

GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2025
Reporting from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

GEF ID: 9408	Umoja WBS: GFL-11207-14AC0003-SB-006590
SMA IPMR ID:30603	Grant ID: S1-32GFL-000617
Project Short Title: IAS Barbados and the OECS	
Project Title: Preventing COSTS of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) in Barbados and the OECS Countries	
Duration months planned:	36
Duration months age:	86
Project Type:	Full Sized Project (FSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	
Project Scope:	Regional
Region:	Latin America and Caribbean
Countries:	Antigua and Barbuda,Barbados,Dominica,Grenada,Saint Kitts and Nevis,Saint Lucia,Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity
GEF financing amount:	\$ 3,747,945.00
Co-financing amount:	\$ 6,656,477.00
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2018-04-25
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2018-07-09
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2018-07-11
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	2018-09-28
Date of First Disbursement:	2018-08-07
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2025:	\$ 3,517,797.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	\$ 3,384,278.00

Midterm undertaken?:	Yes
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	2021-12-01
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2021-05-31
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	2025-12-31
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2026-03-31
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2026-06-30

1.2 Project Description

The project seeks to manage the risks and costs of IAS on important ecosystems, species, and genetic diversity in Barbados and the OECS region. Its objective is the “Prevention, early detection, control and management frameworks for invasive alien species (IAS) that emphasize a risk management approach by focusing on the highest risk invasion pathways of Barbados and OECS countries. The project attempts to achieve its results through 3 components. Components 1 and 2 address the needs of Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, and St. Kitts and Nevis to enhance national frameworks for IAS management and control and implement actions on the ground to lead to improve capacity to deal with particular IAS. Component 3 is regional, and as such will be oriented towards addressing the common needs of seven OECS countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, St. Kitts and Nevis, Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and the Grenadines) about IAS.

Component 1: IAS Policy, Institutions, and Capacity: The project will result in the conduct of Critical Situational Analyses for the three pilot countries, which will inform the development of National Invasive Species Strategies and action plans to address risks and promote cross-sectoral collaboration in the 3 countries. Legal frameworks for IAS will be developed and upgraded to include regulatory guidance, protocols, and codes of conduct for IAS management. Awareness and capacity-building programs will be created and implemented that internalize IAS threats, impacts, and new controls and regulations. The project will support the design and implementation of national cost recovery financial mechanisms to assist IAS management.

Component 2: Control and management of IAS impacts: The project will deliver key outputs for the three national pilots as follows: Antigua & Barbuda Pilot: Eradication of IAS on Green Island, Smith Island, and Maiden Island and the establishment of new and improved biosecurity mechanisms on Redonda and other critical offshore islands. Review and implement improved biosecurity protocols to detect and prevent incursions by IAS on Redonda and other priority offshore islands Barbados Pilot: Establishment of bio-secure site(s) for threatened native reptiles, the development of a monitoring program on effectiveness of control of invasive alien plant species in support of the Integrated Gully System Management Plan. Rat and mongoose control at selected hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) nesting beaches and the establishment of a Lionfish assessment and management project at high biodiversity value reef sites. St. Kitts and Nevis Pilot: Development of a management plan for the sustained control and management of the monkey (*Chlorocebus aethiops*) populations in protected areas.

Component 3: Regional Biosecurity (7 countries): The project will contribute to the development of a regional strategy for prevention and surveillance at ports of entry with the establishment of a Regional IAS Working Group. A database will be established for interceptions at ports and a Strategic Plan for the Regional Financing System for shared IAS will be developed. Regional technical capacity to conduct risk assessment and measure economic impact of IAS will be built and the Caribbean IAS information hub will be strengthened as a learning network for IAS. A Regional-level App or ID IAS risk cards for prioritized species that can affect important biodiversity, agriculture, and human health developed for ports of entry will be developed.

1.3 Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	
Executing Agency (ies)	CAB International
names of Other Project Partners	Department of Environment, Ministry of Health and the Environment, Antigua and Barbuda; Ministry of the Environment and National Beautification, Barbados; Department of Agriculture, Dominica; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Grenada; Department of Environment, St. Kitts and Nevis; Ministry of Sustainable Development, Energy, Science and Technology, St. Lucia; Ministry of Forestry, Fisheries, Rural Transformation, Industry and Labour, St. Vincent and the Grenadines.
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Johan Robinson
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Christopher Cox
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	George Saddimbah
UNEP Support Assistants	Gloritzel Frangakis
Manager/Representative	Arne Witt
Project Manager	Naitram Ramnanan
Finance Manager	Naftal Nyariki
Communications Lead, if relevant	Denyse Johnston

2 Overview of Project Status

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):	Thematic: Nature action subprogramme
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):	Healthy and productive ecosystems
PoW Indicator(s):	Nature: (iii) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas
UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	2022-2026 UN MSDF in the Caribbean includes Outcome 6 'Caribbean countries manage natural resources & ecosystems strengthening their resilience & enhancing the resilience& prosperity of the people and communities that depend on them' which is relevant to the objectives under this project
Link to relevant SDG Goals	Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Link to relevant SDG Targets:	15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value				Remarks
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	Materialized to date	
4- Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)	not defined	113200	113200	90700	The area at Paragon, Barbados, the site of the biosecurity facility has been improved

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value				Remarks
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	Materialized to date	
					with the installation of augmented habitat for the endangered Barbados Leaf-toed Gecko (gecko hotels) that affords protection for breeding. However, the biosecure fence has not yet been installed; this will be completed by end of project.
4.1- Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity		113200	113200	90700	

2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

	PIR#	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2025	6th PIR	MS	S	M
FY 2024	5th PIR	MS	S	L
FY 2023	4th PIR	MS	S	L
FY 2022	3rd PIR	MS	S	L
FY 2021	2nd PIR	MS	MS	M
FY 2020	1st PIR	MS	MS	L
FY 2019				
FY 2018				
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

Progress: Information on progress outcomes of project implementation activities

Component one is effectively completed all the actions with the scope and capacity of the project with the deliverables being submitted to the national authorities for adoption and implementation. Existing national working groups that served as National Steering Committees capacities were strengthened to oversee the management of Invasive Alien Species. All three National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plans (NISSAPS) have been completed, reviewed, and accepted by the National Steering Committees and submitted to the cabinets for endorsement as official government policy. Component two with focus on the national sub-projects, has been largely successful (as detailed in prior PIR reporting) and contributed valuable lessons to the management of the region's rich biodiversity. The Barbados sub-project still remains active however, with the ongoing process in the installation of a biosecure environment with enclosure at Paragon (within the Barbados Defence Force grounds) for safeguarding the endangered Barbados Leaf-toed Gecko. The challenges with delays in the Barbados sub-project has necessitated extensions in the overall project (explained in the section below). Under Component 3 in respect to work at the regional level the following final deliverables were completed: i. International Trade Risk Assessment; ii. Passenger Luggage Risk Assessment; iii. The rollout of the Declare, Dispose or Pay Campaign in the remaining four of the six participating countries with the provision of biosecurity bins, and poster campaign. iv. The second field guide: "Guide to the Alien and invasive animals in the Caribbean" was printed and circulated virtually. v. The final two policy briefs on the international trade and passenger luggage were completed and circulated. vi. The proceedings of the closeout workshop and the Magazine to highlight the outputs achieved by the project were completed and circulated electronically in September 2024.

Challenges: Information on challenges of project implementation activities

Key challenges Personnel movements and obligations: In St Kitts and Nevis the NPC left the project on the completion of the technical work, however some closeout national reports are outstanding and need to be completed. Change-over of key staff at Flora and Fauna that was contracted to deliver the bio-secure fence in Barbados (Leaf-toed Gecko conservation) lead to delays in implementation ultimately leading to premature termination of the contract. Further in Barbados, the Project Director, was temporarily assigned to a position in another Ministry, as well as the Departure of the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Environment and National Beautification, which resulted in administrative shortfalls that caused additional significant delays in awarding the contract for the fence construction. Delays in the installation of the bio-security fence - conservation of the Barbados Leaf-toed Gecko: Significant delays in completing the biosecurity fencing at the Paragon site due to shortcomings in local procurement processes associated with procuring the materials from China to complete the bio-secure enclosure for the critically endangered Barbados Leaf-toed Gecko under the Barbados sub-project has been holding back the completion of the overall project. The unforeseen lengthy procurement process resulted in the enclosure's construction materials arriving in-country at the end of October 2023. Compounding this challenge was the need to re-design the construction of the foundation to support the fence posts given the failure of the 20-ton hammer drill to efficiently bore the holes in the rock substrate at the site. This necessitated the procurement of a new local contractor capable of managing the re-design and installation. The test holes were dug in April of 2024 and revised Terms of Reference circulated in February 2024. Two contractors submitted bids. The National Steering Committee met on May 2025 and selected a contractor. The revised completion date of the bio-secure enclosure is now September 2025. Removing invasive predatory species within the enclosure and monitoring the viability and stability of the leaf-toed gecko population is expected to be completed by October 2025. All other components and activities were completed and outputs were presented at the closeout workshop. The proceedings, as well as, a magazine highlighting the outcomes of the project was circulated in September 2024.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	\$ 6,656,477
Actual to date:	7,793,856
Progress	Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges: CABI is contributed 10,000 USD in cash to pursue the setting up of the CIATF in 2024 in collaboration with Caribbean Biodiversity Fund in 2024-2025. A grant of 33,700 USD also received to support work on the Croton Scale in Grenada in 2024 and the project completed in May 2025.

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2024-03-22
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Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	Summary: Ministries responsible for environment, agriculture, fisheries, and tourism serve as frontline agencies in the control and management of invasive alien species (IAS). Specifically, the ministries overseeing agriculture and health typically manage port health functions, including the regulation of plant and animal imports. These institutions have been central stakeholders in shaping both policy and technical interventions under the project, with their personnel among the primary beneficiaries of capacity-building activities. National offices of the attorney general have contributed extensively to the policy and legislative frameworks required for effective IAS management. To address the typically low financial commitment to IAS surveillance and control—particularly at ports of entry—the project has sought to advance sustainable financing mechanisms. These efforts aim to support long-term and intensive control measures for high-priority species, especially where eradication is the goal. A key development in this area has been the opening of a funding window under the Caribbean Biodiversity Fund, which has already received an initial capitalization. Continued collaboration with the Fund will be essential to sustaining these efforts. Given the high volume of inter-island travel and the need for harmonized policies, the Secretariat of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) is a critical partner. The OECS has committed to a leadership role in implementing the regional IAS strategy developed under the project, reinforcing the importance of coordinated action across member states. The research community remains a driving force in assessing the ecological and socioeconomic impacts of IAS. Key contributors include the University of the West Indies, the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI), and the Caribbean Herpetological Society. In addition, non-governmental organizations such as the Environmental Awareness Group (Antigua & Barbuda) and Fauna & Flora International have been actively engaged in field research and control efforts. These entities have
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	collaborated with a broad network of technical and policy experts, enriching the overall approach to IAS management across the region. Remaining engagements: Coordination meetings with Barbados stakeholders on remaining work under project at this stage: 1. Meeting of UNEP/CABI and MENB to remove impediments to the construction of the bio-secure fence at Paragon, Barbados. This meeting was held on the 4th of December 2024. This meeting agreed to an action plan for submitting outstanding reports as well as plan that included CABI assisting in the procurement of contractors for the construction of the fence. The delays in submitting financial reports as well as the temporary promotion to other senior positions resulted in continued delays in the awarding of the contracts. 2. Another meeting is planned for July 2025 to expedite the awarding of the contract.
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2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	No
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	A key gender-based indicator for the project focuses on strengthening the capacity of participating countries in invasive alien species (IAS) prevention—particularly in Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR), risk management, and economic impact assessment—while ensuring fair gender representation throughout. Project investments, especially in capacity-building initiatives, have resulted in equitable gender participation. This is reflected in the employment profiles of personnel involved in government sectors such as port health and safety, as well as in non-governmental organizations. Notably, there has been a growing trend of women entering environmental management roles, often surpassing their male counterparts in representation. At both national and regional levels, women were well represented in decision-making bodies, including National Steering Committees and regional working groups. Consultancy engagements under the project maintained a balanced gender ratio of 1:1, ensuring equal opportunities for men and women to contribute meaningfully. Overall, no significant gender imbalance was observed in terms of access to project resources. Women with decision-making authority actively participated across both governmental and non-governmental platforms, reinforcing the project's commitment to inclusive and equitable engagement.

2.7. ESSM

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage? Yes If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN? Risk classed as Low; but advised: encourage the safeguard impact assessment is carried out for SS 1 Biodiversity, natural habitat and Sustainable Management of Living Resources and SS 9: Economic Sustainability, among others, as early as possible; need precautionary approach throughout (note in the new UNEP SSs SS9 is no longer)
New social and/or	Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?

environmental risks	No If yes, describe the new risks or changes?
Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts	Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period? No If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken?
Environmental and social safeguards management	The project is nearing completion, with the sole remaining activity being the installation of the biosecure facility for the Barbados Leaf-toed Gecko. All other deliverables have been successfully implemented. During this reporting period, no environmental or social safeguard issues requiring attention were identified. Below is a summary of the primary safeguard standard (SS1) relevant to the project: SS1: Biodiversity, natural habitat and Sustainable Management of Living Resources: One of the most significant challenges addressed under the IAS management component has been mitigating the threat posed by the Vervet Monkey. In both St. Kitts & Nevis and Barbados, the monkey has become embedded in the cultural and tourism identity of the islands, often featured in local marketing and promotional materials. Despite its cultural presence, the Vervet Monkey continues to be a major source of agricultural damage (and economic loss) in both countries. The Ministries of Agriculture in both nations remain committed to tackling crop damage caused by monkeys. However, the approach has been more assertive in St. Kitts & Nevis, where a bounty system is still in effect. In St. Kitts, the St. Kitts Biomedical Foundation supports biomedical trials using monkey specimens, with hunters compensated for their collection efforts. Given the known agricultural impacts, the program has gained public acceptance, although it operates with limited visibility. The project also introduced an innovative method to evaluate the monkey's impact on native biodiversity in St. Kitts. Camera traps were deployed to monitor artificial nests baited with quail eggs—used as proxies for bird nests—at biodiversity-rich sites across the island. While monkeys were detected at these locations, the evidence indicated that rats and opossums were more frequent predators of the faux nests than monkeys. The public generally demonstrates heightened awareness of high-profile invasive alien species (IAS) and shows a growing appreciation for the importance of preventative measures to limit their introduction. This awareness has been further strengthened by ongoing port surveillance activities. The Declare, Dispose, or Pay Campaign was rolled out in 2022 that targets travellers at both air and seaports. However, significant gaps remain—particularly regarding the risk of accidental IAS introductions through containerized cargo. One area requiring increased attention is the importation of landscaping materials linked to hotel development projects. These materials can serve as unintentional vectors for invasive species and warrant stricter monitoring and regulation.

2.8. KM/Learning

Knowledge activities and products	The Reptile Conservation Specialist overseeing the biosecure facility installation (leaf-toed gecko) at Paragon, Barbados attended a Biosecurity Study Tour in Anguilla in June 2025. This was funded by co-finance from the ReWild and included an examination of the biosecure facility on Sandy Island an offshore island of the coast of Anguilla. This experience contributed to the knoweledge base in the supervision of the construction of the bio-secure facility at Paragon.
Main learning during the period	Sustainability of project actions: One of the best ways of sustaining project actions is to have the key people such as project managers be employed by national agencies to continue to work to manage IAS to protect biodiversity,post project. This is not happening due to limited government funding and staff seeking better job opportunities. However this project had some success by wroking with community groups to stenghten them to sustain actions post project. The fisher folk and fishing hobbists continue act in controlling lion fish in Barbados. The Turtle Conservation Group in Barbados in trapping invasives during the nesting period of the Hawksbill Turtle to maximise the number of hatchlings successfully returning to the oceans. Another NGO is the Environmental Awareness Group in Antigua that will continue to contribute to sustainability of actions. CABI's continued actions to set up the Caribbean IAS Trust Fund with at least one project won for the management of Croton Scale in Grenada will also contribute to sustainaed actions for biodiversity conservation by managing IAS post project.

Reflows

Reflows (for NGIs only)	
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2.9. Stories

Stories to be shared	Refer to prior PIRs; project in wind-down phase; nothing to report for this period
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3 Performance

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Outcome 1.1 Strengthened invasive alien species management framework and cross sectoral arrangements reduce IAS threats in terrestrial marine and coastal ecosystems.	1. Increased score in the GEF IAS Tool (Mid-term and project)	Antigua: Some cross collaboration in effect. Public sector coordinates with NGOs on offshore islands but little with the private sector. Barbados: No systematic cross sectoral frameworks in existence. St. Kitts and Nevis: no cross-sectoral framework in existence.	National cross Sectoral Coordinating Committee in place and at least two quarterly meetings held in each country.	National cross sectoral coordinating committee in place in 3 countries providing management oversight on IAS issues across sectors	100%	Antigua and Barbuda: The multidisciplinary, multi-sector technical advisory working committee of the Department of the Environment served as the coordinating committee for the project and will embrace IAS as a key remit of this technical working group, post project. Barbados: The Biodiversity working group functioning as the coordinating mechanism for IAS in Barbados. In Saint Christopher and Nevis: A National Steering Committee was formed and chaired by the Director of Agriculture. Subsequently transferred to the Ministry of the Environment. A recommendation was made for the committee to become a standing committee for the Environment. The various governmental agencies meet on a needs basis.	S
Outcome 1.1 Strengthened invasive alien species	1. Increased score in the GEF IAS Tool (Mid-term and		National Invasive	Stakeholders meeting their	100%	Antigua and	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
management framework and cross sectoral arrangements reduce IAS threats in terrestrial marine and coastal ecosystems.	project)		Species Strategies 75% completed.	commitment in implementing 3 National IAS Strategies and action plan that was developed in a participatory approach.		Barbuda: Although the expectation of updating the legal and policy framework did not progress beyond drafts that were submitted to the Attorney's General office this group, along with the legal consultant will continue to pursue this post project. Barbados: The draft National IAS Strategy and action plan was presented to national workshop in August 2022 and finalized. Saint Christopher and Nevis: With agreement of the NSC, CABI hired a regional consultant to address the many deficiencies in the strategy submitted by a national consultant. It was updated and submitted to the Project Director for final review and adoption as an official policy document of the government in September 2023.	
Outcome 1.1 Strengthened invasive alien species management framework and cross sectoral arrangements reduce IAS threats in terrestrial marine and coastal ecosystems.	1. Increased score in the GEF IAS Tool (Mid-term and project)	Limited Risk assessments done only for agricultural commodities but even here invasiveness	Regional IAS Protocol for high risk pathways 75% complete (including draft codes of	At least 50% of the recommendations from the three high risk pathways assessment	100%	Recommendations contained in the Marine; Pet and Aquaria Trade; and Horticulture risk assessments translated as policy briefs. Key representatives from the private sector with support from IICA and the OECS Secretariat will translate these into voluntary codes of conduct.	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		is not considered. No protocols exist for high risk pathways.	conduct)	implemented to minimize economic impacts of IAS		Once the CIASTF is established these will also be supported by the fund. The recommendations from the International Trade and Passenger Luggage was also be translated into policy briefs with recommendations for the various stakeholders.	
Outcome 1.1 Strengthened invasive alien species management framework and cross sectoral arrangements reduce IAS threats in terrestrial marine and coastal ecosystems.	# of persons and # of department/offices targeted by the awareness campaign, applying information on IAS threats, impacts, and new controls and regulations.	Antigua and Barbuda: 83% estimated % of awareness among technicians; 33% estimated for the general public Barbados: 85% estimated % of awareness among technicians; 30% estimated for general public St. Kitts and Nevis: 75% estimated %	50% of the Regional Awareness campaign implemented inclusive of a plan to measure effectiveness of the strategy At least 2 different departments (per country) offices sensitized about IAS, at least 2% increase in awareness from stakeholders in comparison to	Through the Regional Awareness campaign, awareness of IAS threats raised by 5% and among the general public by 25% At least 3 different departments (per country) offices sensitized about IAS, and at least 5% increase in awareness from stakeholders in comparison to baseline. (surveys to be used at inception)	100%	Antigua and Barbuda: The national public awareness programme was 100% completed in December 2022. The programme conducted outreach activities to both primary and secondary schools via lectures by the Project Coordinator; Radio and TV programmes on IAS as well as Town Hall meetings on key invasives such as Giant African Snails. EAG worked with several international NGOs to air nationally and internationally a film on the success of the removal of goats and rats from Redonda. Barbados: An informational billboard effectively highlighting the work of the project in targeted control of mongoose and rats on the Hawksbill Turtle was erected at the Bath Pilot site. An article detailing the findings of the rat and mongoose	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		of awareness among technicians; 23% estimated for general public	baseline. (surveys to be used at the start of the project to confirm baseline.			control pilot were circulated via the Ministry's website. The consultants were encouraged to publish the findings in a referred journal. A community outreach to Paragon and surrounding communities were undertaken to sensitize the local communities of the construction of the bio secure fencing. St. Kitts and Nevis: The focus of a key invasive species per month for 2022 ended in December 2022. The key activities of the national Communication, Education and Public Awareness programme culminated in a national workshop in February 2023 where the results of the project were presented to national stakeholders.	
Outcome 1.1 Strengthened invasive alien species management framework and cross sectoral arrangements reduce IAS threats in terrestrial marine and coastal ecosystems.	3. Increase national budgetary support for IAS.	Antigua: An estimated 1,500,000 US\$ per annum is invested on IAS.	3 Draft of national cost-recovery mechanisms.	Antigua: US\$1,650,000 (15% increase over baseline)	End of project target was achieved but is only about 50% of the real needs for effective IAS Management.	In 2022, it was estimated that at least 3 million USD is required to adequately prevent and deal with current IAS. It estimated that the projected national expenditure for IAS will be achieved by the end of the project but will be insufficient. National stakeholders rejected any suggestions of dedicating new taxes or fees solely for the purpose of IAS Control. Data unavailable to	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						accurately report actual increase. However, progress was made by CABI in setting up the Caribbean IAS Trust Fund to fund the integrated management of IAS affecting multiple islands in the Caribbean.	
Outcome 1.1 Strengthened invasive alien species management framework and cross sectoral arrangements reduce IAS threats in terrestrial marine and coastal ecosystems.	3. Increase national budgetary support for IAS.	Barbados: An estimated 2,500,000 US\$ is invested on IAS per annum	National Cost Recovery Plan in Place	Barbados: US\$ 2,750,000;(15% inc over baseline)	End of project target met	Data unavailable to accurately estimate the current values but despite this the current funding for biodiversity, agriculture and public health it is expected that this figure will be met or exceeded.	S
Outcome 1.1 Strengthened invasive alien species management framework and cross sectoral arrangements reduce IAS threats in terrestrial marine and coastal ecosystems.	3. Increase national budgetary support for IAS.	St. Kitts and Nevis: An estimated US\$ 160,000 is invested on IAS per annum.	Draft national cost recovery mechanism in place	St. Kitts and Nevis: US\$ 176,000 (15% inc over baseline)	End of project target exceeded	Stakeholders were consulted in February 2022. There was no support for the establishment of a National IAS Trust Fund. Data was received only for Public Health only which is approximately 100,000 USD annually. As such, it can be concluded that the budget for IAS exceeds the targeted 176,000 if the figures from agriculture, forestry, fisheries and the environment sectors are included.	S
Outcome 1.1 Strengthened invasive alien species management framework and cross sectoral arrangements reduce IAS threats in terrestrial	4. Financing mechanism in place to support IAS related activities.	No dedicated IAS financing mechanism in place	Potential funding mechanism identified and feasibility	3 countries participating in a cost recovery mechanism to manage IAS	100%	Consultancy conducted by CABI for developing national sustainable funding mechanism did not find support for any of the best practices available in the literature for raising funds to support	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
marine and coastal ecosystems.			assessed by midterm.			biosecurity work as there is little or no support for any additional taxes or fees to be charged. CABI has taken the lead to set up the Caribbean IAS Trust Fund and got the first contribution of USD33,700 to develop an Integrated Strategy for the Croton Scale in Grenada. This project was concluded in May 2025 with a bio-control agent being identified that is possibly new to science.	
Outcome 2.1 Eradication and/or improved control of IAS impacting global biodiversity significance, thereby reducing threats to key species.	1. Antigua: Stabilizing populations of critically endangered native species: Redonda ground lizard; Redonda anole; Redonda Skink; Redonda pygmy gecko.	1. Antigua: Stabilizing populations of critically endangered native species: Peregrines (1 pair); Zenaida doves (3 pairs); Brown Boobies (≥774 pairs); Masked boobies (≥164 pairs); Red footed Boobies	Native species population stabilized or increased	Native species population (as in baseline) stabilized or increased.	population trends show relative stability	Species 20 2018 2019 2021 2022 Redonda Tree Lizard (density per	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		(greater than 150 pairs); Magnificent Frigate -birds (≥119 pairs); Lizards densities were: Ameiva atrata 147/ha; Anolis nublis 771/ha.				hectare) 795.54 1, 518.77 2,545.74 1, 453.41 674.49 Redonda Ground Lizard (density per hectare) 111.65 308.48 935.25 785.30 802 .28	

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						Magnificent Frigatebird (breeding pairs) 110+ 165 104 205 97 1 Brown Booby (breeding pairs) 150+ 560 403 203 73 4 Masked Booby (breeding pairs)	

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						160+ 185 188 191 218 Red footed Booby (breeding pairs) Present* 17 174 97 83	
Outcome 2.1 Eradication and/or improved control of IAS impacting global biodiversity significance, thereby reducing	Barbados: Increased stability of populations of : 1. Endemic reptiles - Barbados leaf-toed gecko, Thread	Leaf-toed gecko surveys in 2014 estimated	Bio secure site(s) for threatened native reptiles	Leaf -toed gecko population stabilized or increased; Thread	population trends show relative stability	Surveys of the leaf-toed gecko population between December 2021 and February 2022 showed a decline in population to 4,300 as a result of the	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
threats to key species.	snake, and Hawksbill turtle nesting population; 2. Indicator coral reef fish species at high biodiversity reef sites: Parrotfish (Scaridae spp; Grunts (Haemulidae); (Acanthuridae spp.)	total population at 12,000; Thread snake populations at pilot site will be determined at the start of the project; Hawksbill: 713 nesting turtles were observed nesting in 2016 in Barbados; Parrot fish rank #1; Grunts rank #2; Surgeon fish rank #3 at high biodiversity reef sites.	established; Control strategy developed and being implemented for IAS impacting on native reptiles; nesting females increased by 10% and hatchling survival by 25%; Key indicator species maintain their ranking and lionfish numbers remain in check.	snake population stabilized or increased; nesting population stabilized or increased; key indicator species maintain their ranking and lionfish numbers remain in check.		ash fall from the Soufriere volcano. Another estimation will be done after the installation of the bio-secure fencing. Monitoring continued in 2024 and 2025 that showed recovery of the population recruiting to the augmented sites that offers some protection from IAS. The Lionfish Draft Final Report was submitted in March of 2023. Key findings of the report include: 1. Lionfish densities have remained low in Barbados. 2. Lionfish have not damaged reef the fishes important to coral reef health. 3. Lionfish have not affected the amount of fish being caught by reef fishes. Met expectations. The monitoring research indicated that mongoose was the only nest predator during the 2021 to 2022 nesting season at Bath Beach. Mongoose trapping from April to June 2022 removed 57 mongoose were captured and euthanized. This resulted in a 76% reduction in predation events from 2021 to 2022 season falling below the lower threshold predation reported by Leighton et al in 2021. This exceeded the expectation of an increase in	

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						survivability of 25%. The monitoring research indicated that mongoose was the only nest predator during the 2021 to 2022 nesting season at Bath Beach. Mongoose trapping from April to June 2022 removed 57 mongoose were captured and euthanized. This resulted in a 76% reduction in predation events from 2021 to 2022 season falling below the lower threshold predation reported by Leighton et al in 2021. This exceeded the expectation of an increase in survivability of 25%.	

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						&nbs p; &n bsp; &nbs p; &n bsp; &nbs p; &n bsp; &nbs p; &n bsp; &nbs p; &n bsp; &nbs p; &n bsp; &nbs p; &n bsp; &nbs p;	

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Outcome 2.1 Eradication and/or improved control of IAS impacting global biodiversity significance, thereby reducing threats to key species.	St. Kitts: Improved capacity to manage and control Vervet monkey (Chlorocebus aethiops) to sustainably control their numbers in the wild.	No effective management plan to control monkeys (Chlorocebus aethiops)	Management plan developed and implemented employing proven control strategies in a humane way	Cost recovery options incorporated in the plan to ensure sustainability to ensure control measures post project continue to keep population in check	management measures under active implementation	The management options for managing the monkey population was presented to the national stakeholders in February 2023. No significant damage to native biodiversity was found. However, the monkey was having a significant impact on agriculture and households. The cost effectiveness of the following management strategies was assessed for controlling the monkeys in agriculture areas: 1. Trapping and euthanize 2. Trapping and sterilize 3. Trapping and shooting 4. Electric fencing 5. Culling via shooting. Trapping and euthanizing	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						was the most cost effective management strategy followed by trapping and sterilizing and trapping and shooting. Fencing and culling via shoot were the least cost effective strategies. Cost recovery by private trappers for bio-medical research takes place in the private sector. The bounty system by the national authorities is not self-sustaining. This risk of the monkeys transmitting diseases to humans and other animals was assessed and published. https://www.mdpi.com/1999-4915/7/1605	
Outcome 3.1 Increased Collaboration among Caribbean states to tackle IAS	Increase in the number of invasive or potentially invasive species interceptions at ports resulting from regional collaboration	Total # of interceptions in 2016: A&B 200, BRB 900, SKN 160, GRN 0, DOM 287, SVG 60, SLC (not available) Little or no sharing of information among ports of entry with	5% increase in interceptions from baseline Database for interceptions at ports operational by PY2	25% increase in interceptions from baseline At least 3 countries inputting data on interceptions into a database that can be viewed in real time by other countries	611 interceptions recorded in CBIS from January 2023 and June 2024. This constitutes Caribbean regional-level reporting	The Regional Workshop to update the OECS IAS Strategy and Action Plan 2016 to 2025 was held at the Bay Gardens Hotel in St. Lucia from the 27th to the 29th September 2023. 26 persons participated in person. An additional 22 participated virtually. The OECS commission with support from the regional organizations such as CABI and IICA and the national representatives will continue to work post project to implement the SMART Action Plan 2024-2025	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		respect to IAS interceptions					
Outcome 3.1 Increased Collaboration among Caribbean states to tackle IAS	Active IAS working network beyond agriculture sector cooperating on a regional IAS programme (taking into account fair gender participation)	No regional strategy for IAS and no working group specific to IAS Exist (working committee for free movement of goods in the OECS in Existence)	Regional IAS strategy developed including gender considerations and regional working group operational with at least one face to face meeting per year and women participation	Regional IAS Strategy adopted by the OECS Commission. At least 3 meetings (virtual) of the regional working group (proof of women participation)	100%	17 persons trained (35% females) Subsequent to training only one cost benefit study was completed in St. Kitts and Nevis to determine the most cost effective strategy for controlling the Vervet Monkey. Barbados had intended to do a cost benefit of the control strategies for Lionfish however no detectable impact of the lionfish was determined pre and post invasion. On the request of the participating countries a Cost Benefit Analysis for the introduction of TR4 with the importance of bananas and plantain that was circulated of August 2024.	S
Outcome 3.2 Enhanced regional IAS management through early warning system, response measures and capacity building	# of persons with increased capacities for IAS prevention, EDRR, risk management of economic impact (considering fair gender participation)	Risk assessment limited to threats to public health and agriculture. No risk assessment to biodiversity done in the	At least 7 persons - 1 per each country (in good ratio of male to female) trained on programmes for IAS risk assessment, measurement of economic	At least 14 persons - 2 per each participating country (in good ratio of male to female) trained, with participants completing at least five detailed risk assessments.	17 persons (100%)	17 persons trained (35% females) Subsequent to training only one cost benefit study was completed in St. Kitts and Nevis to determine the most cost effective strategy for controlling the Vervet Monkey. Barbados had intended to do a cost benefit of the control strategies for Lionfish however no detectable impact of the lionfish was determined pre and post invasion.	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		sub region	impact available online.				
Outcome 3.2 Enhanced regional IAS management through early warning system, response measures and capacity building	# of persons with increased capacities for IAS prevention , EDRR, risk management of economic impact (considering fair gender participation)	Little awareness by Port Surveillance officials of IAS impacting biodiversity	Regional App and ID IAS Risk Cards under development	Regional IAS app in circulation and used by those engaged in surveillance as well as the general public	Chief plant quarantine officers were trained on best practices for detection of biosecurity threats in turn 100% of all staff in the 7 participating countries were trained.	The Invasive Plant App was downloaded on the CBIS to allow Plant Quarantine and Custom Officers to access the app via the CBIS tool. Plant Field Guide printed and circulated to the countries. Animal Guide published and circulated electronically.	S
Outcome 3.2 Enhanced regional IAS management through early warning system, response measures and capacity building	# of persons with increased capacities for IAS prevention , EDRR, risk management of economic impact (considering fair gender participation)	No dedicated financing mechanism in place for common IAS measures among countries	100%	Cost recovery strategy socialized at a regional level to obtain approval and backstopping from key partners (CARICOM, OECS, etc.)	100%	CABI and CBF is proceeding to establish Caribbean IAS Trust Fund with the setting up of a steering committee. USD33,700 was received from the Sandals foundation to control the Croton Scale in Grenada. CABI and CBF will proceed to establish and operate the fund post project if it is not fully operational during the life of the project.	S

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 IAS Policy, Institutions and Capacity	Output 1. Three (3) Critical Situational Analyses completed: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados and St. Kitts and Nevis					S
1 IAS Policy, Institutions and Capacity	1.1.1 Risk Assessment for Marine Environment developed and published	2021-06-30	100	100		
1 IAS Policy, Institutions and Capacity	1.1.2 Risk Assessment for pet and aquaria trade developed and published	2022-09-30	100	100		
1 IAS Policy, Institutions and Capacity	1.1.3 Risk Assessment for International Travel developed and published	2024-06-28	100	100		
1 IAS Policy, Institutions and Capacity	Output 2. Three (3) National Invasive Species Strategies and Action Plans developed to address risks and promote cross sectoral collaboration in 3 countries: Antigua and Barbuda; Barbados; St. Kitts and Nevis					S
1 IAS Policy, Institutions and Capacity	1.2.1 National multi-stakeholder Coordinating Mechanism established for cross sectoral IAS Management	2022-12-30	100	100		
1 IAS Policy, Institutions and Capacity	1.2.2 Hold meeting at least quarterly and produce minutes	2022-12-30	100	100		
1 IAS Policy, Institutions and Capacity	1.2.3 NSC provides oversight to the development of the NISSAP and serves as coordinating mechanism for IAS.	2021-03-31	100	100		
1 IAS Policy, Institutions and Capacity	1.2.4. Develop content of the NISSAP	2022-11-30	100	100		
1 IAS Policy,	1.2.5 Prepare and disseminate NISSAP	2023-06-30	100	100		

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
Institutions and Capacity						
1 IAS Policy, Institutions and Capacity	1.2.6 Prepare and disseminate non-technical version of NISSAP for wider dissemination.	2024-09-27	100	100		
1 IAS Policy, Institutions and Capacity	1.2.7 Establish International Project Steering Committee (IPSC) with four meeting held	2023-09-30	100	100		
1 IAS Policy, Institutions and Capacity	1.2.8 Review with the OECS Commission existing mechanisms for cross sectoral coordination of actions on early detection and rapid response of IAS at the sub-regional level.	2023-06-30	100	100		
1 IAS Policy, Institutions and Capacity	1.2.9 Cross sectoral national coordination in place and networked at the regional level	2023-06-30	100	100		
1 IAS Policy, Institutions and Capacity	Output 3. Three (3) legal frameworks for IAS developed or upgraded in 3 countries (regulatory guidance, protocols, codes of conduct): Antigua and Barbuda; Barbados and St. Kitts and Nevis.					S
1 IAS Policy, Institutions and Capacity	1.3.1 Hire national consultant to review current status of legislation and determine gaps also consider attempts and experiences in updating legislation	2022-11-30	100	100		
1 IAS Policy, Institutions and Capacity	1.3.2 Legal drafters develop draft legislation in collaboration with AG Chambers	2023-06-30	100	100		
1 IAS Policy, Institutions and Capacity	1.3.3 Draft legislations publicized for comments	2024-10-31	100	100		
1 IAS Policy, Institutions and Capacity	1.3.4 Incorporate comments and send final draft legislation to AG Chambers for updating legislation	2024-12-13	100	100		

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 IAS Policy, Institutions and Capacity	1.3.5 Update Protocols and best practices (except ballast water) of users of the Marine environment to minimize risk of new marine IAS introductions and publish.	2024-09-27	100	100		
1 IAS Policy, Institutions and Capacity	1.3.6 Update Protocols and best practices for stakeholders in the Pet and Aquaria and horticulture trades to minimize risk of new IAS introductions and publish	2024-09-27	100	100		
1 IAS Policy, Institutions and Capacity	1.3.7 Update Protocols and best practices for stakeholders engaged in International Passenger travel and published.	2024-03-30	100	100		
1 IAS Policy, Institutions and Capacity	Output 4. Three (3) Awareness and capacity building programs developed and implemented (internalizing IAS threats, impacts, and new controls and regulations).		95%			S
1 IAS Policy, Institutions and Capacity	1.4.1 Develop a National Public Awareness and Communication Strategy for Antigua and Barbuda; Barbados and St. Kitts and Nevis	2021-06-30	100	100		
1 IAS Policy, Institutions and Capacity	1.4.2 Develop and execute a campaign to minimize entry of IAS through identified high risk pathways: International Travel; Pet and Aquaria and Horticulture trades.	2023-06-30	100	100		
1 IAS Policy, Institutions and Capacity	1.4.3 Develop and execute a campaign to raise the awareness of IAS and their negative impact on biodiversity and to minimize the risk posed by international trade.	2024-03-31	100	100		
1 IAS Policy, Institutions and Capacity	1.4.4 Develop and execute a campaign to promote the National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan (NISSAP)	2021-09-30	100	100		
1 IAS Policy, Institutions and Capacity	1.4.5 Develop a "Training of Trainers" short courses on IAS identification; impact assessment; risk analysis; early detection and rapid response etc.	2023-09-30	100	100		
1 IAS Policy, Institutions	1.4.6 Conduct regional training of trainers on above short courses	2023-10-31	100	100		

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
and Capacity						
1 IAS Policy, Institutions and Capacity	1.4.7 Make available short courses online	2023-12-31	100	100		
1 IAS Policy, Institutions and Capacity	1.4.8 Experiences shared at national/regional consultations and informs NISSAP and place in post-secondary school curriculum	2023-09-29	100	100		
1 IAS Policy, Institutions and Capacity	1.4.9 Experiences on impact of IAS and their control and management documented and shared via website, publications and general marketing campaign	2023-05-30	100	100		
1 IAS Policy, Institutions and Capacity	1.4.10 Design and produce an information platform for monitoring interceptions at ports of entry catering for sustainability of the system	2022-08-31	100	100		
1 IAS Policy, Institutions and Capacity	Output 5: Three (3) Support to the design and implementation of National cost recovery financial mechanisms					S
1 IAS Policy, Institutions and Capacity	1.5.1 Identify potential sources / mechanisms for financing EDRR of IAS sustainably and assess their feasibility.	2024-06-28	100	100		
1 IAS Policy, Institutions and Capacity	1.5.2 Prioritize potential sources of revenue and potential annual contribution	2022-12-26	100	100		
1 IAS Policy, Institutions and Capacity	1.5.3 Produce and circulate report to policy makers and stakeholders	2023-03-31	100	100		
2 Control and management of IAS	Output 6: Eradication of IAS on Green Island, Smith Island, and Maiden Island. Establishment of new and improved biosecurity mechanisms on Redonda and other critical offshore islands.	2022-10-30	100%			HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
impacts						
2 Control and management of IAS impacts	2.1a.1.1 Finalise Operational Plans for eradicating rats from target islands (Green Island, Smith Island and Maiden Island)	2021-06-30	100%	100%		
2 Control and management of IAS impacts	2.1a.1.2 Prepare island(s) for eradication operation and deploy bait	2021-09-30	100%	100%		
2 Control and management of IAS impacts	2.1.a.1.3 Intensive monitoring to verify whether and where any rats remain	2022-12-30	100%	100%		
2 Control and management of IAS impacts	2.1.a.1.4 Conduct final check after 12 months to verify the eradication operation was successful	2024-03-31	100%	100%		
2 Control and management of IAS impacts	2.1a.1.5 Finalize monitoring plan employing best practices methods and ensure local personnel have capacity and tools to monitor biodiversity on priority islands	2024-03-31	100%	100%		
2 Control and management	2.1a.1.6 Conduct annual monitoring of native flora and fauna on the target islands	2023-12-30	100%	100%		

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
of IAS impacts						
2 Control and management of IAS impacts	2.1a.1.7 Present findings from biodiversity monitoring programme in peer review journal and PA campaign.	2023-12-30	100%	100%		
2 Control and management of IAS impacts	Output 7: Review and implement improved biosecurity protocols to detect and prevent incursions by IAS on Redonda and other priority offshore islands.					S
2 Control and management of IAS impacts	2.1a.2.1 Review existing biosecurity protocols and identify gaps and solutions	2022-09-30	100%	100%		
2 Control and management of IAS impacts	2.1.a.2.2 Build capacity of personnel involved in implementing improved biosecurity protocols	2022-08-31	100%	100%		
2 Control and management of IAS impacts	2.1.a.2.3. Develop a "Best Practices in Biosecurity for Offshore Island" standard training programme and train all necessary stakeholders	2022-09-30	100%	100%		
2 Control and	2.1.a.2.4 Appoint an Island biosecurity officer to serve as lead coordinator for implementing improved protocols working in	2022-06-30	100%	100%		

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
management of IAS impacts	collaboration with a wider team of government and NGO field technicians					
2 Control and management of IAS impacts	2.1.a.2.5 Implement an effective biosecurity protocol to keep priority islands free of IAS	2022-03-31	100%	100%		
2 Control and management of IAS impacts	2.1.a.2.6 Raise awareness of the importance of eradicating IAS and how and why to prevent the spread of IAS on priority offshore islands	2021-06-30	100%	100%		
2 Control and management of IAS impacts	2.1.a.2.7 Complete stakeholder and inter-agency consultations to establish Redonda as a Protected Area (PA)	2020-04-30	100%	100%		
2 Control and management of IAS impacts	2.1.a.2.8 Establish a functioning inter-agency committee to support the management of the protected area	2021-08-31	100%	100%		
2 Control and management of IAS impacts	2.1.a.2.8 Produce a protected area management plan, incorporating IAS management requirements	2021-08-31	100%	100%		
2 Control	Output 8 :(Barbados) Bio secure site(s) for threatened native reptiles					U

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
and management of IAS impacts	established.					
2 Control and management of IAS impacts	2.1.b 1.1 Confirm baseline population of leaf-toed Gecko in the biosecure site at beginning of pilot and assess population at end of project	2019-06-30	100%	100%		
2 Control and management of IAS impacts	2.1.b 1.2: Establishment of bio-secure site for augmenting native reptile population	2025-12-31	75%	80%	Materials procured and delivered to the site since October 2023. However, only a request for proposals from construction firms were issued and the NSC recommended the lowest bidder be selected. Award of the contract is stymied due to delays in finalizing the financial situation of the project in Barbados.	
2 Control and management of IAS impacts	2.1.b.1.3: Eradicate IAS and monitor for re-invasion	2025-12-31	0%	0%		
2 Control and management of IAS impacts	2.1. b1.4: Study leaf-toe gecko behaviour to enhance conservation	2025-12-31	50%	75%		
2 Control	Output 9: Monitoring program on effectiveness of control of invasive				This pilot was discontinued, where after	HU

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
and management of IAS impacts	alien plant species in support of the Integrated Gully System Management Plan				initial field scoping (following project inception) in partnership with the National Conservation Commission, it was determined that effectively addressing the target species Sansevieria hyacinthoides and Triphasia trifolia through chemical and other treatments were not viable. The decision to discontinue the pilot was agreed at the PSC level where the resources were allocated to the other work under the Barbados sub-project.	
2 Control and management of IAS impacts	2.1.b.2.1 Baseline study to confirm severity of invasive plants in gully system	2025-12-31	50%	50%		
2 Control and management of IAS impacts	2.1.b.2.2 Establish management / control plots	2025-12-31	0%	0%		
2 Control and management of IAS impacts	2.1.b.2.3 Monitor control plots	2025-12-31	0%	0%		
2 Control and	2.1.b.2.4 Assess recovery of native species	2025-12-31	0%	0%		

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
management of IAS impacts						
2 Control and management of IAS impacts	Output 10: Rat and mongoose control at selected Hawksbill turtle (<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>) nesting beaches	2022-09-30	100%			S
2 Control and management of IAS impacts	2.1.b.3.1.1 Baseline study of sea turtles	2021-06-30	100%			
2 Control and management of IAS impacts	2.1.b.3.1.2 Establish trapping programme for rats and mongoose	2021-09-30	100%			
2 Control and management of IAS impacts	2.1.b.3.1.3 Monitor recovery in turtle population	2023-12-30	100%			
2 Control and management of IAS impacts	Output 11: Lionfish assessment and management project in place at high biodiversity value reef sites.	2022-06-30	100%			S
2 Control	2.1.b.4.1.1 Conduct baseline survey to compare with pre-	2021-09-30	100%			

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
and management of IAS impacts	invasion/early invasion data					
2 Control and management of IAS impacts	2.1.b.4.1.2 Promote the use of passive capture of lionfish	2021-12-31	100%			
2 Control and management of IAS impacts	2.1.b.4.1.3 Evaluate the economic Impact of lionfish on livelihoods	2023-09-29	100%			
2 Control and management of IAS impacts	2.1.b.1.4 Determine changes in key indicator species	2025-12-31	100%			
2 Control and management of IAS impacts	Output 12: St Kitts and Nevis: Management plan developed for the sustained control and management of the monkey (Chorocebus aethiops)	2022-12-30	100%			S
2 Control and management of IAS impacts	2.1.c.1 Conduct a critical review of control strategy employed locally, regionally	2020-03-31	100%			

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
2 Control and management of IAS impacts	2.1.c.2 Estimate Economic Impact of Vervet monkeys on agriculture, tourism and households in St. Kitts and Nevis	2022-12-31	100%			
2 Control and management of IAS impacts	2.1.c.3 Validate capture techniques for green monkey under local conditions	2020-09-30	100%			
2 Control and management of IAS impacts	2.1.c.4 Evaluate feasibility of cost recovery mechanism for sustainably managing the monkey population to minimize negative impacts	2022-12-31	100%			
2 Control and management of IAS impacts	2.1.c.5 Management Plan for Vervet Monkey control programme in St. Kitts produced and circulated.	2024-09-30	100%			
3 Regional Biosecurity (7 countries)	Output 13: Regional strategy for prevention and surveillance at ports of entry (i.e. customs) developed and Regional IAS Working Group established					S
3 Regional Biosecurity (7 countries)	3.1.1.1 Review Current Biosecurity procedures and process at ports of entry	2021-06-30	100%	100%		
3 Regional Biosecurity (7 countries)	3.1.1.2 Build Human Capacity for adopting International Best Practices at Ports of Entry	2022-02-25	100%	100%		

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
3 Regional Biosecurity (7 countries)	3.1.1.3 Establish Regional IAS Working group	2024-09-30	100%	100%		
3 Regional Biosecurity (7 countries)	3.1.1.4 The Regional Invasive Alien Species Strategy and Action Plan is reviewed and updated with focus on air and seaports surveillance	2023-04-30	100%	100%		
3 Regional Biosecurity (7 countries)	3.1.1.5 Updated strategy and action plan presented to national and regional policy makers for adoption and implementation	2024-10-31	100%	100%		
3 Regional Biosecurity (7 countries)	3.1.1.6 identify existing networking opportunities for IAS coordination and joint efforts	2018-12-31	100%	100%		
3 Regional Biosecurity (7 countries)	3.1.1.7 Published annual calendar of activities	2021-06-30	100%	100%		
3 Regional Biosecurity (7 countries)	3.1.1.8 Identify common IAS and available funds and develop joint work programme for execution	2024-12-31	100%	100%		
3 Regional Biosecurity (7 countries)	Output 14: Database established for interceptions at ports					S
3 Regional Biosecurity (7 countries)	3.1.2.1 Critical review of ports of entry in 4 countries	2019-10-31	100%	100%		
3 Regional Biosecurity (7 countries)	3.1.2.2 Integrate the review with national reviews countries in component one and ensure interoperability among the seven participating countries.	2021-06-30	100%	100%		
3 Regional Biosecurity	Output 15: A strategic Plan for the Regional Financing System for shared IAS developed					S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
(7 countries)						
3 Regional Biosecurity (7 countries)	3.1.3.1 Evaluate potential financing activities and sources of income	2022-09-30	100%	100%		
3 Regional Biosecurity (7 countries)	3.1.3.2: Produce financial plan and establish collection and mobilization mechanisms	2022-11-30	100%	100%		
3 Regional Biosecurity (7 countries)	3.1.3.3: Plan endorsed by stakeholders submitted to national authorities for implementation.	2022-10-25	100%	100%		
3 Regional Biosecurity (7 countries)	Output 16: Regional technical capacity developed to conduct risk assessment and measure impact of IAS					S
3 Regional Biosecurity (7 countries)	3.2.1.1 Enhance capacity to conduct IAS risk assessment	2022-07-25	100%	100%		
3 Regional Biosecurity (7 countries)	3.2.1.2 Build capacity to measure economic impact of IAS	2020-03-01	100%	100%		
3 Regional Biosecurity (7 countries)	3.2.1.3 At least one impact assessment conducted per country	2024-06-30	100%	100%		
3 Regional Biosecurity (7 countries)	3.2.1.4 Produce and circulate report containing impact assessments for IAS	2024-09-30	100%	100%		
3 Regional Biosecurity (7 countries)	Output 17: CIAS.NET strengthened as a learning network for IAS	2021-06-30				S
3 Regional Biosecurity (7 countries)	3.2.2.1 Transfer all training materials into online training modules	2024-03-30	100%	100%		

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
Biosecurity (7 countries)						
3 Regional Biosecurity (7 countries)	3.2.2.2 Update and strengthen the CIASNET.ORG as a platform for disseminating information on IAS in the Caribbean	2019-06-30	100%	100%		
3 Regional Biosecurity (7 countries)	3.2.2.3 Update database of IAS experts	2021-06-30	100%	100%		
3 Regional Biosecurity (7 countries)	3.1.2.4 Develop Resource Manual for all open sources of data on IAS and conduct training on open sources of data for IAS	2022-08-31	100%	100%		
3 Regional Biosecurity (7 countries)	3.2.2.5 Sensitize stakeholders on the need to disseminate national information on IAS via open online resources for IAS.	2024-09-30	100%	100%		
3 Regional Biosecurity (7 countries)	Output 18: Regional App or ID IAS risk cards developed for prioritized species that can affect important biodiversity, agriculture, and human health developed for ports of entry.					S
3 Regional Biosecurity (7 countries)	3.2.3.1 Design and produce IAS Identification guide for Barbados and OECS countries	2023-12-29	100%	100%		
3 Regional Biosecurity (7 countries)	3.2.3.2 Prioritize IAS by country and ecosystem	2022-12-30	100%	100%		
3 Regional Biosecurity (7 countries)	3.2.3.3 Identify and agree IAS for inclusion in the guide	2022-12-31	100%	100%		
3 Regional Biosecurity (7 countries)	3.2.3.4 Produce and publish guide in both electronic and print format.	2024-09-30	100%	100%	Both the plant guide and the animal guide uploaded to the CBIS and available to all frontline officers.	

The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).

4 Risks

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

Risk Factor	EA Rating	TM Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low	Low
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Low	Low
3 Implementation schedule	Substantial	Substantial
4 Budget	Low	Low
5 Financial Management	Low	Low
6 Reporting	Low	Low
7 Capacity to deliver	Moderate	Moderate

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Changes in internal conditions. such as movement of staff (e.g. due to promotions) or the shifting of national local implementing partners to another Ministry.	All outcomes	M	L	L	L	L	N/A	M	↑	Staff left in Antigua and Barbuda, Temporary promotions in Barbados. NPC no longer employed in St. Kitts and Nevis.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
may lead to the delays in some components.										
Unsustainable financing (non-materialization of co-finance and/or insufficient project funds due to unexpected changes in economies. availability of local professionals. transportation. etc.)	All outcomes	M	L	L	L	L	N/A	L	=	
Increased international tourism. trade and transport increases the risk of IAS entry and spread within the target countries:	All outcomes	M	M	L	L	L	N/A	L	=	
Climate change related habitat shifts and destruction create conditions for spread of Invasive Species:	All outcomes	M	M	M	M	M	N/A	M	=	
Limited access to data due to possible trade implications	Outcomes 3.1. 3.2	M	L	L	L	L	N/A	L	=	
Limited buy in from national communities	Outcomes 1.1.2.1	M	L	L	L	L	N/A	L	=	
Changing government priorities through change in Governments or Ministers in charge	All outcomes	M	M	M	M	L	N/A	L	=	
Lack of regional buy-in	Outcomes 3.1.3.2	L	L	L	L	L	N/A	L	=	
Implementation schedule	at this stage related to Barbados sub-project (Output 8; biosecure facility)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	S		S	=	Protracted negotiations related to contractual engagement of contractor for site works. Clarification needed on budget, scope of work and sign-off by national executing agency (MENB)
Capacity to deliver	at this stage related to Barbados sub-project (Output 8; biosecure facility)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		M	↑	Senior management deployments within executing agency (MENB) impacted needed critical decision making

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
		L						M	↑	

4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Climate change related habitat shifts and destruction create conditions for spread of Invasive Species:	The more frequent adverse weather associated with climate change contributes to IAS already present spreading faster with greater negative effects. This is a background risk that the project has little influence over in itself, but capacities built in the project will have some impact in risk management/mitigation	The project as part of its general awareness did raise the issue of climate change related weather events such as more frequent and greater impact hurricanes creating the conditions for IAS to spread	Jointly with other regional entities co-authored a paper sensitizing emergency personnel and policy makers of the risks of introducing IAS as part of disaster aid and recovery operations post hurricanes and other natural disasters. http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.abj0449	The key points of this paper was also shared at the COMES - 11 Meeting organized by OECS Secretariat, September 2024.	CABI
Implementation schedule	This has been a factor triggered by COVID where high demands on limited staff lead to	CABI and UNEP met with the national implementing agency in Barbados in December	CABI now leading the procurement of the contractors to install the fence to circumvent the tedious national procurement procedures.	over remaining project duration	CABI

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
	delays. This has normalized, and the work under most components are substantially completed. The Barbados bio secure fence pilot project is still encountering delays however and is impacting the overall implementation.	2024 to expedite the progress of the construction of the bio-secure fence at Paragon.			
Capacity to deliver	Close coordination between CABI and the MENB to keep track of challenges and means to address; assignment of relevant personnel in the NENB to follow-on critical actions	Engagement of technical specialist from the Ministry of Works to provide consultative inputs to the works associated with the biosecure facility; maintain close planning consultations between CABI and MENB; planning for July 2025 site visit by CABI and UNEP with MENB to discuss technical and logistical details with senior management.	Maintain close coordination; frequent technical consultative dialogues.	over remaining project duration	CABI and MENB

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Changes in internal conditions. such as movement of staff (e.g. due to promotions) or the shifting of national local implementing partners to another Ministry. may lead to the delays in some components.	Assignment of relevant personnel in the NENB to follow-on critical actions	Maintain close planning consultations between CABI and MENB; planning for July 2025 site visit by CABI and UNEP with MENB to discuss technical and logistical details with senior management.	Maintain close coordination; frequent technical consultative dialogues.	over remaining project duration	CABI and MENB

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks. Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks. Moderate Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks. Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines. Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)

Minor Amendments	Changes
Results Framework:	Yes
Components and Cost:	No
Institutional and implementation arrangements:	No
Financial Management:	No
Implementation Schedule:	
Executing Entity:	No
Executing Entity Category:	No
Minor project objective change:	No
Safeguards:	No
Risk analysis:	No
Increase of GEF financing up to 5%:	No
Location of project activity:	No
Other:	No

Minor amendments

No-cost extensions to facilitate implementation delays.

Output 9 (2.1b2): Monitoring program on effectiveness of control of invasive alien plant species in support of the Integrated Gully System Management Plan in Barbados

This pilot was discontinued; determined that effectively addressing target IAS species through chemical and other treatments were not viable. Resources re-allocated.

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Original Legal Instrument		2018-07-09	2018-07-11	2022-05-31	
Amendment 1	Extension	2021-07-28	2021-08-02	2023-11-30	no changes to the project document; facilitate COVID19 pandemic-related delays
Amendment 2	Extension	2023-07-06	2023-07-24	2024-12-31	no changes to the project document; facilitate COVID19 pandemic-related delays
Amendment 3	Extension	2024-12-10	2024-12-14	2026-09-30	Implementation delays, no changes to project

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Paragon. Christ Church. Barbados	13.0795	-59.4723		An uplifted wave-cut platform and cliff primarily covered in grass with exposed limestone.	Habitat augmentation and establishment of a 1.4ha fenced bio-secure site to protect a sub-population of the Critically Endangered Barbados leaf-toed gecko (<i>Phyllodactylus pulcher</i>) from invasive predators such

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					as cats (<i>Felis cattus</i>). rats (<i>Rattus</i> spp.). mice (<i>Mus musculus</i>). centipedes (<i>Scolopendra</i> spp.). and cane toads (<i>Rhinella marina</i>).
Bath Beach. St. John. Barbados	13.1865	-59.4752		A sand beach on the east coast of the island which hosts a nesting population of Critically Endangered hawksbill turtles (<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>).	Pilot project to experiment control measures for invasive mongooses (<i>Herpestes auropunctatus</i>) and rodents (<i>Rattus</i> spp. and <i>Mus musculus</i>) in situ to eliminate or reduce turtle nest and hatchling predation.
Redonda Island	16.9384	-62.3455		Offshore island formerly degraded by IAS; approx 49 km WSW of Antigua	IAS eradication
Green Island	17.0709	-61.6664		Offshore island threatened by IAS off east coast of Antigua	Rat Eradication
Nevis Peak	17.1412	-62.5794		forested interior of Nevis	Nest Predation Study
Nevis Peak	17.1492	-62.5841		forested interior of Nevis	Nest Predation Study
St Kitts and Nevis. Liamugia	17.3831	-62.8324		forested interior of St Kitts	Nest Predation Study
St Kitts and Nevis. Liamugia	17.3725	-62.8108		forested interior of St Kitts	Nest Predation Study

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate. *

[Annex any linked geospatial file]