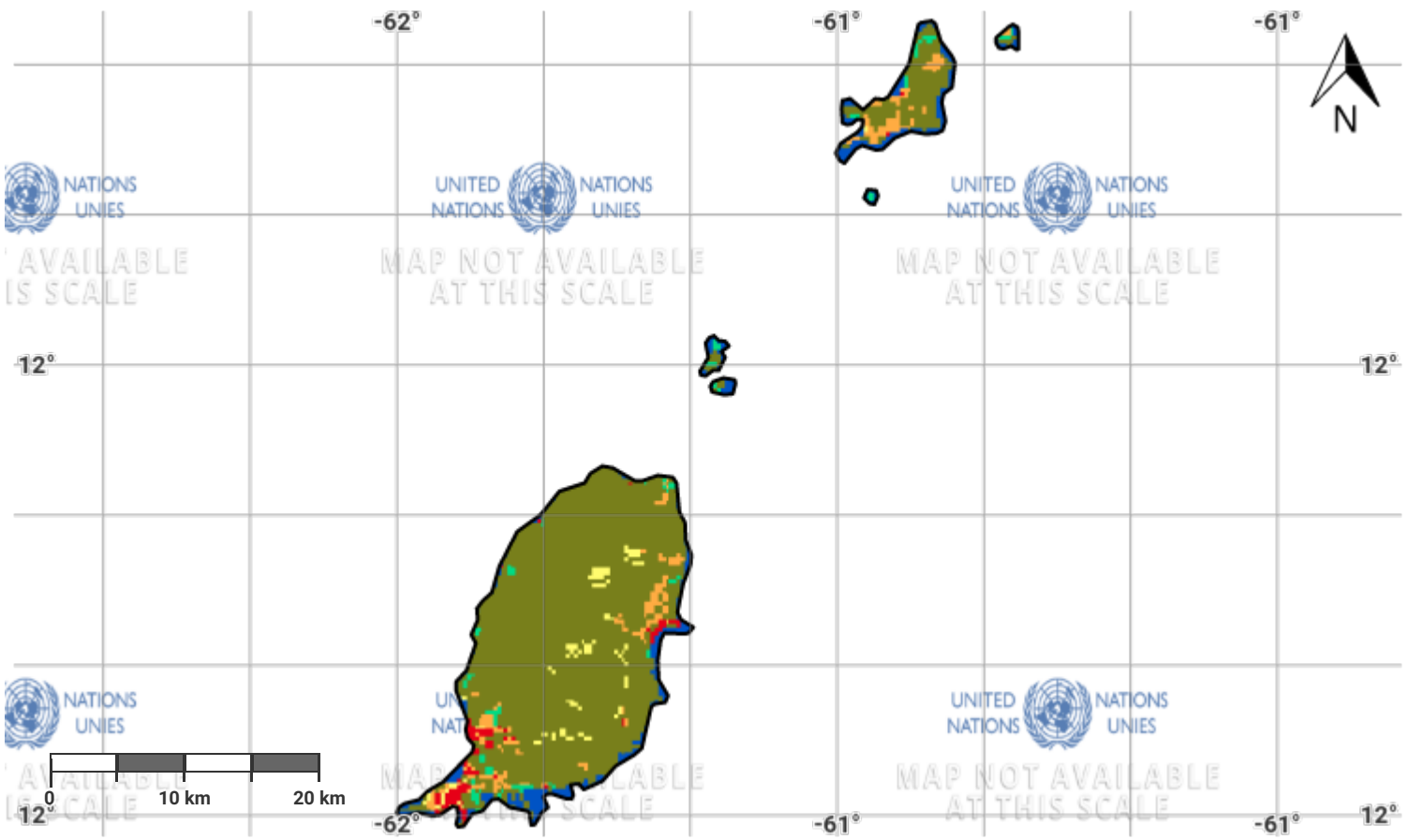
Grenada – SO1-1.M3

Land cover in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- Tree-covered
- Grassland
- Cropland
- Wetland
- Artificial
- Other land
- Water body
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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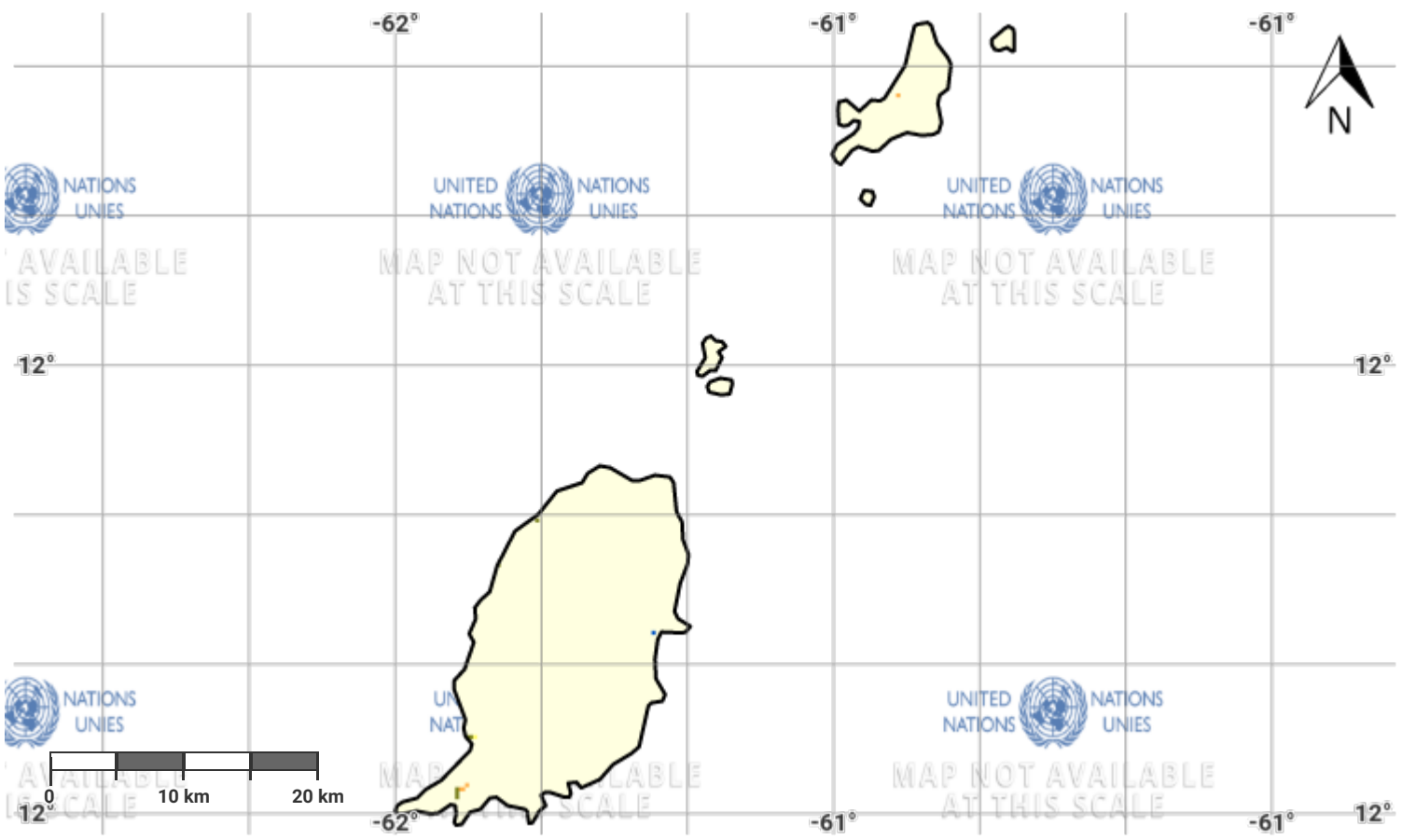
Grenada – SO1-1.M4

Land cover change in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- No change
- Tree-covered loss
- Grassland loss
- Cropland loss
- Wetland loss
- Artificial loss
- Other land loss
- Water body loss
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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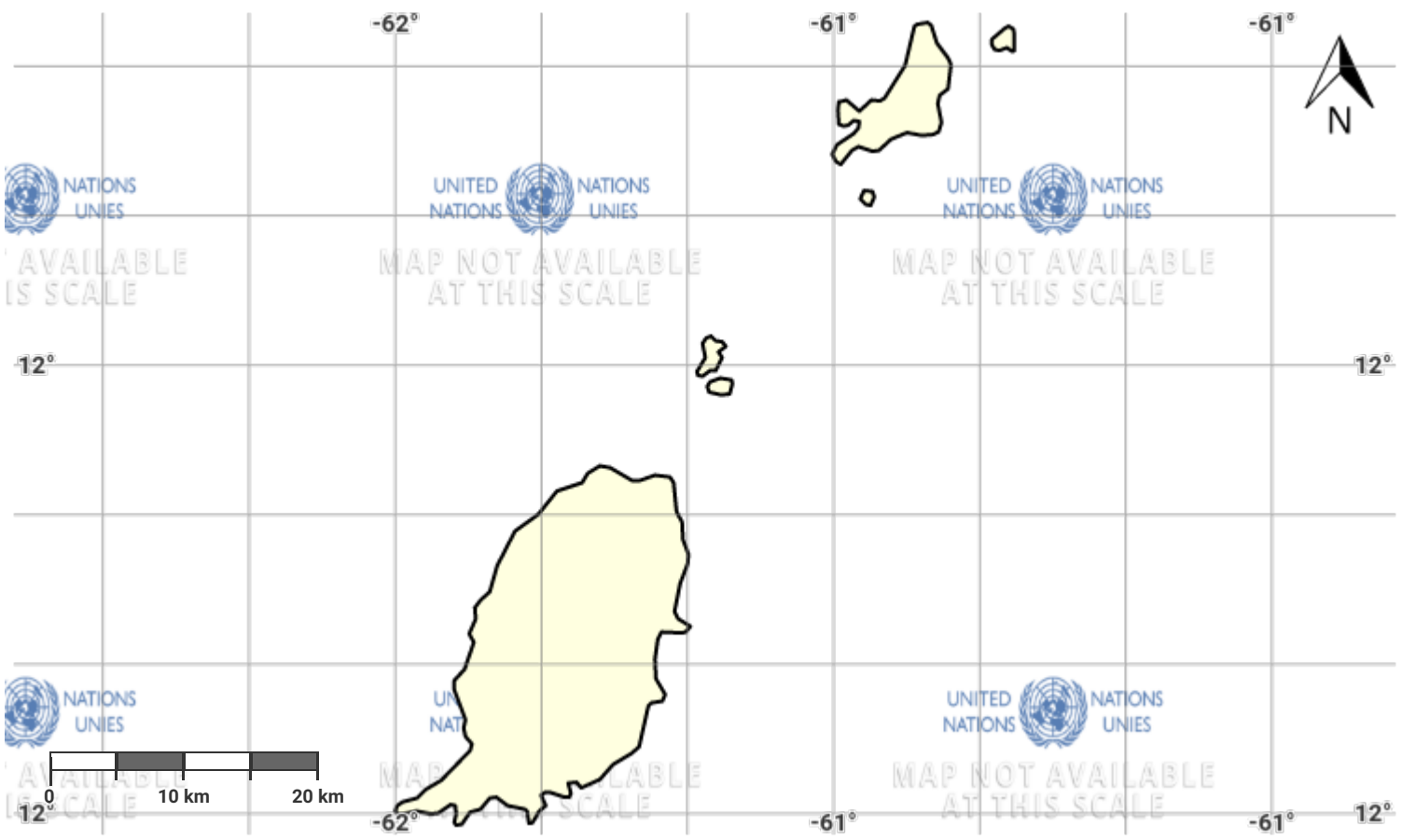
Grenada – SO1-1.M5

Land cover change in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- No change
- Tree-covered loss
- Grassland loss
- Cropland loss
- Wetland loss
- Artificial loss
- Other land loss
- Water body loss
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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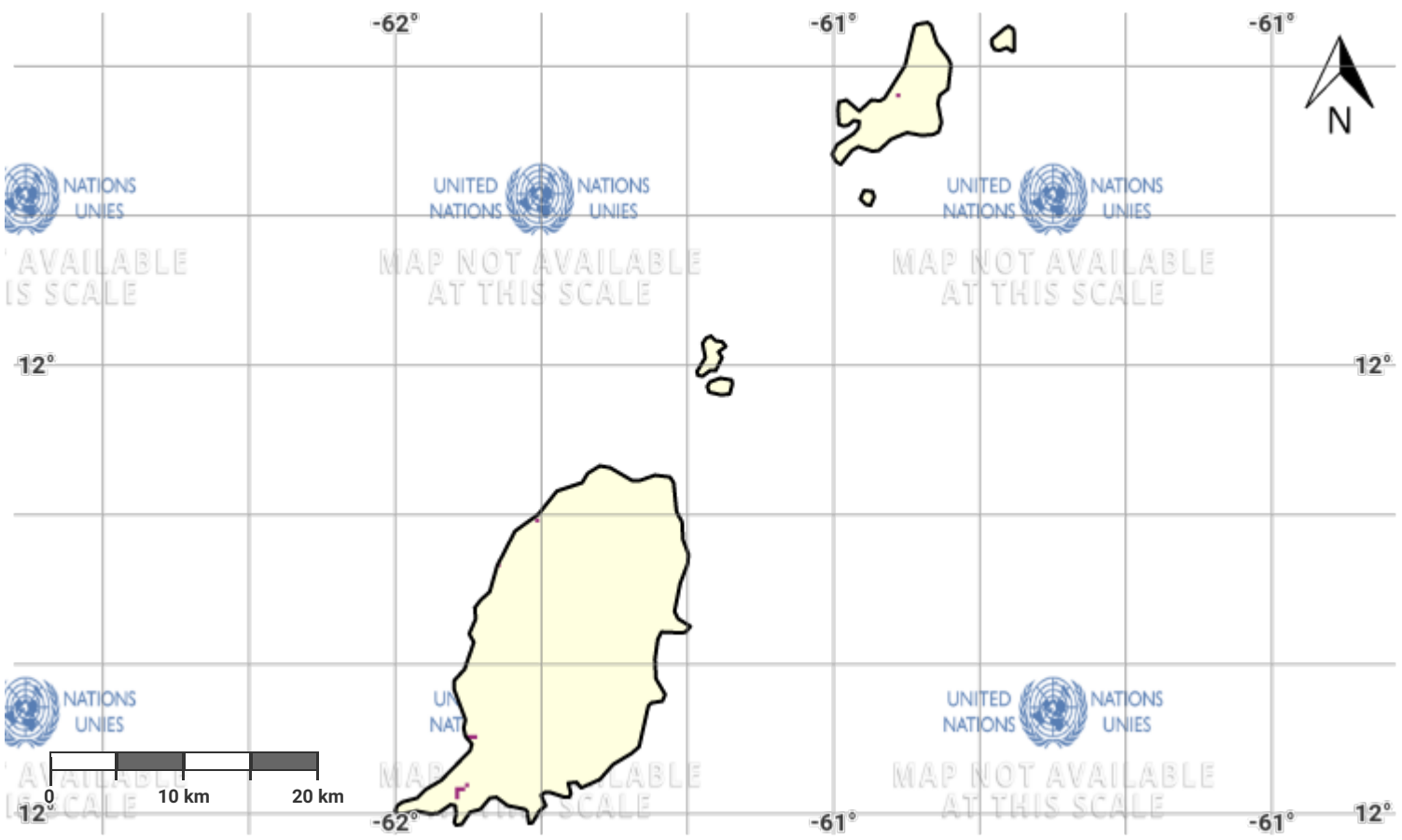
Grenada – SO1-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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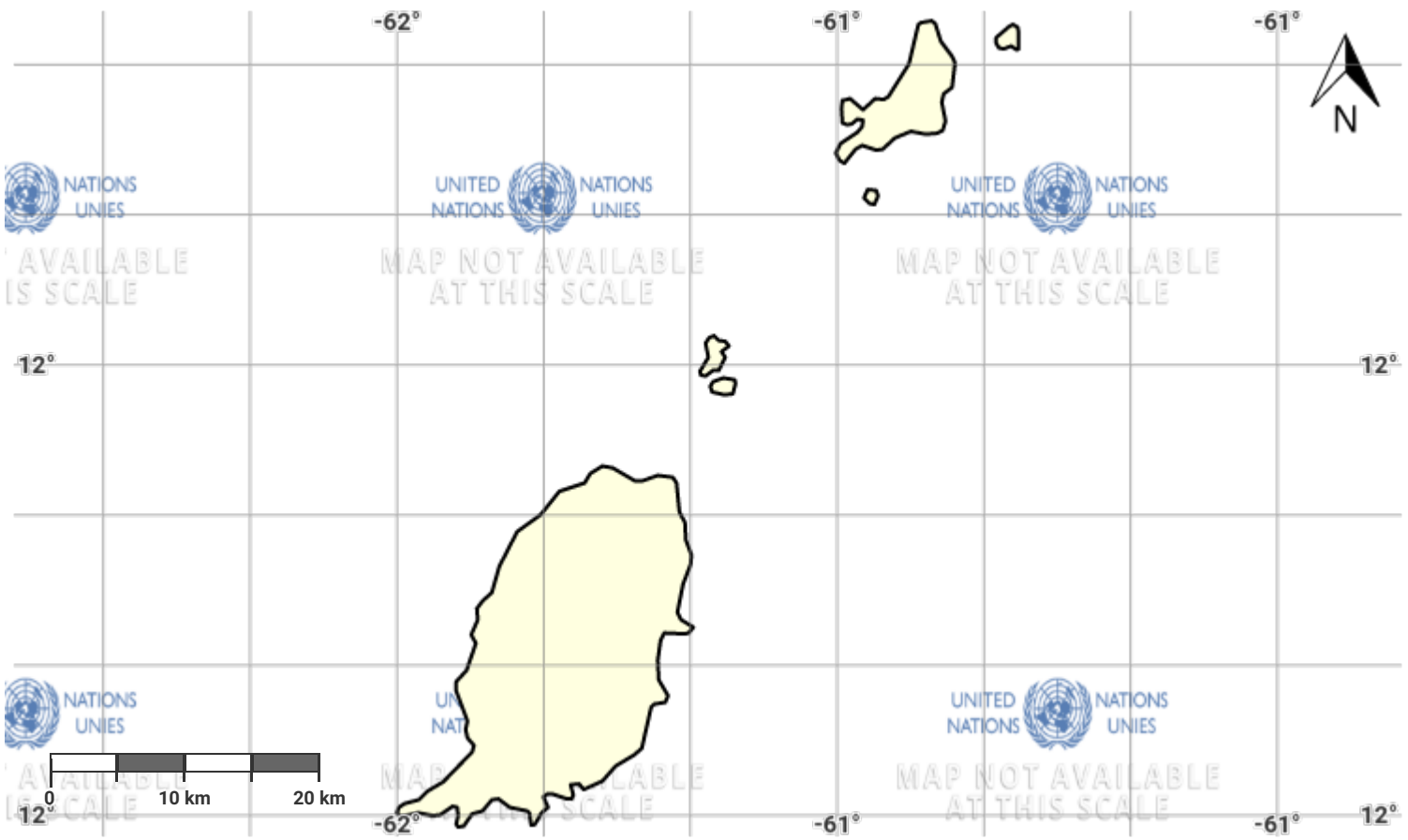
Grenada – SO1-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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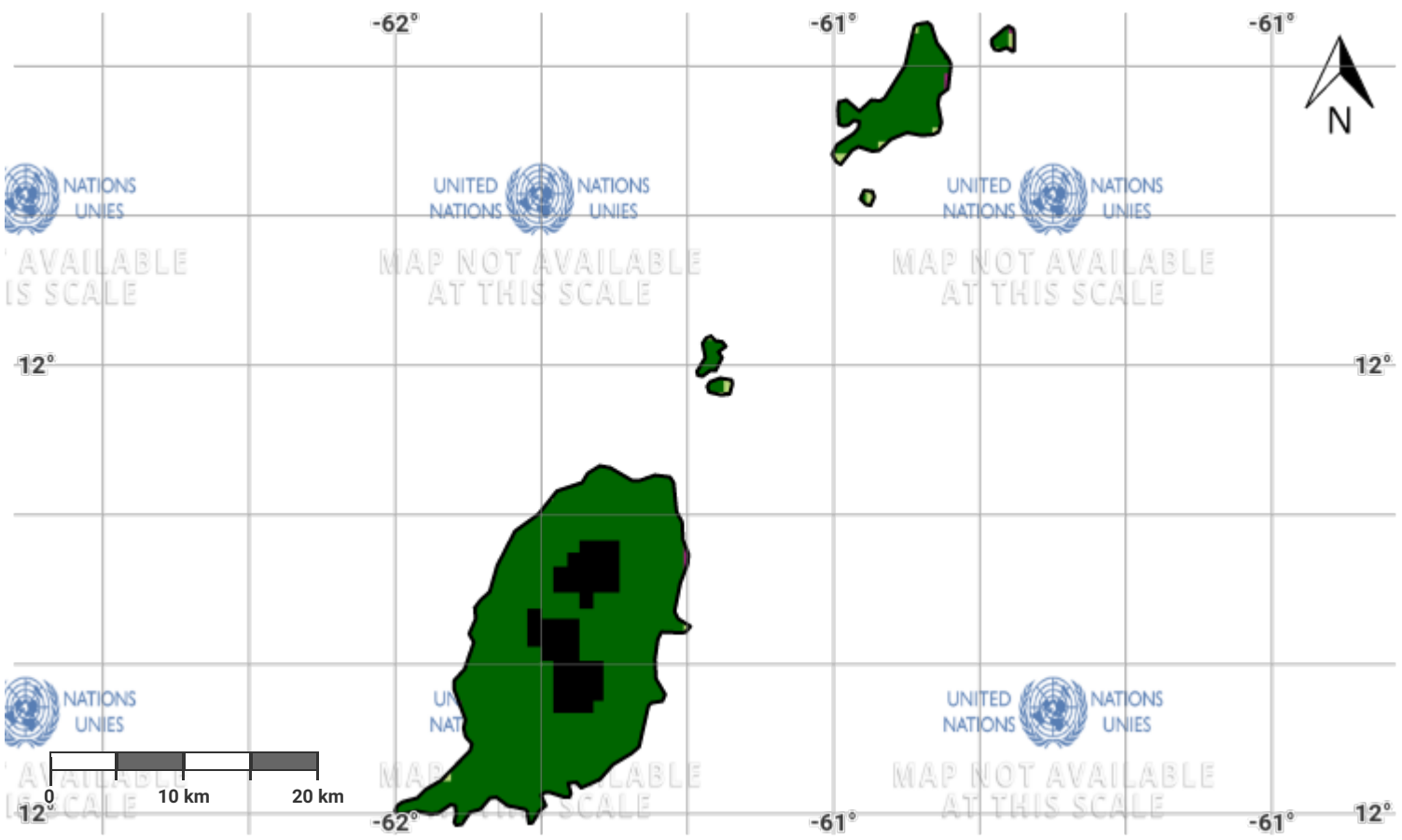
Grenada – SO1-2.M1

Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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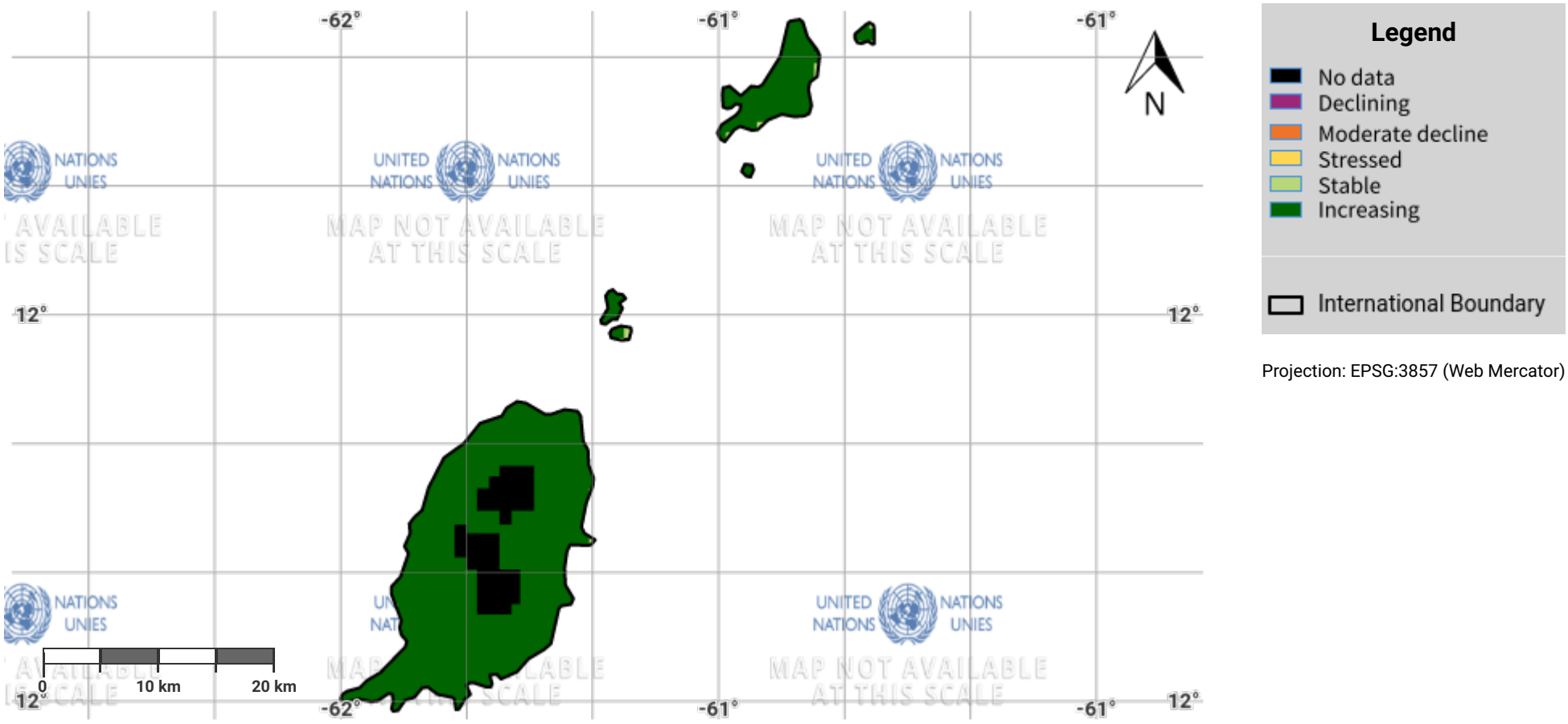
Grenada – SO1-2.M2

Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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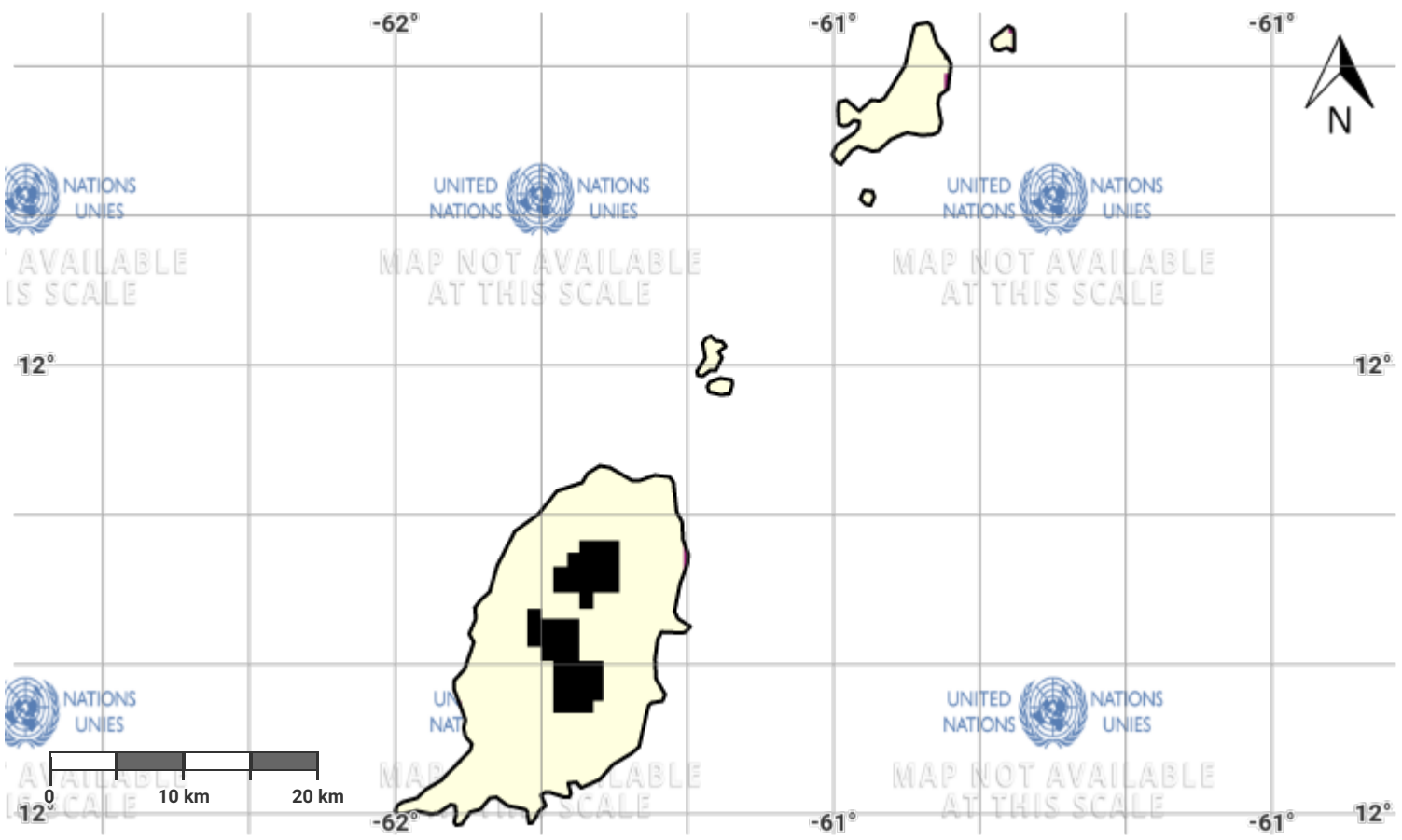
Grenada – SO1-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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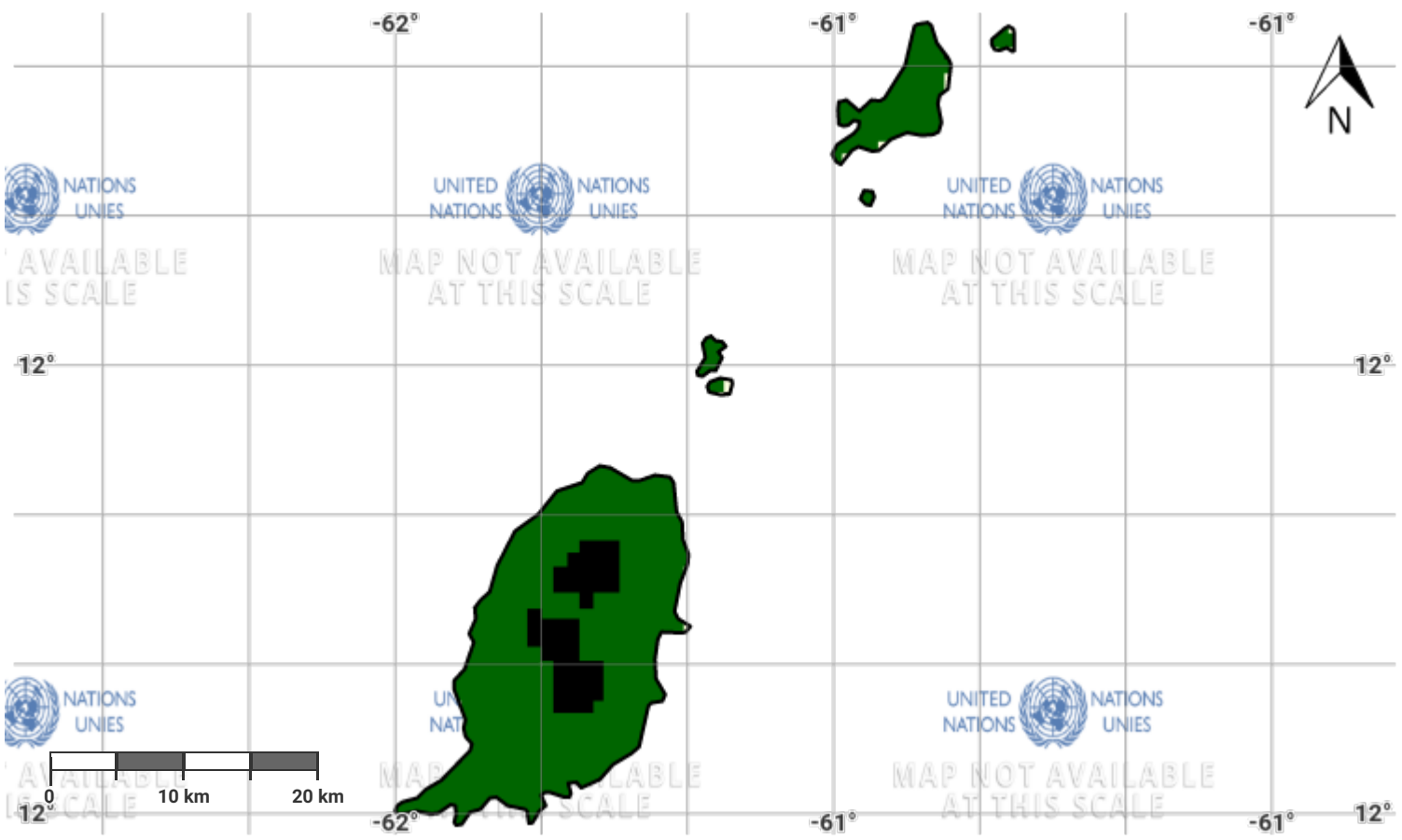
Grenada – SO1-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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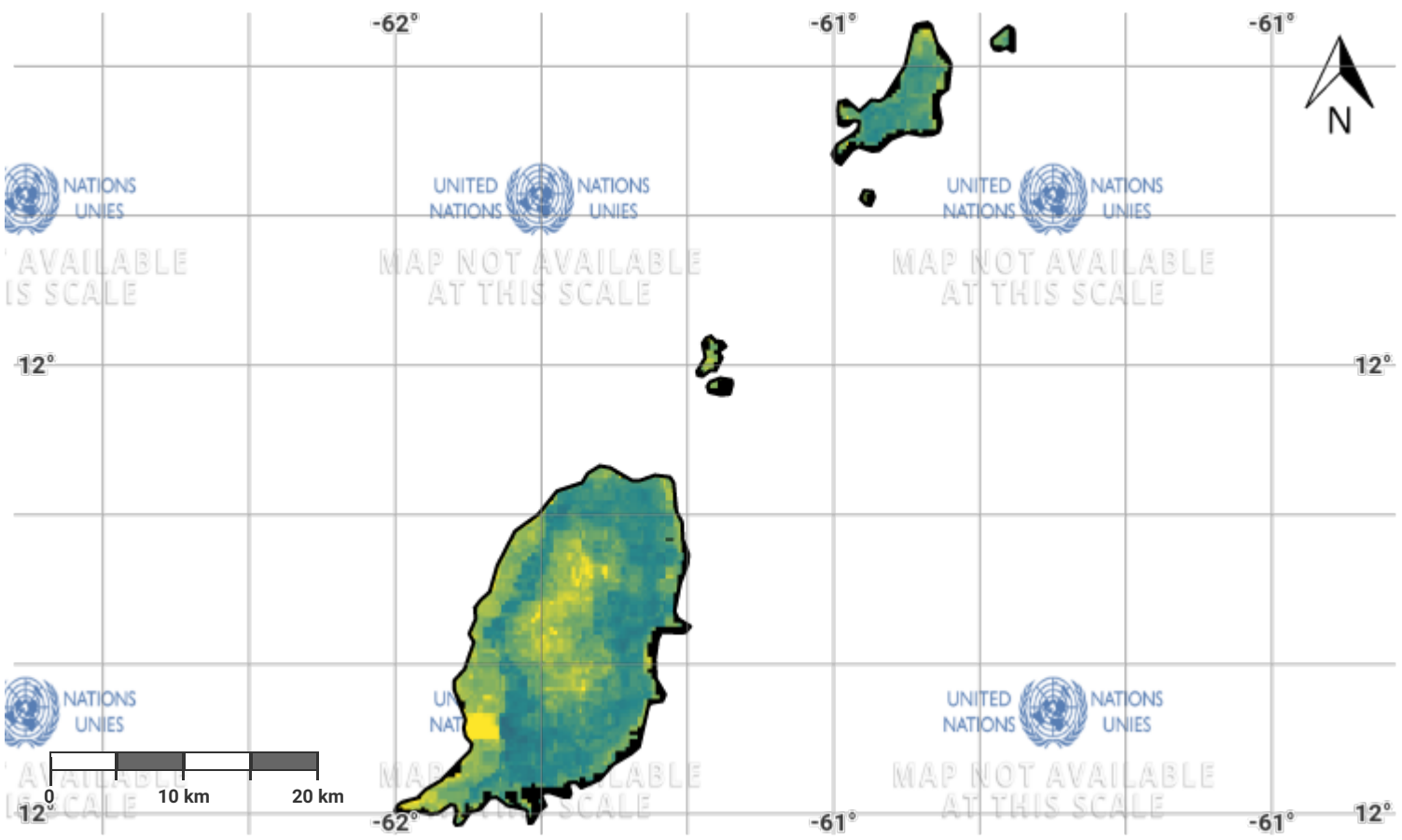
Grenada – SO1-3.M1

Soil organic carbon stock in the initial year of the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 105.5 t/ha
- 105.5 - 211.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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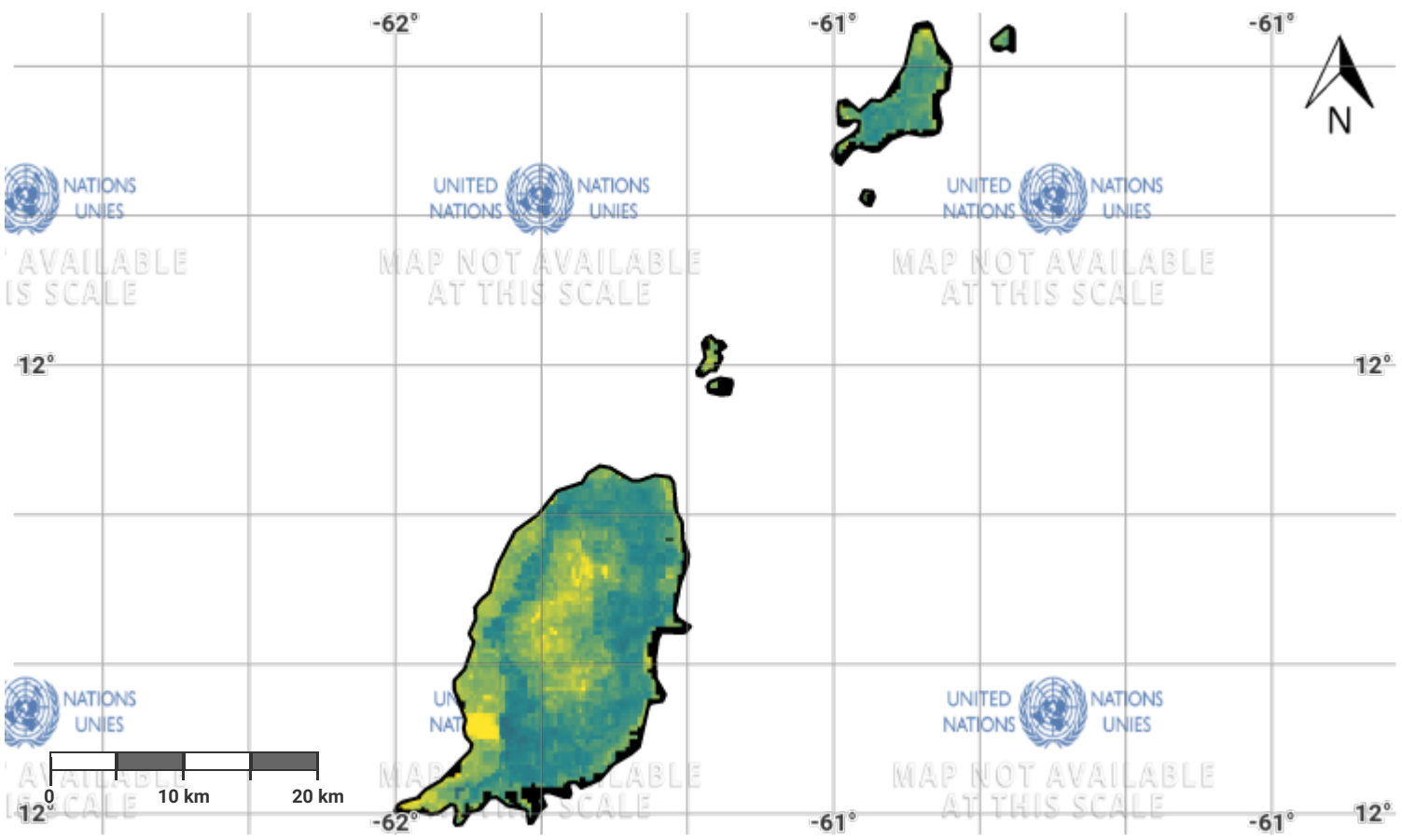
- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Grenada – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 105.0 t/ha
- 105.0 - 210.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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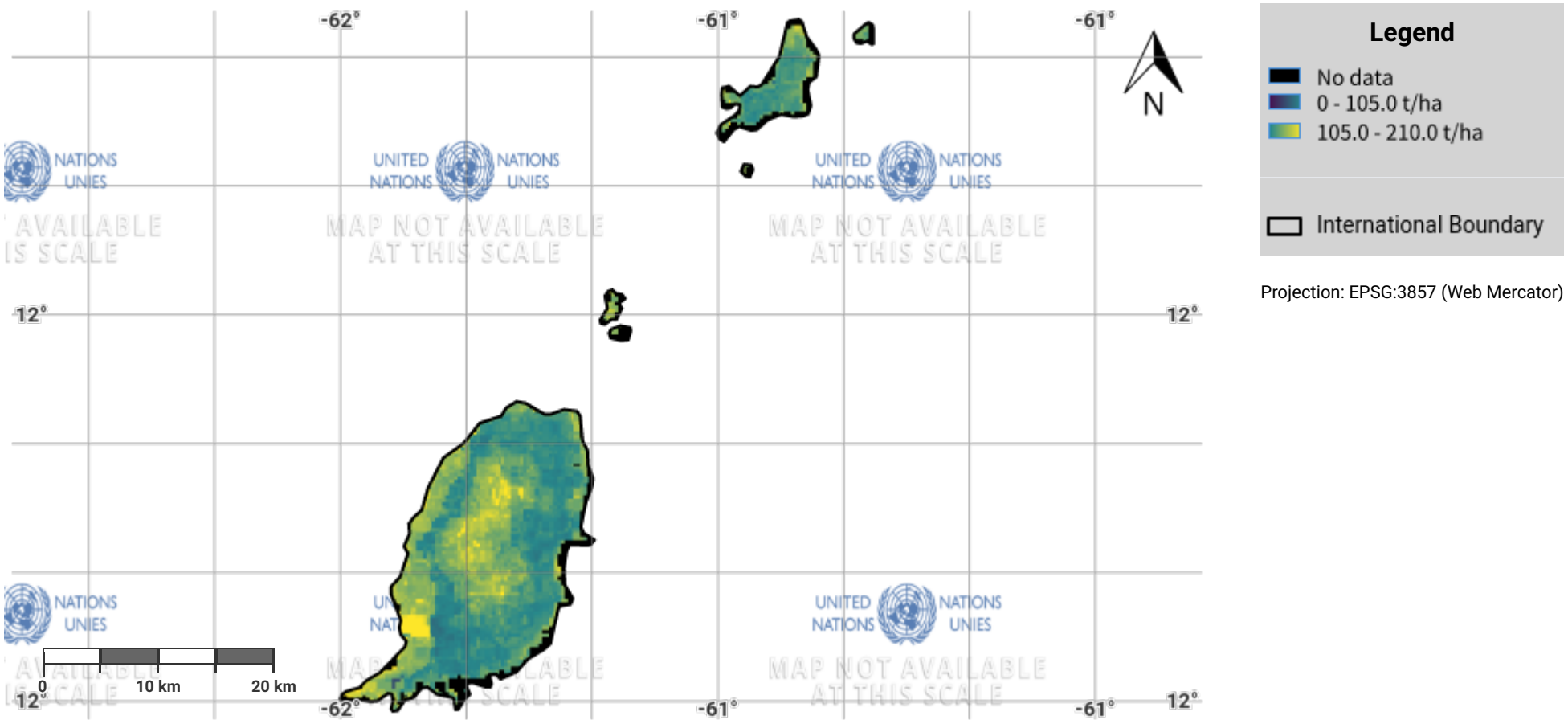
Grenada – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



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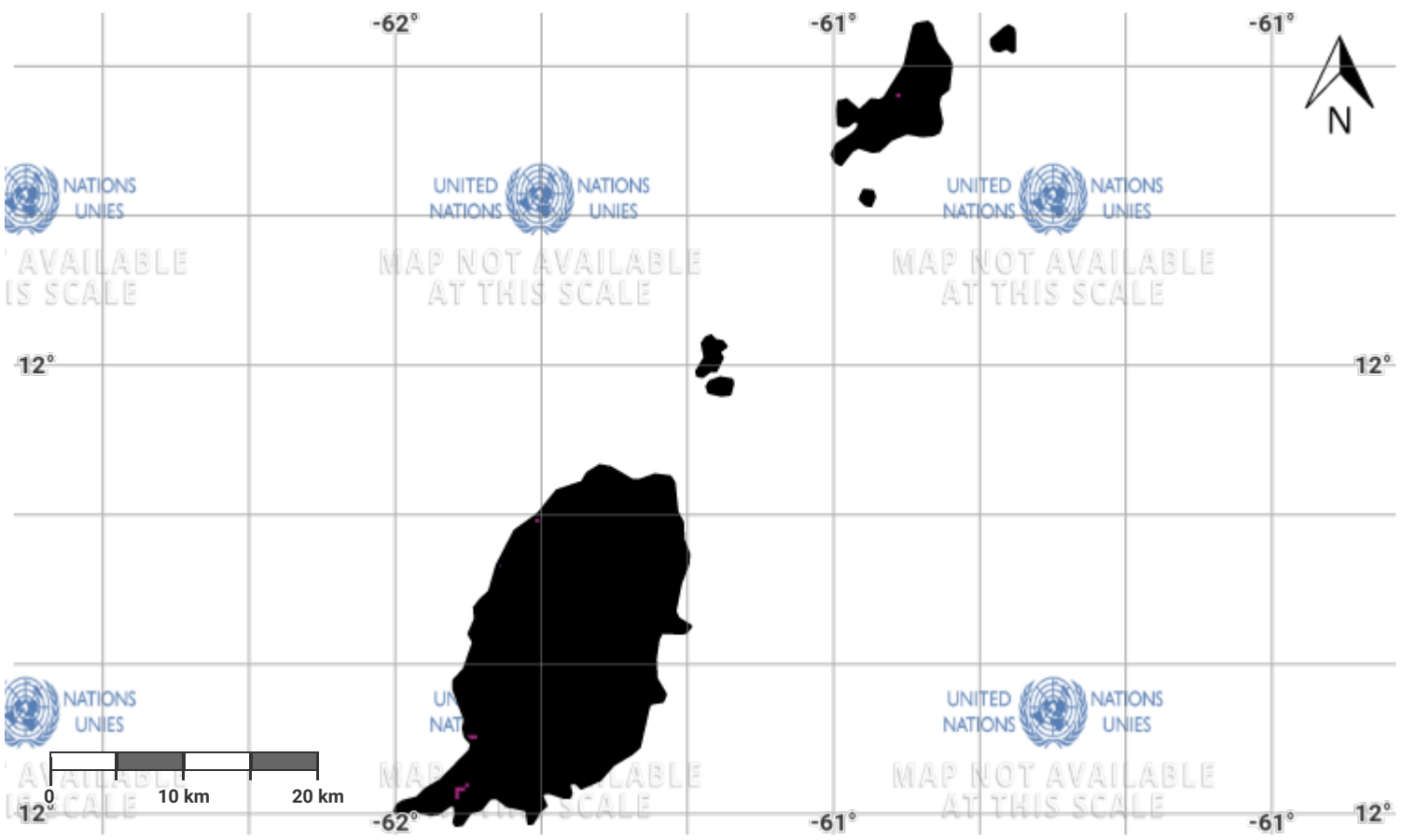
Grenada – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Source Data Credits

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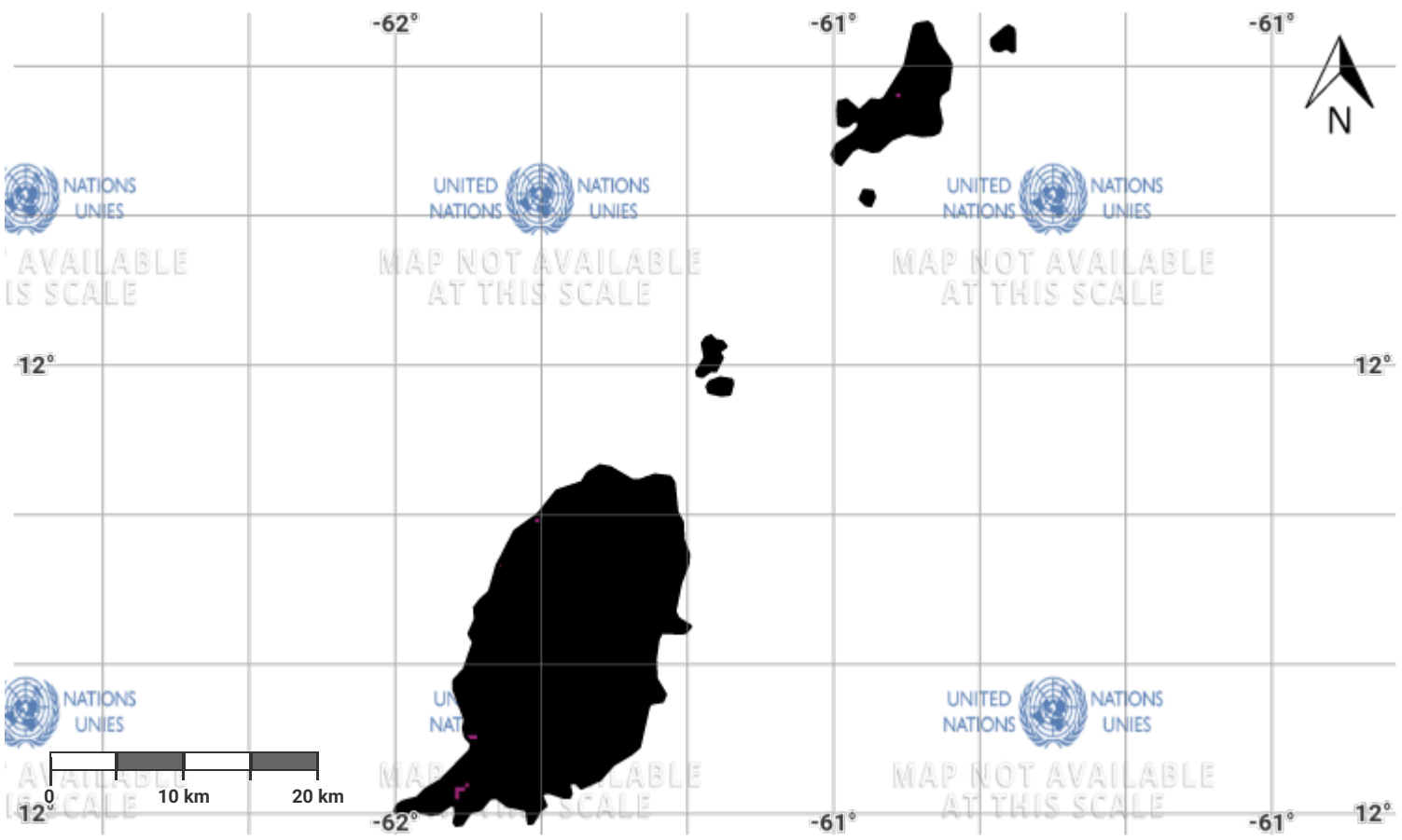
Grenada – SO1-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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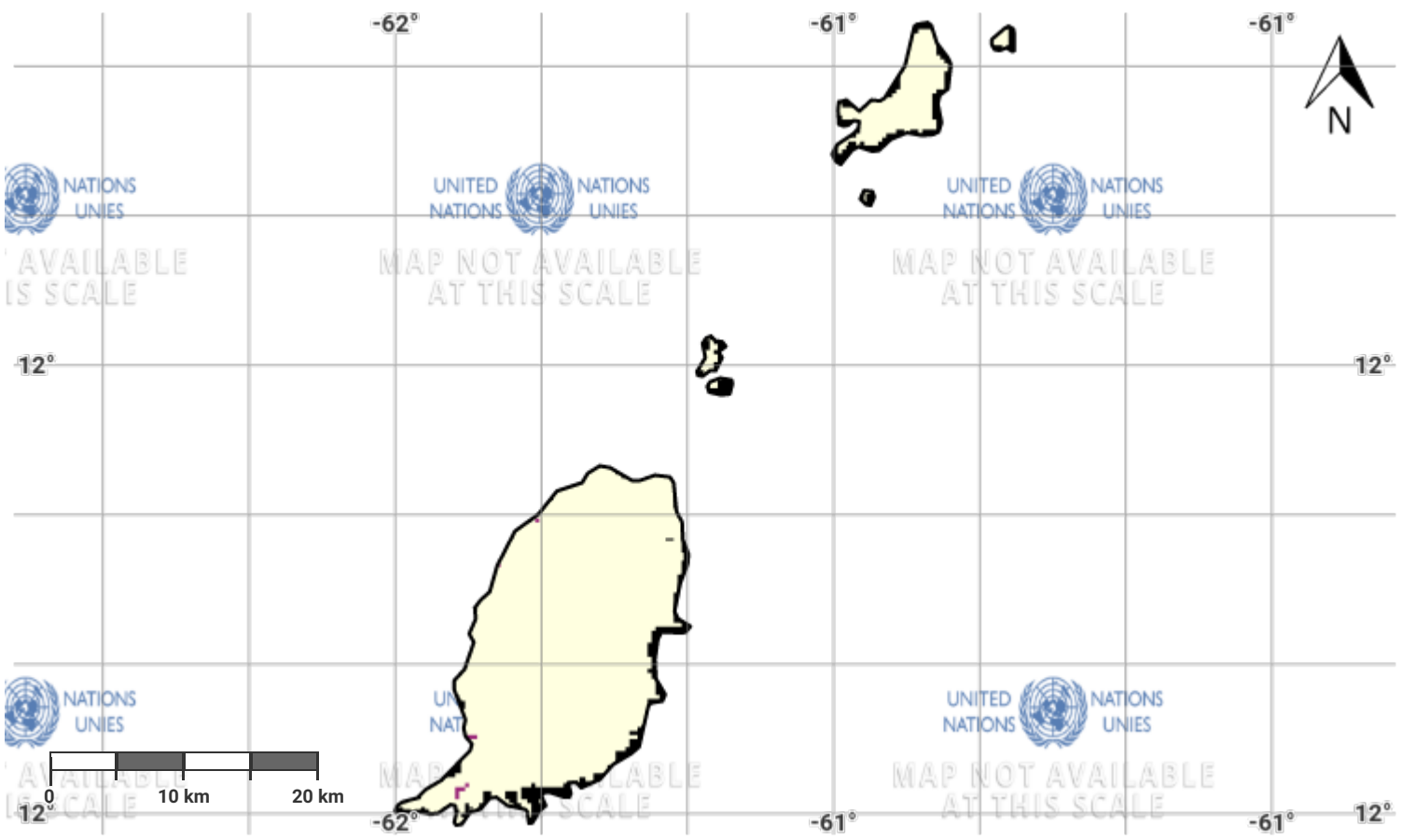
Grenada – SO1-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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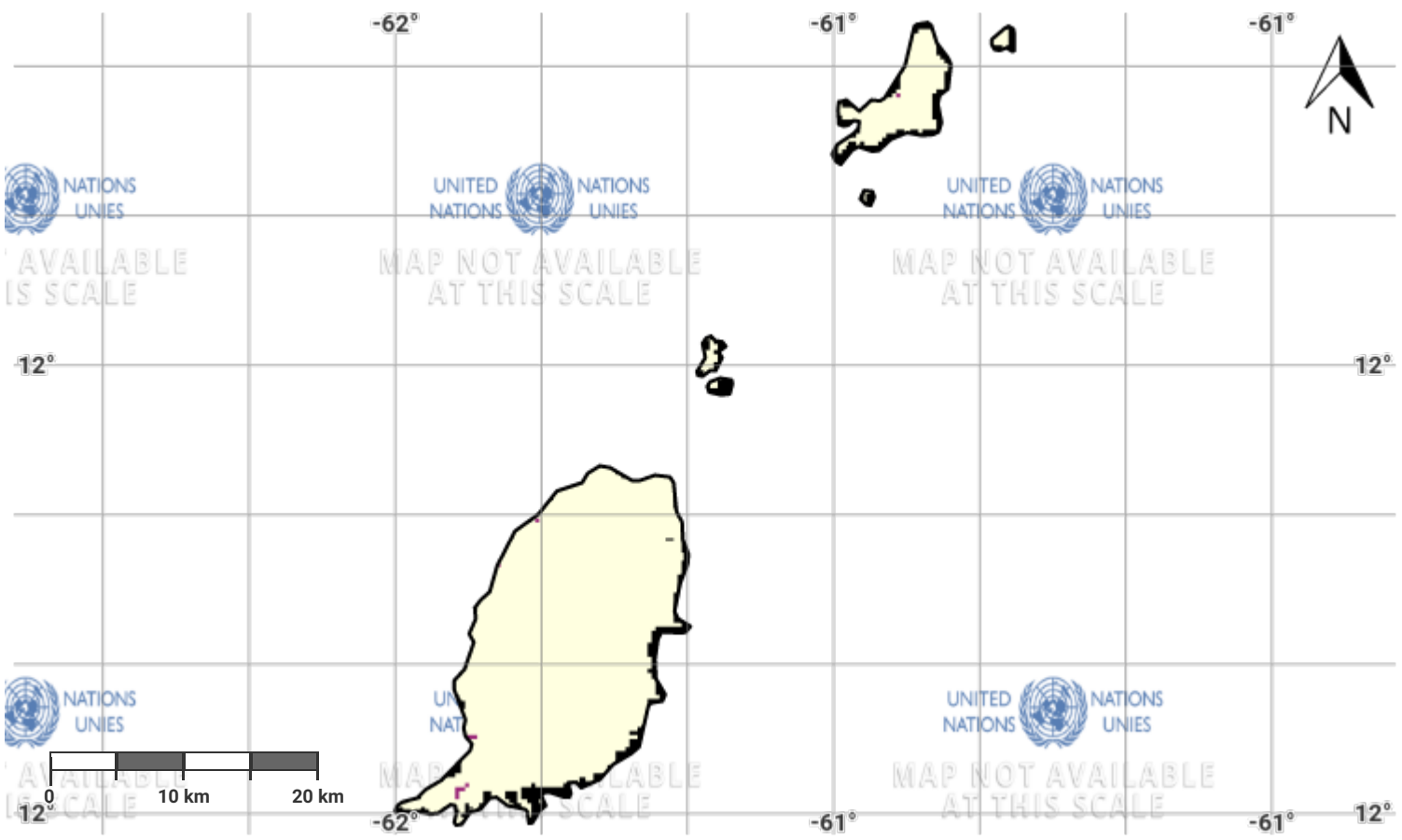
Grenada – SO1-3.M7

Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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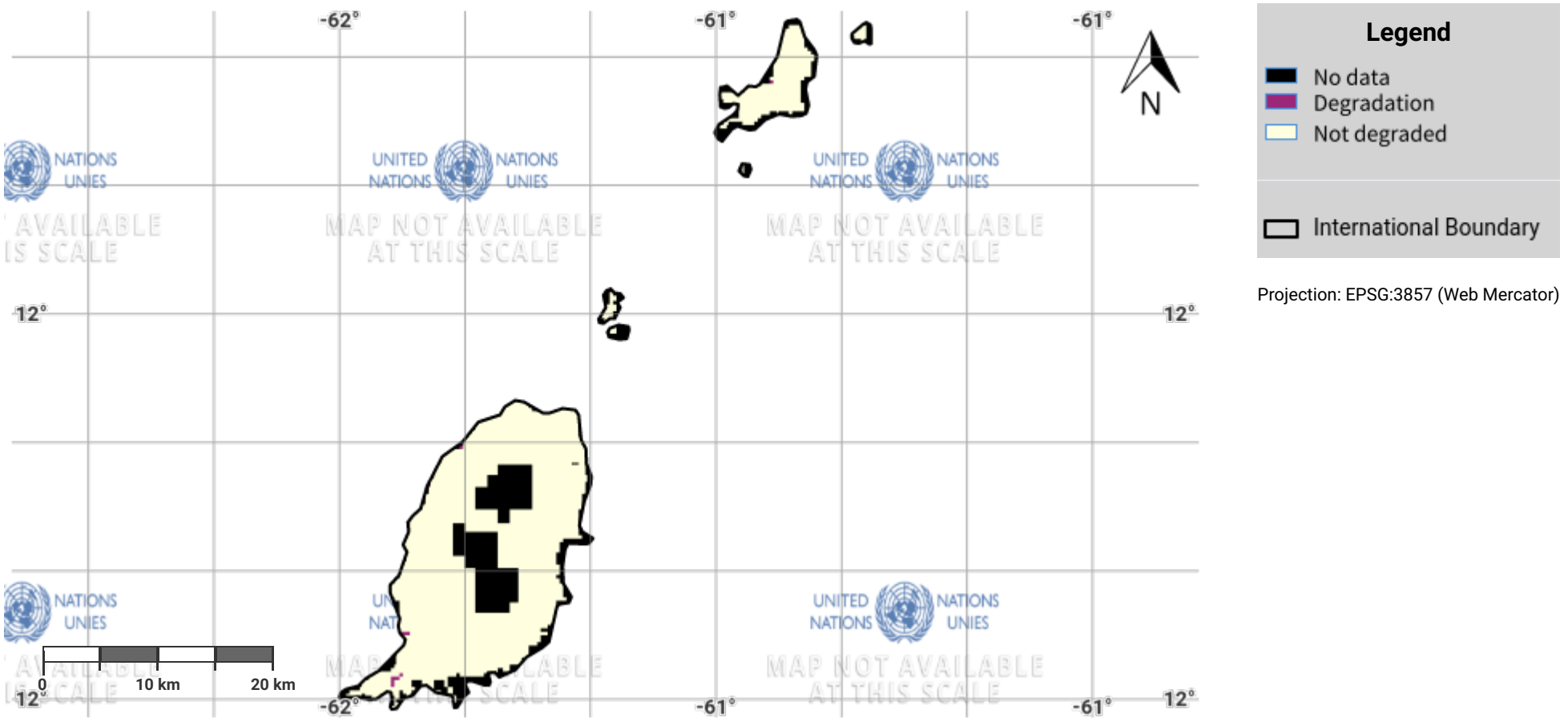
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Grenada – SO1-4.M1

Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the baseline period



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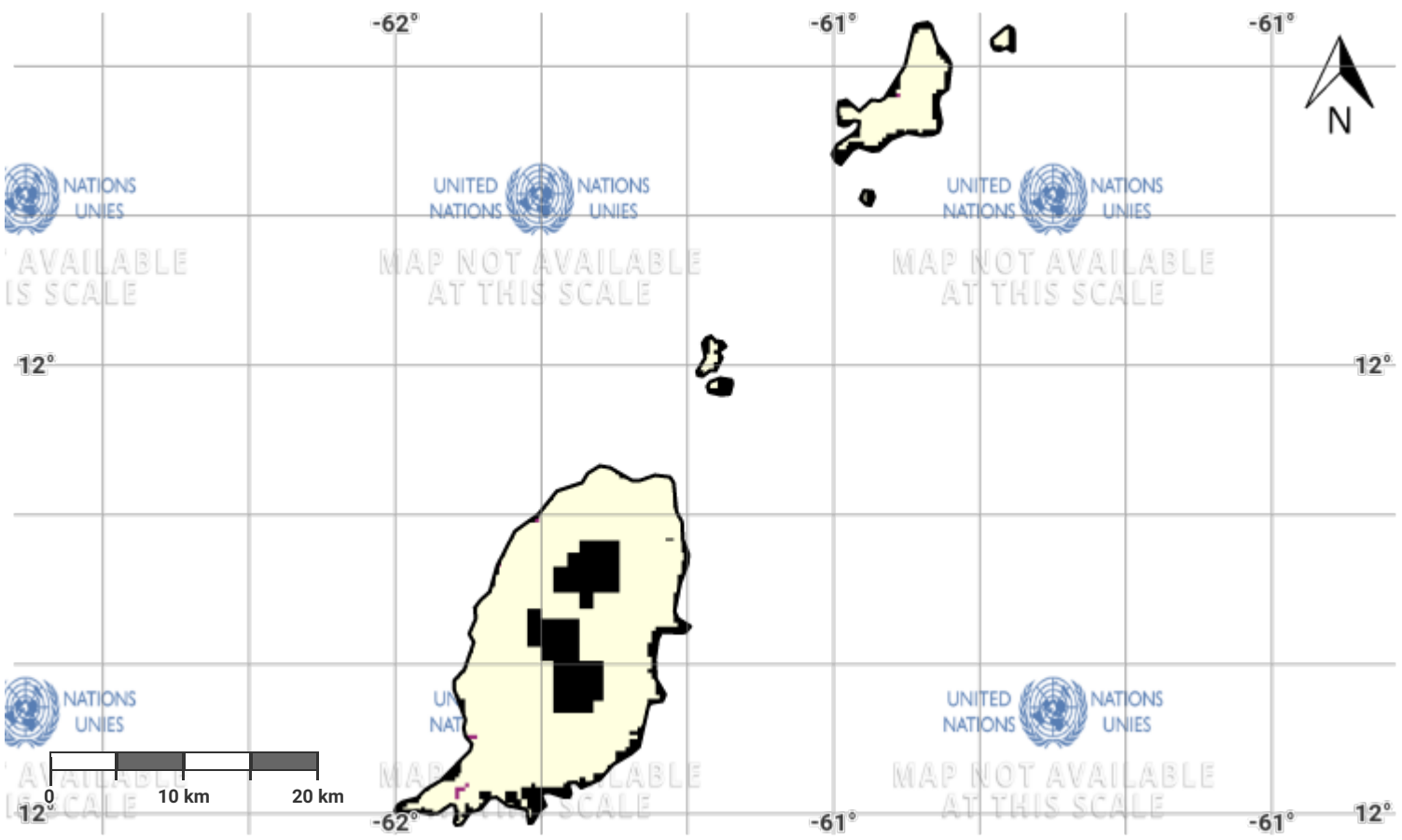
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

Grenada – SO1-4.M2

Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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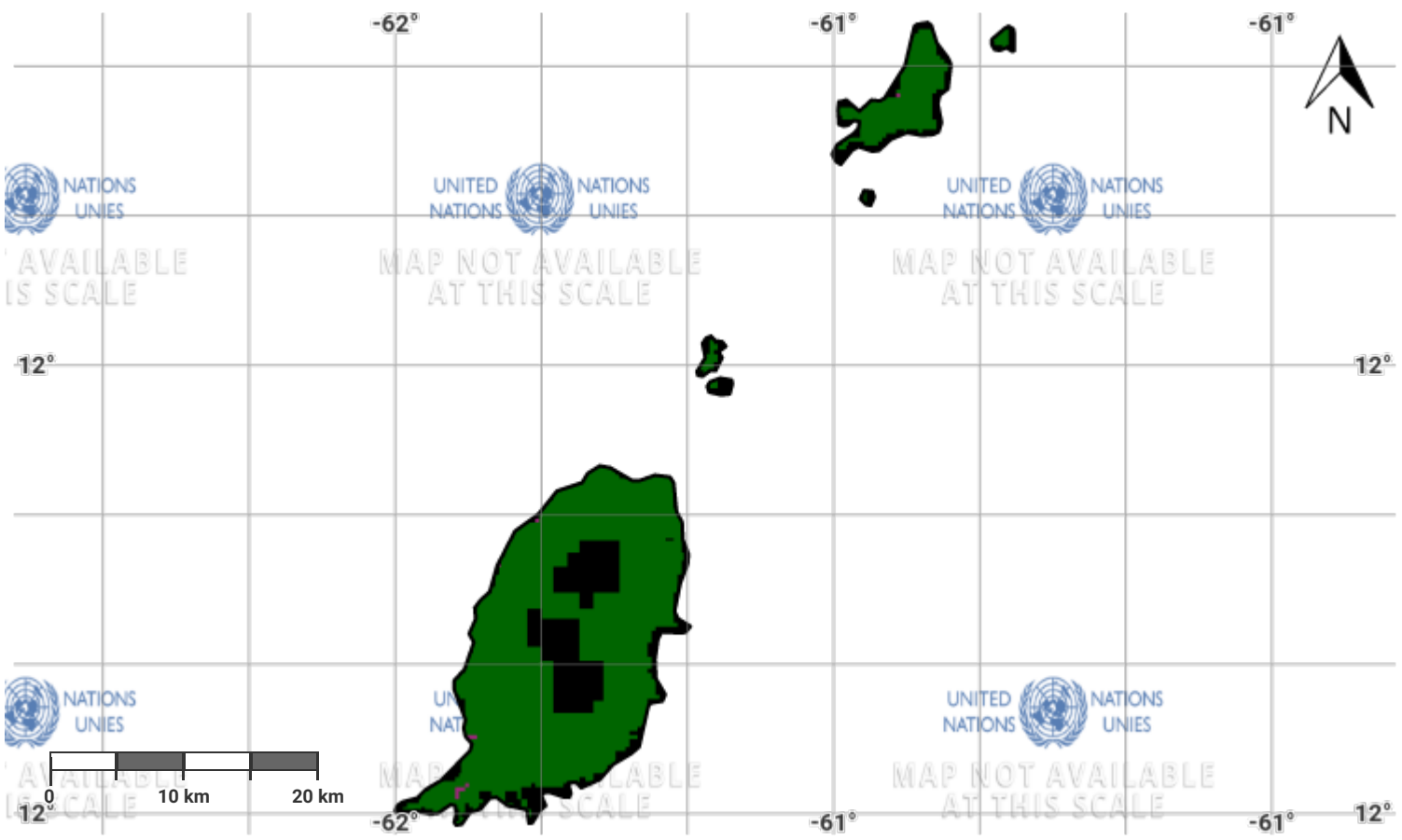
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

Grenada – SO1-4.M3

Progress towards Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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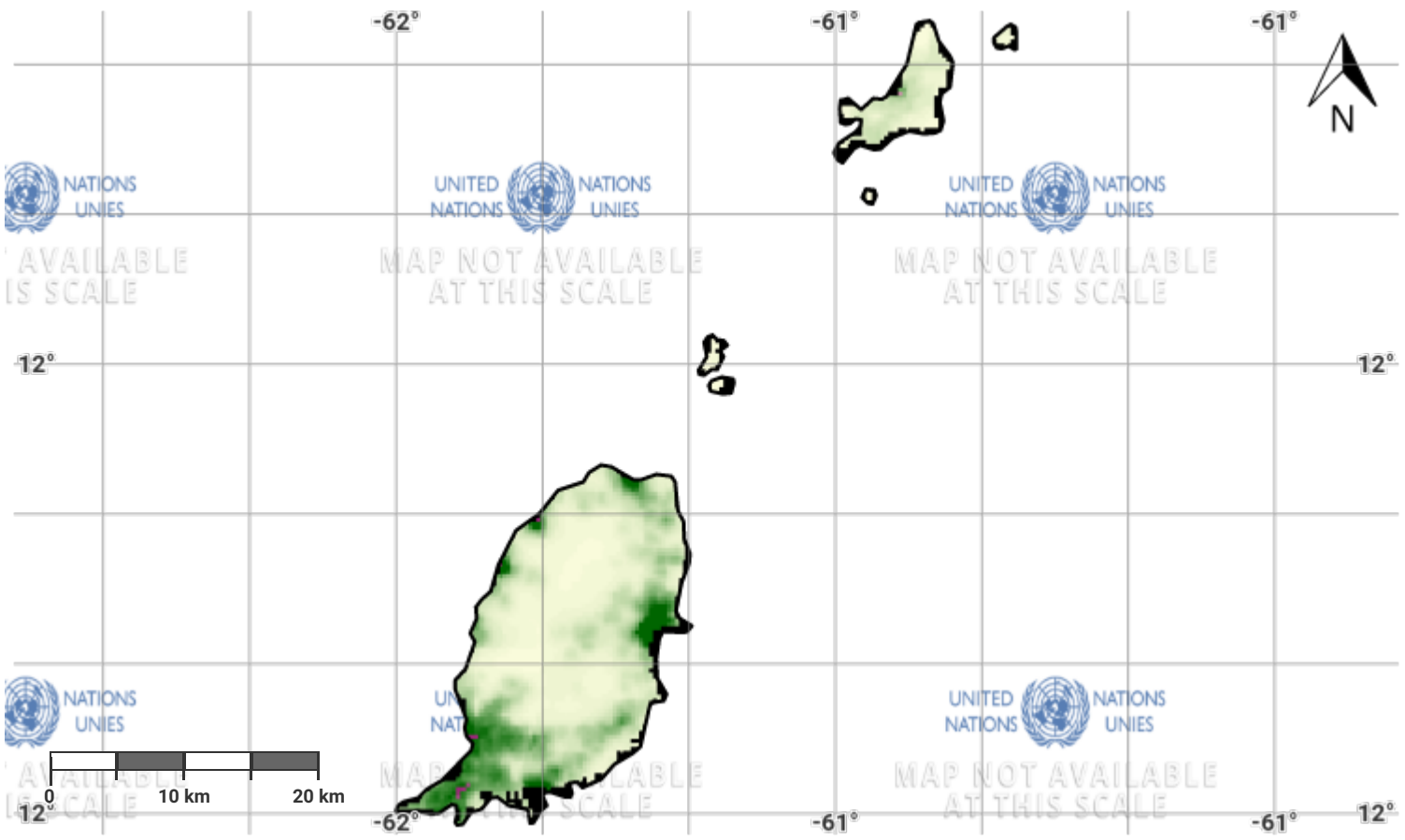
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

Grenada – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



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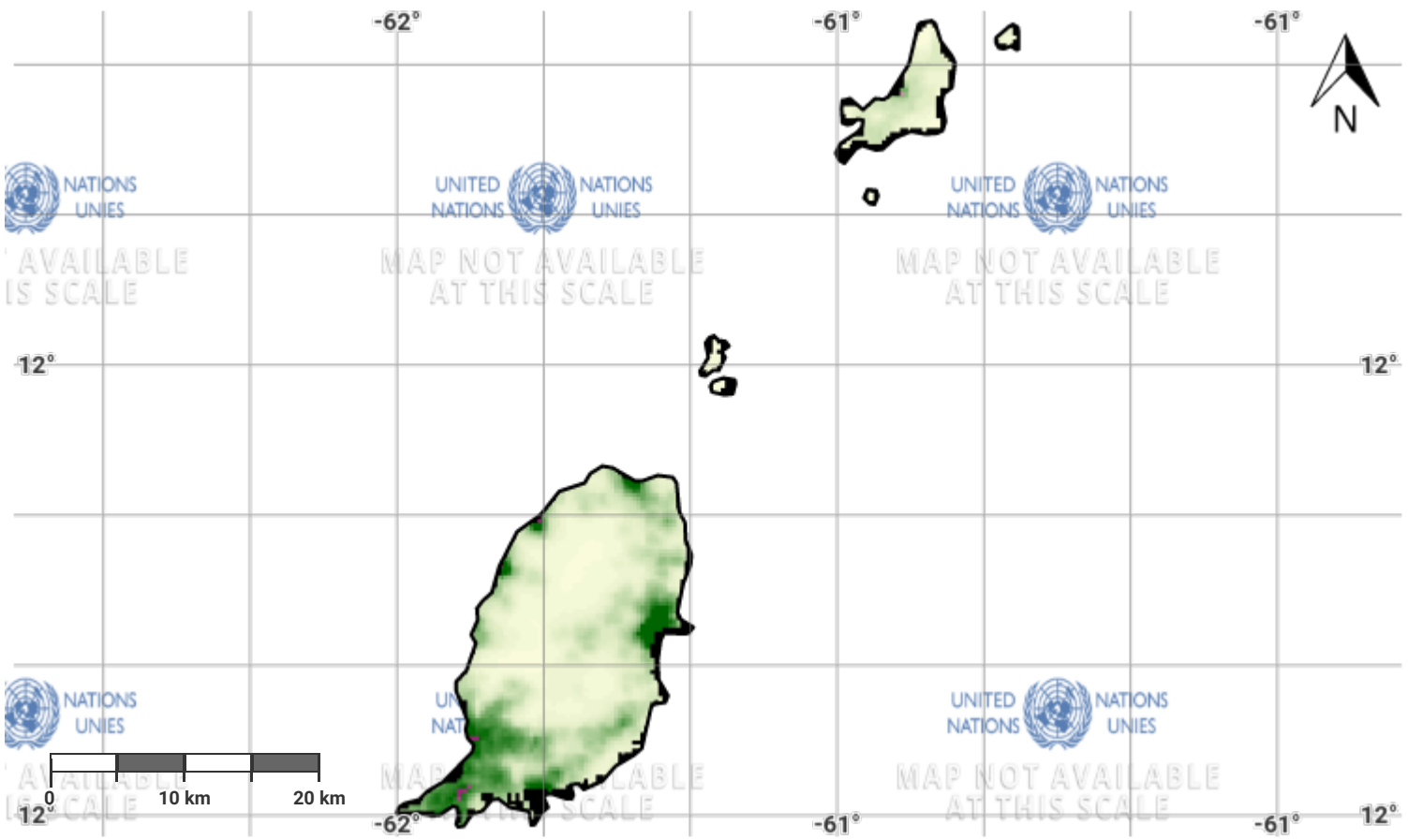
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Grenada – SO2-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 460
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 460
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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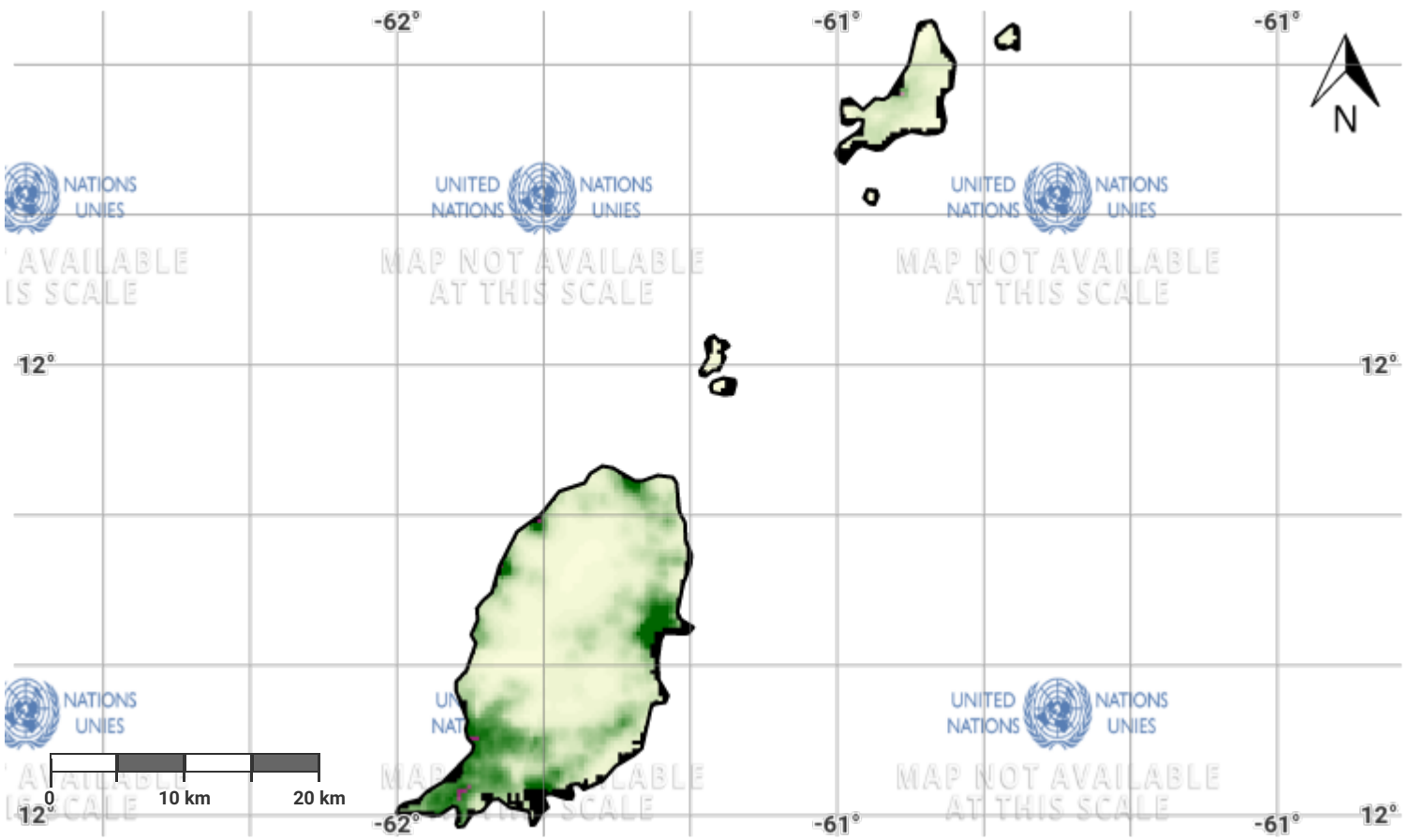
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Grenada – SO2-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 450
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 450
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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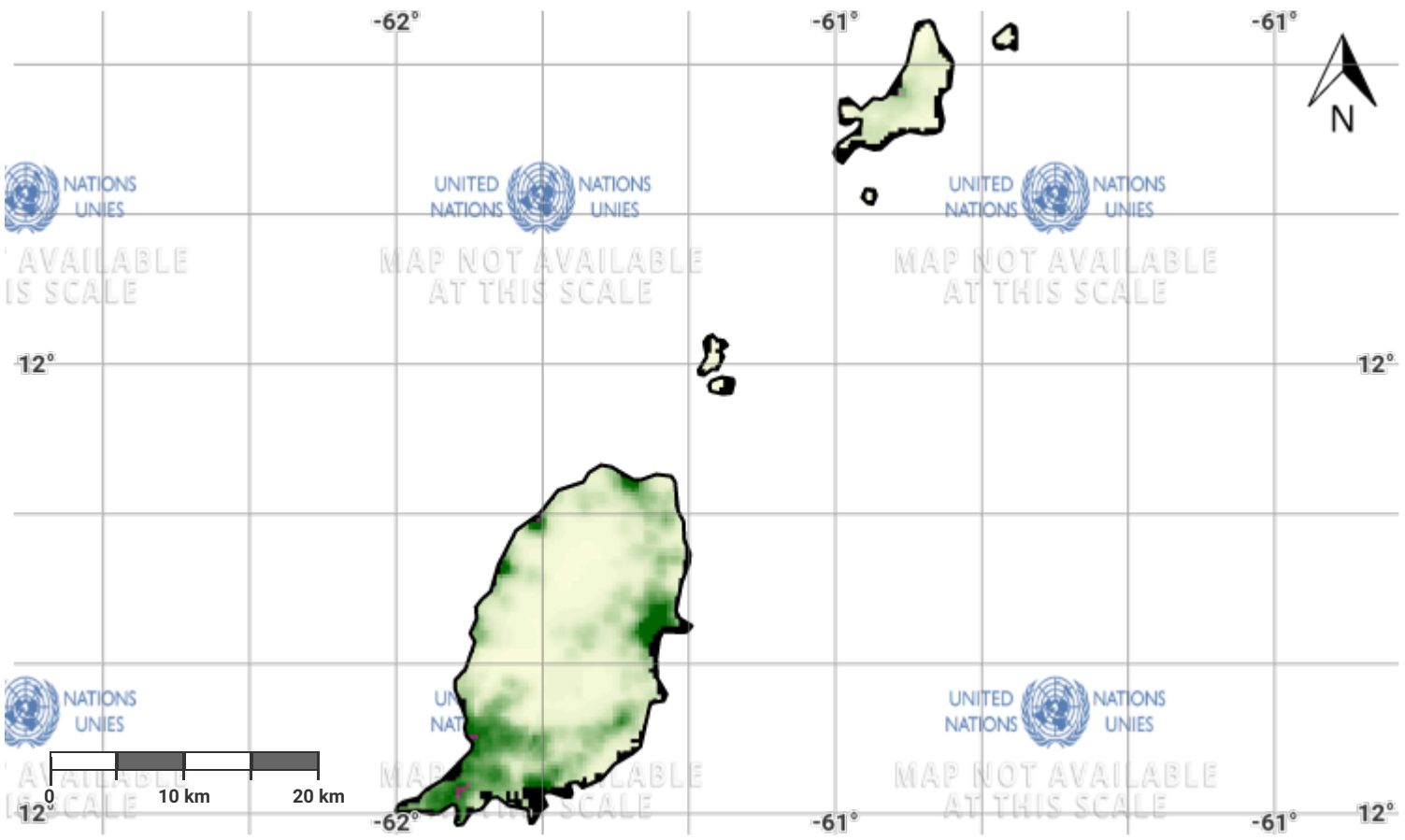
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Grenada – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 900
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 900
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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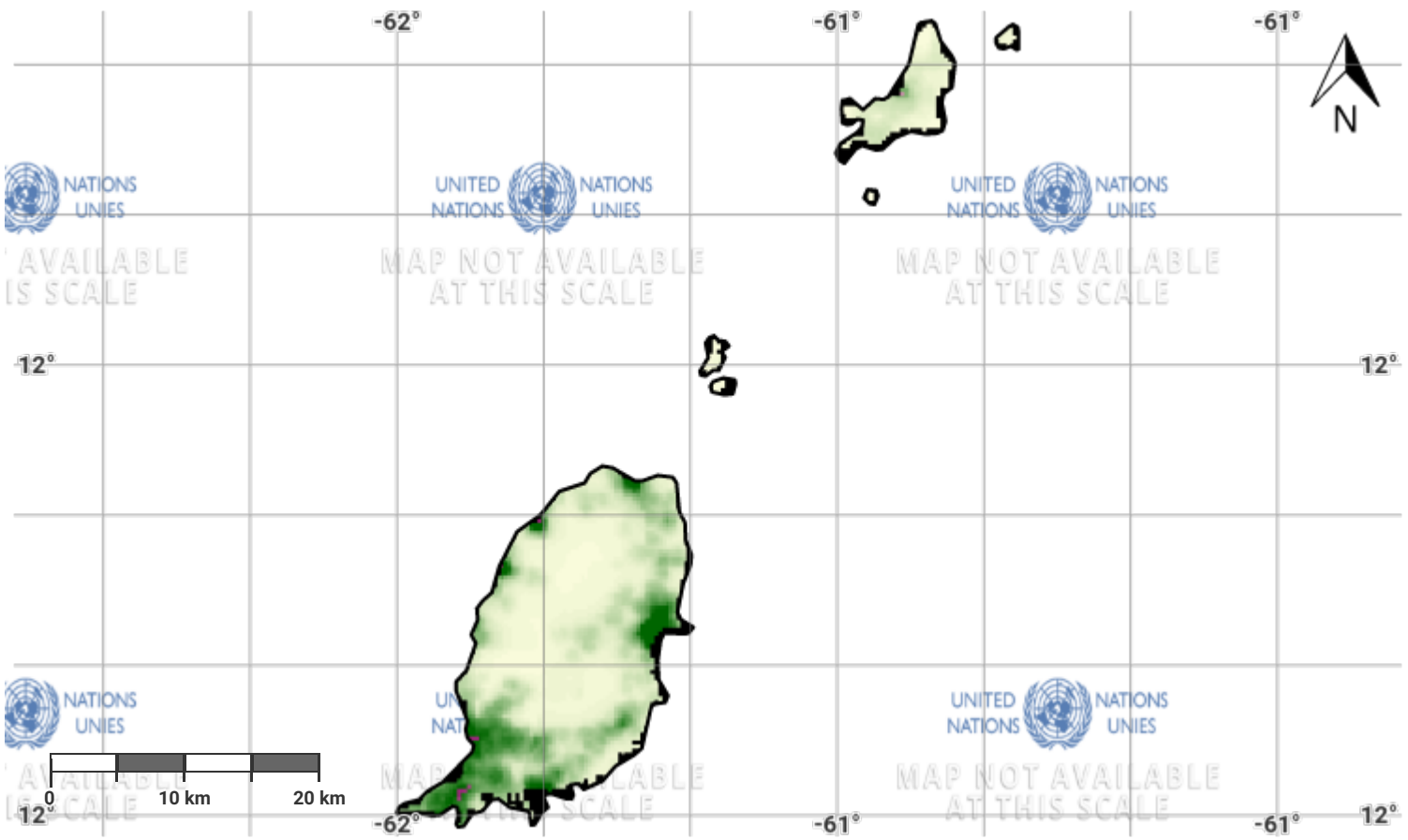
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Grenada – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 450
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 450
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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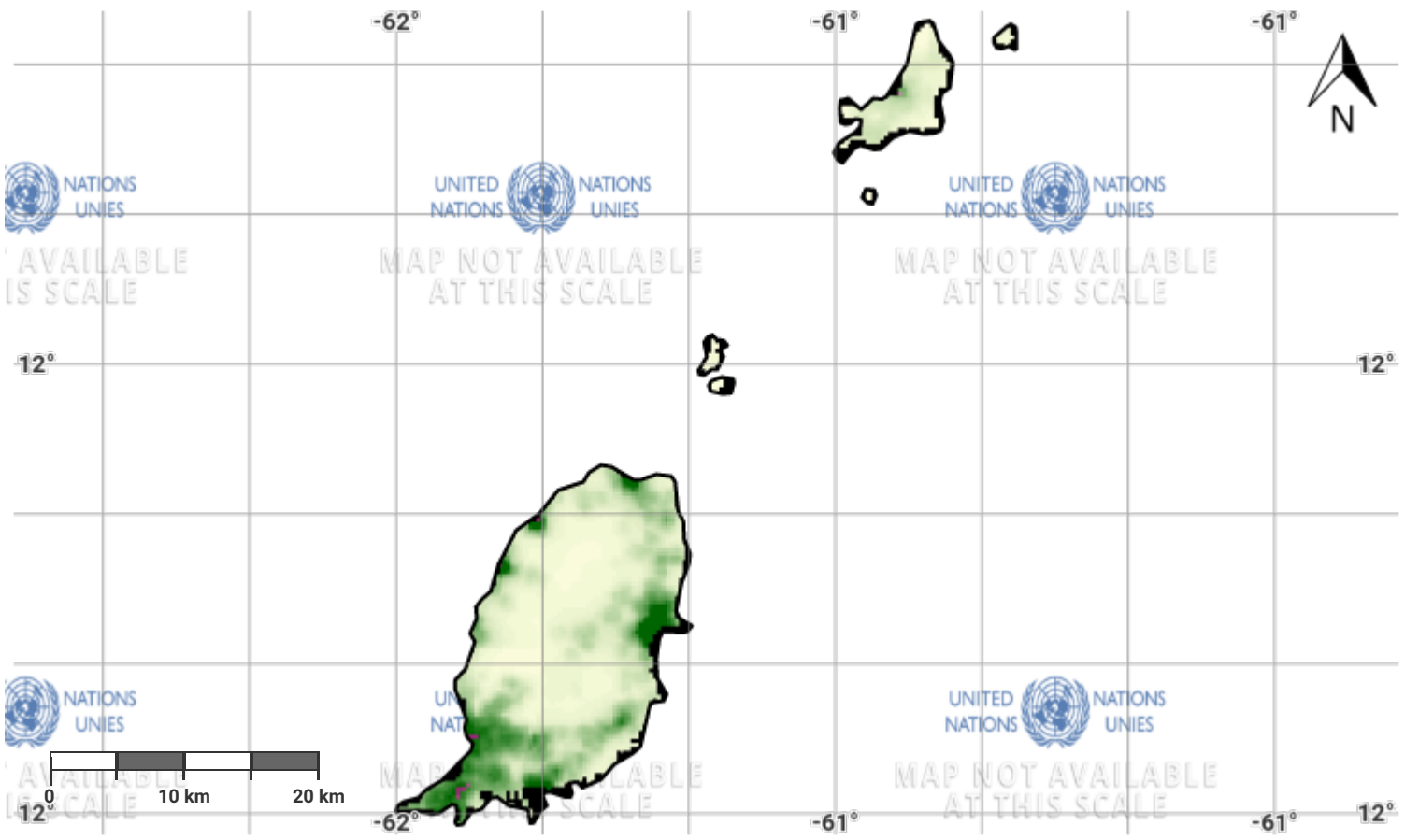
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Grenada – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 440
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 440
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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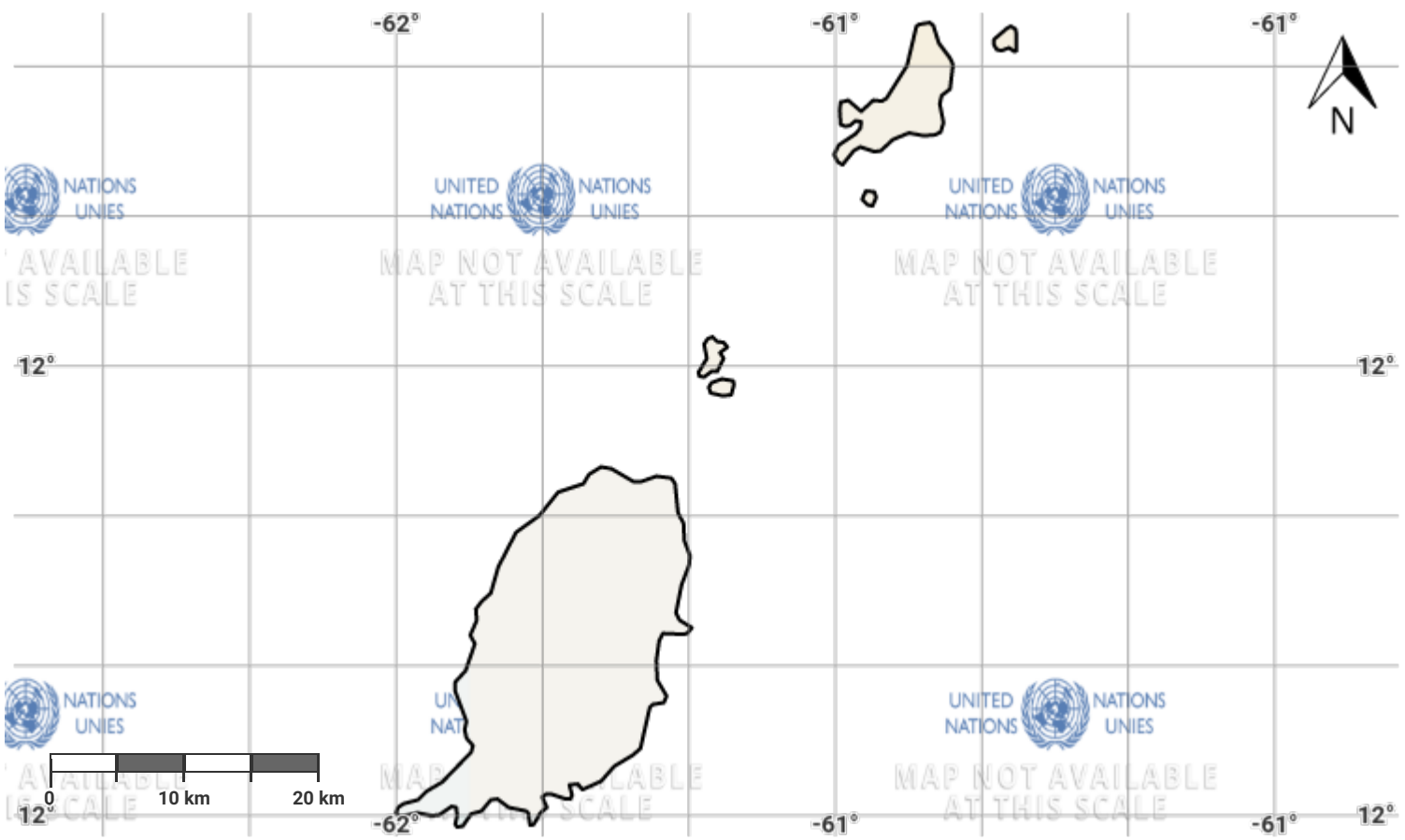
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Grenada – SO3-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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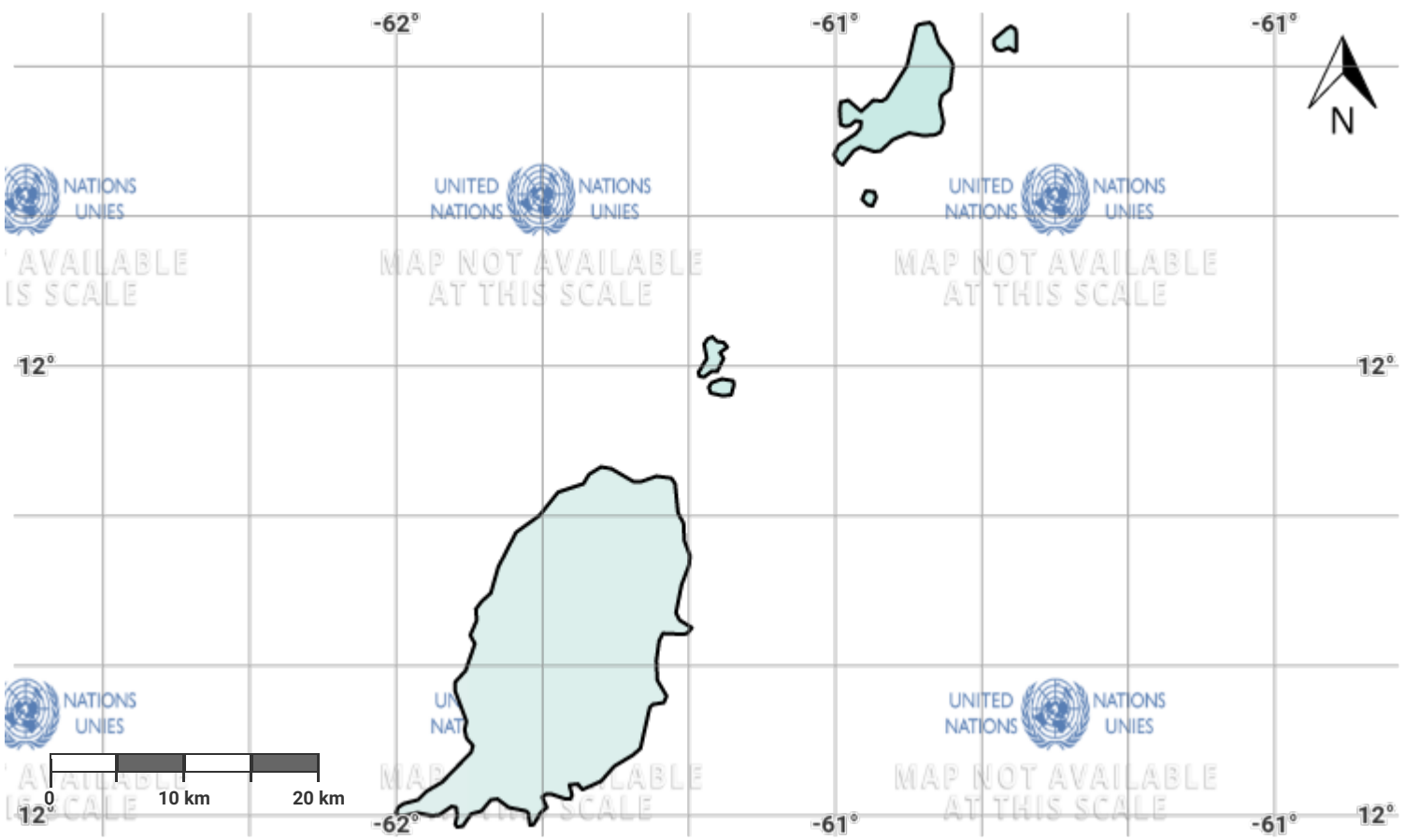
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Grenada – SO3-1.M2

Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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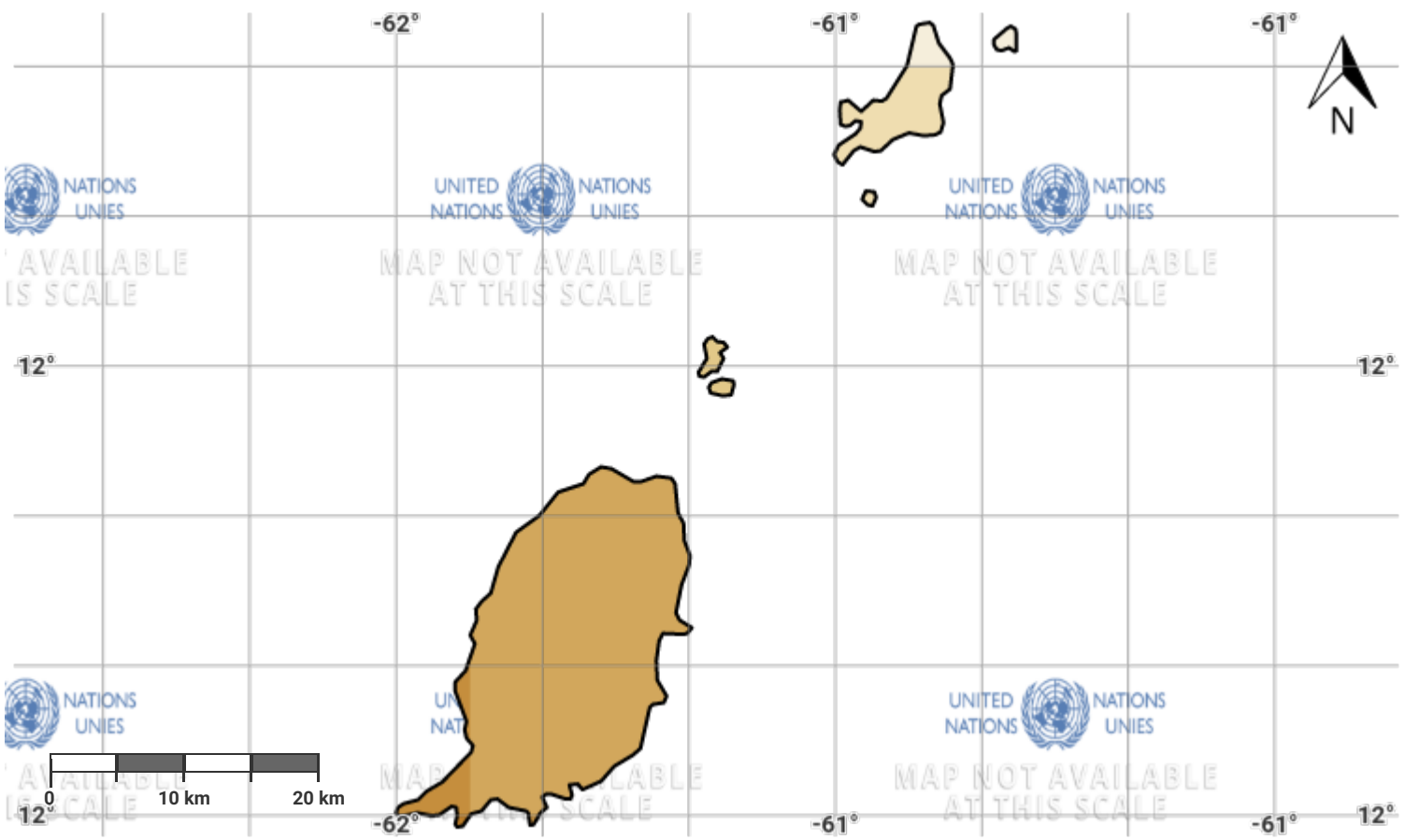
Grenada – SO3-1.M3

Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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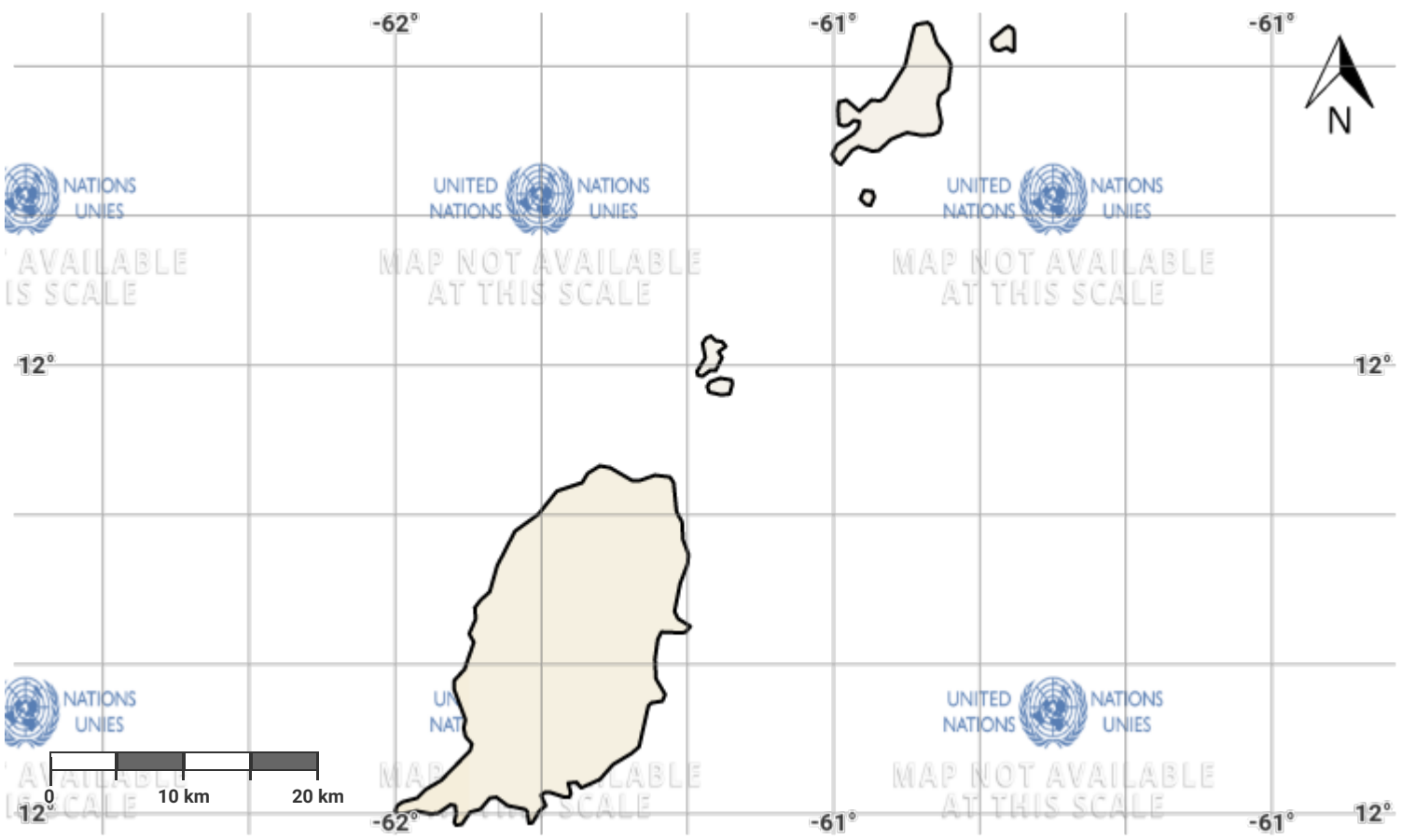
Grenada – SO3-1.M4

Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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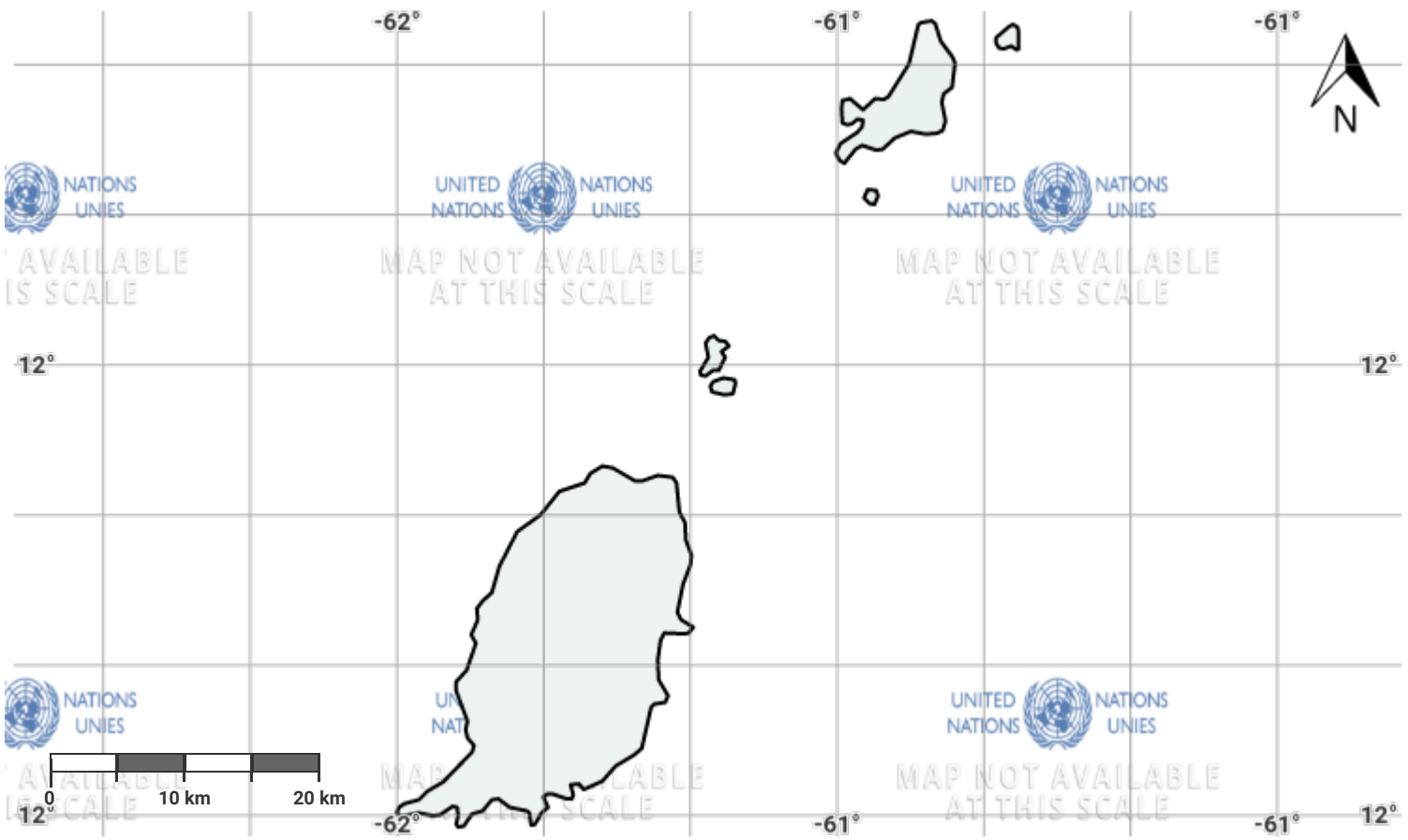
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Grenada – SO3-1.M5

Drought hazard in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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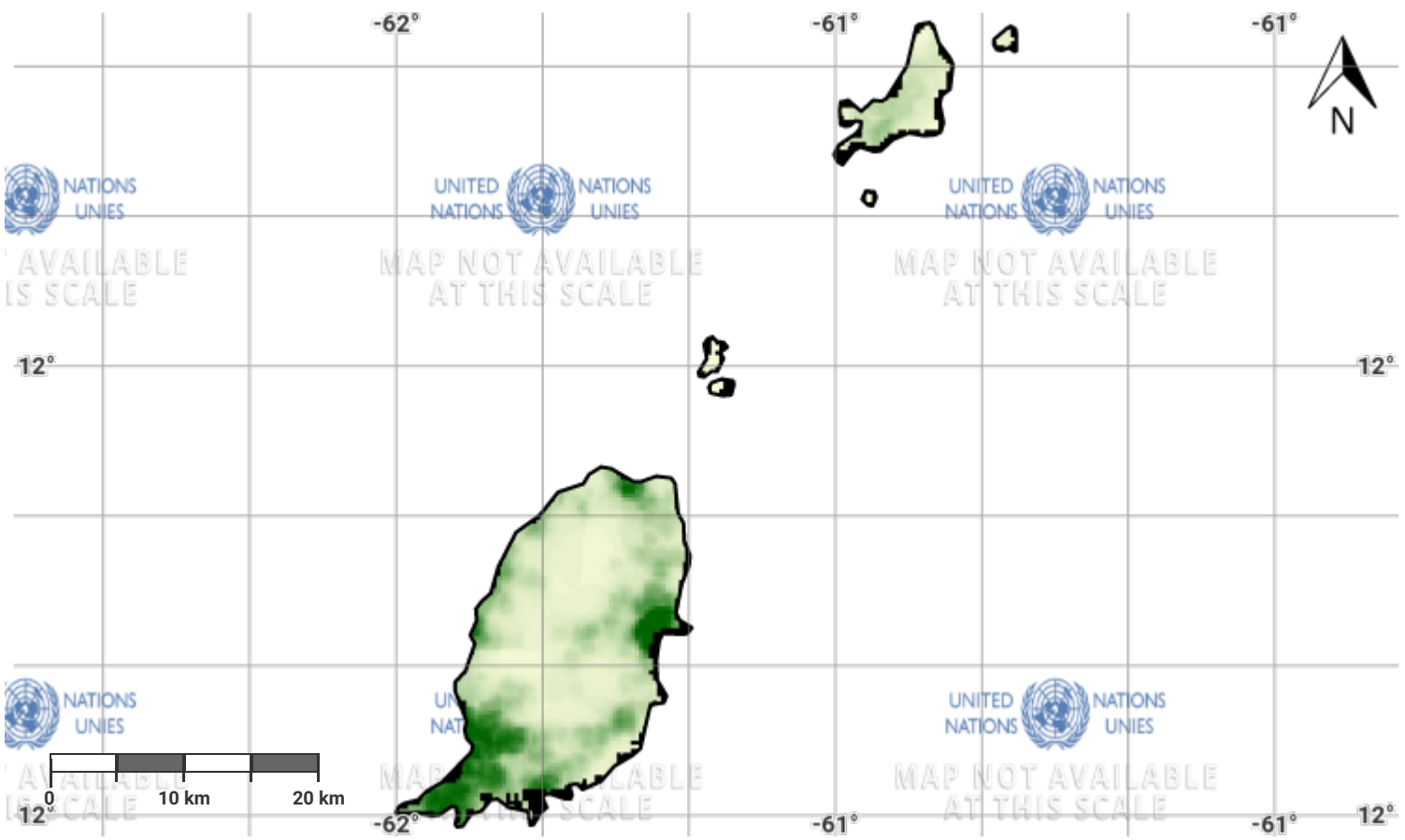
Grenada – SO3-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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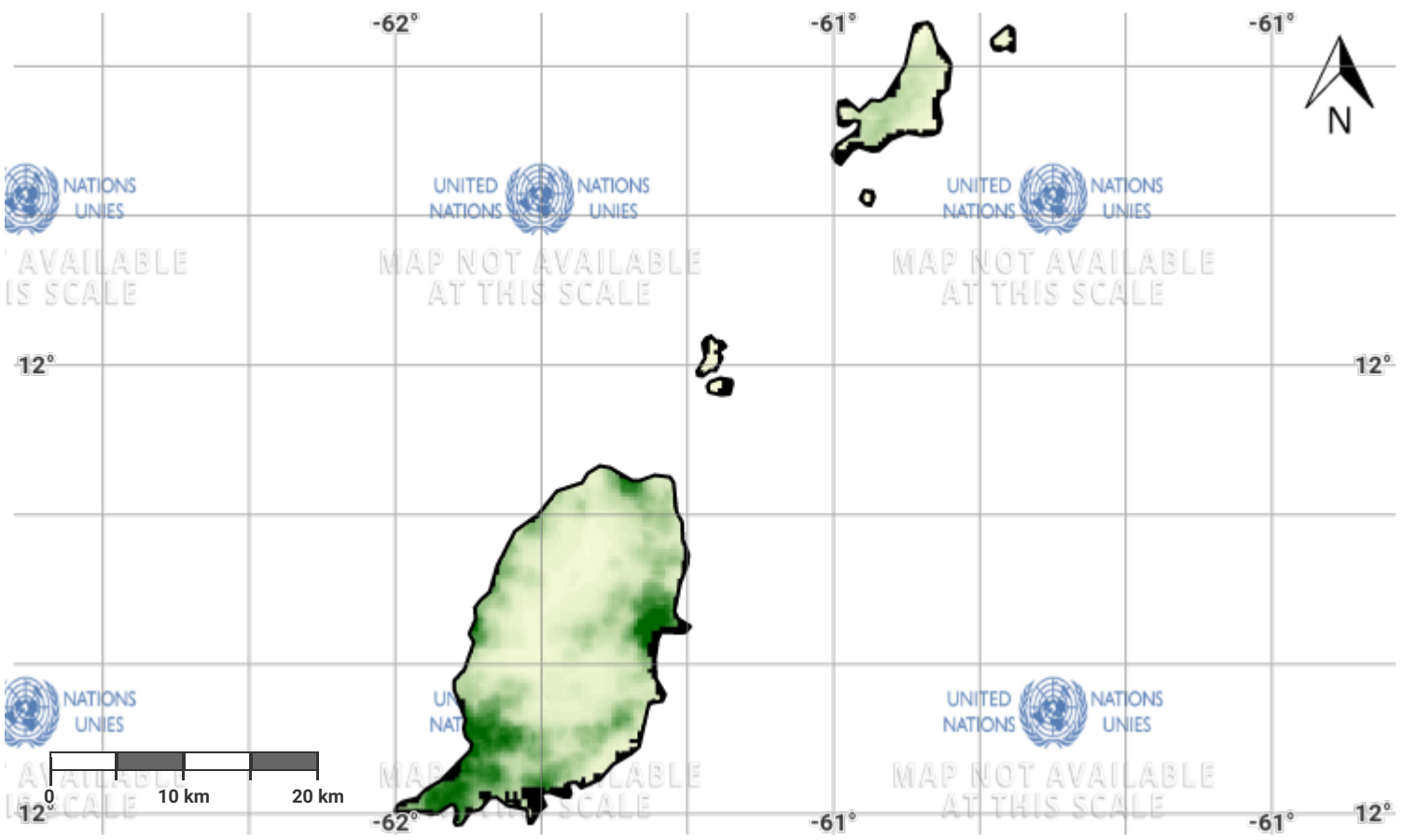
Grenada – SO3-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 760
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 760
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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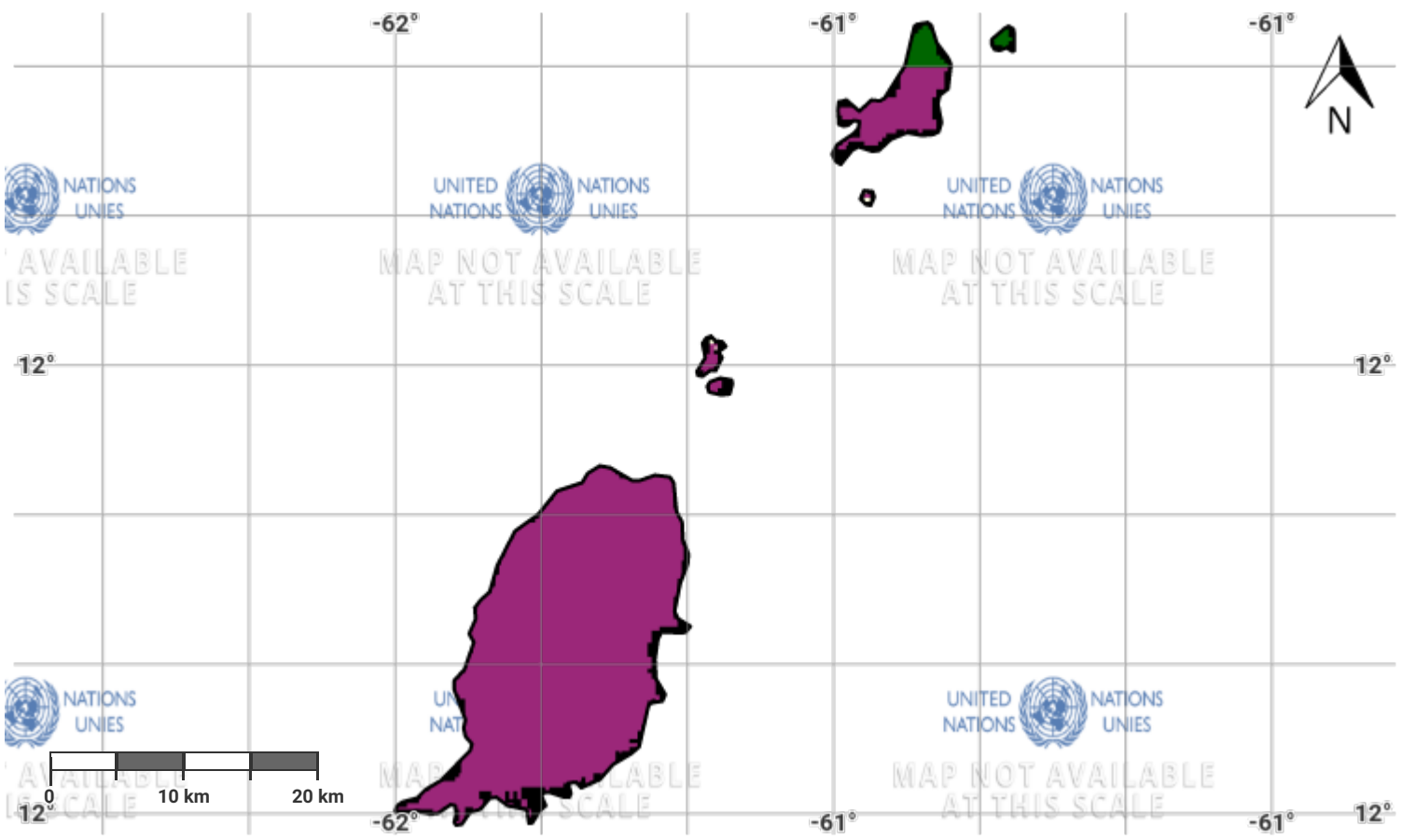
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Grenada – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 20
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 20
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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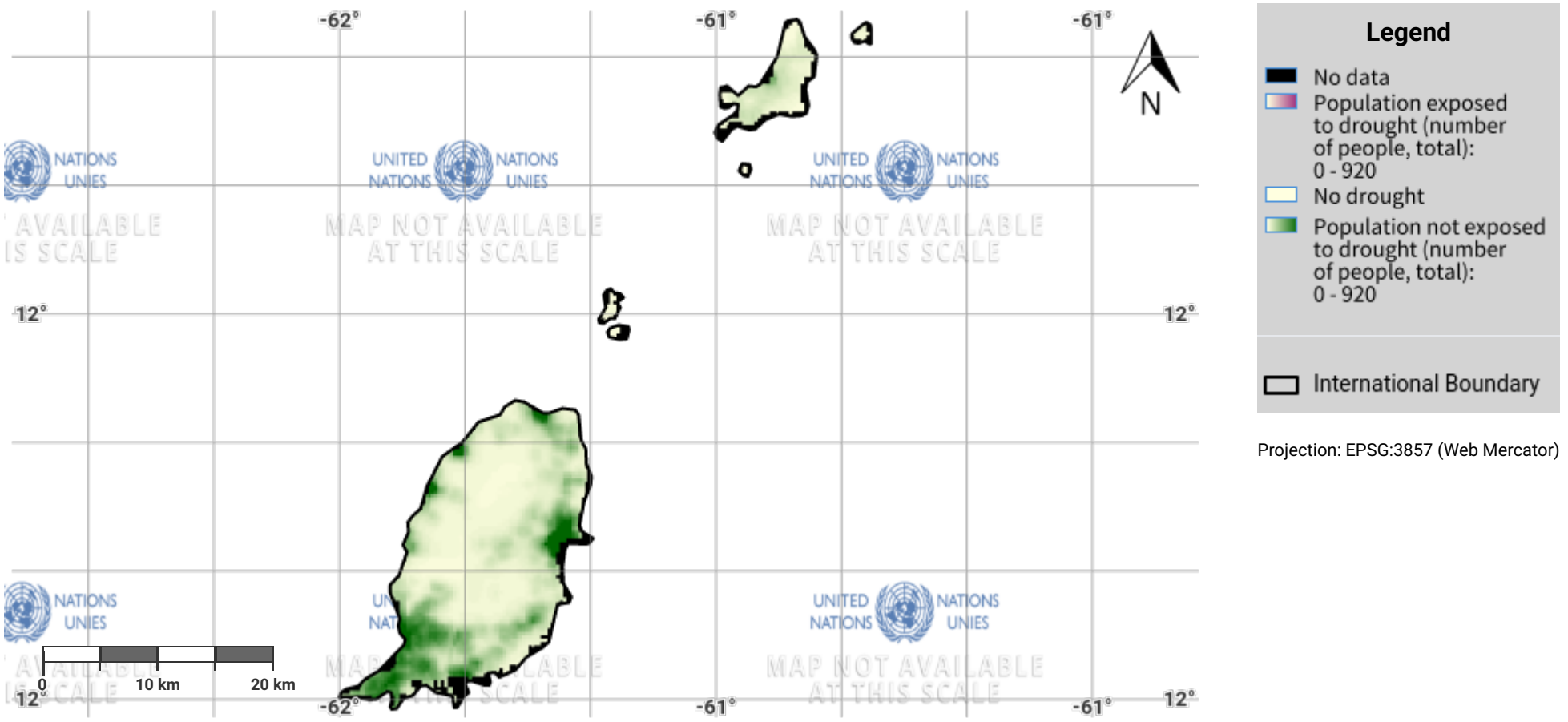
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Grenada – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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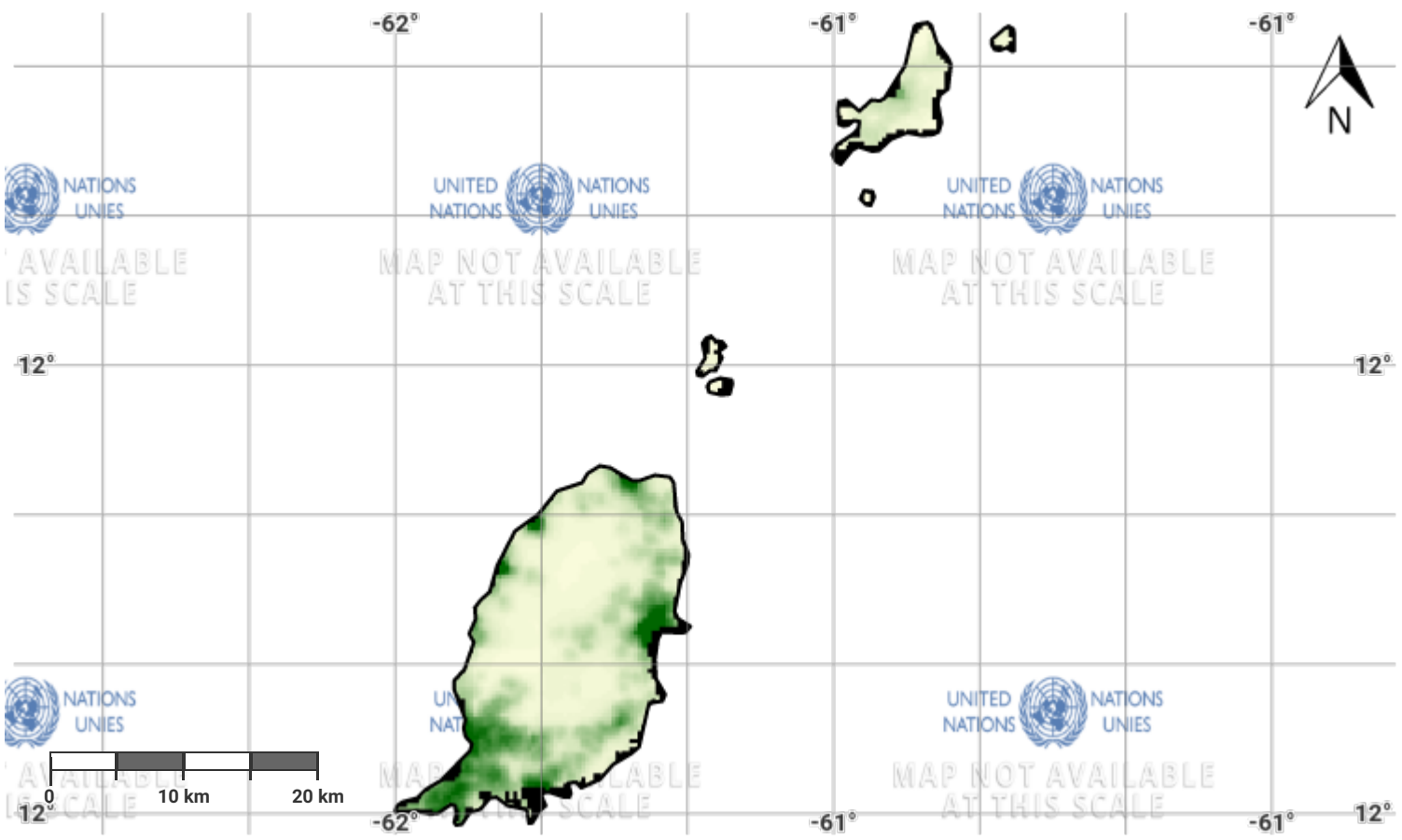
Grenada – SO3-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 900
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 900
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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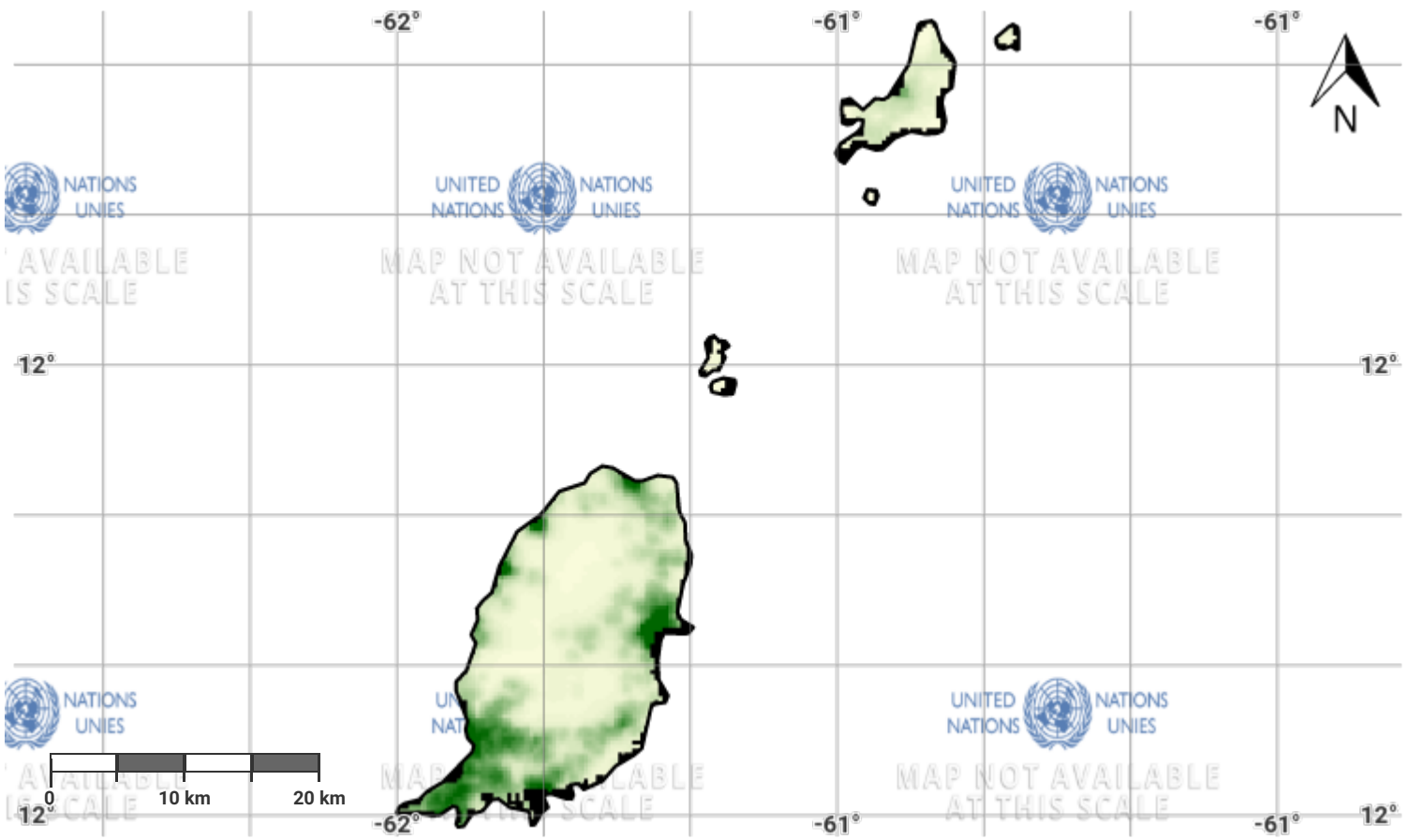
Grenada – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 450
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 450
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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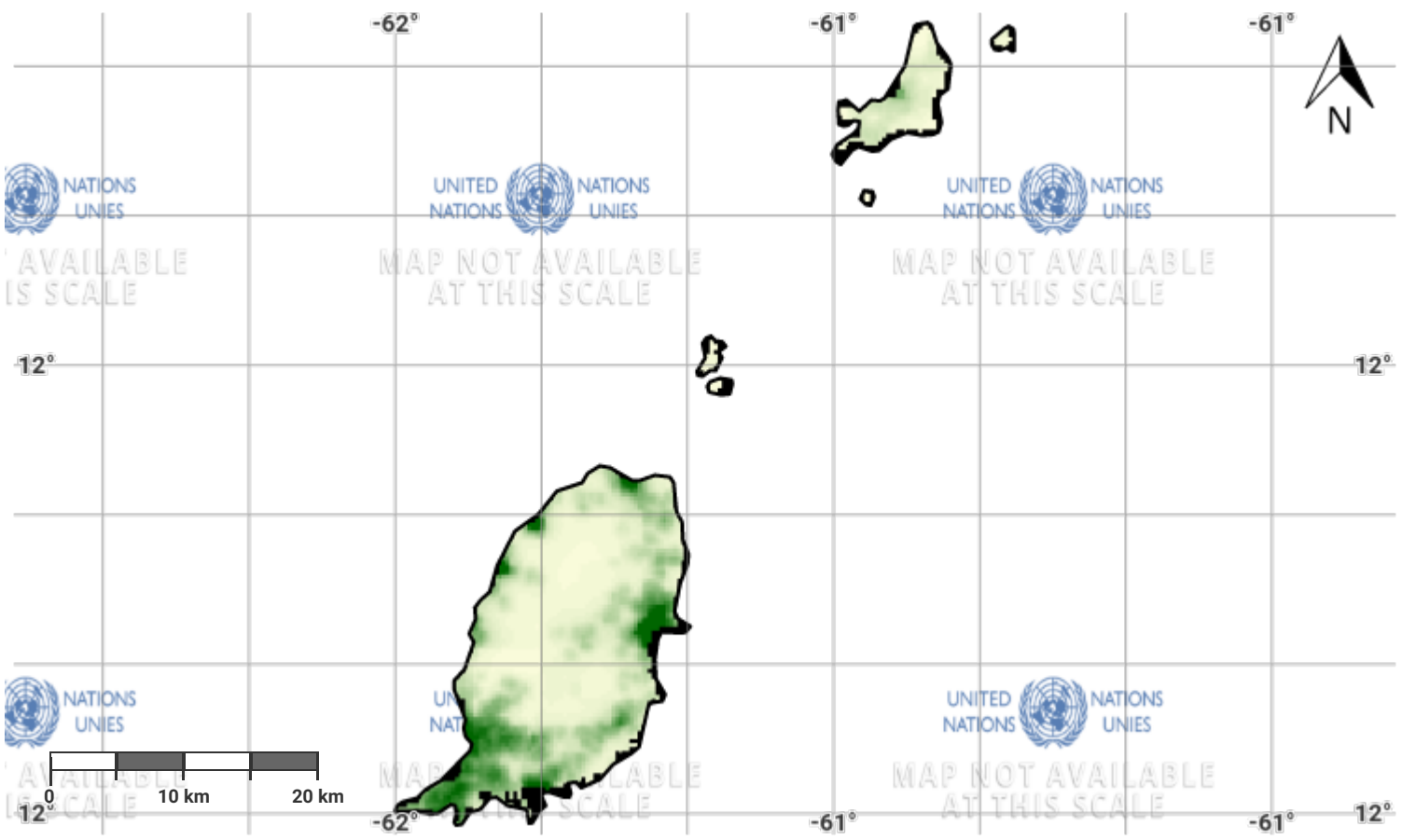
Grenada – SO3-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 440
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 440
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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