GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

GEF ID: 5057	**Umoja WBS:** GFL-5060-2770-4C74-SB-SB-000688
SMA IPMR ID:20306	**Grant ID:** S1-32GFL-000398
Project Short Title: Iyanola St. Lucia	
Project Title: Iyanola - Natural Resource Management of the NE Coast	
Duration months planned:	48
Duration months age:	126
Project Type:	Full Sized Project (FSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	
Project Scope:	National
Region:	Latin America and Caribbean
Countries:	Saint Lucia
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity, Climate Change Mitigation, Land Degradation
GEF financing amount:	$ 2,331,818.00
Co-financing amount:	$ 5,018,881.00
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2014-12-03
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2015-03-31
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2015-03-31
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	2015-02-27
Date of First Disbursement:	2015-04-27
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2025:	$ 1,998,020.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	$ 1,803,539.00

Midterm undertaken?:	Yes
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	2019-03-30
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	2019-03-01
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2018-12-01
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	2026-09-30
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2026-12-15
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2027-03-31

1.2 Project Description

The overall goal of the project is increased management effectiveness and sustainable use of the North East Coast's natural resource base to generate multiple global environmental benefits. The Project aims to enhance land use planning; develop a regulatory framework and enhance capacity for the production of biodiversity friendly goods and services in inland forest and coastal communities, in order to create a platform for strengthening of the national enabling environment, to increase conservation and management effectiveness of terrestrial and coastal marine habitats and ecosystems in the Iyanola NE Coast region.

Component 1: Enhanced Land Use Planning and Regulatory Framework: This component seeks to stimulate deeper integration of an ecosystems approach into the national policy and legislative framework for development planning with a primary focus on land use (terrestrial and marine resources), using the Iyanola N. E. Coast region as a platform. The primary outputs of this component is the development of a land use plan for the region, based on the valuation of ecosystems goods and services as well as the enhanced capacity of national and local leaders to uptake ecosystem services values considerations in planning and in decision making.

Component 2: Enhanced sustainable land management and carbon benefits in deciduous seasonal and low montane rainforest zones: This involves the development of an integrated sustainable forest management (ISFM) plan for the NE Iyanola region and implementation of participatory based Site-Specific Management Plans and supporting research and monitoring, aimed at delivering global environmental benefits through conservation and innovative sustainable use of dry forest, riverine, mangrove, coastal, and marine ecosystems of the NE Coast. The component focuses on development of a zoning plan for restoring degraded priority forest areas, the rehabilitation of riparian, ravine, beach and migratory corridors and the establishment of a research and monitoring programme for select wildlife indicator species.

Component 3: Iyanola Conservation This component aims to establish management demonstration sites in existing North East Dry Forest Reserves (approximately 200 hectares) focused on enhanced provisioning and accounting of ecosystem goods and services. Under this component, the recovery and long-term conservation of these sites in the context of the wider dry forest landscape will be of paramount importance. These areas would protect all indigenous wild animals and plants, and prohibit hunting (with possible exception of pig hunting as part of an invasives control programme), and develop systems for the collection of non-timber forest products that are

strictly regulated within sustainable limits. The component will seek to develop and commence implementation of site-specific management plans for the Grande Anse Marine Reserves and Louvet Mangroves, based on the Integrated SFM developed under component 2.

Component 4: Enhanced Capacity for the production of biodiversity friendly goods and services in inland forest and coastal communities (National with emphasis on NE Coast): This component focuses on establishing and enhancing the region's nature-based livelihood activities by targeting initiatives in arts and craft, eco-tourism and other opportunities in the production of biodiversity friendly goods and services to overcome development issues of poverty reduction. Design and/or customize biodiversity business enterprises for equitable sharing of benefits derived from use of biological resources (agriculture, forestry and fisheries); Identify and Implement tourism sector initiatives/business enterprises that integrate biodiversity conservation; and Integration of traditional knowledge in biodiversity enterprises, among others.

1.3 Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	
Executing Agency (ies)	Ministry of Education, Sustainable Development, Innovation, Science, Technology & Vocational Training
names of Other Project Partners	Forestry Department
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	Anita Montoute- Permanent Secretary
Project Manager	Eulampius Frederick
Finance Manager	Samanthia Justin
Communications Lead, if relevant	Jessy Leonce

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 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere • Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns • Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts • Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development • Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss • Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development
Link to relevant SDG Targets:	• 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance • 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters • 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources • 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses • 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries • 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

	• 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning • 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration to achieve healthy and productive oceans • 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information • 14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism • 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements • 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally • 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world • 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species • 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products • 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism • 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

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

	Targets - Expected Value				
Indicators	**Mid-term**	**End-of-project**	**Total Target**	**Materialized to date**	**Remarks**

	Targets - Expected Value				
Indicators	**Mid-term**	**End-of-project**	**Total Target**	**Materialized to date**	**Remarks**

Implementation Status 2025: 10th PIR

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	10th PIR	MU	MS	H
FY 2024	9th PIR	MS	MS	M
FY 2023	8th PIR	MS	S	M
FY 2022	7th PIR	MS	MS	M
FY 2021	6th PIR	MU	MS	M
FY 2020	5th PIR	MU	MS	H
FY 2019	4th PIR	MU	MU	H
FY 2018	3rd PIR	U	U	H
FY 2017	2nd PIR	U	U	H
FY 2016	1st PIR	MU	MU	H
FY 2015				

Progress: Information on progress outcomes of project implementation activities

Component One: Enhanced Land Use Planning and Regulatory Framework: In this reporting cycle, the status in terms of advancing overall management effectiveness within the Iyanola region remained relatively unchanged. As the project enters the final stages of implementation, it is unlikely that there may be large tracts of lands that will change designation to formal protected area status. The project is still working with at least one large landholding within the Iyanola region (Dauphin Estate) to formulate a voluntary protection agreement (VPA) that will form a potential good practice for replication nationally for private lands that have exceptional conservation importance. Expected progress with this has been slower than anticipated related to completion of critical input documentation for the following reasons: (1) delays in receiving the English translation of an archaeological inventory of the Dauphin Estate from the original Spanish text, (2) Inventory of fauna & flora was delayed due to budgetary allocations for the new financial year. This has now been rectified and the field data collection has since been completed and analysed; (3) delay in mobilizing a cultural heritage study; due to delayed consultant procurement process.The Iyanola project is still working on executing the directive from the Development Control

Authority (DCA) of the Ministry of Planning that broadly calls for an implementation plan (and supporting documentation) to support the 'operationalization' of the land use plan that was prepared in the initial stages of project implementation. This is a requirement where lands are to be 'specially declared' under the Planning legislation for consideration by the Cabinet of Ministers. With regard to the onward transmission of the Land Use Plan to the Cabinet of Ministers for approval, the DCA requested the preparation of the following documents as an addendum to the Land Use Plan: -1. Implementation Strategy2. Communication/Publicity Strategy3. Sustainable Financing Strategy (with clarification of any financial implications)4. Legislative Gap Analysis (with clarification of any regulatory implications)5. Management Mechanism/Strategy This will constitute a final but important step toward formalization and adoption of this major output of the project and additional services are being solicited. In this regard TORs for engagement of a consulting team to draft the afrementioned strategy papers has been prepared and discussed with the Partnership Initiative for Sustainable Land Management (PISLM). Expected progress with this has been slower than anticipated because of challenges with the collaboration between the Department of Sustainable Development and the Forestry Department in seeking the approval of the Cabinet of Ministers to proceed with the sustainable land management strategy for the North East Coast Iyanola Region.The Forestry Department continued maintenance of restoration work in the north eastern area of the Iyanola Region. Some farmholdings are being considered for inclusion in the Public Private Partnership agrement which will be assesed by the PISLM when undertaking the said consultancy. The NEC-IR Project responded to an invitation to participate in activities in observance of GIS Day during November, 2024. The Department of Physical Planning organized a week-long public awareness campaign celebrating geographic information systems (GIS) based technologies. GIS Week comprised visits to secondary schools around the island, targeting Geography students to build awareness of the potential of GIS and showcase the integral role it plays in everyday life. The Iyanola Project Team featured the use of GIS in the Boundary Demarcation of Grande Anse Marine Reserve and in this way took advantage of yet another opportunity for public outreach and communication of the project's aims and objectives.The consultancy for the six-part video documentary titled "Exploring the East Coast of Saint Lucia" produced a first draft of all six episodes by October, 2024 which were submitted for review by the Project Steering Committee. The Consultant is awaiting feedback from the Project Steering Committees of the GEF-5 North East Coast Project and GEF-6 South East Coast Project (jointly collaborating) to use as guidance for the required editing of the episodes. Component Two: Enhanced sustainable land management and carbon benefits in deciduous seasonal and low montane rainforest zones During this reporting cycle, the status of restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks in forests and on forest lands had relatively limited progress. A key remaining output, the Integrated Sustainable Forestry Management (ISFM) Plan remained incomplete due to ongoing discussions to chart the way forward. This ISFM Plan development was inititaited by a consulting group, but stalled due to illness of the principal and the process entered into a protracted negotiation with the management of the Dept of Sustainabale Development to resume the work under new contratual arrangements. The option for incorporating the remaining deliverables under the stalled consultancy into the terms of reference (land use implementation plan under Comp 1) for PISLM is under consideration.Upon completion of the Small Business Management Training, the Iyanola Project Management Team began planning for full nursery operationalization. The land on which the Fond d'Or Nursery rests is Crown / Government Land. The project is in the process of formalizing the assignment/vesting of the nursery facility (and lands) via the Commissioner of Crown Lands to the Department of Forestry and Land Resources within the Ministry of Agriculture since this is the agency with the mandate to absorb the operations of the nursery into its work programme after the Iyanola Project has closed out. The Iyanola Project has advanced preparations for the installation of the Irrigation System at the Fond d'Or Nursery. The Project Team has elaborated the requirements for the irrigation system to the prospective contractor along with further details on other specifications, including the proposed deadline for the completion of works. No restoration work was undertaken during the reporting cycle due to insufficient project funds while awaiting the approval of a no-cost extension to the project. Component 3: Iyanola Conservation Signage for the marine reserve areas at Grande Anse following the delineation and assessment exercise of the mangroves have been discussed and agreed upon in terms of number, content and location for installation. It is anticipated that the Department of Forestry will provide

assistance with the installation by the fourth quarter of 2025.During the reporting period, monitoring and evaluation continued for three (3) restoration sites namely Marquis, Morne Citron, and Grande Anse where farmers were given plants for reafforestation/restoration along riverbanks.. The farmers at Marquis for the most part have taken ownership of the plants but there has been theft in some instances. The Project Team still awaits receiving the reports on mortality/survivorship of the plants over the specified restoration area (in hectares) from the Department of Forestry. Likewise, a detailed report on the type of assistance provided with respect to planting material, the exact number of plants and area/distance of land covered is yet to be submitted by the Forestry Department.Several activities were undertaken during the reporting period, as part of efforts to heighten visibility of the project and increase engagement of various stakeholder groups, including students, community groups, residents and the general public. These included a three-week long summer programme in collaboration with the Castries Central Library in July 2024 under the theme: "Protecting Our Environment and Natural Resources". The summer camp saw the registration of approximately 115 students from primary and secondary schools covering the length and breadth of the island. The Camp afforded students an opportunity to learn key principles of natural resources management in an immersive, fun and interactive setting. The thematic areas of focus were land use management and biodiversity conservation. Several places of ecological significance were the highlight of the summer camp with field trips to the Marquis Mangroves, Desbarras, Grande Anse Beach and the Fond La Ti Sab Creole Park in Babonneau. The Department of Forestry, the Solid Waste Management Authority, the Red Cross Society, Department of Forestry, the Saint Lucia National Trust and the Fisheries Division are some of the collaborating agencies for the Summer Camp. The NEC-IR Project Team took advantage of another opportunity for public outreach, communication and advocacy by sponsoring prizes for the 2023 World Oceans Day Art Competition. The North East Coast - Iyanola Region Project aims to promote greater appreciation for the environment among Saint Lucian citizens, particularly the youth, through various events and activities which encourage youth involvement and engagement. The Iyanola Project was particularly interested in submissions which focused on topics of turtle nesting, turtle poaching, and plastic pollution along the coast, which are issues of concern along Grande Anse Beach. Component 4: Enhanced capacity for the production of biodiversity friendly goods and services in inland forest and coastal communities (National with emphasis on the NE Coast)During the reporting cycle, activities geared toward encouraging producers to adopt best practices for the production of biodiversity friendly goods and services were mainly focused on cultural initiatives. A scheduled review and validation of the outcomes of the Cultural Heritage Initiative of the NEC-IR Project, specifically the Community Consultation and Cultural Production approaches to elicit expanded community engagement and livelihood opportunity expansion, was facilitated at an extraordinary meeting of the PSC held on August 22, 2024. The review and validation considered the Project's efforts toward the popularization of our cultural heritage through engagement of community groups and their on-stage, environmentally-themed cultural performances in theatre arts (including music, song and dance), all of which represent the production of biodiversity friendly services for the NEC-IR Project.

Challenges: Information on challenges of project implementation activities

Due to challenges with the establishment of a voluntary protection agreement (VPA) for the lands at Grand Anse Estate and Louvet Mangroves, efforts toward the development of a site-specific management plan for the area was shifted to an alternative location, specifically Dauphin Estate, which has similar ecological characteristics to Grand Anse Estate and is also known for its historical significance. Dauphin Estate's landowner has indicated affirmative interest for entering into a VPA-Public Private Partnership (PPP) to conserve part of the lands, while also undertaking low-level development, in a manner that would ensure the integrity of the location is well maintained. The VPA first drafted for the Grand Anse Estate in 2022 will be used as a template to build and improve on the new draft VPA for Dauphin Estate, by offering incentives to the landowners. This process has however been proceeding more slowly than anticipated due to sensitivity in the negotiation process and procuring the means to generate the additional technical inputs in supporting background studies in development of the VPA for this land holding. Work on development of an ISFM Plan

for the Iyanola Project region had stalled due to the extended illness of the lead consultant of the consulting consortium (since December 2023) where there have been challenges negotiating the continuation of activities for the consultancy. A meeting with the Iyanola Project Steering Committee resulted in a decision being taken to include the remainder of the ISFMP deliverables in the TORs for the Consultancy to Draft the Management and Implementation Strategy which will be undertaken by PISLM as a suitable way forward; this as a strategy to bundle multiple final works under the project in an efficient manner. The Latanye expansion initiative under the sustainable livlihood support work of the project is not moving at a steady pace at this latter stage of the project. Some farmers have discontinued collaborating with the support initiative as the Latanye has a long turn over period before plants mature and can be used for broom making. The project has adapted accordingly where supply of Latanye plants were supplemented with citruses, cocoa and cashew. It should be noted that planting material supplied at the Grande Anse site and Morne Citron are thriving but there is need for maintenance (weeding) as some of the plots have been overtaken by wild grasses and undergrowth.Also under the sustainable livlihood support work, the supply of honey to the island's lone supermarket chain encountered several setbacks. The Ministry of Agriculture has ownership of the facility where honey production was intended to take place. The project team was unable to reach an agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture to utilise the facility for honey production. Additionally, key members of the honey producing group parted ways and left to pursue other livelihood interests. The lack of human capacity to sustain honey production has led to the overall discontinued supply of honey to participating supermarkets.During the report cycle project implementation was hampered to some extent pending a cash replenishment and request for a no-cost extension of the project. There still remains project management administrative challenges within the Department of Sustainable Development that have impacted timely financial reporting manifested in tardy submission of the audit report and quarterly expenditure reports; the cash disbursement (released in Q2 2025) was held until reporting compliance was met. The project entered a period of seeking a no-cost extension and activities were suspended while awaiting approval; by extension the services of the Chief Technical Advisor was put on hold during this time. Submission of the NCE and supporting documentation to UNEP by the DSD was delayed/protracted impacting all of the above.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	$ 5,018,881
Actual to date:	1,729,948
Progress	**Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:** Co-financing contributions to date still remains short of the planned amount and expectation at this point of project execution. This is due mainly to adequate or under-reporting by the core co-executing partners (Fisheries and Forestry departments, the Department of Physical Planning, the St. Lucia National Trust, the Ministry of Tourism, among others) based on analysis of inputs to the generation of the project outputs over time. As the project reaches the final stages the PMU is taking an evaluation of value of the co-financing attainment. This includes reaching out to partner

	agencies for an assessment of their co-financing contributions, in addition to noting any forthcoming additional commitments, to better evaluate the work that the agencies are doing in support of the objectives of the project.

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2025-02-19
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	As the project transitions into its winddown phase, engagement with farmers and small producer groups within the target area has remained active, particularly in support of ongoing landscape restoration efforts. Progress also continued on the establishment of a seedling nursery at Lumiere, Dennery, which is intended to serve farmers and communities in the southern region of the project area. This nursery will play a vital role in providing planting materials to sustain long-term conservation initiatives. In preparation for a two-week entrepreneurship training workshop, a planning meeting was held in mid-September 2024 with personnel from the Fond d'Or nursery. The workshop itself took place during the last week of September and the first week of October 2024, focusing on capacity-building for local stakeholders. A key component of stakeholder engagement has centered on the development of a Voluntary Protection Agreement (VPA) for one of the larger landholdings in the Iyanola region. This initiative involves collaboration with the landowner, supported by the International Conservation Caucus Foundation (ICCF), and is being advanced through the GEF6 Advancing Conservation in the Eastern Caribbean project in partnership with relevant agencies. Two virtual meetings were convened with representatives from ICCF, the Department of Forests and Land Resources, the landowner, and the Iyanola Project Management Team to chart the path forward for drafting the VPA. A critical input to the VPA is a comprehensive management plan, which includes a Cultural Study of the landscape in the designated area. The Department of Forestry is leading this process in accordance with its legislative mandate.

2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	No
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	Gender mainstreaming remains a priority and as such, the project continued to ensure that gender considerations were factored into all activities. The livelihood components continue to see equitable participation without a significant differentiation of roles between males and females in terms of livelihood access and benefits to be derived from the project's investments. There is however a general tendency for women to be more involved in small-scale agribusiness development and food preparation-type enterprises (restaurants and eating establishments for example) where produce grown in the local area is utilized. In farming, men tend to be more engaged in intensive land preparation operations compared to women, but generally, there is an even split in terms of roles in farming operations. With respect to training for the Dennery Nursery personnel in September 2024, 90% of participants were women. Under the apiculture initiative, an equitable representation of male and female participants remained engaged in the maintenance of the beehives. Consideration for gender is also incorporated in the cultural heritage initiative which recorded a participation of as many as 70% females in the various training sessions undertaken. In summary, females outnumbered males in all the training sessions offered. Restoration exercises undertaken from July 2024 to June 2025, actively targeted both male and female workers. Traditionally, tree planting exercises have been seen as a male's job, however, approximately 40% of the workers engaged in the restoration work were females. During this reporting cycle the project has impacted an estimated 238 persons (community members, support organizations, school children) benefiting or interacting directly with the project, with a gender split that tending toward a slight dominance of females over males in an approximate 45 to 55 male to female

	ratio. Likewise, the Children's Summer Camp held in July 2024 recorded the registration of 115 child participants with a total of 48 males and 67 females (by age group, children between the ages of 5 - 10 years: 21 males and 34 females while adolescents ages of 11 - 16 years: 37 males and 23 females).

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?** Project pre-dates the SRIF/ESERN framework. No specific measures identified; project has deferred to the risk management framework. However relevant Safeguard Standard (SS) Risks that apply are:SS 1: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Sustainable Natural Resource ManagementSS 2: Climate Change and Disaster RisksSS 5: Cultural Heritage
New social and/or environmental risks	**Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?** Yes **If yes, describe the new risks or changes?** There have been some emerging 'tangential' land tenure matters that are being resolved with adjacent land owners to plant propagation facilities that have been established. The Crown Lands Department is following this on.
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?** Under the review period, a land tenure matter with adjacent land owners to plant propagation facilities (Mabouya Valley) edtablished was raised. The matter is however 'tangential' to the delivery of the project outputs and falls beyond the jurisdiction of the project. Attention is being paid to the matter by the Crown Lands Department which could potentially run post-project.

	Otherwise, the project continues to ensure that actions taken are consistent with governmental and social development policies.
Environmental and social safeguards management	Under the review period, the project continued to ensure that actions taken on the ground were consistent with policies that promote good environmental and social stewardship. Through a participatory process, engagement of key stakeholders was focused on members of various cultural and community groups. These engagements aimed at demonstrating the strong link between sustainable use and management of the region's resources with the various biodiversity-friendly, livelihood components such as the cultural heritage, and the community nursery operations.Notwithstanding that the project was designed and approved prior to the elaboration of UNEP's safeguards framework, an overview is presented below on how the project has approached the safeguard standard risks that are currently being applied and assessed: SS 1: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Sustainable Natural Resource Management: The project has sought to conserve the unique biodiversity that characterizes the Iyanola region that is the arguably the richest biodiversity hotspot outside the central forest reserve areas. The project has endeavored to approach restoration such that the original integrity of degraded areas are set on a path to recovery. The challenge has been that much of the area is under private land tenure and the project, while attempting advance the proposed system of protected areas has not been successful at large scale voluntary conservation commitment by landowners. Small enterprises, farmers in the area have been receptive of the need for conservation. There are still issues with illicit sand extraction from the main beach with the occasional illegal harvesting of nesting turtles. SS 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks: The island and by extension the project area remains prone to the impacts of climate change both in terms of storm/hurricane impact and from drought. The project restoration efforts will have a positive impact on making landscapes more resilient to the impacts of climate change in terms of reducing the potential for erosion and fire that may become more prevalent if land degradation is left unchecked.SS 5: Cultural Heritage: The Iyanola region has significant cultural heritage importance given that the area was among the last remaining strongholds for the original indigenous people who have long been extirpated from the area. Artifacts from ancient settlements remain plentiful in the area. The project has been respectful of this and has built this attribute within the wider conservation agenda.SS 6: Displacement and Involuntary Resettlement: The project generated a comprehensive land use plan for the Iyanola region in the early stages of implementation that has been extensively discussed with stakeholders including the Physical Planning Department. A directive was issued by that department to develop an implementation plan so as to understand the full implications to the communities, relevant government agencies and how this may potentially impact landowner and user access rights and how to avert adverse outcomes.

2.8. KM/Learning

Knowledge activities and products	Fond d'Or Nursery Operators benefited from a ten (10) day Small Business Management Training from September 23 to October 04, 2024. This training was to compliment prior training conducted in February 2023 and supported the enhancement of the capacities of the Plant Nursery and its participants, to develop and maintain a full-fledged viable and sustainable cooperative business model. The training culminated with a tour to Barthe Nursery and Rabot (cocoa) Estate where necessary workers were able to participate in grafting and planting of citrus trees and medicinal plants. A three-week long summer programme in collaboration with the Castries Central Library was held from July 8 to 26, 2024 under the theme: "Protecting Our Environment and Natural Resources". The summer camp saw the registration of approximately 115 students from primary and secondary schools covering the length and breadth of the island. The Camp afforded students an opportunity to learn key principles of natural resources management in an immersive, fun and interactive setting.
Main learning during the period	The components of the nursery operators training informed participants on the key business management areas, the inputs required and outputs to be achieved throughout each phase and the connectivity to each element in achieving business success. Additionally, techniques and tools to plan, budget, develop effective strategies, manage stakeholders, achieve tasks on a deadline and master efficient management of time which are all central to business management were provided. The importance of working as a team, communication and identifying the right mode and medium to be used with stakeholders throughout each process was also emphasized. The following are the key training areas covered during the workshop • Team Dynamics • Decision Making and Problem Solving • Introduction to Entrepreneurship • Forms of Business • Business Planning (Developing a successful business Plan) • Introduction to Marketing and Marketing for Micro Agricultural Enterprises • Introduction to Financial Management (Financial Statements, Budgeting/Forecasting. • Costing and Pricing • Importance of Record Keeping • FIELD TRIP – Visit to Barthe Nursery and Rabot Estate (Cocoa Seedlings Production)

	The Children's Summer Programme included the thematic areas of focus on sustainable land use management and biodiversity conservation. Several places of ecological significance were the highlight of the summer camp with field trips to the Marquis Mangroves, Desbarras, Grande Anse Beach and the Fond La Ti Sab Creole Park in Babonneau where participants got a guided tour of biodiversity hot spots and the ecosystem services they provide.

Reflows

Reflows (for NGIs only)	

2.9. Stories

Stories to be shared	Showcasing spatial digital technologies in land and conservation planning: The NEC-IR Project Team responded to an invitation to participate in activities in observance of GIS Day during the week of November 18 to 22nd, 2024. The Department of Physical Planning organized a week-long public awareness campaign celebrating geographic information systems (GIS) based technologies. GIS Week comprised visits to five (5) secondary schools around the island, targeting Geography students from Forms 3 and 4 to build awareness of the potential of GIS and showcase the integral role it plays in everyday life. The Iyanola Project Team featured the use of GIS in the Boundary Demarcation of Grande Anse Marine Reserve and in this way took advantage of yet another opportunity for public outreach and communication of the project's aims and objectives.

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
BD-1 Outcome 1.1: Improved management effectiveness of existing and new protected areas	IUCN Category of protection	Forest reserves (ca 1600 ha) with few fragmented PAs of international recognition (terrestrial: 21 ha),		Majority of currently undesignated PAs are formalized	0% (unlikely the project will achieve formal designation for undesignated PAs)	The design for the signage at Grande Anse Marine Reserve is being finanlised. The signs should be erected by the end of October 2025. Both the archaeological and fauna and flora inventories are complete for the Dauphin Estate. The reports from both inventories will be utilised in the preparation of the Voluntary Protection Agreement with the land owners. The TORs for the Cultural Study Consultancy have been completed and the consultant selection process is well underway. The Cultural Study should be complete by September 2025.	MU
BD-1 Outcome 1.1: Improved management effectiveness of existing and new protected areas	Area (ha) under protection	18 terrestrial and marine protected areas with IUCN category not reported,		Improved management effectiveness and financial sustainability of existing protected areas encompassed within proposed Iyanola National Park area (5,090	1664 ha (of the 5,090 hectares)	Attainment to date is mainly associated with the existing land areas under designated reserves. Wider landscapes under private land ownership are not likely to be formally designated as protected areas. The formulation of a draft ISFM Plan will however lay the basis to advance this work into the furture. The ISFM Plan is 55% complete.	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
				hectares)			
BD-1 Outcome 1.1: Improved management effectiveness of existing and new protected areas	METT Tracking Tool	264		METT Scores increased by 20% over baseline scores (264 at project start)	METT score: 328; 24% inc (retained from mid-term)	The final METT will be conducted during the third quarter of 2025 (between July to September). The project will collaborate with BIOPAMA to undertake the assessment	MS
BD-2 Increase in sustainably managed landscapes and seascapes that integrate biodiversity conservation.	Extent Acreage of land and seascape under sustainable environmental management.	i)No adopted Land Use Plan ii)Ecosystem Services not taken into account in developments iii) Minimal income generating alternatives to unsustainable land use practices	i)Validated Land Use Plan ii)Increase size of landscape by 25-35% of total acreage under management	i)Adopted Land Use Plan and enhanced regulatory framework for the NE Coast incorporates biodiversity and ecosystem services valuation ii)Increase size of landscape by 50% of total acreage under management iii)Production of at least 3 biodiversity friendly goods and services (with increased income by 10%)	50%	The project is engaging technical consulting services to support the last stages in taking the land use plan for the Iyanola region forward toward Cabinet presentation and gaining designation as a 'special development area' in the first instance. This entails the preparation of strategy papers for the Land Use Plan which the DCA granted approval in principle. The DCA will forward the Land Use Plan along with the Strategy papers to the Cabinet of Ministers for policy level acceptance which will finalise the adption of the said plan. The latanye farmers have supplemented their plots with citrus, mangies, cashew and cocoa. Some of the plots are being maintained while some others require the removal of weeds and undergrowth. A detailed report of the number of plants, area/distance of land under rehabilitation among others is yet to be presented by the Forestry	MU

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
						Department.	
LD-2: Outcome 2.2 Improved dryland forest management	Increased Management of dryland	No Private managed concessions in NE Coast area		Two private forest concessions established and managed	0 (85% negotiations progress toward at least 1 concession)	The stakeholders via the project, remain committed to the completion and operationalisation of the plant nursery at Lumiere by September 2026. This nursery will be operated by the community group in partnership with the forestry department under a concessionary arrangement	MU
LD-2: Outcome 2.4 Increased investments in SFM dryland forest ecosystems	LD Portfolio Monitoring and tracking	Degradation of dry forest is caused by slash-and-burn (assessed PMAT at 8)		20% increase in scores relating to the LD Portfolio Monitoring and Tracking Tool (PMAT)	PMAT score: 11; 38% inc (retain the est. at mid-term)	This activity will form part of the Exit Strategy which is under the purview of the Consultancy for PISLM.	MS
SFM/REDD 1: Outcome 1.2: Good management practices applied in existing forests	i) Conservation of forests ii) Avoided deforestation and forest degradation iii) SFM Tracking Tools	Five fragmented Forest Reserves plus three Protected Areas (mangroves) totaling 1664 ha and ca 3000 ha of nominally protected forests with lack of active management ii)250 ha of government owned forest reserve managed; SFM tracking tool score: 6		1,157 hectares forest lands restored ii) 200 hectares forest lands under sustainable management	15%; [140 ha estimated forest lands, i.e., Marquis/Morne Citron block, is under SLM as the area is being monitored]; SLM tracking tool score: 7	The project continues moving ahead with a Voluntary Protection Agreement for private forest lands (Dauphin Estate) with an associated Site Specific Management Plan that will contribute to avoided degradation.	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
CC-5: Outcome 5.2 Restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks in forests and on forest lands	i) Conservation and advancement of carbon in forests.			Projected annual tons CO2savings of 23,056 (691,689 CO2 eq. 10,000 ha avoided degradation – 11, 394,8011 CO2 eq) Potential total carbon benefit of 691,689 tons CO2 over 30 years.	Not yet assessed	Restoration works have been ongoing in degraded forest areas with an expectant increase in carbon stock. Calculation of CO2 savings will be assessed within the next reporting cycle	MS
C1.1: Integration of ecosystems approach into legal and policy framework	Land Use trends and patterns; extent of sand mining; extent of turtle poaching at Grande Anse and Louvet Beaches; area cleared by slash-and-burn for charcoal production and/or short cycle crops	No Land Use Plan	Local area plan complete and approved by the DCA	Land Use Plan adopted by Cabinet ii)Draft proposed amendment to legislation iii)Recommendations for policy and regulatory framework reform adopted	50%	Based on observations, the level of land use changes across the project area remains relatively minimal. The end of project target for the adoption of the Land Use plan is being facilitated by consultancy services to develop the Implementation Strategy for the Land Use Plan. This work will be mobilized within the second half of 2025 (to be bundled with project-end ecosystem condition assessments)	MU
C1.1: Integration of ecosystems approach into legal and policy framework		Sand mining seriously undermines beach and affects nesting iguanas and turtle eggs. ii)Extensive loss of marine turtles (specifically Dermochelys	Regulations to prevent degradation activities developed (as relevant to Outcome 2.3)	Sand mining and poaching of sea turtles and their eggs at Grand Anse and Louvet stopped.	To be assessed at project closure	As per above	MU

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
		coriacea) as a result of slaughter for meat and eggs iii)Significant forest degradation by slash-and-burn for charcoal production and/or short cycle crops; 30% of charcoal makers' practice clear cutting on abandoned estates.					
Outcome C2.1: Improved ecosystems restoration and management	Land Use Zoning developed and taken up	Land use plan with zonation of intact and/or degraded forests does not exist; Identification and mapping of DFAs in NE Coast conducted under PPG.		Statutory land use zoning plan of DFAs to be restored completed, approved and adopted; national scale map identifying location, distribution, density and road network linkage	20%	The TORs for the Consultancy to draft a Management and Implementation Strategy will reference both the St. Lucia Forests and Land Resources Department Strategy (2015 to 2025) and the Spatial Development and Conservation Plan for the Iyanola Region (2018 to 2038)	MS
C2.2: Restoration of 1,157 hectares of (island wide forest and 240 for Iyanola) of global BD significance, enhancing carbon stocks	Number of planted trees	No restoration programmes targeting NE Coast.	Identify and build capacities of communities to develop nurseries – Year 2 pilot	50,000 seedlings planted over baseline	40%	No new activities for restoration and rehabilitation will be conducted during the project close out phase. Work already undertaken will be assessed via GPS points and aerial photographs, which will be collected to create maps for data visualisation.	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
			one nursery ii) Identify and prioritize critical land areas for management and restoration iii)Identify critical areas to enhance natural regeneration of forests. iv)Restoration plan for each zone v)Identify tree species for each zone. vi)20% of targeted area: improved ecosystem and management				
C2.3: Restoration efforts and avoided degradation lead projected annual tons CO2savings 23,056. Potential	Length of restored and stabilized river banks and riparian vegetation strips ii)Carbon accounting /	Land degradation causes erosion and siltation e.g. Trou Salee River bank	10% incremental carbon sequestration	2km of riverbanks restored/stabilized	1.3 km of riverbanks restored/stabilized	Forestry Department will evaluate and quantify the work already undertaken in the restored/stabilised areas. A detailed report of the findings will be	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
total carbon benefit of 691,689 tons CO2 over 30 years.	forecasting	seriously affected by ATV tours	over baseline ii)Carbon accounting system (using EXACT) in place and functioning iii)Public education campaign rolled out			prepared and submitted by Forestry.	
Outcome C3.1 Increased management effectiveness score of 20% for Forest and Marine Reserves in NE Coast.	Area of forest protected by Reserve status or active management on private lands	Five fragmented Forest Reserves plus three Protected Areas (mangroves) totaling 1664 ha and ca 3000 ha of nominally protected forests with lack of active management	5% increase over baseline management effectiveness score in Forest and Marine Reserve	20% increase over baseline management effectiveness score in Forest and Marine Reserves	15%; [140 ha estimated forest lands, i.e., Marquis/Morne Citron block, is under SLM as the area is being monitored]; SLM tracking tool score: 7	The area of forest protected by Reserve status or active management on private lands is advancing (but slowly) through the formulation of a Site Specific Management Plan for the privately-owned Dauphin Estate under a voluntary protection agreement.	MS
Outcome C3.2 Population of threatened species (iguana, turtle, and birds) maintained or increased.	Species population statistics for selected indicator species (animals and plants) ii)Nesting data of marine turtles, iguanas and birds stable or increasing	2 terrestrial species rated CR, 2 VU, 3 EN, and 3 not assessed# of nesting marine turtles (only females), size of nesting female turtles; size and number of large male iguanas.	Turtle Nesting success increased by 5% ii)Robust strategy and monitoring system established (Development	i) Populations of at least one rare animal and two rare plant species show increasing trends. ii) Nesting intensity of marine turtles, birds and iguana increased iii)	Not yet assessed	Based on observation (unverified) it is assumed that the populations of threatened species have not signifiantly changed on account of the relative stability in land use changes. However, an end-project ecosystem condition assessment is expected to signal potential for future population trends of rare fauna and flora species (under	U

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
		Ii) Number of bird species, number of individual birds of each species. iii)Technical feasibility study for "Mainland Island" at Marquis 2 sites prepared; Draft Iguana Species Action Plan.	of monitoring guidelines, training for communities, users for monitoring	Population counts indicate an increase in population size over the average for the past 5 years.		the consultancy by PISLM).	
Outcome C3.3 Increase capacity & income derived from tourism by 10% in NE Coast	Income generated (sales revenue) by Iyanola-based tourist enterprises; Feasibility studies; tourism-based enterprises in NE Coast; linkages with BD friendly producers at the local level	Curriculum and training Programme developed by PCI Media Impact available for roll-out for NE Coast campaign A few of nature-based tourism products and associations exist, in the area but there is also no cohesive structure and weak local linkages exist	Identify and carry out feasibility assessment for tourism products for the area	Increased Awareness in NEC by 25% across Saint Lucia ii)2 studies on novel BD-related tourism products iii)increased income derived from tourism by 10% in NE iv)Coast Increased viability of nature-based tourism businesses, adoption of conservation & sustainability measures, expand local markets & linkages	45%	The Iyanola Project conducted its final Children's Summer Camp July 2024 and targetted 115 children from across the length and breadth of Saint Lucia to promote island-wide awareness of the fauna and flora resources within the north east coast region. The main investment from the project toward business enhancement has been in further work to commission a tree nursery to support the community needs, and in the distrubution of planting material with commercial value at harvest.	S
Outcome C4.1 Reductions in	Reduced Poaching	Turtle mortalities due	5% reduction	Marine turtle	Not yet assessed	Based on observational data it appears	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
pressure on biodiversity and forest ecosystem services	especially of threatened species. Ii)Criteria for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity incorporated in policies, standards, and regulations for the production and sale of biodiversity friendly products	largely to poaching around 20% of nesting, Deforestation at 10%. ii)At the local level, there is limited knowledge/awareness of the criteria for sustainable production of BD friendly goods as businesses are mostly informal and production is primarily undertaken at the subsistence level.	in turtle poaching (subject to livelihood selection ii)5% reduction in forest loss (in areas surrounding targeted communities)	poaching levels reduced to less than 5% of nesting. Ii) Forest loss is 0% iii) Increased adoption of biodiversity friendly practices in keeping with criteria and indicators for conservation and sustainable use of natural resources		that there has not been significant changes in the levels of poaching, where in fact it could be in decline possibly attributed to challenges with the sargassum influx which is deterring turtles from coming on shore to nest. While forest loss may not yet reduced to zero, it is relatively neglible. Both Fisheries and Forestry Department will work in collaboration with PISLM in designing a monitoring system to be included in the Exit Strategy	
Outcome C4.2 Producers adopt best practices for production of BD friendly goods	Number of producers, disaggregated by gender, employing best practices for production of BD friendly goods at one marine reserve; Best practices documented and promulgated among local producers of BD friendly products	Few producers employ best practices. Extension services and other programmes provide information on conservation and sustainability measures, but there is no measure of compliance No best practice guidelines and certification	Formalized agreements / collaborations with SGP, Producers other partners Best practices identified and documented for production of BD friendly	Number of producers, disaggregated by gender, adopt best practices in production of biodiversity friendly practices increase to 75% to be achieved with implementation of BD Consultancy.	57 direct beneficiaries. Beekeepers: Monchy - 15, i.e., 6 females, 9 males; Beekeepers: Desbarras - 12, i.e., 3 females, 9 males. Nursery Personnel: 8 females, 3 males. Latanye Farmers:	The project continued to support technical and advisory services with project partners, to beneficiaries in their work activities toward sustainable livelihood and gainful employment options.	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
		schemes (Some standards for latanye, lansan and honey)	goods and services Standards developed and adopted for production of BD goods and services and certification program in place		Superior Brooms [Monchy]: 3 females, 1 male. Crafters NEC - 1 female, 1 male; Crafters SEC - 9 females, 4 males		

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 Enhanced Land Use Planning and Regulatory Framework	Output 1.1.1: Ecological considerations integrated into planning policies and regulations for development categories					S
1 Enhanced Land Use Planning and Regulatory Framework	Activity 1.1.1.3: Develop concept note to demonstrate the link between resource conservation and income generation (Valuation/CBA) and propose measures to support integration of ecological considerations into planning and development policy framework; (build on case studies in 1.1.3.1 and info 1.1.2.2.)	2020-09-01	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 Enhanced Land Use Planning and Regulatory Framework	Activity 1.1.1.1: Review of the National Planning and Development Policies (including Physical development, Forests, Land, Policies related to conservation and sustainable use of BD, etc.) Standards and Guidelines, and Regulations, including Draft Environmental measures to incorporate ES, biodiversity and SFM and other ecological considerations for strengthening sustainable national land use Impact Assessment Regulations, to identify strategic entry points and recommend planning for enhanced applicability in the NE Iyanola Region	2019-07-01	100%	100%		
1 Enhanced Land Use Planning and Regulatory Framework	Activity 1.1.1.2: Identification and assessment of viability of innovative economic and fiscal instruments and other options for conservation and sustainable use of critical biodiversity and ecosystems in NE Iyanola Region.	2019-12-01	100%	100%		
1 Enhanced Land Use Planning and Regulatory Framework	Output C1.1.2: Land Use Plan for NE Coast/Iyanola, incorporating valuation of ecosystem goods and services					S
1 Enhanced Land Use Planning and Regulatory Framework	Activity 1.1.2.1: Collate and update selected species and ecosystems baseline information in NE Iyanola Region	2019-04-01	100%	100%		
1 Enhanced Land Use Planning and Regulatory Framework	Activity 1.1.2.2: Conduct valuation of selected species and ecosystems in NE Iyanola Region.	2019-04-01	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 Enhanced Land Use Planning and Regulatory Framework	Activity 1.1.2.3: Development of Land Use Plan (Terrestrial and Marine Resource Use) with identification/Zoning of critical ecosystems	2018-12-01	100%	100%	DCA has granted approval in principle of the Land Use Plan (2018). Notwithstanding the Cabinet of Ministers is yet to publish a Conclusion advising of policy level approval. Consultancy services (PISLM) will include the drafting of strategy papers to accompany the Land Use Plan, to facilitate its approval by the Cabinet of Ministers. A National Symposium will be held, bringing together all agencies with a mandate for sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation to identify areas of policy coherence which will guide future policy formulation for a national land management strategy and action plan.	
1 Enhanced Land Use Planning and Regulatory Framework	Output C1.1.3: Enhanced capacity of national and local leaders to uptake ecosystem services values considerations in planning in decision making					S
1 Enhanced Land Use Planning and Regulatory Framework	Activity 1.1.3.1: Develop Case Studies	2019-12-01	100%	100%		
1 Enhanced Land Use Planning and	Activity 1.1.3.2: Develop and implement a national public awareness and sensitization strategy	2024-06-01	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
Regulatory Framework						
1 Enhanced Land Use Planning and Regulatory Framework	Activity 1.1.3.3: Initiate and cultivate national, regional and international collaboration and partnerships	2024-06-01	100%	100%		
1 Enhanced Land Use Planning and Regulatory Framework	Activity 1.1.3.4: Develop and/or adapt and implement training plan inclusive of training material and resources to support biodiversity and ecosystem management focused on NE Iyanola Region	2025-12-31	95%	96%	A second round of training for nursery operators was undertaken from September 23 to October 4, 2024. Further training opportunities for the nursery operators will include drip irrigation management, budding and grafting, tour guiding techniques for eco-tourism ventures.	
2 Enhanced sustainable land management and carbon benefits in deciduous seasonal and low montane rainforest zones	Output C2.1.1: Zoning plan for restoration of degraded forest areas NE Coast					MS
2 Enhanced sustainable land management	Activity C2.1.1.1: Spatially represent using appropriate tools the location and distribution of DFAs; zone and quantify special management areas (e.g. areas to be restored)	2025-12-31	97%	97%	End delivery will be the consolidation of management plans and tools that have been developed under the course of project implementation (under the PISLM	

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 carbon benefits in deciduous seasonal and low montane rainforest zones					engagement)	
2 Enhanced sustainable land management and carbon benefits in deciduous seasonal and low montane rainforest zones	Activity C2.1.1.2: Develop an integrated sustainable forest management (SFM) plan for NE Iyanola Region inclusive of best practices for restoration / rehabilitation / stabilization of both terrestrial and marine resources in DFAs, including forest lands, and riverbanks and estuaries, based on Spatial Zoning Plan developed under Activity C2.1.1.1.	2026-01-31	77%	77%	The remaining deliverables for the ISFMP will be completed within 2025 into 2026; will be bundled with Activity 2.1.1.1	
2 Enhanced sustainable land management and carbon benefits in deciduous seasonal and low montane rainforest zones	Output C2.2.1: Restoration of degraded priority forest areas nationwide, enhancing connectivity in a 10,000 ha and a 5,090 ha overall areas), with potential total carbon benefit of 691,689 tons CO2 at the end of a 30 year period					MS

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 Enhanced sustainable land management and carbon benefits in deciduous seasonal and low montane rainforest zones	Activity C2.2.1.1: Develop and commence implementation of Participatory based Site Specific Management Plans based on the SFM Plan developed in C2.1.1.2 for restoring/enhancing forests and lands with appropriate plant species to enhance carbon stocks while creating connectivity in Key Biodiversity Areas/Key Bird Areas;	2026-09-30	90%	90%	This will be done within the scope of the Voluntary Protection Agreement as a demonstration (for the Dauphin Estate) with accompanying Site Specific Management Plan to be developed in partnership with the ICCF. This will be undertaken once parties have signed onto a for the area. The VPA should be finalised by September 2025.	
2 Enhanced sustainable land management and carbon benefits in deciduous seasonal and low montane rainforest zones	Activity C2.2.1.2: Establish community based flying nursery facilities	2026-09-30	85%	85%	In this project close out phase, no new flying nurseries will be established. All emphasis will be placed on the operationalisation of the Lumiere Nursery.	
2 Enhanced sustainable land management and carbon benefits in deciduous seasonal and	Activity C2.2.1.3: Production, distribution, planting and maintenance of at least 50,000 seedlings of appropriate plant species in designated areas which will enhance carbon stocks while forming migratory corridors	2019-09-01	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
low montane rainforest zones						
2 Enhanced sustainable land management and carbon benefits in deciduous seasonal and low montane rainforest zones	Output C2.3.1: Rehabilitation of riparian, ravine, beach and migratory corridors of NE Coast / Iyanola forest areas (200 ha)					S
2 Enhanced sustainable land management and carbon benefits in deciduous seasonal and low montane rainforest zones	Activity C2.3.1.1: Commence implementation of Participatory based Site Specific Management Plans based on the SFM Plan developed under activity C2.1.1.2 for restoring / stabilizing eroded / vulnerable riverbanks and estuaries in conjunction with Activities C 2.2.1.2 and C2.2.1.3.	2026-09-30	80%	80%	Assessment of the end-project restoration and rehabilitation work carried out aross the restoration sites will be undertaken. Will be bundled with work to be completed under Activities 2.1.1.1 2.1.1.2	
2 Enhanced sustainable land management and carbon	Output C2.3.2: At least 1 agreement negotiated for non-government forest areas NE Coast / Iyanola.					MS

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
benefits in deciduous seasonal and low montane rainforest zones						
2 Enhanced sustainable land management and carbon benefits in deciduous seasonal and low montane rainforest zones	Activity C2.3.2.1: Explore, discuss and recommend partnership agreements, and options for compensation and incentives	2026-06-30	97%	97%	There will be continued dialogue with the Ministry of Agriculture for the design of a suitable compensation and incentive package for farmers within the Iyanola Region. The report of the outcome of this dialogue will be included in an Exit Strategy	
2 Enhanced sustainable land management and carbon benefits in deciduous seasonal and low montane rainforest zones	Activity C2.3.2.2: Negotiate at least 1 private public partnerships for restoration efforts on private lands	2026-06-30	95%	95%	The Voluntary Protection Agreement led by the Department of Forestry continues under refinement and negotiation; will be the basis for the VPA for Dauphin Estate.	
2 Enhanced sustainable	Output C2.3.3: Two private concessions established to raise revenue for SFM					MU

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
land management and carbon benefits in deciduous seasonal and low montane rainforest zones						
2 Enhanced sustainable land management and carbon benefits in deciduous seasonal and low montane rainforest zones	Activity C2.3.3.1: Identify opportunities/mechanisms for financing options for SFM including REDD Plus. To be undertaken in collaboration with Activity 1.1.1.3	2025-12-31	65%	65%	Discussions are ongoing with two private entrepreneurs, who both have opportunities for a vibrant eco-tourism business in the project area.	
2 Enhanced sustainable land management and carbon benefits in deciduous seasonal and low montane rainforest	Activity C2.3.3.2: Identify, define and negotiate up to 2 pilot concessions for PPP with existing and potential business enterprises and communities	2025-12-31	78%	78%	Negotiations with one of the targeted eco-entrepreneurs could not continue due to protracted delays in sorting out land access/tenure arrangements (with Invest Saint Lucia as the property trustee). Discussions are however still ongoing with Babonneau Youth Synergy for the establishment of an ecotourism business venture in collaboration with the St. Lucia National Conservation Fund.	

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
zones						
2 Enhanced sustainable land management and carbon benefits in deciduous seasonal and low montane rainforest zones	Output C2.3.4: Research and Monitoring programme established for indicator species					MU
2 Enhanced sustainable land management and carbon benefits in deciduous seasonal and low montane rainforest zones	Activity C2.3.4.1: Design and implement a comprehensive Pressure State response Monitoring Programme for indicator species for measuring success of conservation and biodiversity businesses in NE Iyanola Region (building on existing monitoring programmes)	2026-09-30	87%	87%	This will be an end-project ecosystem condition assessment; bundled with Activity 2.1.1.1 and in the completion of the ISFM/site specific management plan	
3 Iyanola Conservation	Output C3.1.1: Enhanced management effectiveness of 4 key NE Dry Forest Reserves (200 ha)					MU
3 Iyanola Conservation	Activity C3.1.1.1: Rapid assessment of status of Dry Forest in Forest Reserves and on private lands in Iyanola Region and zoning of critical forest areas in NE Iyanola Region (concomitant activity with Land use Plan)	2019-06-01	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 Iyanola Conservation	Activity C3.1.1.2: Conduct Baseline Assessment for Management Effectiveness of Dry Forest in NE Iyanola Region using appropriate tools such as management effectiveness score card	2022-01-01	100%	100%		
3 Iyanola Conservation	Activity C3.1.1.3: Develop and commence Implementation of Participatory based Site Specific Management Plans/Guidelines based on the SFM Plan developed in C2.1.1.2 for at least 4 Dry Forest areas in NE Iyanola Region in conjunction with Activities C.2.2.1.1-3; C2.3.2.1and C2.3.4.1	2026-09-30	70%	70%	This will focus on the finalisation of a Voluntary Protection Agreement for the Dauphin Estate lands and associated Site Specific Management Plan for the said area. Will be combined with the ISFM planning under Component 2	
3 Iyanola Conservation	Activity C3.1.2.1 Identification and demarcation of boundaries through field assessments, GPS coordinates and utilizing GIS to develop maps of the marine reserves (demarcation with monumentation, this will require registration, legal action and possible re-gazetting of the proposed boundaries). Issue Contract and undertake work. Complete Mapping and boundary identification of Marine Reserves (and related activities)	2025-12-31	90%	95%	The signage at Grande Anse Marine Reserve is being finalised and will be erected by October 2025.	
3 Iyanola Conservation	Activity C3.1.2.2 Testing of proposed boundaries against conservation targets (e.g. Aichi Target for 2020) and socio-economic goals and adjusting these boundaries as needed.	2026-06-30	0%	0%	This activity has not advanced and will be subsumed within the end-project ecosystem condition assessment and management plans to be finalized	
3 Iyanola Conservation	Activity C3.1.2.3 Conduct Baseline Assessment for Management Effectiveness using appropriate tools (prelim mgmt. score card will include governance, enforcement and research, will speak more specifically to boundary delimitation) - Undertake Aspects within C3.1.2.1.	2026-06-30	80%	80%	A second end-project baseline assessment will be conducted in 2026	
3 Iyanola Conservation	Output C3.2.1: Management and sustainable financing plan established for Grand Anse Marine Reserves in NE Coast					MS
3 Iyanola Conservation	Activity C3.2.1.1: Formulate and commence implementation of a Participatory based Site Specific Management Plan for Grand Anse	2026-06-30	70%	70%	The remaining deliverables under this activity will be incorporated in the	

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
	Marine Reserve based on the SFM Plan developed in C2.1.1.2 , that will focus on reducing pressures on threatened terrestrial and marine species, incorporating sustainable financing options from Output C2.3.3				ISFMP consultancy finalization	
3 Iyanola Conservation	Output C3.3.1: Develop business plan to promote new tourism and other income generating activities and enhance existing ones					MS
3 Iyanola Conservation	Activity C3.2.2.1: Develop and commence implementation of a Participatory based Site Specific Management Plan based on the SFM Plan developed in C2.1.1.2, that will focus on reducing pressures on threatened terrestrial and marine species in Louvet Mangroves	2026-06-30	50%	50%	Work under the various 'participatory site management plans' is being combined. It should be noted that site plans at Louvet are no longer viable. Attention is being paid to the ISFM Plan completion at a wider area scale and the VPA/site management plan for the Dauphin Estate.	
3 Iyanola Conservation	Activity 3.3.1.1: Conduct situational analysis for nature-based tourism product for the Iyanola region incorporating BD friendly and cultural heritage products and services (relate to Activity C4.1.1.1)	2018-07-01	100%	100%		
3 Iyanola Conservation	Activity 3.3.1.2: Conduct gap analysis and feasibility/business opportunity study to inform new product and services initiatives (To be undertaken with C3.3.1.1).	2018-07-01	100%	100%		
3 Iyanola Conservation	Activity 3.3.1.3: Define nature-based tourism product for the Iyanola region incorporating BD friendly and cultural heritage products and services and develop business plan (relate to Activity C4.1.1.2) (To be undertaken with C3.3.1.1).	2018-07-01	100%	100%		
4 Enhanced Capacity for the production of	Output C4.1.1: Market, knowledge and capacity barriers for the community level production of biodiversity friendly goods and services removed					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
biodiversity friendly goods and services in inland forest and coastal communities (National with emphasis on NE Coast)						
4 Enhanced Capacity for the production of biodiversity friendly goods and services in inland forest and coastal communities (National with emphasis on NE Coast)	Activity C4.1.1.1: Conduct situational analysis and needs assessment to validate the 3 identified categories of Bio-friendly goods and services - including inventory of resources; (linked to Activity C3.3.1.1) Issue Contract and undertake work (includes Component 3 (3.3.1.1) Include Livelihood	2019-12-01	100%	100%		
4 Enhanced Capacity for the	Activity C4.1.1.2: Develop management plans and promotional strategies for Piloting of up to three selected categories of products and services to adopt/adapt and assess best practice based on Activity	2019-12-01	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
production of biodiversity friendly goods and services in inland forest and coastal communities (National with emphasis on NE Coast)	C4.2.2.1					
4 Enhanced Capacity for the production of biodiversity friendly goods and services in inland forest and coastal communities (National with emphasis on NE Coast)	Activity C4.1.1.3: Commence implementation of Pilots for up to three selected categories of products and services to assess best practice	2026-09-30	90%	90%	The Project Team has been engaged with business partners in developing best practices for sustainable livelihoods within the Iyanola Region	

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
4 Enhanced Capacity for the production of biodiversity friendly goods and services in inland forest and coastal communities (National with emphasis on NE Coast)	Activity C4.1.1.4: Define and formalize the establishment of the framework for a national management system for linking marketing with production management framework through appropriate instruments (e.g. policy, regulation under existing legislation, cabinet appointed committee, training , MIS, advisory services, etc.) to support the conduct of trade in BD friendly products and services (bio-trade)	2019-06-01	100%	100%		
4 Enhanced Capacity for the production of biodiversity friendly goods and services in inland forest and coastal communities (National with	Output C4.2.1: Assessment of marketing potential for BD friendly goods and services					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
emphasis on NE Coast)						
4 Enhanced Capacity for the production of biodiversity friendly goods and services in inland forest and coastal communities (National with emphasis on NE Coast)	Activity C4.2.1.1: Conduct market research for selected categories of bio-friendly products and services.	2019-12-01	100%	100%		
4 Enhanced Capacity for the production of biodiversity friendly goods and services in inland forest and coastal communities	Output C4.2.2: Guidelines for 3 BD friendly goods and services produced					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
(National with emphasis on NE Coast)						
4 Enhanced Capacity for the production of biodiversity friendly goods and services in inland forest and coastal communities (National with emphasis on NE Coast)	Activity C4.2.2.1: Identify international best practice and develop appropriate guidelines and operational standards for production and packaging at national level of bio-diversity businesses, goods, and services, including recommendations for supporting policy and institutional framework (to support Activity C4.1.1.4)	2019-12-01	100%	100%		
4 Enhanced Capacity for the production of biodiversity friendly goods and services in inland forest	Activity C4.2.2.2:Identify and compile best practices adapted at the local level for production (including advisory and supporting services) and sale of BD friendly goods and services and develop manuals and protocols for community replication and up-scaling nationally of successes in sustainable use of local biological resources	2019-12-01	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 coastal communities (National with emphasis on NE Coast)						

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	Moderate	Moderate
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Substantial	Substantial
3 Implementation schedule	High	High
4 Budget	Low	Low
5 Financial Management	Substantial	Substantial
6 Reporting	Substantial	Substantial
7 Capacity to deliver	Substantial	Substantial

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
Lack of Project buy in from agencies. businesses and communities in NE Coast Iyanola Region	Outcome C3.1 Increased management effectiveness score of 20% for Forest and Marine Reserves in NE Coast.	M	L	L	M	M	M	M	=	Over the years. an increasing number of agencies. businesses and communities have become more familiar with the work programme

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										and participated in activities. thus increasing the project buy-in
Environment and regulations are in place but monitoring and enforcement remain weak	Outcome C3.1 Increased management effectiveness score of 20% for Forest and Marine Reserves in NE Coast.	M	N/A	M	M	M	M	H	↑	From the inception of the project. there exists no official policy and regulatory framework to guide our efforts. Most instruments remain in draft and await approval by the Cabinet of Ministers or the Parliament of Saint Lucia
New regulations and guidelines for land use planning and enforcement thereof may meet with resistance	Output C3.1.1: Enhanced management effectiveness of 4 key NE Dry Forest Reserves (200 ha	M	N/A	M	M	M	M	H	↑	The draft land use plan is yet to gain sufficient importance and relevance to make it a priority agenda item for consideration by the Cabinet of Ministers
Land Ownership	Outcome C3.1 Increased management effectiveness score of 20% for Forest and Marine Reserves in NE Coast	H	N/A	H	H	M	M	H	↑	90% of lands within the Iyanola Region are privately owned creating the challenges for implementing proper land management policies in the area
Construction of proposed NE Coast Highway	Outcome C3.1 Increased management effectiveness score of 20% for Forest and Marine Reserves in NE Coast	M	N/A	H	H	M	M	H	↑	The east coast road was severely affected by Hurricane Tomas when the Barre de l'Isle collapsed, thus rekindling talks of building the NE Coast Highway. Construction of the highway would lead to human settlement and development in the area and ultimately threaten to decimate the population of many endemic species

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Biodiversity destruction and ecosystem services disruption due to impacts of climate change such as intensified storms and drought.	Outcome C4.1 Reductions in pressure on biodiversity and forest ecosystem services	M	N/A	M	M	M	M	S	↑	Tropical cyclone frequency and intensity have increased. Recent storms in the Caribbean region indicate that just one weather event has the potential to destroy widespread areas. with negative impacts on fauna and flora and the ecosystem services provided.
Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	All outcomes; outputs							M	↑	Weak project direction at policy and technical levels has persisted; roles not being optimally effected
Governance structure - Oversight	All outcomes; outputs							S	↑	Challenges with stakeholder fatigue; very long-running project
Implementation schedule	All outcomes; outputs							H	↑	EA/PMU capability to manage external processes needed to assure timeliness remained limited
Financial Management	All outcomes; outputs							S	↑	EA challenges to provide financial and audit report verification has compromised timeliness of cash disbursements
Reporting	All outcomes; outputs							S	↑	Challenges in financial and technical reporting
Capacity to deliver	All outcomes; outputs							S	↑	Agency mandate / availability of personnel has impacted on delivery capacity
		N/A	N/A	M	M	M	M	H	↑	

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
Lack of Project buy in from agencies. businesses and communities in NE Coast Iyanola Region	More public outreach to promote behavioural change among business places. agencies and community members. (schools. households) for the preservation of natural resources and to promote more sustainable use	1. Public Education and Awareness Campaigns 2. PSAs developed	1. Signage erected within the North East Coast Region 2. Documentary Series published and televised3. Cultural Expose4. National Symposium	1. Signage up by October 31 2025. 2. Documentary series televised by October 31. 2025. 3. Cultural Expose to be announced. 4. National Symposium by March 31. 2026	1. Forestry Department. 2. Produced by MediaZone. to be aired by NTN. 3. Cultural Groups from the NEC-IR. 4. Executing Agency
Environment and regulations are in place but monitoring and enforcement remain weak	Discussions with the relevant agencies and meetings with the Technical Steering Committee	1. Discussions held with stakeholder agencies such as Fisheries and Physical Planning 2. Discussions with partner NGOs for e.g., International Conservation Caucus Foundation	Presentation to the Cabinet of Ministers. This will be based on guidance from the Dept of Physical Planning/DCA in the preparation of an implementation plan for the Iyanola Region	October 2025	Executing Agency
New regulations and guidelines for land use planning and enforcement thereof may meet with resistance	Meet with relevant Ministers to have it included as an agenda item for discussion at Cabinet level	N/A	Meet with relevant Ministers to have it included as an agenda item for discussion at Cabinet level	October. 2025	Executing Agency and the International Conservation Caucus Foundation
Land Ownership	Meet with private land owners	1. Meetings were held with private land owners and their legal council 2. Consultations with land owners through community	Continuation of advocacy. communications and outreach activities. Interest has been gained from some landowners willing to adopt	From August to December 2025	Executing Agency

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
		outreach to discuss the Integrated Sustainable Forest Management Plan	conservation covenants and the project will support these commitments.		
Construction of proposed NE Coast Highway	N/A	N/A	The reports and findings generated by the project will continue to be promoted by the responsible line agencies as the basis for decision making should the highway proposal advance further	to be monitored	Executing Agency
Biodiversity destruction and ecosystem services disruption due to impacts of climate change such as intensified storms and drought.	Restoration and rehabilitation of damaged areas	1. Public Education and awareness 2. Re-afforestation activities within the Iyanola region	1. Continuation of Public Education and awareness2. Continuation of reafforestation activities within the Iyanola region	From August to December 2025	Executing Agency
Management Structure	Reassignment of tasks between CTA & NPC . with each taking lead on select tasks/activities	NPC held the responsibility for drafting TORs and contracts 0and managing the project budget and finances. while the CTA handled field and technical implementation activities of the project	Expand the management structure with an addition project technical officer. This would contribute to the co-financing requirement as well	From August to December 2025	Executing Agency
Governance structure-oversight	Seek greater participation from SC members for on-the-ground	Field monitoring and working with the key stakeholder agencies to	Increased data collection from the focal points assigned by key stakeholder	From August to December 2025	Executing Agency

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
	implementation. Promote better participation in decision making processes by members	verify the programmes of work achieved during that period.	agencies to work on the project (i.e.. Steering Committee Members)		
Implementation schedule	Outsource some technical capacity to assist with some deliverables. Seek technical support from international agencies such as TNC & IUCN	Consultations were held with PISLM. Fauna and Flora International. BIOPAMA and ICCF to provide technical assistance for producing key project deliverables (e.g., land management for the PPPs)	Signing of contractual agreements and or MOUs with the international agencies in an effort to formalise their engagement on these key components.	From August to December 2025	Executing Agency
Financial Management	Assurance of improved timeliness of financial reporting. Organize internal division of work to facilitate time allocation to support financial reporting	Support from the DSD administration to assist with improved timeliness of the financial reporting although there have been ongoing challenges with staff deployment that continued to hamper the process.	Continued support from the DSD administration to facilitate improved financial reporting timeliness.	From August to December 2025	Executing Agency
Reporting	Solicit greater contribution from other PMU members. re-distribution of reporting tasks to CTA & Forestry focal point. Solicit greater review & feedback	Invited review and feedback from technical steering committee members on project progress reports. including results framework	Increased support for report preparation by the additional technical officer brought on board to support the project activities. Consultants for the key deliverables will have reports included in	From August to December 2025	Executing Agency

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
			their scope of work within the TORs		
Capacity to deliver	1. Continue to engage & seek support from external parties. including local community groups. 2. Provide training to enhance capacity of local groups (nursery. apiculture. latanye farmers & crafters) toward enhancing management effectiveness of the NEC resources	Discussions were held with entities such as PISLM. ICCF. St. Lucia National Trust. St. Lucia National Conservation Fund to improve the project's capacity to deliver on any outstanding deliverables	Engage potential consultants to support some activities that co-executing agencies are unable to fulfil	From August to December 2025	Executing Agency

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:	No
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 operational delays

Minor changes at **activity level**: Multiple activities related to the development and implementation of Participatory based Site Specific Management Plans are being merged/consolidated with the project wind-down. Management plan implementation for threatened terrestrial and marine species in the Louvet Mangroves is deemed no longer warranted.

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		2015-03-31	2015-03-31	2019-12-31	
Amendment 1	Extension	2018-11-16	2018-12-21	2020-12-31	Implementation delays; no changes to project
Amendment 2	Extension	2020-02-28	2020-03-02	2022-12-31	COVID-19 related implementation delays; no changes to project
Amendment 3	Extension	2022-06-30	2022-07-01	2023-12-31	COVID-19 related implementation delays; no changes to project
Amendment 4	Extension	2023-12-17	2023-12-27	2024-12-31	Further implementation delays; no changes to project
Amendment 5	Extension	2025-03-28	2025-03-28	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
Basil. Dennery	13.911825	-60.936246			Agro-forestry activity. Planting of tree crops and forests species.

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Basil. Dennery	13.911086	-60.93544			Agro-forestry activity.
Basil. Dennery	13.912741	-60.934954			Agro-forestry activity.
La Perle. Dennery	13.93883	-60.90541			Agro-forestry activity.
La Perle. Dennery	13.93846	-60.9056			Agro-forestry activity.
La Perle. Dennery	13.93803	-60.90516			Agro-forestry activity.
La Perle. Dennery	13.93563	-60.90478			Agro-forestry activity.
Aux Lyon	13.95769	-60.90618			Agro-forestry activity.
Louvet	13.95805	-60.90521			Agro-forestry activity.
Louvet	13.9586	-60.90525			Agro-forestry activity.
Louvet	13.95883	-60.906			Agro-forestry activity.
Louvet	13.95824	-60.90657			Agro-forestry activity.
Louvet	13.9581	-60.90621			Agro-forestry activity.
Grand Ravine	13.96372	-60.91873			Agro-forestry activity.
Mardi Gras. Dennery	13.9637	-60.91908			Agro-forestry activity.
Mardi Gras. Dennery	13.96373	-60.91991			Agro-forestry activity.
Mardi Gras. Dennery	13.96255	-60.92035			Agro-forestry activity.
Mardi Gras. Dennery	13.96243	-60.9197			Agro-forestry activity.
Mardi Gras. Dennery	13.96312	-60.91941			Agro-forestry activity.
Gadette	13.95368	-60.91748			Agro-forestry activity.
Gadette	13.95334	-60.91789			Agro-forestry activity.
Gadette	13.95316	-60.91763			Agro-forestry activity.
Gadette	13.95343	-60.91713			Agro-forestry activity.
Bosque d'Or	13.96196	-60.92052			Agro-forestry activity.
Bosque d'Or	13.96085	-60.92063			Agro-forestry activity.
Bosque d'Or	13.96078	-60.92014			Agro-forestry activity.
Mardi Gras. Dennery	13.95679	-60.92108			Agro-forestry activity.
Mardi Gras. Dennery	13.95758	-60.92084			Agro-forestry activity.
Marquis	14.029	-60.91048			Agro-forestry activity.

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Marquis	14.00953	-60.91982			Agro-forestry activity.
Marquis	14.01872	-60.91584			Agro-forestry activity.
Marquis	14.01465	-60.91447			Agro-forestry activity.
Grand Anse	13.9999	-60.90523			Mixture of forest species.
Grand Anse	14.00316	-60.90752			Mixture of forest species.
Morne Citron	14.03458	-60.91356			Mixture of Forests species.
Des barras	13.99367	-60.90787			Agroforestry activity
Babonneau Estate	14.00855	-60.91997			Agroforestry activity

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

[Annex any linked geospatial file]