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:	138
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 2026:	$ 2,179,824.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	$ 1,991,641.00

Midterm undertaken?:	Yes
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	2019-03-30
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	
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:	2027-09-30

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 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
Link to relevant SDG Targets:	• 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 • 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

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**

Implementation Status 2026: Final 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 2026	Final PIR	MS	MS	S
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: The project is unlikely to achieve formal statutory protection for the Iyanola Region within its lifetime. Instead, it is pursuing a phased approach guided by the Development Control Authority (DCA). During the reporting period, the project advanced its exit strategy by developing a Management and Implementation Strategy to support future protected-area designation based on Cabinet consideration of the Land Use Plan. A draft strategy has been submitted for review, and consultations will continue through project closure. Saint Lucia is also pursuing UNESCO Biosphere Reserve designation for the landscape as a potential alternative to formal protected-area status. Progress was also achieved under the Voluntary Protection Agreement (VPA) initiative for Dauphin Estate. Supporting studies, including archaeological, biodiversity, and cultural heritage assessments, were completed, and a stakeholder workshop was held in March 2026

to present final draft VPA . The initiative seeks to establish a collaborative framework for the conservation of private lands with significant ecological and cultural value. The project team is awaiting the final VPA document from ICCF. The Forestry Department continued maintenance activities within the northeastern Iyanola Region, while selected farm holdings are being assessed for possible inclusion in future Public-Private Partnership arrangements. The six-part documentary series, Exploring the East Coast of Saint Lucia, experienced continued administrative delays. However, five additional episodes were received in August 2026, with efforts ongoing to secure completion of the last episode by the end of the month. Overall, while progress toward formal protected area designation has been slower than anticipated, important milestones have been achieved. The project remains focused on finalizing the implementation framework, receiving the final Dauphin Estate VPA, and securing Cabinet buy-in for the approval for the Iyanola Land Use Plan. Component Two: Enhanced sustainable land management and carbon benefits in deciduous seasonal and low montane rainforest zones During this reporting period, progress under Component 2 focused on completing the Integrated Sustainable Forest Management (ISFM) Plan and advancing nursery operationalization at Fond d'Or. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) reviewed the draft ISFM Plan and assessed it as approximately 55% complete. Progress had previously stalled due to the illness of the original consultant; however, the remaining work is being carried forward under another contracting partner to finalize the ISFM Plan for presentation ahead of the close of the project. This will be an augment to the regional land use plan. A revised draft covering a 20-year management period (2025–2045), with four-year review cycles, has been submitted and is currently under review. Finalization is expected within the coming weeks. The project is conducting an end-project Ecosystem Restoration Assessment to independently evaluate achievements against the project's restoration targets, including forest rehabilitation, seedling planting, and riverbank stabilization; this is to include estimates of the carbon stock. Preliminary findings indicate that the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) score increased from 264 at project inception to 328, representing a 24% improvement in management effectiveness. Progress toward the full operationalization of the Fond d’Or/Lumiere Community Nursery has been slower than anticipated due to outstanding land administration matters requiring continued stakeholder consultation and coordination among relevant parties. As a result, implementation of the fencing and irrigation infrastructure has experienced some delays. To support the long-term establishment and operation of the nursery, the project team completed a cadastral survey of the site and successfully secured Cabinet approval (Cabinet Conclusion No. 562 of 2026) granting managerial rights over the property. This represents a significant milestone toward strengthening the institutional framework for the nursery's management and sustainability. During the reporting period, the project team continued engagement with stakeholders and relevant government agencies to facilitate the resolution of outstanding matters and create the conditions necessary for implementation of the remaining infrastructure works in the plant nursery. The project is also pursuing the formal transfer of management responsibility for the nursery to the Department of Forestry and Land Resources, ensuring the facility's long-term sustainability beyond project closure. Once the remaining administrative matters are finalized, the project will be well positioned to complete the outstanding works and fully operationalize the nursery facility. Component Three: Iyanola Conservation During this reporting period, the project's focus shifted from implementing restoration activities to evaluating the effectiveness, sustainability, and long-term management of completed interventions as the project approaches closure. No additional restoration planting was undertaken; instead, emphasis was placed on monitoring outcomes, strengthening management frameworks, and supporting the institutional arrangements required to sustain project achievements. The Saint Lucia National Commission for UNESCO continued collaborating with the Project Management Team on the proposal to designate the North East Coast Iyanola Region as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. Discussions were held with senior government officials, and stakeholders regarding the development of a draft Cabinet Memorandum, and work is ongoing to finalize the application and secure the necessary approvals. Significant progress was achieved for the Grande Anse Marine Reserve. The boundary demarcation and hydrological assessment consultancy is substantially complete, with the final report, including validated maps and GPS coordinates, approved by both the Project Steering Committee and the Department of Sustainable Development. The remaining activity involves the installation of interpretive signage at two approved locations. Artwork has been finalized, and installation is

expected following completion of the printing process. The project is finalizing two participatory, site-specific management plans for priority areas in the Iyanola Region and reassessing the biodiversity monitoring and species assessment framework. This work will establish the end-of-project status of key indicator species, including the Saint Lucia Iguana, Saint Lucia Thrasher, and Leatherback Turtle, as well as the ecological integrity of their habitats. The monitoring framework is intended to support long-term community participation and integration into existing institutional management systems. Monitoring and evaluation activities continued at restoration sites in Marquis, Morne Citron, and Grande Anse, where reforestation and riverbank stabilization interventions were previously implemented. Community participation and stewardship of restoration plantings have generally been encouraging. The project is awaiting updated information on plant survival rates, restoration performance, and the extent of areas rehabilitated to support final reporting and impact assessment before project closure in September. Component four: Enhanced capacity for the production of biodiversity friendly goods and services in inland forest and coastal communities (National with emphasis on the NE Coast)The Project Management Team (PMT) engaged the Forestry Division and Jahnus Inc. to develop a Community Based Co-Managed Nursery document. The production focus of the nursery is firstly on heirloom planting stock of economic value including seasoning peppers, mushrooms, limes and other crops, due to their shorter harvest cycles and greater genetic diversity. The women trained and selected as nursery operators were kept informed throughout the planning process prior to the site's operationalization and were made aware of the livelihood opportunities associated with the initiative.

Challenges: Information on challenges of project implementation activities

As the project enters its close-out phase work is concentrated on finalizing outstanding deliverables, strengthening sustainability measures, and ensure all project outputs are fully documented and evaluated. During the reporting period, project implementation was however affected by human resource constraints arising from departmental restructuring within the Department of Sustainable Development following its transition to the Ministry of Agriculture. There are a few key issues of note below that will likely need attention post-project and be considered in a project exit strategy. As reported since last PIR, finalization of the Integrated Sustainable Forest Management (ISFM) Plan for the Iyanola Project region was subject to very prolonged delays following the lead consultant's illness, which necessitated the transfer of the assignment to a new consultant. The subsequent engagement process required several months of negotiation and was further affected by management changes within the Ministry. The full operationalization of the nursery was hampered by lengthy administrative and legal procedures to secure managerial rights for the community. This had to be channeled through senior policy and ministerial approvals through to Cabinet. This is being resolved with the engagement of the relevant agencies. Farmer participation under the project's sustainable livelihoods programme related to the Latanye production for broom-making has declined in some of the project areas over recent years. In response, the project adapted its approach by supplementing Latanye plant distribution with alternative livelihood crops, including citrus, cocoa, and cashew. While planting material established at the Grande Anse and Morne Citron sites is generally thriving, inadequate maintenance—particularly weeding—has become a challenge in some of the project intervention areas, as several plots have been overtaken by wild grasses and undergrowth, potentially affecting plant growth and long-term survival. The Forestry Department will need to continue to assess the situation post-project and prioritize support to farmers and landowners within available resources to assure plantings can reach release toward maturity. Honey production from some of the supported stakeholders in the Iyanola region has been curtailed due to challenges in securing access to a production facility and the loss of key members of the honey-producing group, resulting in insufficient capacity to sustain operations. In response, the Project Management Team partnered with the Department of Social Transformation to strengthen community engagement within regional apiculture groups.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	$ 5,018,881
Actual to date:	5,342,714
Progress	**Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:** Cofinancing was generated through collaborative partnerships from the following partners over the duration of the project (final co-financing to be validated in final reporting at project close): • Department of Sustainable Development • Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Food Security • Ministry of Agriculture - Building Resilience for Adaptation to Climate Change and Climate Variability (BRACCVAS) Project in Agriculture Northeast Coast • GCCA/OECS/Ministry of Agriculture • Fisheries Department • Forestry Department • Department of Physical Planning • Survey and Mapping Division, Ministry of Physical Development • Ministry of Infrastructure • Ministry of Tourism • Saint Lucia National Trust • Saint Lucia National Conservation Fund • Durrel Wildlife • Unleashing the Blue Economy of the Caribbean Project

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2025-02-19

Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	As the project moves into its final stages and winddown phase, stakeholder engagement across the Iyanola region has continued to build on relationships and processes established over the life of the project. Engagement with farmers and small producer groups within the target area has remained active, throughout the reporting period, particularly in support of ongoing landscape restoration efforts in both the southern and northern Iyanola region, sustaining a body of relationships with local producers that the project has cultivated over multiple years. A cumulative outcome of this sustained engagement has been continued progress on the establishment of a seedling nursery at Lumiere, Dennery, intended to serve farmers and communities in the southern region of the project area. Once operational, the nursery will represent a lasting, tangible legacy of the project's engagement work, providing planting materials to sustain conservation initiatives well beyond project closure. A significant 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. A final in person stakeholder workshop was convened at the Habour club hotel on March 26, 2026 to present the final VPA document. This initiative involves the ongoing collaboration with the land owner, supported by the International Conservation Caucus Foundation (ICCF). The Department of Forestry is leading this process in accordance with its legislative mandate. In addition, the Iyanola Project team convened several key stakeholder meetings during the reporting period. The Iyanola project team communicated with PSC members in May 2026, to provide feedback on the inception report and work plan received from a consultant to Develop a Management and Implementation Strategy for the Proposed Land Use Plan for the North East Coast Iyanola Region (NEC-IR) as part of the project exit strategy. The evaluation and validation occurred during this same month. A notable challenge is that as the project approaches closure, there is a recognized need to reinvigorate interest and engagement among the women of this community, to help ensure the momentum and buy-in built over the project's lifespan carries through to the nursery's eventual completion and handover.

2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	No
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	Gender mainstreaming remained a priority throughout the reporting period, with gender considerations factored into all project activities. Livelihood components saw broadly equitable participation, though women tended to be more engaged in small-scale agribusiness and food preparation enterprises, while men were more involved in intensive land preparation with an even split overall in farming roles. Training activities consistently drew strong female participation: 95% of Dennery Nursery personnel trained to date are women. Restoration exercises actively engaged both sexes, with women still making up approximately 40% of workers in an activity traditionally seen as male-dominated. During this cycle women dominated in the maintenance of plants in the southern part of Iyanola. During this reporting cycle the project has impacted an estimated 300 persons (community members, support organizations, school children, farmers) benefiting or interacting directly with the project, split roughly 45: 55 male to female.

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?**

	In this report period a land tenure issue was raised in respect to landowners adjacent to the Lumiere plant nursery, related to a compensation claim from the government. To assure security of land title for the nursery the Crown Lands Office commissioned a cadastral survey of the nursery plot (32.85 hectares) by the Survey and Mapping Department. This has allowed for hand-over of managerial rights to operate the plant nursery by the community; this was effected by a Cabinet Conclusion in July 2026. The situation with the adjacent landowners continues under follow-up to clear up outstanding compensation claims.
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?** Yes **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken?** See above - Under the review period, a land tenure matter with regard to the Nursery facilities (Lumiere, Mabouya Valley) was raised. The matter is however 'tangential' to the operationalization of the nursery and falls beyond the jurisdiction of the project. The matter by the Crown Lands Department have been resolved however the concerns from other occupants could potentially run post-project. Overall, the project continues to align its actions 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. Engagement with multiple actors (government agencies, local occupants, community stakeholders and the community nursery operators) remains essential to sustain outcomes post-project. Transparent communication and documentation of resolutions build trust and reduces the risks of disputes. 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 had 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	During the reporting period, efforts concentrated on capturing lessons learned, consolidating technical outputs and reports, and ensuring that information was accessible to stakeholders. Lessons learned are being documented and shared with national institutions to inform policy development, ongoing and future projects. A community Based Co-Managed Nursery Model was developed to expand access to affordable germplasm while strengthening community participation and shared benefits. The model also provides operational guidelines to complement the expertise of well-trained plant operators. The nursery operational guidelines and consultancy outputs are also being disseminated to governmental and non-governmental entities.
Main learning during the period	**Knowledge Capture and Accessibility**: Systematic documentation of lessons learned, and consolidation of technical outputs proved essential for strengthening institutional memory and ensuring stakeholder access to information. **Community-Based Co-Managed Nursery Model:** Developing and piloting this model highlighted the value of shared governance in nursery operations. It seeks to increase access to affordable germplasm while fostering community participation and equitable benefit-sharing. **Operational Guidance and Capacity:** The model's inclusion of nursery operational guidelines reinforced the skills of trained plant operators, ensuring consistency and sustainability in nursery management.

Reflows

Reflows (for NGIs only)	

2.9. Stories

Stories to be shared	During this reporting cycle, the Iyanola Project Management Team participated in a two-day Man and the Biosphere Stakeholders Consultation convened by UNESCO. In addition, several bilateral meetings were held between UNESCO and Department of Sustainable Development to advance the preparation of a proposal for designating the Iyanola Region as a biosphere reserve. The North East Coast documentary series has been finalized and provides a comprehensive portrayal of the region's rich biodiversity, cultural heritage, and historical diversity. This valuable resource is well-suited for use in schools, the central library, government agencies, non-profit organizations and environmental clubs. Beyond national application, it also holds potential as a regional and international model for advancing environmental knowledge and awareness.

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),	The projected targets would be determined by the consultants workplan	Majority of currently undesignated PAs are formalized	0% (unlikely the project will achieve formal designation for undesignated PAs)	By the end of the project, an Implementation Strategy for a proposed Land Use Plan for the Iyanola Region will be developed as an alternative to statutory protection or formal designation of privately owned lands in the region as a protected area. Through the project's Executing Agency, the country is also pursuing UNESCO Biosphere Reserve designation for the landscape, which could provide a viable alternative to formal protected-area designation.	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,	The projected targets would be determined by the consultants workplan	Improved management effectiveness and financial sustainability of existing protected areas encompassed within proposed Iyanola National Park area (5,090 hectares)	1,664 ha (forest reserve areas within Iyanola under statutory protection; remainder of lands 3,426 ha are not under statutory protection)	Most land in the Iyanola region has remained relatively unchanged in terms of land-use change since the start of the project. However, localized degradation has occurred mainly due to fuelwood harvesting and small-scale agriculture. It is estimated that approximately 5% of the 5,090 hectares—about 255 hectares—may be degraded, while the remaining 4,835 hectares continue to retain conservation value. Of this area, around 1,664 hectares are designated as forest reserve.	MS
BD-1 Outcome 1.1: Improved management effectiveness of existing and new protected areas	METT Tracking Tool	264	The projected targets would be determined by the consultants	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 at the end of the project and will apply the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management (BIOPAMA) programme guidelines to determine the final	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
			workplan			score.	
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%)	Proposed Land Use Plan with proposed regulatory framework is not yet formally adopted; area of landscape under statutory protection is 1,664 hectares. 2 community-based enterprise investments have been supported	Iyanola land use plan not yet formally adopted hence no additional expansion in protected areas. 1,664 hectares across landscape under sustainable management; under statutory protection are the forest reserve areas managed by the Forestry Department and the Grand Anse mangrove designated a marine reserve under management of the Fisheries Dept. Key enterprises that have been supported have been focused on latanye and honey production.	MU
LD-2: Outcome 2.2 Improved dryland forest management	Increased Management of dryland	No Private managed concessions in NE Coast area	The projected targets would be determined by the consultants workplan	Two private forest concessions established and managed	0 concessions fully established and operational	The Private Partner Partnership (PPP) Initiative continues during this period, two enterprises in the project region have been in negotiations; the transition of the nursery operation to the community group at Lumiere is more advanced; the process has been challenged for various reasons	U
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)	The projected targets would be determined by the consultants	20% increase in scores relating to the LD Portfolio Monitoring and	Not yet assessed	End-project PMAT to be assessed as part of a wider technical assessment of the project investment	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
			workplan	Tracking Tool (PMAT)			
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	The projected targets would be determined by the consultants workplan	1,157 hectares forest lands restored ii) 200 hectares forest lands under sustainable management	65% Forest lands restored and 80% Forest lands under sustainable management	The cumulative acreage restored will be assessed in an end-of-project assessment to validate the data. It should be noted that the proposed Voluntary Protection Agreement for private forest lands (Dauphin Estate) with an associated Site-Specific Management Plan will be included within the scope of assessment.	MS
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.		i)Validated Land Use Plan ii)Increase size of landscape by 25-35% of total acreage under management	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.	[TBD] These calculations should be during this last phase of the project presently ongoing	To be determined in end-of-project assessment (presently underway)	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	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	60% (in terms of process toward formal land use plan adoption)	There have been delays since the last report period, however, the end of project target for the adoption of the Land Use plan is being advanced in the preparation of the Implementation Strategy for the Land Use Plan	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
	Grande Anse and Louvet Beaches; area cleared by slash-and-burn for charcoal production and/or short cycle crops			iii)Recommendations for policy and regulatory framework reform adopted		as directed by the Development Control Authority. Based on observations and reports, the extent of degradation (sand mining, turtle poaching, slash-and-burn) has not significantly changed. This is being assessed toward project closure.	
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 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.	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.	The Fisheries Department has not consistently collected data on sand-mining activity at Grande Anse. However, community feedback suggests that residents have not observed any noticeable increase in sand mining during the reporting period.	To be validated in end-project assessment.	MU
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		Statutory land use zoning plan of DFAs to be restored completed, approved and	60%	Development of a Management and Implementation Strategy for the Land Use Plan that references both the St. Lucia Forests and Land Resources Department Strategy (2015 to 2025) and the Spatial Development	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
		mapping of DFAs in NE Coast conducted under PPG.		adopted; national scale map identifying location, distribution, density and road network linkage, all these will be achieved through the exit strategy process		and Conservation Plan for the Iyanola Region (2018 to 2038) is underway.	
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 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:	50,000 seedlings planted over baseline	Plant production increased by 10% to 42,000 plants, achieving 84% of the project's 50,000-plant target. Capacity building with Fon d"Or beneficiaries is continuing to support sustainable nursery operations beyond the project.	The Forestry Dept. and Min. of Agriculture (nursery Unit) will work closely with the Iyanola Team (Dept of Sustainable Development) to develop the capacity of the beneficiaries in the Fond d'Or community to manage the operations post-project.	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
			improved ecosystem and management				
C2.3: Restoration efforts and avoided degradation lead projected annual tons CO2savings 23,056. Potential total carbon benefit of 691,689 tons CO2 over 30 years.	Length of restored and stabilized river banks and riparian vegetation strips ii)Carbon accounting / forecasting	Land degradation causes erosion and siltation e.g. Trou Salee River bank seriously affected by ATV tours	10% incremental carbon sequestration over baseline ii)Carbon accounting system (using EXACT) in place and functioning iii)Public education campaign rolled out	2km of riverbanks restored/stabilized	2km riverbanks planted	End-project validation to be carried out	S
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; a Site Specific Management Plan has been developed for the privately-owned Dauphin Estate (jointly with the Advancing Conservation in the Eastern Caribbean project) toward a voluntary protection agreement. End-project assessment to validate status.	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,	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 of monitoring	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	To be assessed (based on expert observation the populations of threatened species are not likely to have significantly changed given the relative stability in land use	End-project ecosystem condition assessment is underway to signal potential for future population trends of rare fauna and flora species based on project investments	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
	iguanas and birds stable or increasing	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.	guidelines, training for communities, users for monitoring	increased iii) Population counts indicate an increase in population size over the average for the past 5 years.	changes).		
Outcome C3.3 Increase capacity & income derived from tourism by 10% in NE Coast	Income generated (sales revenue) by lyanola-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	60%	Multiple rounds of educational outreach with stakeholders and schools have increased the profile of the project and its interventions in the target communities, where revenue-generation potential has been closely linked to these activities. Producer groups for honey and other land-based products remain active, having received project support. A key investment toward business enhancement is the commissioning of a tree nursery to support the community needs - distribution of planting material with commercial value at harvest. The extent of business enhancement and revenue generation still needs to be assessed; this will be a more qualitative determination at project close.	MS
Outcome C4.1 Reductions in pressure	Reduced Poaching	Turtle mortalities due largely to poaching	5% reduction in turtle poaching	Marine turtle poaching levels	To be assessed - based on expert observation	Estimated no significant changes in levels of poaching, probably in decline attributed to	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
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	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.	(subject to livelihood selection ii)5% reduction in forest loss (in areas surrounding targeted communities)	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	the populations of threatened species are not likely to have significantly changed given the relative stability in land use changes; forest loss likely not reduced to zero, however is relatively negligible.	challenges with the sargassum influx which is deterring turtles from coming on shore to nest. Assessment underway toward long-term monitoring recommendations in an 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 schemes (Some standards for latanye, lansan and honey)	Formalized agreements / collaborations with SGP, Producers other partners Best practices identified and documented for production of BD friendly goods and services Standards developed and adopted for production of BD goods and services and certification program in place	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.	At least 57 entrepreneurs supported over the project duration in livelihood support across eight (8) communities in the Iyanola region mainly in apiculture, latanye artisanal crafting (broom and other craft), and other agricultural commodity production based on capacity building on best practices.	Assessment of the efficacy of the technical and advisory services to project partners and beneficiaries toward sustainable livelihood to be made at project closure	S

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

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 Enhanced Land Use Planning and Regulatory Framework	Output 1.1.1: Ecological considerations integrated into planning policies and regulations for development categories					MS
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	2026-09-30	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	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	2026-09-30	100%	100%		

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	development policy framework; (build on case studies in 1.1.3.1 and info 1.1.2.2.)					
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	2026-09-30	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.	2026-09-30	100%	100%		
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	2026-09-30	100%	100%	As the project enters its closing phase, an implementation strategy is being prepared on request of the DCA to facilitate possible endorsement by Cabinet	
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					MS
1 Enhanced Land Use Planning and Regulatory Framework	Activity 1.1.3.1: Develop Case Studies	2026-09-30	100%	100%		
1 Enhanced Land Use Planning and Regulatory Framework	Activity 1.1.3.2: Develop and implement a national public awareness and sensitization strategy	2026-09-30	100%	100%		
1 Enhanced Land Use Planning and Regulatory Framework	Activity 1.1.3.3: Initiate and cultivate national, regional and international collaboration and partnerships	2026-09-30	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	2026-09-30	96%	97%	final validation with stakeholders with desktop exercise to be completed	

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
	material and resources to support biodiversity and ecosystem management focused on NE Iyanola Region					
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					MU
2 Enhanced sustainable land management and carbon benefits in deciduous seasonal and low montane rainforest zones	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)	2026-09-30	97%	98%	Historical field restoration data are currently being analyzed using appropriate analytical and mapping tools to assess cumulative restoration investments across the region and provide an updated picture of forest cover.	
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.	2026-09-30	77%	97%	Under Activity C2.1.1.1, the Spatial Zoning Plan has been developed. The SFM Plan is currently under development and remains scheduled for completion by project close; however, implementation has experienced delays.	
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	2026-09-30				MS
2 Enhanced sustainable land management and carbon benefits	Activity C2.2.1.1: Develop and commence implementation of Participatory based Site	2026-09-30	90%	97%	Finalization of the site-specific management plans has been delayed but is now underway and expected to be	

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
in deciduous seasonal and low montane rainforest zones	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;				completed prior to project closure. Engagement with Dauphin Estate (private lands) for the development of a site-specific management plan has been concluded. Restoration and land management activities are ongoing. Rehabilitation has proceeded in any case by the Forestry Department to enhance biodiversity corridors.	
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%	95%	Cabinet has approved the Management Rights Agreement for the operationalization of nursery at Fond d'Or. Irrigation and fencing works are being advanced ahead of project closure.	
2 Enhanced sustainable land management and carbon benefits in deciduous seasonal and low montane rainforest zones	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	2026-09-30	100%	100%	End-project assessment will be carried out to determine on-ground impact - inform the Forestry Dept on future restoration and rehabilitation in the Iyanola Region through a Roundtable activity	
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)					MS
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%	95%	Work mostly concluded under field restoration effort by the Forestry department. Effectiveness of restoration effort is under assessment as project approaches closure.	
2 Enhanced sustainable land management and carbon benefits	Output C2.3.2: At least 1 agreement negotiated for non-government forest areas					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
in deciduous seasonal and low montane rainforest zones	NE Coast / Iyanola.					
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%	Ongoing dialogue is being maintained with the Ministry of Agriculture regarding potential compensation and incentive mechanisms for farmers within the Iyanola Region. The project has also engaged in various partnerships with local and external stakeholders to support conservation and sustainable natural resource management across the region. Key partnership opportunities that can contribute to the sustainability of project outcomes during the transition and post-project closure phase are currently being identified and evaluated. These opportunities will be considered and incorporated, where appropriate, into the project 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%	97%	The voluntary protection agreement has been finalized for the Dauphin Estate. ICCF has been supporting this process via connection to the Advancing Conservation in the Eastern Caribbean project.	
2 Enhanced sustainable land management and carbon benefits in deciduous seasonal and low montane rainforest zones	Output C2.3.3: Two private concessions established to raise revenue for SFM					MU
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	2026-09-30	65%	95%	Discussions with private entrepreneurs on ecotourism opportunities are ongoing, while formal concessions remain pending. The Fond d'Or nursery arrangement may be formalized by project end, with potential revenue from seedling sales.	
2 Enhanced sustainable land	Activity C2.3.3.2: Identify, define and	2026-09-30	78%	93%	Project continues to explore targetedeco-	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
management and carbon benefits in deciduous seasonal and low montane rainforest zones	negotiate up to 2 pilot concessions for PPP with existing and potential business enterprises and communities				entrepreneurs (as per above); process has remained challenged due to institutional delays.	
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%	93%	The lessons from ecosystem restoration approaches will be reviewed in a project-level assessment, with recommendations made toward expanding existing monitoring programmes on key indicator species in the context of the project exit strategy. This will include the convening of a Scientific Round-table with collaborating technical agencies.	
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%		
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	2026-09-30	70%	80%	Focus will be on the Voluntary Protection Agreement for the Dauphin Estate lands in the context of 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
	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				associated Site-Specific Management Plan; to be combined with the ISFM planning under Component 2. Post-project viability to be considered as part of the project Exit Strategy to guide agencies in support mandates after the project ends.	
3 Iyanola Conservation	Output 3.1.2 Boundaries set for Grande Anse and Louvet Marine Reserves					MS
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	95%	95%	Field Assessment, GPS Mapping and Boundary Identification ongoing	
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%	No advancement; to 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	2026-06-30	80%	80%	End-of-project assessment to be undertaken.	

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
	within C3.1.2.1.					
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 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	2026-06-30	70%	75%	The field assessment required as the basis for the management plan for the mangroves has been provided. An 'active' management plan will not be elaborated for the mangrove but will rather be guided by the general provisions of the Fisheries Act in respect to designated marine reserves in terms of conservation/protection by the Fisheries Department. The zoning has been established, and signage has been prepared for installation on-site. Management efforts will be focused on raising awareness on mangrove conservation into project closure.	
3 Iyanola Conservation	Output C3.2.2: Community based management plan for Louvet Mangroves					U
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%	As reported in PIR2025 (status unchanged); 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	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 3.3.1.1: Conduct situational analysis	2018-07-01	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
	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)					
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 biodiversity friendly goods and services in inland forest and coastal communities (National with emphasis on NE Coast)	Output C4.1.1: Market, knowledge and capacity barriers for the community level production of biodiversity friendly goods and services removed					S
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 production of biodiversity friendly goods and services in inland forest	Activity C4.1.1.2: Develop management plans and promotional strategies for Piloting of up to three selected categories of	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)	products and services to adopt/adapt and assess best practice based on Activity 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 has supported community-based investments in eco-tourism and other sustainable livelihood initiatives. As part of the project's Exit Strategy, the viability, sustainability, and potential for continuation of these investments beyond the project period will be assessed, with appropriate measures identified to support their transition and long-term sustainability.	
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 emphasis on NE Coast)	Output C4.2.1: Assessment of marketing potential for BD friendly goods and services					S
4 Enhanced Capacity for the production of biodiversity friendly goods and services in inland forest	Activity C4.2.1.1: Conduct market research for selected categories of bio-friendly products and services.	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)						
4 Enhanced Capacity for the production of biodiversity friendly goods and services in inland forest and coastal communities (National with emphasis on NE Coast)	Output C4.2.2: Guidelines for 3 BD friendly goods and services produced					S
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 and coastal communities (National with emphasis on NE Coast)	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%		

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	Low	Moderate
4 Budget	Substantial	Low
5 Financial Management	Moderate	Moderate
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	M	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	M	M	M	M	H	S	↓	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	M	M	M	M	H	S	↓	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	H	H	M	M	H	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	H	H	M	M	H	S	↓	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	M	M	M	M	S	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	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	M	M	=	Weak project direction at policy and technical levels has persisted; roles not being optimally effected
Governance structure - Oversight	All outcomes; outputs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	S	S	=	Challenges with stakeholder fatigue; very long-running project
Implementation schedule	All outcomes; outputs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	H	M	↓	EA/PMU capability to manage external processes needed to assure timeliness remained limited
Financial Management	All outcomes; outputs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	S	M	↓	EA challenges to provide financial and audit report verification has compromised timeliness of cash disbursements
Reporting	All outcomes; outputs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	S	S	=	Challenges in financial and technical reporting
Capacity to deliver	All outcomes; outputs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	S	S	=	Agency mandate / availability of personnel has impacted on delivery capacity
		N/A	M	M	M	M	H	S	↓	

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	Expand public outreach and awareness activities to promote behavioral change among businesses, government agencies, and community members, including schools and households, with a focus on natural resource conservation and more sustainable use of environmental resources.	1.PSAs developed and disseminated to promote awareness, behavioral change, and the preservation and sustainable use of natural resources. Also hands-on activities on commemorative days for example "World wet lands day"	Signage will be erected within the project site. Also Public and telephone, cultural exposer activities, Radio and Television programs prime time.	Through to project closure (Sep 2026)	Information Unit from Forestry, Fisheries supported by NTN and the local media houses.
Environment and regulations are in place but monitoring and enforcement remain weak	Environmental and regulation are in place but monitoring and enforcement remains weak, enforcement Agencies need to review policy (outdated)	Develop implement and promote greater awareness programs which can lead to behavioral change among the farming communities, schools and Youth clubs.	Presentation to the Cabinet of Ministers supported by well documented studies of environmental changes in the project site that can lead to economic loss to farmers.	This will be facilitated through a roundtable consultations with key Agencies during the closing phase of the project.	Technical experts from the main Natural Resource Agencies supported by regional consultancies
New regulations and guidelines for land use planning and enforcement thereof may meet with resistance	Engaging Policy makers at all levels of the process	Strengthen Policy, legislative and Institutional reform and capacity building to support Sustainable Land Management	Develop strategy through a Round Table activity and the Exit Strategy	Through to project closure (Sep 2026)	Department of Forestry/Fisheries. Min. of Agriculture, Physical Development and Sustainable Development.
Land Ownership	Engage private landowners and legal representatives	Develop Strategy/ Policy for Management Effectiveness	Broaden the incentive policy within the Min. of	Through to project closure (Sep 2026)	Min of Agriculture (Forestry/Fisheries), Dept of

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
	through consultations and outreach. Promote voluntary conservation covenants and sustainable land-management practices. Continue advocacy and communication to encourage landowner participation in conservation activities.	through incentive mechanism for Farmers, Fisheries and Forest Land owners. Explore the concept of Man and the Biosphere concept - UNESCO	Agriculture/Tourism to include all natural resource users.		Sustainable Development,
Construction of proposed NE Coast Highway	Reports and findings generated by the project continue to be promoted by responsible line agencies as the basis for decision making should the high way proposal advance further	No specific actions	Monitor possible intention by the Ministry of Infrastructure to initiate planning for the highway	Through to project closure (Sep 2026)	Project Unit, Dept Sustainable Development; supported by the Forestry Dept.
Biodiversity destruction and ecosystem services disruption due to impacts of climate change such as intensified storms and drought.	Continuation of Public Education and awareness, Continuation of reafforestation activities within the Iyanola region	Limited restoration activities as project entered wind-down. Awareness activities continue with local communities	Promotion of overall findings to relevant stakeholders through various avenues and media channels. No further field restoration work.	Through to project closure (Sep 2026)	Project Unit, Dept Sustainable Development
Management Structure	Expand the management structure with an addition project technical officer.	Project technical officer brought on to project who supported managing contracts, the project	Project in wind-down stage; no further management structural adjustments	Through to project closure (Sep 2026)	Project Unit, Dept Sustainable Development

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
		budget and finances. The CTA handled field and technical implementation activities of the project			
Governance structure-oversight	Increased data collection from the focal points assigned by key stakeholders - inputs to decision making	Mainly engaged in technical consultations rekated to conclusion of remaining activities	Project in wind-down stage; PSC will need to validate all final project outputs and contribute to project exit strategy	Through to project closure (Sep 2026)	Project Unit, Dept Sustainable Development
Implementation schedule	Signing of contractual agreements and or MOUs with the international agencies in an effort to formalise their engagement on these key components.	Engagement of the Partnership Initiative on Sustainable Land Management (PISLM) to undertake synthesis studies and contribute to the formulation of the overall project exit strategy.	Project in wind-down stage; ensure remaining project activities are concluded in time	Through to project closure (Sep 2026)	Project Unit, Dept Sustainable Development
Financial Management	Continued support from the DSD administration to facilitate improved financial reporting timeliness.	Support from the DSD administration to assist with improved timeliness of the financial reporting; additional staff assigned	Ensure that all financial reporting in submitted in a timely manner to ensure efficiency in project closure process.	Through to project closure (Sep 2026)	Project Unit, Dept Sustainable Development
Reporting	Increased support for report preparation by the additional technical officer brought on board to support the project activities.	Project technical officer brought on to project who supported project reporting.	Ensure that all technical and other reporting in submitted in a timely manner to ensure efficiency in project closure process.	Through to project closure (Sep 2026)	Project Unit, Dept Sustainable Development

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Capacity to deliver	Engage potential consultants to support some activities that coexecuting agencies are unable to fulfil	Mainly the engagement of PISLM to support consolidation of remaining activities in the context of an exit strategy for post-project follow-on.	Project in wind-down stage; no further considerations	Through to project closure (Sep 2026)	Project Unit, Dept Sustainable Development

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:	

Minor amendments

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

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	2025-06-30	Further implementation delays; no changes to project
Amendment 5	Extension	2025-03-28	2025-03-28	2027-09-30	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.
Basil. Dennery	13.911086	-60.93544			Agro-forestry activity.
Basil. Dennery	13.912741	-60.934954			Agro-forestry activity.

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
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.
Marquis	14.00953	-60.91982			Agro-forestry activity.
Marquis	14.01872	-60.91584			Agro-forestry activity.

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
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]